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

Voor taxonomie, volgorde en naamgeving van vogels in Dutch Birding worden de volgende overzichten aangehouden: *Dutch Birding-vogelnamen* door A B van den Berg (2008, Amsterdam; online update 2021, www.dutchavifauna.nl/wpvogelnamen) (taxonomie en wetenschappelijke, Nederlandse en Engelse namen van West-Palearctische vogels); en *IOC world bird list 11.2* door F Gill, D Donsker & P Rasmussen (2021, 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 2021, www.dutchavifauna.nl/wpvogelnamen) (taxonomy and scientific, Dutch and English names of Western Palearctic birds); and *IOC world bird list 11.2* by F Gill, D Donsker & P Rasmussen (2021, 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).

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

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JAARGANG 43 NUMMER 6 2021 *VOLUME 43 NUMBER 6 2021*

Artikelen / papers

415 Rare birds in the Netherlands in 2020 *G J (Gerjon) Gelling, Vincent van der Spek, James Lidster & CDNA*

446 Grote Vale Spotvogel in Wijdewormer in oktober 2019 [UPCHER'S WARBLER AT WIJDEWORMER IN OCTOBER 2019] *Dick Groenendijk, Nils van Duivendijk, Diederik Kok, Enno B Ebels & Karen Vaartjes*

453 Wintering of Little Bunting in Europe and North Africa *Götz Ellwanger, Kathrin Schidelko & Darius Stiels*

WP reports

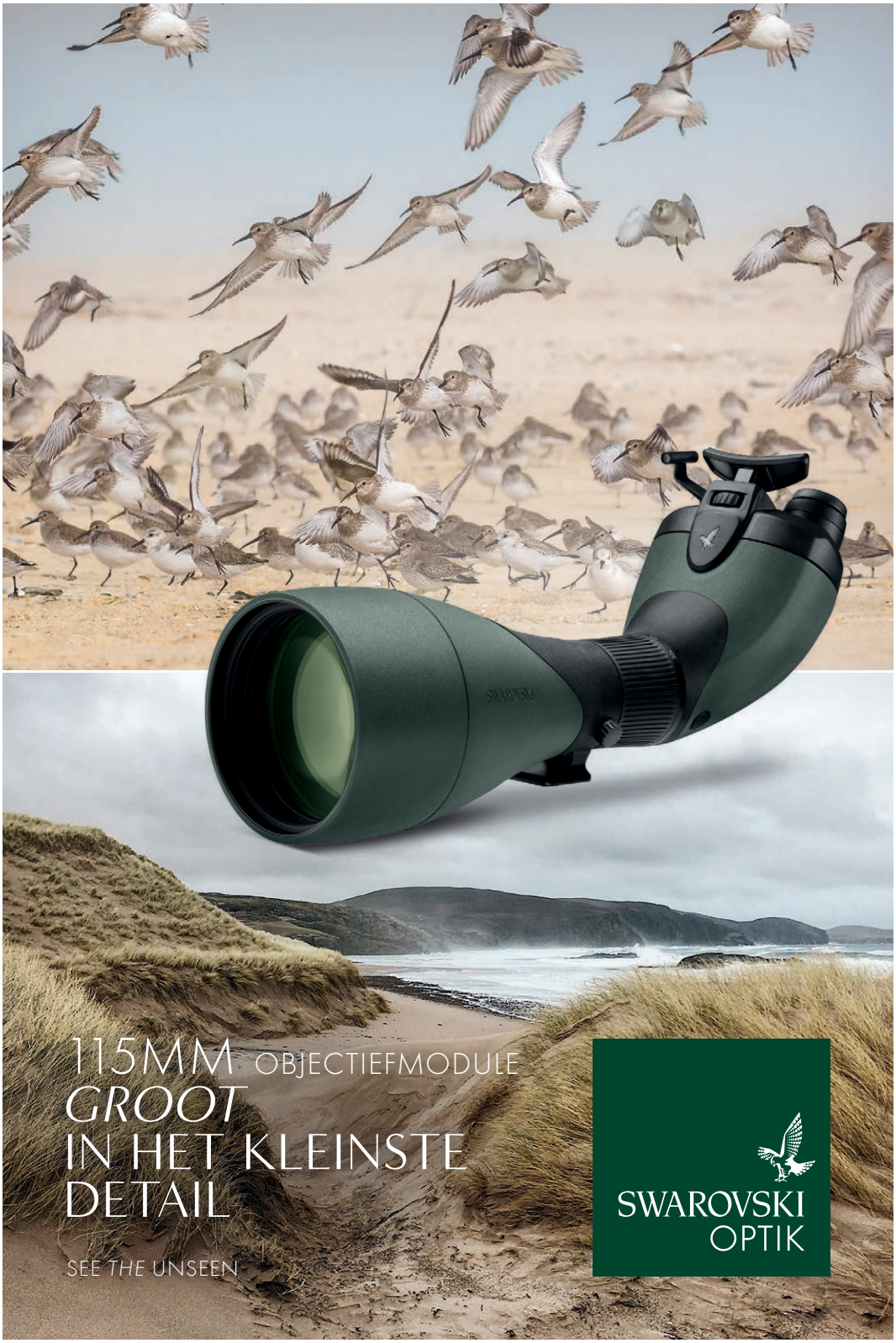
463 October to late November 2021 *Łukasz Ławicki & Arnoud B van den Berg*

Recente meldingen / recent reports

480 September-oktober 2021 *Hans Groot, Tim Schipper & Koen Stork*

Voorplaat / front cover

Witbuikzandhoen / Pin-tailed Sandgrouse *Pterocles alchata*, juveniel, El Planerón, Belchite, Zaragoza, Spanje, 18 augustus 2021 *(Edwin Winkel)*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Rare birds in the Netherlands in 2020

G J (Gerjon) Gelling, Vincent van der Spek, James Lidster & CDNA

This is the 41st annual report on rare birds in the Netherlands to be published in Dutch Birding. Most reviewed reports are from 2020 but belated and reconsidered records dating back to 1947 have also been included. The reports have been assessed by the Dutch rarities committee (Commissie Dwaalgasten Nederlandse Avifauna; CDNA), a joint committee of the Dutch Birding Association (DBA) and the Netherlands Ornithologists' Union (NOU). The submissions are assessed digitally over a maximum of four rounds (the first round is blind) by eight voting members. Records of all taxa accepted up to and including 2020, as well as pending reports, can be found in the on-line database www.dutchavifauna.nl. Please note that some reports from 2020 and earlier are still under review or are still awaiting submission and are therefore not included.

2020 summary

With a total of 385 recorded species (figure 1), 2020 was a very good year for species diversity, only surpassed by 2014 (386). The average over the previous 10 years (2011-2020) is 375. If 2019 was a year for the rarest of vagrants, with no less than seven new species added to the Dutch list including several extreme rarities for Europe, 2020 was the year of influxes. There were record numbers for no less than 11 species: Black-winged Kite *Elanus caeruleus* (15; was 10 in 2017), Booted Eagle *Aquila pennata* (10; was four in 2017), Steppe Eagle *A nipalensis* (two; was one), Bonelli's Eagle *A fasciata* (two; was one), Little Crake *Zapornia parva* (six; was five in 2019), Great Snipe *Gallinago media* (seven; was five in 2008; assessed only since 1977), Pallid Swift *Apus pallidus* (14 records of 21 individuals; was 12 in 2018), Red-flanked Bluetail *Tarsiger cyanurus* (18; was five in 2019), Blyth's Pipit *Anthus godlewskii* (three; was two in several years), Blyth's Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus dumetorum* (33; was 11 in 2018) and Black-headed Bunting *Emberiza melanocephala* (three; was two in 1996, 1997 and 2003). Furthermore, three species equalled their best year: Western Bonelli's Warbler *Phylloscopus bonelli* (four; 2014), Common Rock Thrush *Monticola saxatilis* (three; 2000) and Citrine Wagtail *Motacilla citreola* (six; 2011). Of these species, Blyth's Reed Warbler and Citrine Wagtail will no longer be considered from 2021 onwards. In 2020, three new species were added to the Dutch list, including Oriental Plover *Anarhynchus veredus*, only the fourth for Europe. In all, there were 22 'stand-out records' of species recorded 10 times or less (26 in 2019):

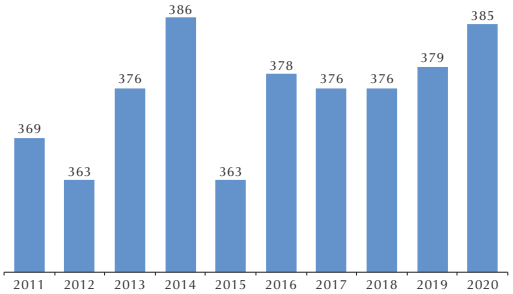


FIGURE 1 Number of species recorded in the Netherlands per year in 2011-20 (average 375) / aantal vastgestelde soorten per jaar in Nederland in 2011-20 (gemiddeld 375)

1st Oriental Plover, Bimaculated Lark *Melanocorypha bimaculata* and Blackpoll Warbler *Setophaga striata*
2nd Green Warbler *P nitidus* and Western Orphean Warbler *Sylvia hortensis*
2nd-3rd Brown Booby *Sula leucogaster*
3rd Little Swift *A affinis,* Rufous-tailed Scrub Robin *Cercotrichas galactotes* and Black-headed Wagtail *M feldegg*
4th Kumlien's Gull *Larus glaucoides kumlieni* and Laughing Gull *L atricilla*
4th-5th Bonelli's Eagle
5th Spotted Sandpiper *Actitis macularius*
5th-6th Steppe Eagle
7th Eurasian Crag Martin *Ptyonoprogne rupestris*
8th Slender-billed Gull *Chroicocephalus genei* (13th individual)
8th-9th Western Subalpine Warbler *S iberiae*
9th Eyebrowed Thrush *Turdus obscurus*

A Hume's Whitethroat *S althaea althaea* from 2014 (**1st** and new to Europe), a Lanceolated Warbler *Locustella lanceolata* from 2016 (**4th**) and an Eastern Black-eared Wheatear *Oenanthe melanoleuca* from 2014 (**4th**) were also accepted, as well as a hybrid Black-eared x Black Kite *Milvus lineatus* x *migrans* from 2017 (**1st**). With the newly added records, 528 species have now been recorded in the Netherlands.

Workload
Mainly due to the aforementioned influxes, considerably more rare birds were submitted in 2020 than in 2019. This report contains 346 submissions (35% more than in 2019), of which 268 (77%) were accepted. On average, 1.77 voting rounds were needed to draw a final conclusion. The average circulation time per submitted file in the first round was 27 days (34 in 2019). 90% of all submissions were assessed within 54 days after they went into circulation (72 days in 2019).

Additional committee work
The traditional winter meeting in January was hosted by Natuurhistorisch Museum Rotterdam, Zuid-Holland. Additionally, in August and November we had digital meetings. The Association of European Records and Rarity Committees (AERC) was brought back to life by an initiative of the French committee, which installed an email news group. A lively exchange of information and insights has further intensified the bonds between committees, a development already visible in the last couple of years. Together with the 2019 annual report we published one paper (Gelling et al 2020). Furthermore, we published an online report on Bearded Vultures *Gypaetus barbatus* (Fijen et al 2020).

Members
The following CDNA members voted on some or all records in this report: Garry Bakker, Christian Brinkman, Thijs Fijen, Diederik Kok (voting member until March 2021), James Lidster (treasurer), Thomas Luiten (voting member since April 2021), Eddy Nieuwstraten (chairman), Hans Schekkerman and Vincent van der Spek (secretary). 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.

Glossary
Details included for each record are, if available: date(s); location and/or municipality (municipal divisions as of 1 January 2020); province; number of birds, age 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 2019 lasting into 2020 that already have been published in the 2019 report (Gelling et al 2020) are repeated here without reference. Observations not (yet) submitted but mentioned in the 2019 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. The numbers after each (sub)species' name refer to the total number of records ***1*** from 1 January 1800 to 31 December 1979, ***2*** since 1 January 1980 but excluding, ***3*** the current year. The total number of individuals involved in of all these records together is shown between brackets after these three numbers. Taxa marked with an asterisk * are new to the Dutch list. Date and locality extensions or changes of already accepted records are also presented in this report, marked with an #.

Abbreviations for provinces are: DR Drenthe, FL Flevoland, FR Friesland, GE Gelderland, GR Groningen, LB 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 number of species recorded per year (figure 1) is based upon accepted records for all rare species, in addition to the occurrence of at least one sighting in online observation database www.waarneming.nl that was approved by administrators for all other species. Accepted records of closely related species not identified to taxon (for instance an unidentified *Clanga* eagle) were only added to the annual totals if there were no certain observations of the constituent species that year.

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

Corrections to annual report 2019

The introduction of the 2019 report mentions that the 9th Eurasian Pygmy Owl *Glaucidium passerinum* was recorded. This should be the 10th (the number mentioned in the species account in the main text is correct). For Griffon Vulture *Gyps fulvus*, the species account mentions 2016 as the previous record year. This should be 2015, as correctly mentioned in both the introduction and the accompanying figure. The not accepted Indigo Bunting *Passerina cyanea* from Veenendaal was listed for the wrong province, which should have been Utrecht (UT). The number of species seen per year has been updated and corrected.

Accepted

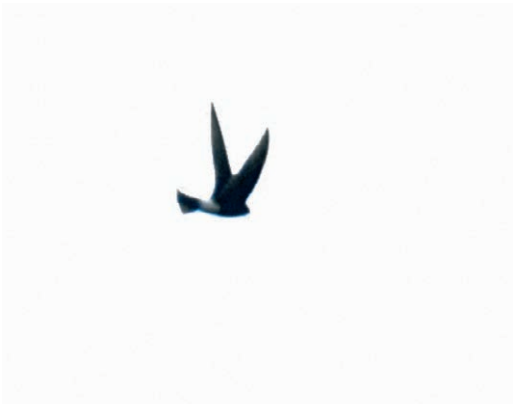
Greenland White-fronted Goose / Groenlandse Kolgans
Anser albifrons flavirostris 12,34,0 (100)
2003 FRIESLAND Abbegea (Abbega), *Súdwest-Fryslân*, 29 December, six, family group of which at least two adult, photographed (R S A van Bemmelen, S Rijnbeek).
A belated but well-documented record. Sightings of large family flocks are normally few and far between but in 2002-04 there was a series that included flocks of 10, nine and six, and in several records two or three birds were involved. The only larger group after 2004 was a flock of six in 2017. Were 2002-04 exceptionally good years, or were (parts of) these flocks seen at several sites, over several years?

King Eider / Koningseider
Somateria spectabilis 1,17,0 (19)
NOORD-HOLLAND Noordzee, Paal 12/Jan Ayeslag, and several locations on North Sea and Wadden Sea, *Texel*, 30 March to 11 June, and 17 July to 13 September, adult male, photographed, videoed (T Oortwijn, J de Bruijn et al; Dutch Birding 42: 377, plate 513, 2020).
FRIESLAND Waddenzee between Harlingen and Vlieland, *Harlingen*, 18-25 December, adult male, photographed (E van Winden et al; Dutch Birding 43: 72, plate 107, 2021).
Both concerned returning individuals first seen in 2018. The Texel bird was reported regularly until May 2019 before it returned in March 2020. The Harlingen bird had last been seen in April 2018.

Bufflehead / Buffelkopeend
Bucephala albeola 0,8,0 (8)
NOORD-BRABANT Spaarbekken Petrusplaat, Brabantse Biesbosch, and Zwaluwsedijk, Lage Zwaluwe, *Drimmelen*, 8 June to 30 August, and 6 September to 15 November, adult male, photographed (K Verheij, A Verheij).
2019/20 NOORD-HOLLAND Zuiderhaven, Den Oever and IJsselmeer, and Dijkwielen, *Hollands Kroon*, 16 October 2019 to 12 January 2020, adult male, photographed.
Both records concerned returning individuals.

Ring-necked Duck / Ringsnaveleend
Aythya collaris 5,43,0 (49)
GRONINGEN Appingedam-Oost, *Appingedam*, 5 March to 22 April, also seen at Beppegat, Bierum, *Delfzijl*, 16-22 December, adult male, photographed (M Woortman et al).
ZUID-HOLLAND Dintelhaven, Europoort, *Rotterdam*, 14 March to 2 April, adult male, photographed (P de Boer et al).
Krabbeplas, Vlaardingen, 20 April to 16 May, adult male, photographed (S van Vliet et al).
All three were considered to be returning individuals, the Groningen bird for the fourth consecutive winter.

Ring-necked x Tufted Duck / Ringsnaveleend x Kuifeend
Aythya collaris x fuligula 0,9,2 (11)
FLEVOLAND De Blocq van Kuffeler, *Almere*, 11 January to 23 February, adult male, photographed (M Tijs et al; Dutch Birding 42: 143, plate 200, 2020).



560 Little Swift / Huisgierzwaluw *Apus affinis*, Stortemelk, Vlieland, Friesland, 27 October 2020 *(Maarten van Vuurde)*

561 Pallid Swift / Vale Gierzwaluw *Apus pallidus*, juvenile, Barendrecht, Zuid-Holland, 27 October 2020 *(Martin van der Schalk)*

GRONINGEN Veenhuizerstukken Zuid, *Stadskanaal*, 25 March, adult male, photographed (R Wever).

Perhaps unsurprisingly, all 11 records so far were males.

Lesser Scaup / Kleine Topper

Aythya affinis 0,23,2 (25)

GELDERLAND Nuldernauw, and Nijkerkernauw, *Nijkerk*, and Nuldernauw, *Putten*, 11 April to 5 May, female, photographed (D Kok et al).

FLEVOLAND Broekbos, Biddinghuizen, *Dronten*, 13 April, adult male, photographed (H Wieleman et al).

Ketelmeer, *Dronten*, 13 November to 23 December, adult male, photographed (H Wieleman et al; Dutch Birding 43: 72, plate 106, 2021).

2017 NOORD-HOLLAND Kleine Vliet, *Medemblik*, 9-10 March, adult male, photographed (F Visscher, G Kenter).

The Nijkerk/Putten bird was the first female to be accepted. The Biddinghuizen bird, as well as the bird from 2017 were considered to be returning individuals. The number of birds involved over the years is hard to determine, since they are usually found in huge flocks of 1000s of diving ducks (mostly Tufted Ducks *A fuligula*) that commute between several locations in a wide area.

Blue-winged Teal / Blauwvleugeltaling

Spatula discors 6,37,1 (45)

ZEELAND Sophiapolder, Oostburg, *Sluis*, 17 April and 20 May, adult male, photographed (L Verheuvel, L Bekaert, H Nijskens et al).

A classic date for this species: two-thirds of all records are from April-May (n=26).

American Wigeon / Amerikaanse Smient

Mareca americana 6,65,- (71)

2006 # ZUID-HOLLAND Zegerplas, *Alphen aan den Rijn*, 16 January to 5 February (was 17 January to 5 February), adult male, photographed (via F van der Meer).

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

Green-winged Teal / Amerikaanse Wintertaling

Anas carolinensis 6,68,- (76)

2014 # OVERIJSSEL Vreugderijkerwaard, *Zwolle*, 29 March to 13 April (was 29 March to 1 April), adult male, wearing metal ring.

2008 FRIESLAND Ezumakeeg, *Noardeast-Fryslân*, 3-11 May, adult male, photographed (M van der Velde et al).

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

Oriental Turtle Dove / Oosterse Tortel

Streptopelia orientalis 0,10,1 (11) (0,6,1, *S o meena*)

NOORD-HOLLAND Daalmeer, *Alkmaar*, 14 February to 31 March, adult, *S o meena*, photographed (A de Does, T Damm, F van Groen et al; de Vries & Ebels 2020; Dutch Birding 42: 220, plate 286, 257, plate 322, 2020).

2019/20 FRIESLAND De Domp, *Sneek*, 28 December 2019 to 11 March 2020, adult, *S o meena*, photographed.

While the Alkmaar record was already the 11th, the first one was as recent as 2009. In the 12 years since, it has been recorded in two out of every three years.

Alpine Swift / Alpengierzwaluw

Tachymarptis melba 7,65,2 (75)

ZUID-HOLLAND Watertoren, Berkheide, and De Mient - De Kooltuin, *Katwijk*, 6 April, photographed (G Twigt, A Twigt, E Schouten; Dutch Birding 42: 223, plate 290, 2020).

GRONINGEN Eemscentrale, Eemshaven, and Hornhuisterpolder, and Lauwersmeer, Vierhuizen, *Het Hogeland*, 31 October to 1 November, 1cy, photographed, videoed (H Blijleven, R Sjouken, F-J Hoogstra et al; Dutch Birding 42: 451, plate 604, 2020, 43: 72, plate 105, 2021).

Despite being a near-annual rarity, the Groningen bird was only the third to be seen for more than a day, the previous ones being on 28-29 October 1987 in Zaanstad NH and from 8 November to 4 December 2002 in Wageningen GE.

Little Swift / Huisgierzwaluw
Apus affinis 0,2,1 (3)
FRIESLAND Stortemelk, *Vlieland*, 27 October, photographed (M van Vuurde).
This bird arrived in the middle of the largest Pallid Swift influx to date (next species account). The observer did well to obtain a series of photographs while the bird moved north-east, never to be seen again. Previous records were in 2001 and 2006.

Pallid Swift / Vale Gierzwaluw
Apus pallidus 0,29,14 (52)
FRIESLAND Noorderduinen, and De Marlijn, *Schiermonnikoog*, 9 October, 1cy, photographed (W van der Ham et al; Dutch Birding 42: 451, plate 606, 2020).
Duinkersoord, *Vlieland*, 21 October, 1cy, photographed (A Dwarshuis, T van Kessel, J Zwart et al).
De Branding, *Schiermonnikoog*, 23 October, 1cy, photographed (J Verboom et al).
Stuifdijk, Noorderstrand, and Balg, *Schiermonnikoog*, 25-26 October, at least two, 1cy, photographed (T Fernhout et al).
IJsbaan, *Vlieland*, 1 November, photographed (D Drukker, J van Deijk, R Vermeer et al).
NOORD-HOLLAND Several sites on *Texel*, 23-26 October, 1cy, at least six, also seen at several sites on *Vlieland* FR, photographed, videoed (V van der Spek, A Wassink, H Zevenhuizen et al; Dutch Birding 42: 451, plate 607, 2020).
Doggersvaart, *Den Helder*, 26 October, 1cy, photographed (T van der Es, T O V Muusse et al).
IJburg, *Amsterdam*, 30-31 October, 1cy, photographed (R Baars et al).
ZUID-HOLLAND De Puinhoop, *Katwijk*, and De Vulkaan, Westduinpark, *Den Haag*, 23 October, probable 1cy, photographed (G Twigt, R van Rossum, S Schilperoort et al).
Maasdijk, Oranjepolder, *Rotterdam*, 25 October, 1cy, photographed (N Jansen et al).
Westduinpark, *Den Haag*, and Berkheide, and De Puinhoop, *Katwijk*, 26-27 October, 1cy, at least two, photographed (V van der Spek, W Price, E Schouten et al).
Zuidpolder, *Barendrecht*, 27-28 October, 1cy, photographed (C Fokker et al; Dutch Birding 42: 451, plate 605, 2020).
De Vulkaan, Westduinpark, *Den Haag,* 31 October, 1cy, photographed (F Dobbe, D Laponder).
FLEVOLAND De Zeearend, Oostvaardersplassen, *Lelystad*, 26 October, 1cy, photographed (A Zwaan, J-P Jongejans).
The bird on 9 October was the earliest to date (was: 13 October 2018). After a long spell of strong southerlies, an unprecedented influx reached north-western Europe by the end of October. The exact size of the event was impossible to determine for two reasons. First, in many cases it was unclear whether reported birds referred to follow-up sightings or new individuals. On 23-26 October, there was for instance a long series of sightings on the neighbouring Wadden Sea islands of Texel and Vlieland. An individually recognizable bird with a white wing covert proved that at least this bird moved back and forth between these two islands. The maximum number seen together reached an all-time high of five on Texel on 25 October – with the bird with the white covert missing in action. The CDNA decided to use a both conservative and pragmatic approach by accepting the sightings on both islands as one record of at least six individuals. Second, the identification of a series of sightings of unidentified swifts (often reported as Pallid) was not accepted. Only two were proven to be Common Swifts *A apus* – actually the rarer species of the two at the time of the influx. Thereby, the figures presented here are a minimal reflection of the true size of the influx: in reality, the number must have been much higher than the 14 records and 21 individuals suggest – which already is an impressive number for any considered species.

Great Spotted Cuckoo / Kuifkoekoek
Clamator glandarius 7,21,1 (29)
LIMBURG Mussenbaan, Groote Peel, *Nederweert*, 18 June, 1cy, photographed (J Beerens, via F Meeuwissen).
A first for June and the earliest juvenile to date. This species has now been recorded in all months between March and October.

Little Crake / Klein Waterhoen
Zapornia parva 29,38,6 (80)
GELDERLAND Henxel, *Winterswijk*, 26 April, adult male, photographed (D Stronks, R Kwak, J Rademaker).
OVERIJSSEL Wetering West, Weerribben, *Steenwijkerland*, 27 April to 19 June, male, sound-recorded (M Hillenaar, J op den Dries, K Vledder et al).
Ossenzijlerpolder, Ossenzijl, *Steenwijkerland*, 21-22 May, male, sound-recorded, videoed (H Tetteroo, T Kompier).
GRONINGEN Oostpolder, Zuidlaardermeergebied, *Groningen*, 9-11 August, 1cy, photographed, videoed (H Blaak et al).
ZUID-HOLLAND Eendragtspolder, Zevenhuizen, *Zuidplas*, 14 August, adult female, photographed (P van der Bovenkamp, L Pereira).
NOORD-BRABANT Kempen Airport, Budel, *Cranendonck*, 20-28 August, 1cy, died on 28 August, skin retained in collection of Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden ZH, photographed, videoed (F Neijts et al; Dutch Birding 42: 373, plate 499, 2020).
Six is a record year, surpassing last year's five (though possibly the Weerribben bird was the same as last year). Recently, this species seems to be on the increase. After a good number of records in the 1950-60s, this species became rarer in the 1970s to 2000s. Over the past 10 years however, there have been 28 records. All four years with four records or more are from the past decade and there was only one year without one (2017). In contrast, in 2000-10 half of all years lacked a record. The Natura 2000 area of the Weerribben and its surroundings seems

to be developing into a key site for the species. This year's confiding 1cy bird at Budel was popular among birders and photographers. It appeared to be in a bad condition and eventually died.

Great Bustard / Grote Trap
Otis tarda -,9,0 (25, since 1986)
1947 # NOORD-HOLLAND Polder Diepsmeer, Koedijk, *Langedijk* (was Koegras, Huisduinen, *Den Helder*) 4-7 July (via R E van der Vliet; de Beurs 1948, ten Kate 1948, contra Junge 1950).
This concerns a locality adjustment.

Yellow-billed Loon / Geelsnavelduiker
Gavia adamsii 21,19,1 (41)
FRIESLAND Noordzee, Badstrand, *Schiermonnikoog*, also seen at Noordzee, Buren aan Zee, *Ameland*, and Noordzee, Paal 18, *Terschelling*, 16 October, photographed (J Duijvestijn, J J F J Jansen, M Feenstra et al).
Shortly after it was found by a group of young birders, the loon took off and flew west, whereafter it was seen from the shores of two other Wadden Sea islands later that day.

Green Heron / Groene Reiger
Butorides virescens 0,1,0 (1)
2007 # NOORD-HOLLAND Noorder IJplas, *Amsterdam*, 31 May to 2 July (was 31 May to 27 June), 3cy, photographed (L Plekker, via P Laan).
This is a date extension for one of the localities.

Brown Booby / Bruine Gent
Sula leucogaster 0,1,2 (3)
DUTCH CONTINENTAL SHELF Noordzee, c 11 km west-south-west of Walcheren ZL, 29 September, probably adult, photographed (F de Pree, via E B Ebels).
ZUID-HOLLAND ECT Delta Terminal, and Amazonehaven, Maasvlakte, *Rotterdam*, 25 October, adult, photographed (R Houkes; Dutch Birding 42: 453, plate 613, 2020).
This first one of the year was seen landing on the stern of a small ship, where it was photographed by the skipper. The second was photographed resting on a large ship moored in the port of Maasvlakte. This record showed that the criteria for sightings of birds that might have reached Dutch soil with the help of ships need to be further clarified and updated. The first record was as recent as August 2017 but since this species seems to be increasingly recorded in the western part of Europe more records can be expected in the future.

American Golden Plover / Amerikaanse Goudplevier
Pluvialis dominica 1,57,3 (61)
ZEELAND Voorland Nummer Eén, *Sluis*, 10 June, adult summer plumage, photographed (M Sluijter; Dutch Birding 42: 290, plate 376, 2020).
FRIESLAND Groote Noorderpolder, *Waadhoeke*, 27 July, adult, photographed (B Roobol, C Beeke, L van de Zande; Dutch Birding 42: 376, plate 507, 2020).
GRONINGEN Emmapolder, *Het Hogeland*, 10 September, photographed, videoed (P Snoeken).
Three reflects an average year, although none were seen during the peak months of May and, to a lesser extent, October.

Sociable Lapwing / Steppekievit
Vanellus gregarius 12,42,1 (55)
GELDERLAND Park Lingezegen – Waterrijk Oost, *Arnhem*, 27-28 September, 1cy, photographed (G Jenniskens,

652 Little Crake / Klein Waterhoen *Zapornia parva*, juvenile, Budel, Noord-Brabant, 22 August 2020
(Martin van der Schalk)

563 Brown Booby / Bruine Gent *Sula leucogaster*, North Sea, Continental Shelf, c 11 km west-south-west of Westkapelle, Zeeland, 29 September 2020 *(Frans de Pree)* **564** Oriental Plover / Steppeplevier *Anarhynchus veredus*, adult, Trommelweg, Domburg, Zeeland, 15 August 2020 *(Arnoud B van den Berg)* **565** Sociable Lapwing / Steppekievit *Vanellus gregarius*, first calendar-year, with Ruff / Kemphaan *Calidris pugnax*, Huissen, Gelderland, 27 September 2020 *(Pieter Baalbergen)* **566** Spotted Sandpiper / Amerikaanse Oeverloper *Actitis macularius*, adult summer, with Common Sandpipers / Oeverlopers *A hypoleucos*, Verdronken Land van Saeftinghe, Zeeland, 25 July 2020 *(Corstiaan Beeke)*

M de Vries, P Baalbergen et al; Dutch Birding 42: 453, plate 610, 2020).

This globally critically endangered species was first recorded in 1925. Despite the steep population declines, it is still found every now and then, although perhaps a little less frequently than in the 1990s and early 2000s. However, the best year was 2011, with six.

White-tailed Lapwing / Witstaartkievit

Vanellus leucurus 1,9,0 (10)

1998 # NOORD-HOLLAND Krommenie, and Assendelft, *Zaanstad*, 21 February to 8 March and 4 September to 20 November (was 21 February to 8 March and 4 September to 9 October), adult, summer to winter plumage, photographed (M Roos, via P Laan).

This is a date extension of an already accepted bird, based on notes by the original finder.

***Oriental Plover / Steppeplevier**

Anarhynchus veredus 0,0,1 (1)

ZEELAND Noordervroon, Westkapelle, and Trommelweg, Domburg, *Veere*, 15 August, adult, photographed, videoed (M Peene, T Luiten, C Beeke et al; Beeke et al 2020; Dutch Birding 42: 366, plate 484, 376, plate 508, 2020, 43: 269-270, plate 370-373, 2021).

This was easily the most unexpected sighting of the year. During this time of year, Oriental Plovers should be on their way to their winter quarters in Australia. It was found at c 10:30 and took off some eight hours later, never to be relocated again. This was the fourth for Europe and the WP after records at Imajoki, Finland, on 25 May 2003, Røstlandet, Norway, from 29 June to 1 July 2017 and Torslandaviken, Sweden, from 31 May to 1 June 2020.

Little Curlew / Kleine Regenwulp
Numenius minutus 0,1,0 (1)
2019/20 NOORD-HOLLAND Several locations, *Hollands Kroon*, and *Schagen*, 23 December 2019 to 18 January 2020, 1cy/2cy, photographed, videoed.
One of the most spectacular records from 2019 remained well into the new year.

White-rumped Sandpiper / Bonapartes Strandloper
Calidris fuscicollis 1,53,2 (56)
NOORD-HOLLAND Utopia, Polder het Noorden, and De Schorren, *Texel*, 20 July to 7 August, adult, photographed (R F J van Beusekom et al; Dutch Birding 42: 375, plate 502, 2020).
FRIESLAND IJsselmeer, Uitkijkbult, Workumerwaard, *Súdwest-Fryslân*, 15 August to 7 September, also seen at Waterberging, Twisk, *Medemblik* NH, 16-19 September, adult summer plumage, died on 19 September, collected, skin retained in collection of Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden ZH, photographed, videoed (S Bernardus, D Kok, F Visscher et al).
Remarkably, plumage analysis by two of the finders showed that the bird at Workumerwaard was the same as the one at Twisk on the other side of the IJsselmeer, 30 km and a lake crossing away – where it died a few days later.

Terek Sandpiper / Terekruiter
Xenus cinereus 1,61,- (64)
2014 # ZEELAND Scherpenissepolder, *Tholen,* 11-14 July, adult wearing colour rings (K de Rouck et al).
1989 ZEELAND Speelmansplaten-west, Oesterdam, *Tholen*, 24 May (H Bult et al).
The Scherpenissepolder bird had already been accepted but the 2014 annual report did not mention that it had been ringed as a juvenile in the small, isolated and threatened breeding population of Finland. There are at least six foreign re-sightings of this bird, the other five being from Sweden (Pakanen 2016). This species is no longer considered since 1 January 2015 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date.

Spotted Sandpiper / Amerikaanse Oeverloper
Actitis macularius 1,3,1 (5)
ZEELAND Sieperdaschor, Verdronken Land van Saeftinghe, *Hulst*, 23-26 July, adult summer, photographed (H Castelijns, M Castelijns et al; Dutch Birding 42: 376, plate 504, 2020).
Given this species is annual in Britain and Ireland, it remains remarkably rare on this side of the North Sea: this was only the fifth. Three are from the past 10 years.

Lesser Yellowlegs / Kleine Geelpootruiter
Tringa flavipes 2,49,2 (55)
NOORD-HOLLAND Polder Beschoot, Avenhorn, *Koggenland*, 10 July, photographed (R Beekvelt et al).
LIMBURG Bosschereiland, *Maastricht*, 6-16 December, 1cy, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (M F Bongers, I Stevens, N van Veenendaal et al; Dutch Birding 43: 74, plate 113, 2021).
This was a new species for Limburg. It has now been recorded in all 12 provinces. During 2011-20, there were 29 records and thereby more than half of all records (55 individuals) originate from the past decade. The last year without one was 2010.

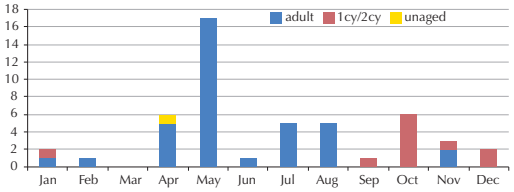


FIGURE 2 Months in which Long-billed Dowitcher *Limnodromus scolopaceus* was found in the Netherlands in 1983-2020, divided by age (n=48) / maanden waarin Grote Grijze Snip *Limnodromus scolopaceus* werd gevonden in Nederland in 1983-2020, verdeeld naar leeftijd (n=48)

Marsh Sandpiper / Poelruiter
Tringa stagnatilis 49,90,- (164)
1985 GELDERLAND Kormelinkweg, Eibergen, *Berkelland*, 30 April, adult, photographed (J Korenromp, via M Pruysers).
It is not often that the committee receives a submission of an old sighting with such good photographs. This species is no longer considered since 1 January 1993 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date.

Long-billed Dowitcher / Grote Grijze Snip
Limnodromus scolopaceus 0,46,2 (48)
ZUID-HOLLAND Wolvenpolder, Polder Oude en Nieuwe Uitslag van Putten, *Nissewaard*, 8 April, photographed (F Riemersma et al).
FRIESLAND Plasjes N31, *Harlingen*, 9-13 October, 1cy, photographed, videoed (J D Eerdmans et al; Dutch Birding 42: 453, plate 611, 2020).
The first was in 1983, and the average annual number of birds over the past 30 years is now 1.6. There are an additional eight accepted unidentified dowitchers. With no records of Short-billed *L griseus*, most if not all are likely to have been Long-billed as well. Long-billed has been found in all months except March (note that due to long-stayers found earlier, it has also been observed in this month) (figure 2). With exactly half of all records, April (n=7) and (especially) May (n=17) form a clear peak period. A smaller peak occurs in July-August, with five in each month. Less than a quarter of all records (11 out of 48) are of immatures. The best time to find a youngster is October (n=6).

Great Snipe / Poelsnip
Gallinago media 1,45,7 (53, since 1977)
ZEELAND Savoyaardskreek, Braakman Noord, *Terneuzen*, 26-29 May, adult, photographed (D Verroken, L Verroken et al; Dutch Birding 42: 290, plate 371, 2020).
OVERIJSSEL Meppelerdiep, Westeroevers, *Staphorst*, 19-21 August, photographed (J Bredenbeek, J Oosterhuis et al).
FRIESLAND Westerplas, *Schiermonnikoog*, 24 August,

1cy, photographed (W van der Ham, W Monster).
GRONINGEN Rottumerplaat, *Het Hogeland*, 30 August, photographed (L C C F Brinkman, B Ubels).
NOORD-HOLLAND Strand Zuidpier, IJmuiden, *Velsen*, 17 September, photographed (M Leloux).
De Mars, Den Burg, *Texel*, 26 September, 1cy, photographed, videoed (K van der Meer, R Pop et al; Dutch Birding 42: 452, plate 608, 2020).
GELDERLAND Arkemheense Zeedijk, Polder Arkemheen, *Nijkerk*, 2 October, 1cy, photographed (J Vlot).

This was a record year after the species was first installed as a national rarity in 1977, outnumbering the five from 2008. This century, it has been recorded in 13 out of 21 years. Many sightings are of incidentally flushed birds, resulting in fleeting views for the observer. In the past, such observations were often not accepted due to a lack of observed details. Nowadays, these reports are often supported by photographs, even when views are very brief. This results in a higher percentage of flushed birds being accepted. More so, the committee was even able to age three of these birds this year; barring on the outer tail feathers revealed that young birds were involved rather than adults.

Black-winged Pratincole / Steppevorkstaartplevier
Glareola nordmanni 9,32,3 (48)
NOORD-HOLLAND Polder C, Schagerbrug, *Schagen*, 11-19 August, also seen at Vereenigde Harger- en Pettemerpolder, Camperduin, and Groeterpolder, Groet, and Grootdammerpolder, Schoorl, *Bergen*, 20 August to 22 October, 1cy, photographed, videoed (F Visscher, W A van Splunder et al; Dutch Birding 42: 379, plate 518, 453, plate 612, 2020).
Groeterpolder, Groet, and Grootdammerpolder, Schoorl, *Bergen*, 11-27 October, 1cy, photographed, videoed (W A van Splunder, J van der Sluijs et al).
ZEELAND Pikgat, Kerkwerve, *Schouwen-Duiveland*, 20 August, adult (M Hoekstein, S Prins, P A Wolf).

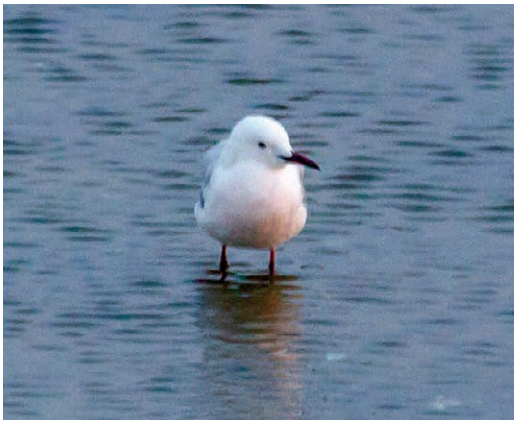
Three is a good year, surpassed only by 2014 with four but equalling 2002 and 2006. The first was already present in the area for two months (originally at a site 5 km away) before it was joined by a second. It left the site before the second bird did, hence they more or less behaved independently. They were therefore treated as separate records of single birds rather than a single record of two.

Thick-billed Murre / Kortbekzeekoet
Uria lomvia 5,5,1 (11)
ZEELAND Veerse Meer, *Veere*, 30 December to 6 February 2021, 1cy, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (J Leeuwis, P A Wolf et al; Dutch Birding 43: 71, plate 104, 162, plate 234, 2021).

This bird was first reported in January 2021 but it later transpired that it was already photographed at the end of 2020 when it was misidentified as Common Murre

567 Great Snipe / Poelsnip *Gallinago media*, first calendar-year, Den Burg, Texel, Noord-Holland, 26 September 2020 *(René Pop)*

568 Black-winged Pratincole / Steppevorkstaartplevier *Glareola nordmanni*, first calendar-year, Schoorl, Noord-Holland, 5 September 2020 *(Diederik Kok)*



569 Slender-billed Gull / Dunbekmeeuw *Chroicocephalus genei*, adult, Rottumerplaat, Groningen, 17 June 2020 *(Christian Brinkman)* **570** Kumlien's Gull / Kumliens Meeuw *Larus glaucoides kumlieni*, fourth calendar-year, Westkapelle, Zeeland, 29 February 2020 *(Corstiaan Beeke)* **571** Thick-billed Murre / Kortbekzeekoet *Uria lomvia*, Veerse Meer, Zeeland, 9 January 2021 *(Frank Coenjaerts)*

U aalge. Out of the 11 records to date, this was only the third that was not found dead or dying. The bird seemed to be in good health and it disappeared as soon as a spell of frost and snow hit the country.

Slender-billed Gull / Dunbekmeeuw
Chroicocephalus genei 0,7,1 (13)
GRONINGEN Rottumerplaat, *Het Hogeland*, 17 June, adult, photographed (B Ubels, L C C F Brinkman; Dutch Birding 42: 290, plate 374, 2020).
All records so far are of spring birds, with two in April, five in May and this one being the first for June.

Laughing Gull / Lachmeeuw
Larus atricilla 0,3,1 (4)
DRENTHE Poelkampen, Westdorp, *Borger-Odoorn*, 31 May to 1 June, 3cy+, photographed (T Schroot, A-W Faber, A van Lubeck; Dutch Birding 42: 289, plate 370, 2020).
Another Nearctic species that is very rare in the Netherlands, whereas it is fairly frequently recorded in Britain and Ireland. A small black tail feather tip was the only immature feature visible on this bird.

Franklin's Gull / Franklins Meeuw
Larus pipixcan 0,12,1 (13)
ZUID-HOLLAND Benthuizerplas, *Zoetermeer*, and Heerewegh, Benthuizen, *Alphen aan den Rijn*, and Gelderswoudsepolder, *Zoeterwoude*, 16-17 March, 2cy+, photographed (M Zevenbergen et al; Dutch Birding 42: 226, plate 298, 2020).
A well-deserved find for this observer who spends a significant amount of his birding time reading gull rings. During its stay, it remained fairly elusive, covering a large area.

Ring-billed Gull / Ringsnavelmeeuw
Larus delawarensis 0,10,0 (10)
1998/99 # ZEELAND Goese Polder, *Goes*, 18 September

1998 to 19 February 1999 (was 18 September 1998 to 28 January 1999), adult, photographed (A Geilvoet).
This concerns a date extension.

Baltic Gull / Baltische Mantelmeeuw
Larus fuscus fuscus 0,52,- (52)
2017 NOORD-HOLLAND Schorrenweg, *Texel*, 24 June, 2cy, photographed (D Kok, P Duin, A Wassink).
This subspecies is no longer considered since 1 January 2020 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date.

Kumlien's Gull / Kumliens Meeuw
Larus glaucoides kumlieni 0,3,1 (4)
ZEELAND Zeedijk, Westkapelle, *Veere*, 29 February, 4cy, photographed (C Beeke, P Beeke; Dutch Birding 42: 143, plate 198, 2020).
Only the fourth, after records in 2005, 2011 and 2013. The records have one thing in common: the birds all disappeared very soon after they were found. A bird wintering around Julianadorp NH, first seen in December 2016 and returning every winter since, has only recently been submitted and is still circulating.

Roseate Tern / Dougalls Stern
Sterna dougallii 3,35,2 (43)
NOORD-HOLLAND Wagejot, *Texel,* 24 May to 11 June, also seen at De Putten, Camperduin, *Bergen*, 18 June to 2 August, and at Tweede Maasvlakte, *Rotterdam* ZH, 4 August, adult summer, wearing metal ring on right leg, photographed (M Leopold, A Wassink, W van Splunder et al; Dutch Birding 42: 289, plate 369, 292, plate 378, 377, plate 514, 2020).
De Putten, Camperduin, *Bergen*, 29 June to 1 July, 2cy, wearing metal ring on right leg, photographed, videoed (R S A van Bemmelen et al; Dutch Birding 42: 290, plate 375, 2020).
The combination of the single ring (many British birds seen in the Netherlands have been 'double' ringed) and a corresponding damaged primary in the right wing revealed that the sightings of the adult on Texel, at Camperduin and at Tweede Maasvlakte referred to the same individual. Camperduin has become *the* hotspot for the species and this is also where the 2cy bird was found. Birds of this age only rarely visit the breeding areas in Europe, so it is not surprising that this was only the first time this plumage has been recorded in the Netherlands. The very fine submission was also educational for the committee members.

Black-winged Kite / Grijze Wouw
Elanus caeruleus 1,40,15 (56)
DRENTHE Bargerveen, *Emmen*, 20 March, 2cy, photographed (B Bergman, via E Bloeming).
De Onlanden, *Noordenveld*, 9-10 October, photographed (G Nijboer et al).
ZEELAND Wanteskuup, and Nieuw Noord Bevelandpolder, Colijnsplaat, *Noord-Beveland*, and Mortiere, *Middelburg*, 5 April, 2cy, photographed (M Hoekstein, P L Meininger, L van der Zande et al; Dutch Birding 42: 224, plate 295, 2020).
Welzinge, Oost-Souburg, *Vlissingen*, 13 April (C Osté, R Joosse).
Noordweg/Prelaatweg, Westkapelle, *Veere*, 1-2 September, photographed (C Beeke et al).
Hertogin Hedwigepolder, Emmadorp, *Hulst*, 13-14 September, 1cy, photographed (K Vliet Vlieland, P L Meininger et al). Also seen at other side of border at Prosperpolder, Doel, Oost-Vlaanderen, Belgium, on 12-14 September.
Braakman Noord, *Terneuzen*, 28-29 October, photographed (L Bekaert et al).
NOORD-BRABANT Patersgronden, Leenderheide, *Heeze-Leende*, 22 May, 2cy, photographed (P van Pelt). Also seen at Hamont-Achel, Limburg, Belgium, later that day.
GELDERLAND Rijnstrangen – Kandia, *Duiven*, 22 May, also seen at Rijnstrangen – De Keel, *Zevenaar*, 23 May, photographed (B van Dam, C Briek, B Coenen).
Oud-Reemst, and Deelensche Veld, Hoge Veluwe, and Dal van Deelen, Hoenderloo, *Ede*, 8-13 November, photographed, videoed (K de Pater, R Stolk et al).
UTRECHT Amerongse Bovenpolder West, Amerongen, *Utrechtse Heuvelrug*, 26-27 May, immature, photographed, videoed (M Peters, A Bos et al).
LIMBURG Wolfsplateau, Nationaal Park de Meinweg, *Roerdalen*, 7-10 July, photographed (F Engelen et al; Dutch Birding 42: 377, plate 511, 2020).
Hamsterreservaat, Sibbe, *Eijsden-Margraten*, 21 August to 19 October, 1cy, photographed, videoed (R van Tiel et al; Dutch Birding 42: 379, plate 517, 2020).
ZUID-HOLLAND Groene Strand, Oostvoornse Meer, *Westvoorne*, 20-21 October, adult, photographed, videoed (W Boer et al).
GRONINGEN Eemshaven-Oost and Telpost, *Het Hogeland*, 8 November, also seen at Tetjehorn, Schildmeer, *Midden-Groningen*, 15 November, adult, photographed (W Wind et al).
Possibly, two different individuals were involved in the Groningen record but they were conservatively accepted as one. Over the past decade, 'record' and 'Black-winged Kite' have been used in the same sentence very frequently. 2020 was a record year with 15 birds, surpassing the 10 from 2017. In the history of the CDNA, this is among the highest number of accepted individuals for a single species in a single year (see figure 3 and also under Blyth's Reed Warbler). 51 out of the now 56 records are from the past 10 years. So where does this end? If the number of records continues in the same fashion as it did in the past few years – and there is no reason to expect otherwise – this species will meet the criteria to be no longer considered very soon (as is already the case in Belgium).

Greater/Lesser Spotted Eagle / Bastaardarend/Schreeuwarend
Clanga clanga/pomarina 0,6,3 (9)
DRENTHE Amen, *Aa en Hunze*, 7 May (C J de Vries).
Balloërveld, *Aa en Hunze*, 13 July, 2cy+, photographed (T Schroot; Dutch Birding 42: 377, plate 509, 2020).
GELDERLAND Wittebrink, Zelhem, *Bronckhorst*, 28 May, photographed (M Gal).
The description of the Amen bird mostly resembled

572 Bonelli's Eagle / Havikarend *Aquila fasciata*, second calendar-year, Sint Kruis, Sluis, Zeeland, 17 April 2020 *(Johnny du Burck)*

573 Steppe Eagle / Steppearend *Aquila nipalensis*, third calendar-year, Wilhelminadorp, Zeeland, 22 May 2020 *(Jaap Denee)*

Greater Spotted Eagle *C clanga* but a hybrid could not be excluded. The photographs of the Balloërveld eagle, on the other hand, mostly resembled Lesser Spotted Eagle *C pomarina* but, again, a hybrid could not fully be excluded. The Zelhem bird was not photographed well enough to favour one of the species.

Booted Eagle / Dwergarend

Aquila pennata 0,32,10 (42)

ZEELAND Zwartegatsche Kreek, Groede, *Sluis*, 27 April, 2cy, intermediate morph, photographed (M Pattikawa, J Aalberts).

UTRECHT Bornia, *Utrechtse Heuvelrug*, 3 May, dark morph (G Ottens).

FRIESLAND Nieuwe Eendenkooi, and several other locations, *Vlieland*, 21-24 May, 2cy, pale morph, photographed (L Edelaar et al; Dutch Birding 42: 210, plate 272, 2020).

NOORD-BRABANT Hazenhurk, *Heeze-Leende*, 22 May, dark morph, photographed (F Meijer, D Verhoeven).

OVERIJSSEL Wolthaarsdijk, *Raalte*, 23 May, 2cy, dark morph, photographed (M van Geene, M van Geene).

LIMBURG De Heeg, *Maastricht*, 23 May, 3cy, dark morph, photographed (P Cools et al).
Kokkelert, Roosteren, *Echt-Susteren*, 3 June, also seen at Piepert, Eys, *Gulpen-Wittem*, 6 June, 2cy, pale morph, photographed (E Opdenacker, B Haamberg, J Haamberg).

ZUID-HOLLAND Berkheide, *Katwijk*, and Berkheide, and Meijendel, *Wassenaar*, 12-13 June, also seen at Amsterdamse Waterleidingduinen, *Zandvoort* NH, 13 June, 2cy, pale morph, photographed (J van Goeverden, E van der Winden et al; Dutch Birding 42: 294, plate 383, 2020).

DRENTHE Kraloërheide, Dwingelderveld, *Westerveld*, 13 June, pale morph, photographed (T Schroot, A-W Faber et al).

GELDERLAND Lage Veld, Beesd, *West Betuwe*, 20 June, pale morph, photographed (P van Veen).

An exceptional year with 10, not only surpassing the record four from 2017 but also accounting for nearly a quarter of all records to date. Of the now 42 records, pale morph birds form the majority (26; 62%), which is hardly surprising since this is the most regularly occurring morph (Orta et al 2020), and perhaps also because this is the easiest plumage to identify. Only two intermediate morphs (5%) have been recorded, leaving 14 (33%) for dark morph birds.

Steppe Eagle / Steppearend

Aquila nipalensis 1,3,2 (6)

GELDERLAND Deelensche Veld, Hoge Veluwe, *Ede*, also seen at Veluwemeer, *Dronten* FL, 13 May, 2cy, photographed, videoed (R Buij et al; Dutch Birding 42: 211, plate 275, 2020).

ZEELAND Mortiere, *Middelburg*, 21 May, and Heerenpolder, and Oost-Nieuwlandpolder, Wolphaartsdijk, and Wilhelminapolder, Wilhelminadorp, *Goes*, 21-22 May, 3cy, photographed, videoed (T Luiten, R van Tiel et al; Dutch Birding 42: 211, plate 276-277, 293, plate 379, 2020).

The last was recorded as long ago as 2002, and a new record was perhaps more or less expected. That not one but two popped up was however surprising. The latter bird was first seen in Belgium before it was relocated in Zeeland.

Bonelli's Eagle / Havikarend

Aquila fasciata 1,2,2 (5)

ZEELAND Belgian-Dutch Border near Sint Kruis, *Sluis*, and several locations in ZL, NB, GE, OV, FL and FR, 22-30 March, 2cy female (nr 26) with GPS transmitter, tagged (via Centre de Recherches sur la Biologie des Populations d'Oiseaux (CRBPO)).
Aardenburg, and Sint Kruis, *Sluis*, 17 April, also seen at Telpost Breskens, and Nummer Eén, *Sluis* ZL, and tagged at Noordhollands Duinreservaat, Terrein Egmond, *Bergen* NH, 23 April, and also seen at Noordhollands Duinreservaat, Terrein Egmond, and Nieuwelandsbos, and Terrein Bergen, and Egmond aan den Hoef, *Bergen*, and Anna Paulowna, and Breezand, *Hollands Kroon*, and several locations on Texel, *Texel* NH, 24 April, and De Krim, *Texel* NH, and Boschplaat, *Terschelling*, and Waddenzee, *Ameland* FR, 25 April, 2cy female with GPS transmitter, photographed, videoed (J du Burck, T Luiten, L van de Zande et al; Dutch Birding 42: 224, plate 293, 2020).

The first individual of the year was never seen in the field: the GPS-transmitter attached to this female revealed that it passed six Dutch provinces unnoticed before returning home to France. Later that year, it wandered off again, this time leaving the Netherlands aside and passing Germany on its way to Denmark. The second, also equipped with a GPS-transmitter, was picked up in the field at several sites, and strayed less far north from home than the first. This bird showed a more southward prevalence, having also visited Morocco, Portugal and Spain on other wanderings. Unsurprisingly given the rarity of this species in north-western Europe, this was the first year with more than one record.

Golden Eagle / Steenarend

Aquila chrysaetos 10,9,1 (20)

ZEELAND Mortiere, *Middelburg*, 20 May, probably 3cy, photographed (L van de Zande; Dutch Birding 42: 294, plate 382, 2020).

There was only one record in 2000-12 but four have now been found since 2013.

***Black-eared x Black Kite / Oostelijke Zwarte x Zwarte Wouw**

Milvus lineatus x migrans 0,1,0 (1)

2017 ZEELAND Telpost Slikken van de Heen, *Tholen*, 10 October, also seen at Kleine Praambult, Oostvaardersplassen, *Lelystad* FL, 11 and 15 October, 1cy, photographed (A Clements, F van der Have et al).

Hybrids ('intergrades') of these taxa are increasingly recorded in Europe (Skyrpan et al 2020), and this individual was the first for the Netherlands. Strong plumage similarities and connecting dates proved the same individual was seen in two provinces.

574 Booted Eagle / Dwergarend *Aquila pennata*, second calendar-year, pale morph, Vlieland, Friesland, 22 May 2020 *(Marten Miske)*

575 Black-eared x Black Kite / Oostelijke Zwarte x Zwarte Wouw *Milvus lineatus x migrans*, first calendar-year, Tholen, Zeeland, 10 October 2017 *(Adri Clements)*

Eurasian Pygmy Owl / Dwerguil
Glaucidium passerinum 0,10,1 (11)
GELDERLAND Hoenderloo, *Apeldoorn*, 11 April to 21 May, adult male, photographed, sound-recorded (T de Boer et al).
Despite the Hoge Veluwe being the largest Natura 2000 area of the mainland, with a wealth of suitable habitat and being a part of the most densely forested province of the Netherlands, this was surprisingly only the first record for Gelderland.

Tengmalm's Owl / Ruigpootuil
Aegolius funereus 3,20,0 (65)
2009 # DRENTHE Hondsrug, *Aa en Hunze*, 20 February to 7 June (was 24 February to 7 June), eight (two breeding pairs, one chick fledged, and three unpaired males).
1987 # DRENTHE Boswachterij Grolloo, *Midden-Drenthe*, 17 March to 9 May (was 4 April to 9 May), male, singing.
Both records concern date extensions.

Eurasian Scops Owl / Dwergooruil
Otus scops 4,7,1 (12)
FRIESLAND Oudemirdum, *De Fryske Marren*, 1 June, found, window victim, taken into care at *Ureterp* FR (until 4 August, when released at Slenaken, *Gulpen-Wittem* LB), ringed, photographed (via De Fûgelhelling, A Zijlstra, H Sinnema).
This bird was taken into care after it flew into a window. It was released in Limburg after it recovered for two months. Based on new information, a bird in Delft ZH in 1970 is no longer considered acceptable after reassessment, so the number of records has not increased (see not accepted reports for more details).

European Bee-eater / Bijeneter
Merops apiaster 38,35,- (244)
1970 ZEELAND Oranjezon, Oostkapelle, *Veere*, 27 May, four (G P Geerse, J van Leerdam, H G Mandemaker, via P L Meininger; van Leerdam 1970).

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

European Roller / Scharrelaar
Coracias garrulus 50,20,1 (75)
GRONINGEN Marnewaard, Lauwersmeer, *Het Hogeland*, 26 June, adult male, photographed, videoed (H van der Wal, L Nauta et al; Dutch Birding 42: 293, plate 381, 2020).
Based on the amount of purple on the rump, the committee identified the bird as a male. Following the declines in large parts of Europe, this species is being less frequently recorded. With 51 records in 1950-99, it was on average recorded once a year in the second half of the 20th century. In 2000-20 there were only six records, an average of less than one in every three years. And this is against the background of increased observer coverage.

Daurian Shrike / Daurische Klauwier
Lanius isabellinus 0,16,1 (17)
FRIESLAND Kroonspolders, *Vlieland*, 31 October to 4 November, adult female, photographed, videoed (J Aalders et al; Dutch Birding 42: 462, plate 633, 2020).
There is one May record; all others are from autumn with October being the best month with 11.

Red-tailed/Daurian Shrike / Turkestaanse/Daurische Klauwier
Lanius phoenicuroides/isabellinus 0,5,0 (5)
2018 FRIESLAND Griend, *Terschelling*, 14-18 October, 1cy, photographed (B Gnep, E Penning, J ten Horn).
A probable Daurian Shrike but Red-tailed could not be fully excluded.

Lesser Grey Shrike / Kleine Klapekster
Lanius minor 21,38,2 (61)
NOORD-HOLLAND Buitendijk, Den Hoorn, *Texel*, 30 May, male, photographed (I Kampen-Dekker, via K Stork).
GELDERLAND Rijnstrangen – Kandia, *Duiven*, 25 Septem-

ber to 4 October, adult, photographed, videoed (J van de Westeringh et al; Dutch Birding 42: 462, plate 632, 2020).

Two records fit well within the pattern of sightings in the past decade.

Spotted Nutcracker / Notenkraker

Nucifraga caryocatactes -,2,1 (3, since 2019)

OVERIJSSEL Nationaal Park De Sallandse Heuvelrug, Nijverdal, *Hellendoorn*, 12 September, 1cy, photographed (S Loomans).

Before 2019, only the nominate subspecies *N c caryocatactes* (Thick-billed Spotted Nutcracker) from continental Europe was considered, of which four have been accepted. Irruptions of the northern Eurasian subspecies *N c macrorhynchos* (Siberian Spotted Nutcracker) used to occur periodically, with the odd stray birds in other years. In 2009-17, however, this species had only been seen with certainty once and therefore it was installed as a national rarity in 2019 – regardless of the subspecies. Remarkably, this year's bird was already the third in the two years during which the species has now been assessed (of which one was already present at the end of 2018).

Crested Lark / Kuifleeuwerik

Galerida cristata -,3,1 (4, since 2015)

ZEELAND Telpost Breskens, *Sluis*, 23 April, photographed (C Beeke, P Beeke et al).

2019/20 GELDERLAND Stationsgebied, *Apeldoorn*, 4 November 2019 to 15 March 2020, male, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (M Jansen et al).

Together with Spotted Nutcracker, this is the only other species that was installed as a national rarity for the first time in the very recent past. In 2015, the first year of the assessments, two were accepted. Three blank years followed, before a bird was found in Apeldoorn at the end of 2019. Both the locality and its behaviour mirrored the country's last surviving breeders that disappeared less than a decade ago: it was surviving in the middle of an urban part of a smaller inland city, a former breeding site even, it was confiding, and it stayed for a long time (well into 2020). The other record at Breskens is classic for a different reason. Over time there have been quite a few (single day) sightings at this migration hotspot. Most sightings were before the species was considered but one of both 2015 records is also from this site. This year's bird was seen during a particularly species-rich passage of diurnal migrants, with no less than 127 species recorded that day, including a Bonelli's Eagle and a Citrine Wagtail. This is probably the first time that three rarities have been accepted from the same site on the same day. For Crested Lark the cynical question is if it will benefit from climate change and regain some of the ground it lost in the past.

Greater Short-toed Lark / Kortteenleeuwerik

Calandrella brachydactyla 3,62,5 (70)

NOORD-HOLLAND Nollen van Abbestede, Callantsoog, *Schagen*, 25 April, photographed (P M A van der Wielen).

FLEVOLAND Trintelzand, *Lelystad*, 15 May, photographed (B van den Boogaard, D Beuker, J de Jong).

FRIESLAND De Groede, *Terschelling*, 19 September, photographed (H Schekkerman; Dutch Birding 42: 453, plate 614, 2020).

Posthuiswad, *Vlieland*, 26-27 September, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (K de Vries, R Cazemier et al).

ZUID-HOLLAND Maasvlakteweg, Tweede Maasvlakte, *Rotterdam*, 12 October, photographed (T O V Muusse, J Molenaar et al).

576 Spotted Nutcracker / Notenkraker *Nucifraga caryocatactes*, first calendar-year, Sallandse Heuvelrug, Overijssel, 12 September 2020 *(Sjors Loomans)*

577 Daurian Shrike / Daurische Klauwier *Lanius isabellinus*, adult female, Kroonspolders, Vlieland, Friesland, 31 October 2020 *(Lennart Verheuvel)*

578 Bimaculated Lark / Bergkalanderleeuwerik *Melanocorypha bimaculata*, Rottumerplaat, Groningen, 17 June 2020 *(Bram Ubels)*

Five is the second-best year to date, after the record year of 2015 with six. Both the spring and autumn dates are fairly typical.

***Bimaculated Lark / Bergkalanderleeuwerik**
Melanocorypha bimaculata 0,0,1 (1)
GRONINGEN Rottumerplaat, *Het Hogeland*, 17 June, photographed (L C C F Brinkman, B Ubels; Dutch Birding 42: 294, plate 384-385, 2020).
This new species was found by two wardens that spent months in isolation on this restricted Wadden Sea island while doing bird-related research. While celebrating their incredible find with a drink at their cabin, they also picked up the 13th Slender-billed Gull. It only very rarely happens that observers find two rarities in a single day but finding two species recorded less than 10 times including a new one for the country is unprecedented.

Eurasian Crag Martin / Rotszwaluw
Ptyonoprogne rupestris 0,6,1 (11)
ZEELAND Telpost Breskens, *Sluis*, 8 November (P Dhaluin, E Marteijn, J Klomp).
The first one in 10 years flew past the migration hot-spot of Breskens. This site is mainly renowned for its spring migration but this sighting shows that rare birds can also pass by in autumn. Since this is in the south-west of the country, and the bird flew south, Belgian birders were alerted. So, presumably the same individual was rediscovered at Oostende, West-Vlaanderen, where it lingered until the following day and could be photographed. All Dutch records have been found during (late) autumn, with two in October and five in November.

Green Warbler / Groene Fitis
Phylloscopus nitidus 0,1,1 (2)
NOORD-HOLLAND Krimbos-noord, *Texel*, 10 June, singing, photographed, sound-recorded (T Schipper et al; Domenie et al 2021; Dutch Birding 42: 296, plate 390, 2020, 43: 280-282, plate 379-384, 2021).
This species was recorded for the first time in 2019. Given the remarkable increase of records in northern Europe in recent years, a second was more or less expected – but perhaps not after just 351 days! A week and a half after the observer co-found a Greenish Warbler *P trochiloides* (a former rarity that is still very scarce), he stumbled upon its much rarer sister species only a km to the north-east. Just like last year, the bird fell silent fairly early in the day: it was seen nor heard after 13:16. Another similarity with the 2019 record was that this was among the finest submissions of the year: a compliment to this talented young observer.

Arctic Warbler / Noordse Boszanger
Phylloscopus borealis 2,27,1 (30)
ZUID-HOLLAND Telpost de Puinhoop, Katwijk aan Zee, *Katwijk*, 28 September to 1 October, 1cy, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (J van Beelen, R van Rossum et al; Dutch Birding 42: 461, plate 629, 2020).
A classic date for this species, since 19 out of the 30 records have been between 11 and 30 September. The earliest was ringed on 1 September 1998 on Vlieland FR and the latest was a lighthouse victim collected on 2 November 1935 at Haamstede ZL.

Hume's Leaf Warbler / Humes Bladkoning
Phylloscopus humei 2,65,- (68)
1990/91 # FLEVOLAND De Blocq van Kuffeler, *Almere*, 24 December 1990 to 24 January 1991 (was 24 December 1990 to 22 January 1991).
This record concerns a date extension. The species is no longer considered since 1 January 2018 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date.

Radde's Warbler / Raddes Boszanger
Phylloscopus schwarzi 2,49,5 (56)
NOORD-HOLLAND Vogelringstation Castricum, Noordhollands Duinreservaat, *Castricum*, 9 October, 1cy, ringed, photographed (J Visser, H Levering et al).
Vogelringstation Castricum, Noordhollands Duinreservaat, *Castricum*, 13 October, 1cy, ringed, photo-

579 Western Orphean Warbler / Westelijke Orpheusgrasmus *Sylvia hortensis*, first calendar-year, Coepelduynen, Noordwijk, Zuid-Holland, 18 October 2020 *(Casper Zuyderduyn)*

580 Hume's Whitethroat / Humes Braamsluiper *Sylvia althaea althaea*, first calendar-year, Meijendel, Zuid-Holland, 16 September 2014 *(Rinse van der Vliet/ Vrs Meijendel)*

graphed (L Heemskerk et al).

FRIESLAND Groene Glop, and Reddingsweg, *Schiermonnikoog*, 16-23 October, 1cy, ringed and retrapped, photographed, sound-recorded (K Oosterbeek, W Fokker, J de Jong et al; Dutch Birding 42: 455, plate 618, 2020).

Oude Eendenkooi, *Vlieland*, 16-17 October, sound-recorded (M Hornsveld, S Radstaak et al).

ZUID-HOLLAND Tuinenpark de Groenzoom, *Den Haag*, 29 October, photographed, sound-recorded (N Peeters et al).

2019 FRIESLAND Eureka, Klaas Douwes, *Vlieland*, 17 October, 1cy, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (M Prins et al).

This year's five records equal 2016 and are only surpassed by the eight birds in 2012. The bird at Den Haag on 29 October equalled the latest date any Radde's Warbler has ever been recorded (the previous one was in Bergen NH in 2006).

Western Bonelli's Warbler / Bergfluiter

Phylloscopus bonelli 5,43,4 (52)

NOORD-BRABANT Groote Heide, and Leenderbos, *Heeze-Leende*, 3-18 May, singing, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (H Munsters, M-J van den Braak et al; Dutch Birding 42: 295, plate 387, 2020).

ZUID-HOLLAND Wassergeest, Laageveense Polder, *Lisse*, 7 May, singing, sound-recorded (J Hamelink, S Gobin).

GELDERLAND Leemkuil Soerel, *Nunspeet*, 27 May to 3 June, singing, photographed, sound-recorded (M Klemann, J van Bruggen).

FRIESLAND Kooiduinen, *Ameland*, 10-11 September, 1cy, photographed, sound-recorded (T Langerak et al).

To identify birds that sing but do not call, the paper by Groenendijk & Luijendijk (2014) remains vital to separate Western Bonelli's Warbler from Eastern Bonelli's Warbler *P orientalis*. Four equals the best year (2014). This species remains somewhat unpredictable: since 2000, there have been no less than eight years without any records, while the average in this century is still 1.2 birds per year.

Iberian Chiffchaff / Iberische Tjiftjaf

Phylloscopus ibericus 2,58,1 (61)

NOORD-HOLLAND Kruidenbuurt, and Romolenpolder-west, *Haarlem*, 25 April to 11 July, singing, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (K Bailey, M Boeken, V van der Spek et al; Dutch Birding 42: 297, plate 392, 2020).

A poor year for this species that showed such an increase over the past decade. The last year with only one record was 2014 and the last year without any was 2008.

***Hume's Whitethroat / Humes Braamsluiper**

Sylvia althaea althaea 0,1,0 (1)

2014 ZUID-HOLLAND Vogelringstation Meijendel, *Wassenaar*, 16 September, 1cy, ringed, mtDNA analyses (based on feather sample) stored in GenBank, photographed (V van der Spek, R van der Vliet)

The taxon *althaea* was not only new to the Netherlands, but also new to Europe. Breast feathers of the bird were collected during an ongoing genetic study on lesser whitethroat taxa. Its mtDNA was already tested in the first bunch of analyses for this study in 2016 but the genetic data have only recently been stored in GenBank. Only then could this record be formally reviewed. The measurements and plumage features fit what is known from this Central Asian taxon and, combined with its genetics, this was enough to accept this unexpected record. In November-December 2020, the second for Europe was found and confirmed by DNA in Finland. The position of lesser whitethroat taxa divides taxonomical authorities but nominate *althaea* has historically been the one that was often regarded as a full species separate from *Sylvia curruca* sensu lato. Olsen et al (2013) found a basal dichotomy in which *althaea*, *blythi*, *halimodendri* and *margelanica* separated 4.2 mya from the clade of *curruca* and *minula*. Based upon this finding,

581 Green Warbler / Groene Fitis *Phylloscopus nitidus*, Krimbos, De Cocksdorp, Texel, Noord-Holland, 10 June 2020 *(Jaap Denee)* **582** Western Bonelli's Warbler / Bergfluiter *Phylloscopus bonelli*, Leenderbos, Noord-Brabant, 4 May 2020 *(Bram Roobol)* **583** Arctic Warbler / Noordse Boszanger *Phylloscopus borealis*, first calendar-year, Katwijk aan Zee, Zuid-Holland, 30 September 2020 *(René van Rossum)*

CSNA regards Hume's Whitethroat as a species with four subspecies which, apart from nominate *althaea*, include two other WP taxa, Siberian Lesser Whitethroat *S a blythi* and Desert Lesser Whitethroat *S a halimodendri* (Redactie Dutch Birding 2014).

Western Orphean Warbler / Westelijke Orpheusgrasmus
Sylvia hortensis 0,1,1 (2)
ZUID-HOLLAND Coepelduynen, *Noordwijk*, 18 October, 1cy, photographed (C Zuyderduyn).
A second record was long overdue with the first being as long as 17 years ago (at Middelburg ZL from 29 October to 5 November 2003). Despite the bird only being seen very briefly, it was sufficiently photographed to exclude Eastern Orphean Warbler *S crassirostris*.

Western Subalpine Warbler / Westelijke Baardgrasmus
Sylvia iberiae 0,7,2 (9)
NOORD-HOLLAND Reddingsboothuis, and Robbenjager, *Texel*, 10 May, male, photographed, sound-recorded (D Kok et al; Dutch Birding 42: 295, plate 386, 2020).
GRONINGEN Rottumerplaat, *Het Hogeland*, 14 August to 8 September, adult female, photographed, sound-recorded (B Ubels, L C C F Brinkman).
A new publication on differences in primary projection within this species complex (Corso et al 2021) came after both sightings were submitted. During the assessments, this proved to be a valuable supporting feature. Remarkably, not a single (certain) Eastern Subalpine Warbler *S cantillans* was seen in 2020, of which there are four times as many records as of Western Subalpine Warbler (38 versus nine; also see next record). The former last year without an Eastern Subalpine was 2011.

subalpine warbler / baardgrasmus
Sylvia iberiae/subalpina/cantillans 4,39,1 (44)
NOORD-HOLLAND Zuidpier, IJmuiden, *Velsen*, 18 May, female, photographed (S O'Brien).
The number of unidentified subalpine warblers is almost as high as the number that has been identified to species level: 44 versus 47. In recent years, with all available recording equipment and increased observer awareness, the proportion of identified birds has become much higher. In some, the taxon still remains unclear, like this female seen briefly on the basalt pier of IJmuiden.

Dartford Warbler / Provençaalse Grasmus
Sylvia undata 1,12,1 (14)
NOORD-BRABANT Meerssche Duinen, Grenspark De Zoom / Kalmthoutse Heide, *Woensdrecht*, 7 May, photographed (K Jonkers).
Five out of the 14 records have been identified to subspecies, and unsurprisingly all belonged to the Atlantic taxon *S u dartfordiensis*. With only a few photographs available, the subspecific identity of this year's bird remained unknown.

Lanceolated Warbler / Kleine Sprinkhaanzanger
Locustella lanceolata 1,3,0 (4)
2016 ZUID-HOLLAND Prinses Maximaweg, Tweede Maasvlakte, *Rotterdam*, 4 October, 1cy, mtDNA and nuDNA analyses (based on faecal sample) stored in GenBank, photographed, videoed (A Kolders, J Vlot, E B Ebels et al; Ebels et al 2021; Dutch Birding 43: 208, plate 268-270, 210, plate 271-274, 2021).
Although reported as a probable Lanceolated Warbler in the field, this poorly marked individual stirred quite a debate over its identity despite many available photographs. A faecal sample was collected but it was unfortunately contaminated with sand. Siliciumoxide (a main component of sand) and DNA sequences are not good friends. It therefore took the lab quite some work to sequence the mtDNA that revealed its genetic identity as Lanceolated. New assays were set up in order to also get a full genome analysis from this 'difficult' sample. This analysis finally succeeded in 2020 and also matched Lanceolated. The genetic data were stored in GenBank more than four years after the sighting, after which the sighting was submitted and accepted.

Melodious Warbler / Orpheusspotvogel
Hippolais polyglotta 2,43,- (50)
2004 LIMBURG Koningssteen, Thorn, *Maasgouw*, 14-21 June, singing, sound-recorded (K Lemmens, R M van Dongen et al).
Terziet, *Gulpen-Wittem*, 22 June to 4 July, singing, sound-recorded (R M van Dongen et al).
This species is still increasing and it is no longer considered since 1 January 2005 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date.

Booted Warbler / Kleine Spotvogel
Iduna caligata 0,32,2 (34)
GELDERLAND Ooijse Graaf, Ooijpolder, *Berg en Dal*, 28 August, 1cy, ringed, photographed (W J M Hagemeijer et al; Dutch Birding 42: 382, plate 525, 2020).
ZUID-HOLLAND Brielse Gatdam, Oostvoorne, *Westvoorne*, 29 September, 1cy, photographed (C de Nooijer).
There was a fairly long spell without records in 2010-12 but it has been recorded annually since. Two records more or less reflect an average year.

Paddyfield Warbler / Veldrietzanger
Acrocephalus agricola 1,40,1 (45)
NOORD-HOLLAND Vogelringstation Amsterdamse Waterleidingduinen, Zandvoort, 31 May, adult male, ringed, photographed (W L M Tamis, A de Winter).
This was the seventh to be ringed at Amsterdamse Waterleidingduinen in 13 years, and thereby this site has now hosted most records for the Netherlands, closely followed by the ringing station at Castricum NH with six.

Blyth's Reed Warbler / Struikrietzanger
Acrocephalus dumetorum 0,60,32 (93)
FRIESLAND Nieuwe Eendenkooi, *Vlieland*, 24 May, singing, photographed, sound-recorded (T de Boer et al).
De Branding - silo, *Schiermonnikoog*, 31 May to 10 June, singing, photographed, sound-recorded (W van der Ham et al; Dutch Birding 42: 298, plate 397, 2020).

584 Blyth's Reed Warbler / Struikrietzanger *Acrocephalus dumetorum*, Voorschoten, Zuid-Holland, 3 June 2020 *(Vincent van der Spek)*

585 Lanceolated Warbler / Kleine Sprinkhaanzanger *Locustella lanceolata*, first calendar-year, Tweede Maasvlakte, Zuid-Holland, 4 October 2016 *(Leo J R Boon)*

Oosterreeweg, Schiermonnikoog-Dorp, *Schiermonnikoog*, 1 June, singing, photographed, sound-recorded (T Langerak et al).
Heereweg, De Branding, *Schiermonnikoog*, 1 June, singing, sound-recorded (H Wieleman et al).
Breezanddijk IJsselmeerkant, Afsluitdijk, *Súdwest-Fryslân*, 13 June, singing, photographed, sound-recorded (L B Steijn, R Kooi, G Mensink).
Vliehors, *Vlieland*, 27 September, 1cy, photographed (M van Oss).

GELDERLAND Millingerwaard, Kekerdom, *Berg en Dal*, 25 May to 27 June, singing, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (O Bosma et al; Dutch Birding 42: 298, plate 396, 2020).

NOORD-HOLLAND De Tuintjes, *Texel*, 28-29 May, singing, photographed, sound-recorded (M van den Bergh et al).
Amsterdamse Waterleidingduinen, *Zandvoort*, 30 May, singing, photographed, sound-recorded (M Kolkman et al).
Vakantiepark De Krim, *Texel*, 30 May, singing, photographed, sound-recorded (J de Bruijn, H Zevenhuizen et al).
De Cocksdorp, *Texel*, 1 June, singing, sound-recorded, videoed (T Luiten, D Kok et al).
Camping De Robbenjager, *Texel*, 1-2 June, two, singing, sound-recorded (M van den Bergh, T Luiten, D Kok et al).
Vogelringstation Van Lennep, Kennemerduinen, *Bloemendaal*, 1 June, adult, ringed, photographed (L Buckx et al).
Pontweg, Prins Hendrik Polder, *Texel*, 3 June, singing, sound-recorded (S Brumby et al).
Vuurtoren, *Texel*, 12 June, singing, sound-recorded (D Kok, M van den Bergh et al).
Robbenjager, *Texel*, 12 June, probably two, singing, sound-recorded (J van Nus et al).
Oude Vuilnisbelt, *Den Helder*, 13 June, singing, sound-recorded (T P M Fijen, T de Boer et al).
Flevopark, *Amsterdam*, 16-21 June, singing, photographed, sound-recorded (E Huibers et al).
Parkeerterrein Jan Ayeslag, *Texel*, 16-18 June, singing, photographed, sound-recorded (L B Steijn et al).
Lange Dam, De Slufter, *Texel*, 17 June, singing, sound-recorded (R F J van Beusekom).
Vakantiepark De Krim, *Texel*, 18 June, singing, photographed, sound-recorded (M van den Bergh, L B Steijn, G Mourik).
Bollekamer, Hoornderslag, *Texel*, 19 June, singing, sound-recorded (P van der Kooij et al).

ZUID-HOLLAND Polder Nieuw-Bonaventura, Strijen, *Hoeksche Waard*, 31 May, singing, sound-recorded (M Korbijn et al).
Oostduinen, Oostdijk, *Goeree-Overflakkee*, 31 May, singing, sound-recorded (G Tanis, M Sluijter).
Dobbewatering, Geestwoningpad, *Voorschoten*, 3-12

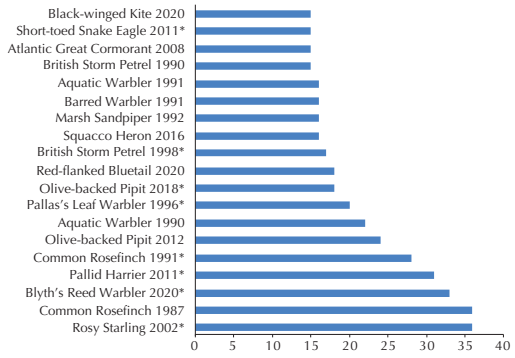
June, singing, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (K P Hendriks et al; Dutch Birding 42: 298, plate 395, 2020).
Meijendel, *Wassenaar*, 9 June, singing, photographed, sound-recorded (V van der Spek et al).
Leidse Vaart - Piet Gijs, *Teylingen*, 14-20 June, singing, photographed, sound-recorded (M Wielstra, B Olivari et al).
Vogelringstation Meijendel, *Wassenaar*, 12 August, adult, ringed, photographed (R van der Vliet et al).

FLEVOLAND Revebos, *Dronten*, 31 May, singing, sound-recorded (E Goutbeek et al).

GRONINGEN Eemshaven-oost, *Het Hogeland*, 2 June, singing, photographed, sound-recorded (P van Veelen, A Dwarshuis et al).
Vogelringstation Eemshaven, Eemshaven-oost, *Het Hogeland*, 10 June, adult, ringed, photographed (D Bekker, M Sandifort).
Zuidwalbos, Lauwersmeer, *Het Hogeland*, 29 June to 1 July, singing, photographed, sound-recorded (J ten Horn, N Agterberg, P Agterberg et al).

What a year for this species! From the first in 1990 up to 2019, 60 had been accepted in 30 years – an average of exactly two a year. This meets the criteria to no longer consider a species but since there was no margin at all, the committee decided to assess it for one more year – just to be sure that the increase would really continue. Little did we know what was to happen next! An unprecedented spring influx occurred in a large part of northern and north-western Europe (Ławicki & van den Berg 2020, van der Spek & Kok 2020) and, with 30 records (31 individuals), the Netherlands got more than their fair share. Another two – a meagre number – followed in autumn, making this among the highest number of accepted records of a single species in a single year in the history of the committee (figure 3). This is only surpassed by two formerly considered species, both with 36 records: Common Rosefinch *Erythrina erythrina* in 1987 and Rosy Starling *Pastor roseus* in 2002. The total number of accepted Blyth's Reed Warblers increased with more than 50%, and the number of spring records nearly tripled (12 up to 2019). It is therefore hardly surprising that the species will no longer be considered from 1 January 2022 onwards, following the example of neighbouring countries like Belgium (since 2019; Baeten et al 2019) and Britain (since 2015; Hudson & the Rarities Committee 2015). The rise of the species continued after this decision: in the spring of 2021, the first breeding of a pure pair (in 1998 a male produced two chicks with a female Marsh Warbler *A palustris*) was recorded on Texel NH (van Beusekom et al 2021).

FIGURE 3 Species with 15 or more records in single year since 1980. Only 1991 and 2020 are represented with three species. Species marked with asterisk* were no longer considered after that year. / Soorten met 15 of meer gevallen in één jaar sinds 1980. Alleen 1991 en 2020 zijn vertegenwoordigd met drie soorten. Soorten voorzien van asterisk* werden na dat jaar niet meer beoordeeld.



White's Thrush / Goudlijster

Zoothera aurea 11,10,1 (22)

ZUID-HOLLAND Dunes at Groene Dijk, Ouddorp, *Goeree-Overflakkee*, 2 October, 1cy, photographed, sound-recorded (G Tanis et al; Dutch Birding 42: 455, plate 615, 2020).

White's Thrushes are recorded once every few years but what made this year's record stand out is that it was only the first since 2004 not to be found dead!

Eyebrowed Thrush / Vale Lijster

Turdus obscurus 2,6,1 (9)

FRIESLAND Paesens, *Noardeast-Fryslân*, 15-16 November, 1cy female, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (N Agterberg, P Agterberg et al; Dutch Birding 43: 76, plate 116, 2021).

Between the previous two records in 2001 and 2017, 15 long years passed. This bird thereby followed quite soon after the last.

Black-throated Thrush / Zwartkeellijster

Turdus atrogularis 0,12,1 (13)

UTRECHT Hoograven Noord, *Utrecht*, 31 March to 3 April, and 4 December to 13 April 2021, 2cy to adult female, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (P W W de Rouw et al; Dutch Birding 42: 226, plate 300, 2020, 43: 76, plate 117, 2021).

Yet another record of this formerly very rare species. Somewhat surprisingly, it returned the next winter – a novum in this species. Nine out of 13 birds on the Dutch list, including this year's individual, were seen for more than one day. The average duration of stay of all 13 birds combined is 26 days.

Western Rufous-tailed Scrub Robin / Westelijke Rosse Waaierstaart

Cercotrichas galactotes galactotes 0,2,1 (3)

FLEVOLAND Wilgenbos, Verbindingszone de Vaart, *Almere*, 13-16 September, 1cy, ringed, photographed, videoed (A H V Eggenhuizen, B Reussien, C J Breek et al; Dutch Birding 42: 369, plate 490, 463, plate 635, 2020).

The first record was as recent as 2013, the second followed in 2016 and 2020 already hosted the third. Is this just a coincidence, or can more birds be expected in the near

future? This year's individual was rediscovered in the field not far from the ringing site where it was first trapped. Its condition seemed to detoriate during its stay and just like the 2016 bird it was thought likely that it died rather than moved on after it was last seen. At the site where it went to sleep on the last night of its stay, fox droppings were found the next morning – leaving birders with plenty of room for speculation. Many believed that the slightly worn bird was an adult but, eg, the inner primaries and secondaries were still quite fresh, showing pale edges, matching a young bird. Therefore the committee believed the bird was in fact a 1cy. This was confirmed by Yosef Kiat, who has significant experience with the species in the hand in Israel.

Red-flanked Bluetail / Blauwstaart

Tarsiger cyanurus 1,32,18 (51)

NOORD-HOLLAND De Tuintjes, *Texel*, 27 September, adult male, photographed, sound-recorded (B de Vries et al; Dutch Birding 42: 458, plate 623, 2020).
Vogelringstation Castricum, Noordhollands Duinreservaat, *Castricum*, 30 September, 1cy male, ringed, photographed (J Visser, A Wijker et al).
Krimbos, *Texel*, 11-13 October, 1cy, photographed (J Vlot et al; Dutch Birding 42: 458, plate 624, 2020).
Hoornder Nieuwland, *Texel*, 12 October (G B Kortleve, A L Engelhard).
Vogelringstation Castricum, Noordhollands Duinreservaat, *Castricum*, 15 October, 1cy female, ringed, photographed (A Wijker, J Visser, T van der Meerl).
Vogelringstation Castricum, Noordhollands Duinreservaat, *Castricum*, 17 October, 1cy female, ringed, photographed (A Wijker et al).
Zanddepot, Grootebroek, *Medemblik*, 8 November, 1cy, ringed, photographed (K van den Berg, B Laan, M Laan).

ZUID-HOLLAND Westplaat, *Westvoorne*, 11-16 October, 1cy, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (R Messemaker et al; Dutch Birding 42: 459, plate 625, 2020).
Tweede Maasvlakte, *Rotterdam*, 17 October, 1cy, photographed (J van Holten, I van Holten, D Benders et al).
Berkheide, *Wassenaar*, 18 October, photographed (J van Beelen et al).

FRIESLAND Hertenbosvallei, *Schiermonnikoog*, 12 October to 4 November, 1cy, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (M van Oss, E Lindhout et al).
Derde Kroonspolder, *Vlieland*, 13 October, 1cy, ringed, photographed (H Vonk, H Bouwmeester et al).
Bomenland, *Vlieland*, 16 October to 1 November, 1cy, photographed, sound-recorded (D Drukker et al; Dutch Birding 42: 459, plate 626, 2020).
Schiermonnikoog - Bos, *Schiermonnikoog*, 16 October, photographed (W Monster).
Groene Glop, *Schiermonnikoog*, 17 October, 1cy, ringed, photographed (K Oosterbeek, T Oosterbeek, S Deuzeman).
Derde Kroonspolder, *Vlieland*, 17 to 22 October, 1cy, probable female, ringed and retrapped, photographed (H Vonk, H Bouwmeester et al).
Ruige Plak, *Vlieland*, 22 October to 2 November, 1cy,

586 Eyebrowed Thrush / Vale Lijster *Turdus obscurus*, first calendar-year female, Paesens, Friesland, 16 November 2020 *(Thijs Glastra)*

587 Common Rock Thrush / Rode Rotslijster *Monticola saxatilis*, second calendar-year male, Heerde, Gelderland, 16 May 2020 *(Teunis van den Brink)*

588 White's Thrush / Goudlijster *Zoothera aurea*, first calendar-year, Ouddorp, Zuid-Holland, 2 October 2020 *(Jacob Molenaar)*

photographed, sound-recorded (O van Herwaarden, L Buckx, V van der Spek et al).

ZEELAND Camping de Vuurtoren, Westkapelle, *Veere*, 27 October, 1cy male, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (G Nijs, P A Wolf et al; Dutch Birding 42: 459, plate 627, 2020).

2016 NOORD-HOLLAND Vakantiepark De Sluftervallei, *Texel*, 16 October, found dead, not collected, photographed (H van der Slikke via A Wassink).

The increase of this once really rare species over the past two decades correlates with an increase of the breeding population in Finland (Mikkola & Rajasärkkä 2014). In 2020, messages on social media of a record breeding season in Finland were spread well before autumn started and an exceptionally good autumn indeed followed, with previous year's record number (five) more than tripled! As in Black-shouldered Kite and Blyth's Reed Warbler, the accepted submissions (18) are amongst the highest number of records for a single species in a single year in the history of the CDNA (figure 3). The number of breeders in Finland is still increasing and reached record numbers again in 2021 (BirdGuides 2021). This raises the question of how regular this species might become as a migrant in the future. In Britain, it is no longer assessed by the BBRC since 2017 (Holt & the Rarities Committee 2018). Will the Netherlands follow the British example anytime soon? In order to formally meet the criteria to drop this gem from the list of assessed species, only 11 more records in the next eight years are needed.

Common Rock Thrush / Rode Rotslijster

Monticola saxatilis 2,12,3 (17)

GELDERLAND Zuppeldseweg, *Heerde*, 16 May, 2cy male, photographed (T van den Brink; Dutch Birding 42: 299, plate 400, 2020).

FRIESLAND Douwkesplak, Hoorn, *Terschelling*, 16 May, male, photographed (A Wever).

DRENTHE Uffelte, *Westerveld*, 16-22 July, 2cy male, found dead on 22 July, collected, skin retained in collection of Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden ZH, photographed (G P M van Egmond, A J van Dijk).

A good year with three, equalling the record year 2000. On 16 May, two were seen on a single day: a novum in this species. A bird photographed alive and seemingly kicking at Uffelte on 16 July was nonetheless found dead six days later. This was the first for July. There has been one October record, all others were spring birds in April-June.

Siberian/Stejneger's Stonechat / Aziatische/Stejnegers Roodborsttapuit

Saxicola maurus/stejnegeri 0,1,1 (2)

NOORD-HOLLAND Oude Vuilnisbelt, Noordduinen, *Den Helder*, 9 November, 1cy male, photographed (W Das; Dutch Birding 43: 73, plate 109, 2021).

This bird was photographed from the front, and only one photograph was available. It mostly resembled Siberian Stonechat but Stejneger's Stonechat could not be excluded.

Isabelline Wheatear / Izabeltapuit

Oenanthe isabellina 0,15,1 (16)

NOORD-HOLLAND Vuurtoren, and de Tuintjes, 10-12 October, also seen at Eierlandse Duinen, *Texel*, 16 October, photographed, videoed (D Kok, R Karskens et al; Dutch Birding 42: 463, plate 634, 2020).

Like this year's record, the majority of birds (10 out of 16) have been found in October. Despite the fairly low total number of records, Isabelline Wheatear has been annual since 2013. In fact, no less than 10 have been recorded since.

Desert Wheatear / Woestijntapuit

Oenanthe deserti 1,43,4 (48)

GELDERLAND Rheder- en Worth-Rhederheide, Nationaal Park Veluwezoom, *Rheden*, 20 September, female, photographed (S Dechène; Dutch Birding 42: 462, plate 631, 2020).

589 Red-flanked Bluetail / Blauwstaart *Tarsiger cyanurus*, adult male, De Tuintjes, Texel, Noord-Holland, 27 September 2020 *(Diederik Kok)* **590** Red-flanked Bluetail / Blauwstaart *Tarsiger cyanurus*, first calendar-year, Westplaat, Zuid-Holland, 12 October 2020 *(Wietze Janse)* **591** Western Rufous-tailed Scrub Robin / Westelijke Rosse Waaierstaart *Cercotrichas galactotes galactotes*, first calendar-year, Oostvaardersdijk, Flevoland, 14 September 2020 *(Thijs Glastra)*

592 Isabelline Wheatear / Izabeltapuit *Oenanthe isabellina*, Vuurtoren, Texel, Noord-Holland, 10 October 2020 *(Diederik Kok)* **593** Eastern Black-eared Wheatear / Oostelijke Blonde Tapuit *Oenanthe melanoleuca*, second calendar-year female, Westkapelle, Zeeland, 21 May 2014 *(Herman B Bouman)* **594** Black-headed Wagtail / Balkankwikstaart *Motacilla feldegg*, second calendar-year male, Lentevreugd, Wassenaar, Zuid-Holland, 22 April 2020 *(René van Rossum)*

595 Citrine Wagtail / Citroenkwikstaart *Motacilla citreola*, second calendar-year male, Amsterdamse Waterleidingduinen, Zuid-Holland, 16 April 2020 *(Kees van Dommele)*

596 Citrine Wagtail / Citroenkwikstaart *Motacilla citreola*, first calendar-year, West aan Zee, Terschelling, Friesland, 29 August 2020 *(Arie Ouwerkerk)*

NOORD-BRABANT Leikeven, Huis ter Heide, *Tilburg*, 16 October, male, photographed (K Sommer, H Vrolijk).
NOORD-HOLLAND Witte Hoek, De Cocksdorp, *Texel*, 24 October, female, photographed (R Olde Wolbers, R Felix, J Verhees et al).
Zevenhuizen, *Texel*, 7 November, 1cy male, photographed (M Janse, A Wassink et al; Dutch Birding 43: 77, plate 118, 2021).

The bird at Rheden was the earliest to date and only the second for September, after one at Velsen NH on 23-29 September 2005. 2020 was the best year in a decade, equalling the four from 2010. 2005 remains the record year, with nine. There have been 20 in 2011-20 but, with 2012 and 2019 both lacking a record, it is (still) not annual.

Eastern Black-eared Wheatear / Oostelijke Blonde Tapuit
Oenanthe melanoleuca 1,5,0 (6)
2014 ZEELAND Opslagterrein Erika, Westkapelle, *Veere*, 20-22 May, 2cy female, mtDNA analyses (based on faecal sample) stored in GenBank, photographed, videoed (T Koppejan et al).

Identification as Eastern Black-eared Wheatear was always suspected on plumage but the genetic information was stored in GenBank (and thereby available) only recently. This retrospectively becomes the fourth record.

Pied Wheatear / Bonte Tapuit
Oenanthe pleschanka 0,28,2 (30)
FRIESLAND Westerse Veld, *Vlieland*, 13 October, 1cy female, photographed (A Zijlstra, H Sinnema, W de Vries et al; Dutch Birding 42: 461, plate 630, 2020).
ZUID-HOLLAND Coepelduinen, *Noordwijk*, 23 November, male, photographed (L Gans).

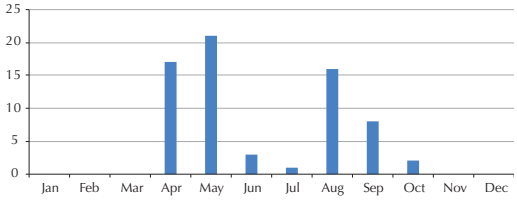
This species has become near-annual, the last years without a record being 2005-06 and 2012.

Black-headed Wagtail / Balkankwikstaart
Motacilla feldegg 0,2,1 (3)
ZUID-HOLLAND Lentevreugd, *Wassenaar*, 22-23 April, 2cy male, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (J van Beelen et al; Dutch Birding 42: 225, plate 296, 2020).

This was the third in five years, and the second for this site. With more birders scrutinising Blue-headed Wagtails *M flava*, many of them equipped with sound-recording devices (the committee demands recorded calls in order to get rare 'yellow wagtail' taxa accepted), more records are to be expected in the future.

Citrine Wagtail / Citroenkwikstaart
Motacilla citreola 0,62,6 (69)
ZUID-HOLLAND Westhoek, Amsterdamse Waterleidingduinen, *Noordwijk*, 16 April, 2cy male, photographed (K van Dommele; Dutch Birding 42: 225, plate 297, 2020).
NOORD-HOLLAND Voorhaven, Den Oever, *Hollands Kroon*, 20 April, also seen at Afsluitdijk, Zurich,

FIGURE 4 Monthly distribution of Citrine Wagtail *Motacilla citreola* in the Netherlands in 1984-2020 (n=68), with clear peaks in spring and early autumn / Maandelijkse verdeling van Citroenkwikstaart *Motacilla citreola* in Nederland in 1984-2020 (n=68), met duidelijke pieken in voorjaar en vroege najaar



Súdwest-Fryslân FR, 29 April, 2cy female, photographed (B van de Broek, D Pruiksma).
ZEELAND Telpost Breskens, *Sluis*, 23 April, male, sound-recorded (T Luiten et al).
FRIESLAND Ezumakeeg-Zuid, Lauwersmeer, *Noardeast-Fryslân*, 9 May, male (F-J Hoogstra et al).
Bedrijventerrein, West-Terschelling, and Eldorado, West aan Zee, *Terschelling*, 27-29 August, 1cy, photographed, sound-recorded (T Schipper, R Keijsers, T Glastra et al).
GELDERLAND Millingerwaard, Duffelt, *Berg en Dal*, 22 August, 1cy, photographed (M Wilkinson et al).
The last year this species was assessed ended in style with a record-equalling six birds (2011 also had six). The first occurred only in 1984, all others are from the past 30 years. The 68 records in 1991-2020 result in an average of 2.2 birds per year, meeting the criteria to remove it from the list of assessed species. Citrine Wagtails have been annual since 1993, save for a remarkable spell without records in 2003-05. Since then, it has increased and the yearly average has risen to 3.9 over the past decade. A decrease in the near future is therefore not expected, further supporting the decision for removal. Birds have been recorded in all months from April to October. The species is most common in spring, with well over half being found in April-June. In autumn, August is the best month (figure 4). There is one breeding record, of a male paired with a female Blue-headed Wagtail (Draaijer & Slaterus 2012). This also represents the only July record.

597 Black-headed Bunting / Zwartkopgors *Emberiza melanocephala*, first calendar-year, Renvogelveld, De Cocksdorp, Texel, Noord-Holland, 24 August 2020 *(Han Zevenhuizen)*

Blyth's Pipit / Mongoolse Pieper
Anthus godlewskii 0,15,3 (18)
FRIESLAND Nes, *Ameland*, 10 October, photographed (J Bosch, B Alards, R van Tiel et al).
GRONINGEN Telpost Kustweg, Lauwersmeer, *Het Hogeland*, 10 October, sound-recorded (J Visser, T Bot).
ZUID-HOLLAND Kwade Hoek-noord, *Goeree-Overflakkee*, 5-15 December, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (L Punt, B de Lange, J van 't Bosch et al; Dutch Birding 43: 73, plate 112, 2021).
A record year with three, after several with two. Although by no means annual, this once extremely rare Asian vagrant has now been recorded 16 times since the turn of the century, with 11 since 2014.

Black-headed Bunting / Zwartkopgors
Emberiza melanocephala 2,16,3 (21)
ZUID-HOLLAND Westplaat, and Slag Baardmannetje, Oostvoornse Meer, *Westvoorne*, 13 June, male, photographed (B-J Luijendijk et al).
NOORD-HOLLAND Renvogelveld, and Vuurtoren, *Texel*, 24 August, 1cy, photographed, sound-recorded (J de Bruijn et al; Dutch Birding 42: 381, plate 523, 2020).
Staatsbossen, and Heerlyckheid van Texel, De Koog, *Texel*, 11-12 October, photographed (D Vogt, J de Bruijn et al; Dutch Birding 42: 466, plate 641, 2020).
Three is a record number, after several years with two. The first for the country, back in 1962, was from Texel but both birds recorded on the island this year were only the second and third for this rarity hotspot. They differed in bill structure and the first was more worn than the second, proving two different individuals were involved. These were only the third and fourth in autumn, after records in October 2006 and September 2016. The spring bird arrived on a more classic date: with nine records, June is by far the best month, followed by May with six.

Cirl Bunting / Cirlgors
Emberiza cirlus 2,8,1 (11)
FLEVOLAND Kromslootpark, *Almere*, 29 November, male, photographed (H Dijkstra).
With five since 2018, the total number of records has nearly doubled in just three years.

Pine Bunting / Witkopgors
Emberiza leucocephalos 15,36,2 (54)
GELDERLAND Bergherbos, Zeddam, *Montferland*, 30 March, male, photographed (S Veldkamp; Dutch Birding 42: 226, plate 301, 2020).
ZUID-HOLLAND Telpost de Puinhoop, Coepelduynen, Katwijk aan Zee, *Katwijk*, 6 November, male, photographed (R van Rossum, T Schipper).
The autumn bird concerned a migrating male skilfully photographed in flight by one of the observers. With 19 records since 2015, this species has been observed remarkably often over the past couple of years. Only 2019 remained without a record, while 2016 was a record year, with 10. The contrast with the meagre three in 2000-14 is thereby significant.

598 Blackpoll Warbler / Zwartkopzanger *Setophaga striata*, first calendar-year, De Cocksdorp, Texel, Noord-Holland, 25 October 2020 *(Diederik Kok)*

***Blackpoll Warbler / Zwartkopzanger**
Setophaga striata 0,0,1 (1)
NOORD-HOLLAND De Cocksdorp, *Texel*, 25-27 October, 1cy, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (H Zevenhuizen et al; Dutch Birding 42: 464, plate 636-638, 2020).

Texel is arguably *the* rare migrant hotspot but this was only the third Nearctic passerine to be found on the island after a Red-eyed Vireo *Vireo olivaceus* in 2018 and a much-debated Yellow-headed Blackbird *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus* in 1982. With on average nearly one record a year (48 records in 1968-2017), Blackpoll Warbler is one of the most regularly recorded American passerines in Britain (Holt & the Rarities Committee 2018). In the Netherlands, however, Nearctic passerines remain thin on the ground and until 2019 American warblers were even restricted to just two Myrtle Warblers *S coronata* and a single Northern Waterthrush *Parkesia noveboracensis*. Perhaps this Blackpoll was therefore a little less expected than it might seem? The total number of Nearctic passerines for the Netherlands up to 2020 stands at 32 records of 14 species, with Red-eyed Vireo (nine) and White-throated Sparrow *Zonotrichia albicollis* (six) accounting for nearly half of these records.

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.

Richardson's Cackling Goose / Kleine Canadese Gans *Branta hutchinsii hutchinsii* 6 February, Koudekerksche Inlaag, Haamstede, *Schouwen-Duiveland* ZL, adult, photographed (@ description incomplete and photographs not detailed enough to exclude other taxa). **Intermediate Canada Goose / Middelste Canadese Gans** *Branta canadensis parvipes* 21-23 March, Zwanegat, Westmaas, *Hoeksche Waard* ZH, photographed (@ shape of bill does not match *parvipes;* probably mixed form). **Barnacle x Ross's Goose / Brandgans x Ross' Gans** *Branta leucopsis x Anser rossii* 20-21 November, Den Bommel, *Goeree-Overflakkee* ZH, photographed (@ photographs not detailed enough to exclude other hybrids; status doubtful); 29 November, Waterdunen, Breskens, *Sluis* ZL, photographed (@ photographs do not match this hybrid; status doubtful). **Ring-necked Duck / Ringsnaveleend** *Aythya collaris* 22 May, De Zandmeren, Kerkdriel, *Maasdriel* NB, adult male, photographed (@ identification accepted but earlier observations of a bird with a green plastic ring in this area suggests it escaped from captivity). **Ring-necked x Tufted Duck / Ringsnaveleend x Kuifeend** *Aythya collaris x fuligula* 10 January, Waterlandtak, Muiden, *Gooise Meren* NH, photographed (@ photographs show female Tufted Duck *A fuligula*). **Blue-winged Teal / Blauwvleugeltaling** *Spatula discors* 8 January to 15 March, Bosscherweg and surroundings, *Maastricht* LB, adult male, photographed, videoed (@ identification accepted but status doubtful; probably escaped from captivity). **Alpine Swift / Alpengierzwaluw** *Tachymarptis melba* 30 May, Bonenkamp,

Weurt, *Beuningen* GE (description incomplete). **Pallid Swift / Vale Gierzwaluw** *Apus pallidus* 9 October, Paulinaschor, Biervliet, *Terneuzen* ZL, photographed (photographs show Common Swift *A apus*); 22 October, Spuisluis, Brouwersdam, *Schouwen-Duiveland* ZL, photographed (@ description incomplete and photographs not detailed enough to exclude Common Swift); 23 October, Kapittelduinen, Hoek van Holland, *Rotterdam* ZH (description incomplete); 24 October, Buurderduinen, *Ameland* FR, photographed (@ description incomplete and photographs not detailed enough to exclude Common Swift); 26 October, Kop van Schouwen, Brouwersdam, *Schouwen-Duiveland* ZL, photographed (@ description incomplete); 1 November, De Vulkaan, Westduinpark, *Den Haag*, and Meijendel, *Wassenaar*, and De Puinhoop, *Katwijk* ZH, photographed (description incomplete and photographs not detailed enough to exclude Common Swift); 14 November, Moerdijk-dorp, *Moerdijk* NB, photographed (@ photographs show Common Swift). **Great White Pelican / Roze Pelikaan** *Pelecanus onocrotalus* 20 September 2019 to 16 September 2020, several locations FR, GR, DR, OV, GE, UT, photographed, videoed (@ identification accepted; status considered doubtful; see 2019). **American Golden Plover / Amerikaanse Goudplevier** *Pluvialis dominica* 10-12 May, Punt van Reide, *Delfzijl* GR, photographed (based on description and photographs, Pacific Golden Plover *P fulva* not excluded); 15 September, Aagtekerke, *Veere* ZL, photographed (@ photograph shows European Golden Plover *P apricaria*). **Great Snipe / Poelsnip** *Gallinago media* 19 September, Landgoed Olterterp-Lauswolt, *Opsterland* FR (@ documentation incomplete). **Roseate Tern / Dougalls Stern** *Sterna dougallii* 1 July, Noordzee, Noordhollands Duinreservaat, *Castricum* NH (@ description incomplete); 11 July, IJmuiden, *Velsen* NH, photographed (@ photograph shows Common Tern *S hirundo*). **Black-winged Kite / Grijze Wouw** *Elanus caeruleus* 19 August, Bath, *Reierswaal* ZL, photographed (@ poor photographs not detailed enough to exclude other species and may show Common Buzzard *Buteo buteo*); 30 August, Telpost Hazewater, *Leusden* UT (@ description incomplete); 13 September, Groote Heide, Leende, *Valkenswaard* NB (@ description incomplete); 30 September, Wachtum, *Coevorden* DR (@ description incomplete); 29 October, Mastbos, *Breda* NB, photographed (@ photographs show Common Buzzard); 13 November, Lent, *Nijmegen* GE (@ description incomplete). **Bearded Vulture / Lammergier** *Gypaetus barbatus* 30 May to 13 June, Borger, and Drouwenerzand, *Borger-Odoorn* DR, and Druten, *Druten* GE, and Lunetten, *Utrecht* UT, and Ridderveld, *Alphen aan den Rijn* ZH, 2cy, photographed (@ identification accepted but CDNA considers all unmarked birds as descendants of the not yet self-sustaining reintroduced population in the Alps; Gelling et al 2019). **Booted Eagle / Dwergarend** *Aquila pennata* 21 April, Houtvaartkwartier, *Haarlem* NH, photographed (@ description incomplete and photographs not detailed enough to exclude other species; possibly other eagle species); 8 August, Rosengaarde, *Dalfsen* OV, photographed (@ description incomplete and photographs not detailed enough to exclude other species). **Steppe Eagle / Steppearend** *Aquila nipalensis* 22 May, Hellegatsdam, *Goeree-Overflakkee* ZH, photographed (@ description incomplete and photographs not detailed enough to exclude other eagles). **Lesser Kestrel / Kleine Torenvalk** *Falco naumanni* 12 April, Baanhoek West, *Sliedrecht* ZH, photographed (@ description incomplete and photographs not detailed enough to exclude Common Kestrel *F tinnunculus*). **Eleonora's Falcon / Eleonora's Valk** *Falco eleonorae* 22 September, Laarsenberg, *Rhenen* UT, photographed (description incomplete and photographs not detailed enough to exclude other species). **Daurian Shrike / Daurische Klauwier** *Lanius isabellinus* 17 October, Kroonspolders, *Vlieland* (@ description incomplete; also see main text). **Spotted Nutcracker / Notenkraker** *Nucifraga caryocatactes* 3 November, Elst, *Rhenen* UT (description incomplete); 7 November, Den Treek, *Leusden* UT, photographed (@ description incomplete and while single photograph does not allow identification, it certainly does not match Spotted Nutcracker). **Greater Short-toed Lark / Kortteenleeuwerik** *Calandrella brachydactyla* 15 October, De Tuintjes, *Texel* NH, sound-recorded (@ sound-recording and sonagram do not exclude Eurasian Skylark *Alauda arvensis*). **Radde's Warbler / Raddes Boszanger** *Phylloscopus schwarzi* 16 October, Nieuwe Eendenkooi, *Vlieland* FR, sound-recorded (@ sound-recordings are of Dusky Warbler *P fuscatus* and Eurasian Blackcap *Sylvia atricaplilla*); 16-17 October, Oude Eendenkooi, *Vlieland* FR, sound-recorded (@ two submitted, of which one was not accepted; sound-recordings of second bird are of European Robin *Erithacus rubecula*). **Western Bonelli's Warbler / Bergfluiter** *Phylloscopus bonelli* 3 June, Kooningsjaght, *Arnhem* GE (@ description incomplete). **Iberian Chiffchaff / Iberische Tjiftjaf** *Phylloscopus ibericus* 27 May, Park Lingezegen, *Overbetuwe* GE, photographed, videoed (@ photograph and video show Common Chiffchaff *P collybita*); 13 May to 5 June, Horapark, *Ede* GE, sound-recorded (@ description incomplete and song does not match 'classic' Iberian; probably aberrant Common Chiffchaff). **Western Subalpine Warbler / Westelijke Baardgrasmus** *Sylvia iberiae* 18 April, Partij, *Gulpen-Wittem* LB, sound-recorded (@ description incomplete and recorded sound is 'subsong' of either Eurasian Blackcap or Garden Warbler *S borin*). **Blyth's Reed Warbler / Struikrietzanger** *Acrocephalus dumetorum* 1 June, Polder Nieuw-Bonaventura, Strijen, *Hoeksche Waard* ZH, sound-recorded (@ description incomplete and sound-recording too short to exclude other species); 1-4 June, Revebos, *Dronten* FL (@ description incomplete and no sound-recording available to justify date extension for this site); 3-4 June, Oostzanerveld, *Oostzaan* NH, photographed, sound-recorded (@ photographs and sound-recordings show Marsh Warbler *A palustris*); 11-12 June, De Branding, *Schiermonnikoog* FR, sound-recorded (@ very short sound-recording suggests Marsh Warbler and therefore does not justify date extension for this site); 11 June, Buytenpark-West, *Zoetermeer* ZH (@ description incomplete); 13 June, Ooijse Graaf, *Berg en Dal* GE, ringed, photographed (measurements and wing formula not fully

within range of this species and photographs suggest slightly odd Eurasian Reed Warbler *A scirpaceus*); 17 June, Zeeuwse Banken, Noordzee, Dutch Continental Shelf, photographed (@ fairly poor photographs do not fit this species and show either Marsh Warbler or Eurasian Reed Warbler); 30 September, Missouriweg, Maasvlakte, *Rotterdam* ZH (@ description incomplete); 11 October, Krimbos, *Texel* NH, photographed (@ description incomplete and photographs not detailed enough to exclude other species). **Moustached Warbler / Zwartkoprietzanger** *Acrocephalus melanopogon* 10 April, Eilandspolder, Graft-De Rijp, *Alkmaar* NH, photographed (@ photographs show Sedge Warbler *A schoenobaenus*). **American Robin / Roodborstlijster** *Turdus migratorius* 14 March, Hondsberg, Rosmalen, *'s-Hertogenbosch* NB, male, photographed (@ photograph shows escaped male Black-breasted Thrush *T dissimilis* wearing ring used for captive birds). **Red-spotted Bluethroat / Roodsterblauwborst** *Luscinia svecica svecica* 20 April to 27 June, Fochteloërveen, *Ooststellingwerf* FR, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (@ photographs show 'orange-spotted' White-spotted Bluethroat *L s cyanecula*); 11 May to 11 June, Liendense Waard, Batenburg, *Wijchen* GE, 2cy male, ringed, photographed (@ photographs show 'orange-spotted' White-spotted Bluethroat). **Red-flanked Bluetail / Blauwstaart** *Tarsiger cyanurus* 11 April, Heeswijk, *Bernheze* NB (@ description incomplete); 2 October, Koninklijke Haagse Golf & Country Club, *Wassenaar* ZH (@ description incomplete); 10 October, Bospad, *Schiermonnikoog* FR (@ description incomplete); 12 October, Amsterdamse Waterleidingduinen, De Zilk, *Noordwijk* ZH, two (@ description incomplete). **Collared Flycatcher / Withalsvliegenvanger** *Ficedula albicollis* 11-14 May, Groot Warnsborn, Schaarsbergen, *Arnhem* GE, male, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (sound-recording does not match this species and photographs and videos do not exclude hybrid). **Isabelline Wheatear / Izabeltapuit** *Oenanthe isabellina* 9 May, Vluchthaven Neeltje Jans, Oosterscheldekering, *Veere* ZL (@ description incomplete). **Sykes's Blue-headed Wagtail / Russische Gele Kwikstaart** *Motacilla flava beema* 17 April, Hooglandpolder, Ossenisse, *Hulst* ZL, photographed (@ description incomplete and photographs show bird within variation of Blue-headed Wagtail *M f flava*). **White-throated Wagtail / Witkeelkwikstaart** *Motacilla cinereocapilla* 11 April, Duindamse Slag, Noordduinen, *Noordwijk* ZH, sound-recorded (@ description incomplete, sound-recording very short and bird not seen). **Blyth's Pipit / Mongoolse Pieper** *Anthus godlewskii* 9 December, Klein Zwitserland, *Schiermonnikoog* FR, photographed (@ photographs do not exclude Richard's Pipit *A richardi*). **White-crowned Sparrow / Witkruingors** *Zonotrichia leucophrys* 17 May, Hunsel, *Leudal* LB, photographed (@ identification accepted but single photograph does not document absence of rings on the left leg; circumstances of observation largely unknown).

2019

Pallid Swift / Vale Gierzwaluw *Apus pallidus* 19 October, Rottumeroog, *Het Hogeland* GR, photographed (@ description incomplete and photograph not detailed enough to exclude Common Swift). **Great White Pelican / Roze Pelikaan** *Pelecanus onocrotalus* 20 September 2019 to 16 September 2020, several locations FR, GR, DR, OV, GE, UT, photographed, videoed (@ identification accepted; status considered doubtful). This bird was also seen in Denmark, Germany and Norway. Its behaviour raised questions over its origin. It spent months in atypical habitat (grassland meadows) with flock of White Storks *Ciconia ciconia*, visiting stork nests. It was placed in category D in other countries. **Pine Grosbeak / Haakbek** *Pinicola enucleator* 24 October, Trektelpost Engbertsdijksvenen, *Twenterand* OV, sound-recorded (@ bird not seen; sound-recording does not exclude other species like Woodlark *Lullula arborea* and sonagram does not fully match Pine Grosbeak).

2018

Little Crake / Klein Waterhoen *Zapornia parva* 26 May, Groote en Kleine Potten, Sneekermeer, *Súdwest-Fryslân* FR (@ description incomplete). **Saker Falcon / Sakervalk** *Falco cherrug* 5 October, Opslagterrein Erika, Westkapelle, *Veere* ZL, photographed (@ photographs point towards hybrid origin and damaged primaries and tail feathers suggest captive origin).

2015

Black Scoter / Amerikaanse Zee-eend *Melanitta americana* 23 January, Zuidpier, IJmuiden, *Velsen* NH, photographed (@ photographs show Common Scoter *M nigra*).

1984

Grey-headed Woodpecker / Grijskopspecht *Picus canus* 31 March, De Breken, Eibergen, *Berkelland* GE (@ description incomplete).

1978

Red-headed Bunting / Bruinkopgors *Emberiza bruniceps* 4 June, Strabrechtse Heide, *Heeze-Leende* NB, male, singing (@ possible escape; absence of rings not proven).

1970

Eurasian Scops Owl / Dwergooruil *Otus scops* 12 May, city centre of Delft, *Delft* ZH, 2cy, photographed (Schaap 1970; not accepted after reassessment; considered escape from captivity). New information, substantiated by photographs, revealed that the record almost certainly referred to a bird escaped from captivity. During a holiday in Croatia, a student saved a nestling from being killed by a farmer. He took it back home to Delft, where the bird lived in the living room of his flat. A year later, it escaped. Shortly after, a Eurasian Scops Owl flew into a house in the city centre of Delft. The location and its behaviour made it very plausible the same bird was involved and hence what once was the fifth record was no longer considered acceptable.

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CDNA Commissie Dwaalgasten Nederlandse Avifauna

Grote Vale Spotvogel in Wijdewormer in oktober 2019

Dick Groenendijk, Nils van Duivendijk, Diederik Kok, Enno B Ebels & Karen Vaartjes

Op zaterdag 12 oktober 2019 zat ik (Karen Vaartjes) 's middags met een kop thee naar buiten te kijken door het keukenraam van mijn woning aan de Zuiderweg 45 in Wijdewormer, Noord-Holland. Ik kijk, zoals veel vogelliefhebbers, altijd naar wat er rondvliegt in de tuin. Vooral tijdens de trek ben ik extra alert op bijzondere vogels. In de appelboom scharrelde een overwegend grijze vogel, waarvan ik niet wist wat het was. Ik heb altijd een verrekijker in de buurt en toen ik hem bekeek dacht ik eerst aan een Fitis *Phylloscopus trochilus* maar daar vond ik hem te grijs en te groot voor. Ik maakte zoveel mogelijk foto's, waarvan ik er een aantal doorstuurde aan Ron Gans, de vogelexpert van de lokale vogelwacht, met de vraag of hij wist om welke soort het ging. Maar ook hij wist het niet en stuurde de foto's door aan de Dutch Birding Association waar ze terecht kwamen bij Maarten Hotting. MH stuurde ze op zijn beurt weer door aan enkele vogelaars met de vraag om mee te kijken. Vincent Hart reageerde als eerste dat het een spotvogel uit het geslacht *Hippolais* of *Iduna* moest zijn. Toen bleek dat de vogel die middag om c 15:00 nog was waargenomen en de exacte locatie bekend was, werd een Dutch Bird Alert verstuurd. Kort daarna arriveerden de eerste lokale vogelaars die hem probeerden terug te vinden maar door het slechte weer en de invallende duisternis lukte dit niet.

Nog dezelfde avond werden de door KV gemaakte foto's nog eens bekeken door Dick Groenendijk en MH. Zij kwamen op basis van onder meer de lange en vrij brede snavel, het ontbreken van gele of groene tinten en de lengte van de handpenprojectie tot de voorlopige conclusie dat

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

[*Dutch Birding 43: 446-453, 2021*]

het een Oostelijke Vale Spotvogel *I pallida* of wellicht zelfs Westelijke Vale Spotvogel *I opaca* zou kunnen zijn. Op de website van Dutch Birding werd later die avond echter ook nadrukkelijk de mogelijkheid geopperd van een grijze Spotvogel *H icterina* (www.dutchbirding.nl/gallery/detail/23655), een soort waarvan bekend is dat deze soms alle geeltinten kan missen, en veel vogelaars gingen daarom in de 'afwachtstand'. Omdat elke 'vale spotvogel' een nieuwe soort voor Nederland betrof en daarmee grote aantallen bezoekende vogelaars te verwachten zouden zijn, werden afspraken gemaakt met de bewoners om de zaak in goede banen te leiden. Op zondag 13 oktober kon met een beperkte groep vogelaars vanaf de ochtendschemer in de tuin worden gezocht en voor overige vogelaars werden instructies voor parkeren en het zoeken via Dutch Bird Alerts verspreid. Viljo Kooij vond de spotvogel op 13 oktober om c 08:15 terug, in aanwezigheid van c 30 vogelaars. De vogel maakte opvallende staartbewegingen, wat als typerend werd gezien voor Oostelijke Vale en niet paste op Spotvogel en hij werd daarom als Oostelijke Vale doorgegeven. Korte tijd later vloog hij naar een tuin aan de overkant van de weg en bleef daar (soms langere tijd onzichtbaar) tot donker en trok in de loop van de dag veel bezoekers.

De vogel bleek ook op maandag 14 oktober nog aanwezig en werd wederom druk bezocht maar de dag erna werd hij niet meer aangetroffen. De determinatie leverde aanvankelijk heel wat hoofdbrekens op. Bleke exemplaren van Spotvogel en Orpheusspotvogel *H polyglotta* en Westelijke Vale Spotvogel werden overwogen maar deze mogelijkheden konden door structuur, kleedkenmerken en gedrag vrij eenvoudig worden afgevoerd. Hoewel de determinatie als Oostelijke Vale Spotvogel voor de meeste waarnemers op zondag 13 oktober sluitend leek, bleef een aantal kritische vogelaars twijfelen. De optie Grote Vale Spotvogel *H languida* kwam bij hen steeds nadrukkelijker in beeld. Met name het relatief grote formaat en de stevige structuur met forse kop en brede staart, de korte eerste handpen, de donkere bovenstaart en het gedrag waarbij de staart niet alleen neerwaarts maar ook zijwaarts werd bewogen en daarbij ook licht werd gespreid, bleken voor hen doorslaggevend (Kok et al 2019). In de loop van de zondag kantelde de discussie en raakten de meeste waarnemers overtuigd van de determinatie als Grote Vale (Vaartjes et al 2019).

Beschrijving

De beschrijving is gebaseerd op foto's van veel fotografen (cf Dutch Birding 41: 449, plaat 629, 2019, 42: 402, plaat 549, 2020; www.dutchbirding.nl, www.waarneming.nl; plaat 599-606), geluidsopnamen van Thijs Fijen (figuur 1) en videobeelden van Jaap Denee en Yoël Jimenez (Kok et al 2019; www.youtube.com).

GROOTTE & BOUW Relatief groot en stevig overkomend. Algeheel voorkomen qua formaat naar schatting eerder vergelijkbaar met Tuinfluiter *Sylvia borin* (of zelfs nog iets forser) dan *Acrocephalus* rietzanger en groter dan Pimpelmees *Cyanistes caeruleus* in directe vergelijking. P1 fractie voorbij handpendekveren stekend (moeilijk in te schatten maar 1 mm tot hooguit 2 mm). P1 op veel foto's niet zichtbaar. P2 duidelijk korter dan p3. Vleugeltop gevormd door p3-4 (p4 fractie korter); p5 duidelijk korter. P3-4 met duidelijke versmalling; lichte versmalling op p5. Tertialspacing ongelijk: afstand tussen top van middelste en langste tertial iets kleiner dan afstand tussen top van kortste en middelste tertial maar niet opvallend. Bij gesloten vleugel langste tertial op diverse foto's iets voorbij armpennen stekend maar op andere foto's niet (variërend met exacte houding van vleugel). Zeven zichtbare handpentoppen voorbij tertials stekend bij gesloten vleugel. Handpenprojectie c 60%. Staart opvallend lang overkomend en regelmatig ook breed (beïnvloed door deels spreiden staart), met name aan basis. Buitenste staartpen (t6) iets korter dan overige pennen. T1 met gelijke lengte als overige staartpennen. Individuele staartpennen niet opvallend breed. Snavel lang en stevig, met vrij stompe punt; in onderaanzicht snavelbasis opvallend breed. Vorm van neusgat rond tot ovaal. Poot lang, dik en stevig. Kop fors en relatief rond met steil voorhoofd, in profiel duidelijke hoek vormend met snavel (bevedering niet ver doorlopend op bovensnavel; enkele veertjes voor snavelbasis en rond mondhoek ontbrekend, met mogelijke invloed op kopvorm).

KOP Kop licht grijsbruin tot bleek 'buff' (soms koffiemet-melkkleur benaderend), sterk variërend met lichtval (en camera-instellingen). Kin en keel witachtig. Vage lichte wenkbrauwstreep, doorlopend tot iets achter oog. Geheel lichte teugel met diffuse grijze vlek net voor oog. Vage donkere zijkruinbegrenzing boven lichte teugel. Lichte oogring. Lichte oorstreek, nauwelijks contrasterend met lichte keel.

BOVENDELEN Licht bruingrijs als bovenkop. Vrij egaal gekleurd met zwak contrast tussen grijzere mantel en schouderveren en bruinere vleugel.

ONDERDELEN Borst, buik en flank vuilwit, met zwakke grijsbruine tint met name op achterflank (geïsoleerde donkere vlek vormend).

VLEUGEL Bovenvleugel licht bruingrijs als bovendelen. Tertials, handpennen en armpennen iets donkerder met smalle lichte randen. Witachtige randen van langste tertial en (binnenste) armpennen zwak vleugelpaneel vormend, afhankelijk van lichtval en meest duidelijk op centraal deel van veren. Op sommige foto's lichte top op armpennen zichtbaar.

STAART Bovenstaart bruingrijs, duidelijk donkerder dan

600-601 Grote Vale Spotvogel / Upcher's Warbler *Hippolais languida*, eerstejaars, Wijdewormer, Noord-Holland, 12 oktober 2019 *(Karen Vaartjes)*

602 Grote Vale Spotvogel / Upcher's Warbler *Hippolais languida*, eerstejaars, Wijdewormer, Noord-Holland, 14 oktober 2019 *(Jaap Denee)*

bovenstaartdekveren en bovendelen; donkerste deel van verenkleed, ook donkerder dan slagpennen. Staartpennen naar top toe geleidelijk iets donkerder wordend. Staartkleur erg afhankelijk van lichtval. Witte top aan buitenste staartpunt, 'ombuigend' naar binnenvlag. Buitenvlag t6 wit, om punt heen krullend, en verbredend aan top en breed op binnenvlag, resulterend in opvallende witte vlek; t5 met smalle witte top en t4 met suggestie van afgesleten en minimale lichte top. Wit van staartzijden contrasterend met vrij donkere grondkleur van staart.

NAAKTE DELEN Iris zeer donker. Ondersnavel vleeskleurig-roze met geeltint in zijaanzicht beperkt tot basis (met name snijrand) en mondhoek. Bovensnavel vrij licht grijs-vleeskleurig, waardoor gehele beeld van snavel niet tweekleurig maar meer eenkleurig en licht. Poot vrij onbestemd van kleur, licht grijs-vleeskleurig. Nagels licht, grijsbruin tot hoornkleurig.

GELUID Laag *tak*. Slechts af en toe roepend.

RUI & SLEET Handpendekveren gesleten. Staart niet compleet, op foto's 10 staartpennen zichtbaar (complete staart 12 pennen tellend).

GEDRAG Foeragerend in bomen en struiken, tot enkele meters boven de grond, meestal op ooghoogte of hoger, tot in boomkruin. Regelmatig geruime tijd aan buitenzijde van bomen en struiken foeragerend. Rustig foeragerend, tempo herinnerend aan Sperwergrasmus *S nisoria*. Lichaam vaak horizontaal gehouden waarbij lange staart opvallend. Over iets langere afstand vliegend in glijvlucht voor landen in volgende struik. Soms korte vliegenvanger-achtige vluchtbewegingen. Staart pompend (omhoog en omlaag) en draaiend, inclusief zijwaartse beweging. Regelmatig tijdens staartbewegingen staart kort spreidend tot c tweemaal breedte van samengevouwen staart. Staartbewegingen langzaam.

Determinatie

Algemeen

De herkenning van Grote Vale Spotvogel (hieronder *languida*) is niet eenvoudig. Oostelijke Vale Spotvogel (hieronder *pallida*) is het meest lastig uit te sluiten maar ook Spotvogel en Orpheusspotvogel zonder gele tinten, Westelijke Vale Spotvogel en Griekse Spotvogel *H olivetorum* kunnen voor verwarring zorgen (cf Grant & Colston 1979, Shirihai 1987, Ullman 1989, Fry 1990, Harrap 1990, Harrap & Lewington 1990, Kok & van Duivendijk 1999, Corso 2000, Wallace 2000, Kennerley & Pearson 2010, van Duivendijk 2011, Svensson et al 2015, Demongin 2016, Peacock 2017, Shirihai & Svensson 2018). Hieronder worden de verschillende kenmerken besproken (cf Kok et al 2019). De twee kleinere *Iduna*-soorten (Kleine Spotvogel *I caligata* en Sykes' Spotvogel *I rama*) kunnen lastig te onderscheiden zijn van de kleine *Acrocephalus*-soorten en Sykes' kan sterk op Oostelijke Vale lijken. Het grote formaat, de stevige poten, de relatief lange handpenprojectie, de korte p1 en de brede snavelbasis van de vogel van Wijdewormer sluiten de twee kleinere *Iduna*-soorten uit en dezelfde kenmerken in combinatie met het overwegend bruingrijze verenkleed sluiten *Acrocephalus*-rietzangers uit; deze soorten worden hier niet verder behandeld.

Structurele kenmerken

GROOTTE & BOUW Het relatief grote formaat en de forse bouw met stevige snavel en poten, lange en brede staart en relatief grote, ronde kop met dikke nek, overlopend in volle rug, pleiten voor *languida*. *Pallida* is wat formaat en bouw betreft vergelijkbaar met een *Acrocephalus*-rietzanger en minder robuust dan *languida*. Griekse Spotvogel is nog groter.

LENGTE VAN P1 Demongin (2016) geeft aan dat p1 bij *pallida* (1.5)2.5-6.5 mm langer is dan de langste handpendekveer, en bij *languida* 4 mm korter tot 2 mm langer (handpennen geteld van buiten naar binnen). De korte p1 van de vogel van Wijdewormer (geschat op 1-2 mm langer dan de handpendekveren) past dus binnen de bandbreedte van *languida* maar sluit *pallida* niet uit. Westelijke Vale Spotvogel heeft een langere p1 en ook Orpheusspotvogel heeft een langere p1 die ruim voorbij de handpendekveren steekt.

LENGTE VAN P2 De duidelijk kortere p2 dan p3 sluit Spotvogel uit en past op zowel *languida* als *pallida*. Spotvogel heeft een langere p2 die bijna de vleugeltop bereikt.

VLEUGELTOP De vleugeltop gevormd door p3-4 (p4 fractie korter) met p5 duidelijk korter past op zowel *languida* als *pallida*.

VERSMALLINGEN De aanwezige versmallingen op p3-4 en (minder duidelijk) op p5 passen zowel op *languida* als *pallida*.

TERTIALSPACING De ongelijke tertialspacing past op *languida* maar valt ook binnen de variatie van *pallida*.

TERTIALLENGTE Bij *languida* steekt de langste tertial vaak iets voorbij de armpennen terwijl bij *pallida* de armpennen vaak iets voorbij tertials steken. De tertiallengte past dus iets beter op *languida* maar valt binnen de variatie van *pallida*.

ZICHTBARE HANDPENTOPPEN De structuur met zeven zichtbare handpentoppen past zowel op *languida* als *pallida*.

HANDPENPROJECTIE De handpenprojectie van c 60% past zowel op *languida* als *pallida*. Griekse Spotvogel heeft een veel langere vleugel, met een handpenprojectie van 80-100%.

KOPVORM De forse kop met steil voorhoofd dat in profiel een duidelijke hoek vormt met de snavel past goed op *languida*. *Pallida* heeft een plat voorhoofd waarbij snavel meer geleidelijk in het kopprofiel overgaat. Door het ontbreken van enkele veertjes was de werkelijke kopvorm echter lastig te bepalen en daarom moet dit kenmerk hier met terughoudendheid worden gebruikt.

STAARTVORM De brede en iets afgeronde staart past beter op *languida* dan op *pallida*. Bij *pallida* en andere *Iduna*-soorten is t1 vaak wat korter (kleine 'notch' vormend) maar bij *pallida* is dit vaak niet opvallend.

603-606 Grote Vale Spotvogel / Upcher's Warbler *Hippolais languida*, eerstejaars, Wijdewormer, Noord-Holland, 14 oktober 2019 *(Michel Veldt)*

SNAVELVORM De lange en stevige snavel met brede snavelbasis past beter op *languida* dan op *pallida*; *pallida* heeft een iets fijnere en smallere snavel.
VORM VAN NEUSGAT Bij *languida* is het neusgat rond tot licht ovaal en bij *pallida* ovaal tot bijna langwerpig. De vorm van het neusgat van de vogel van Wijdewormer past dus beter op *languida* dan op *pallida*.
STRUCTUUR VAN POOT De opvallend lange en dikke poten wijzen sterk op *languida* en passen niet op *pallida*, die fijnere poten heeft.

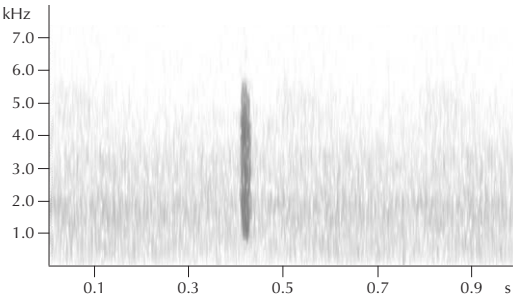
Morfologische kenmerken

ALGEHELE KLEUR De bleek grijsbruine kleur past op *languida* en *pallida*. Westelijke Vale Spotvogel is gemiddeld iets bruiner. Griekse Spotvogel is grijzer en mist de bruine tinten. Spotvogel en Orpheusspotvogel kunnen in het najaar (vrijwel) geheel grijsbruin zijn maar tonen meestal nog een zweem van geel op de borst of kop (cf Heinzel et al 1996, Kennerley & Pearson 2010). Kennerley & Pearson (2010) geven aan dat vogels zonder enige gele of groene tinten regelmatig voorkomen en (gebaseerd op ringvangsten) 'waarschijnlijk op het Iberisch Schiereiland minder dan 5% van de populatie uitmaken'. Als dit percentage klopt, dan zou dit betekenen dat beide soorten in een 'grijze' variant niet extreem zeldzaam zijn (mogelijk ook in andere delen van het verspreidingsgebied van beide soorten) en dus zorgvuldig uitgesloten moeten worden. Structurele kenmerken (zie boven) zijn dan belangrijker dan morfologische kenmerken.
KOPTEKENING De duidelijk voorbij het oog lopende wenkbrauwstreep past beter op *languida* maar sluit *pallida* niet uit. De lichte oorstreek die nauwelijks contrasteerde met de lichte keel past beter op *languida*; bij *pallida* is de oorstreek vaak wat donkerder maar dit kenmerk kent veel variatie. Westelijke Vale Spotvogel heeft een meer 'open' gezicht zonder duidelijke wenkbrauwstreep en bij Griekse Spotvogel is de wenkbrauwstreep korter (niet doorlopend achter het oog).
KLEUR VAN ONDERDELEN De zwakke grijsbruine tint met name op de achterflank komt vaker voor bij *languida* dan bij *pallida* maar is niet onderscheidend.

VLEUGELPANEEL Het vaag zichtbare lichte vleugelpaneel past op zowel *languida* als *pallida*; de concentratie van het paneel op het centrale deel van de armpennen past op *languida,* terwijl dit paneel bij *pallida* doorgaans de gehele lengte van de armpennen beslaat. Griekse Spotvogel toont (vooral in het voorjaar) een sterk aanwezig en meer witachtig vleugelpaneel en ook Spotvogel heeft vaker een duidelijker aanwezig vleugelpaneel dan de vogel van Wijdewormer. *Pallida* en *languida* kunnen beide kleine lichte toppen aan de armpennen tonen; bij *pallida* komt dit vaker voor dan bij *languida* maar het is geen onderscheidend kenmerk.
STAARTPATROON De prominente witte top aan t6, breed doorlopend op de binnenvlag, past goed op *languida* en minder goed op *pallida*, waar de witte top aan t6 minder uitgesproken is. Het wit van staartzijden contrasterend met de vrij donkere grondkleur van de staart past beter op *languida*. Bij *pallida,* die ook witte staartzijden heeft, is dit contrast vaak zwakker, mede door de wat lichtere staartkleur. Westelijke Vale Spotvogel heeft nog minder wit in de staart dan *pallida*.
STAARTKLEUR Het feit dat de bovenstaart het donkerste deel van het verenkleed was past beter op *languida* en minder goed op *pallida* en ook niet op Westelijke Vale Spotvogel (bij deze soort is de bovenstaart min of meer gelijk aan de kleur van bovendelen). Griekse Spotvogel heeft een donkergrijze bovenstaart die nog opvallender is dan bij *languida*.
SNAVELKLEUR De kleur van de ondersnavel past mogelijk beter op *languida*; *pallida* heeft vaak een sterkere geel- en oranjetint, resulterend in een snavel die meer oranje dan roze is gekleurd (bij *languida* meer geelroze). De impressie van een overwegend lichte snavel van de vogel van Wijdewormer was atypisch (meestal is de snavel tweekleurig met donkergrijze bovensnavel en oranjegele ondersnavel) en duidt mogelijk op een afwijking in kleur, waardoor de snavelkleur niet betrouwbaar is als kenmerk. Van zowel *languida* als *pallida* zijn foto's bekend van exemplaren met afwijkend lichte snavels en deze lijken niet zeldzaam.
POOTKLEUR De licht grijs-vleeskleurige poten passen op zowel *languida* als *pallida*; bij Spotvogel is de pootkleur vaak dieper grijs.

Geluid en gedrag

GELUID *Pallida* roept doorgaans frequent (in combinatie met het neerslaan van de staart), terwijl *languida* zwijgzamer is, wat beter past bij de vogel van Wijdewormer. De opgenomen roep (figuur 1) past goed op *languida*; voor *pallida* is de roep te laag en met te weinig hoge frequenties. Vergelijking door Magnus Robb (in litt) van een ruime serie aan opnames van roepjes van *pallida* gaf geen enkele opname die overeenkomst vertoonde met de opname van de vogel van Wijdewormer. Roepjes van *pallida* lijken meer op de roep van Zwartkop *S atricapilla* of de *tak*-roep van *Acrocephalus*-rietzangers.
STAARTBEWEGINGEN De pompende staartbewegingen (ook omhoog) met zijwaartse bewegingen past goed op *languida* en sluit *pallida* uit; *pallida* slaat zijn staart alleen naar beneden en maakt geen opwaartse of zijwaartse bewegingen (Wallace 2000).



FIGUUR 1 Grote Vale Spotvogel / Upcher's Warbler *Hippolais languida*, eerstejaars, Wijdewormer, Noord-Holland, 14 oktober 2019 *(Thijs Fijen)*. Sonagram van roep.

OVERIG GEDRAG Het rustige foerageergedrag en de glijvlucht voor het landen in een volgende struik passen beter op *languida* dan op *pallida*; *pallida* foerageert wat sneller en onrustiger. Het vliegenvangerachtige gedrag van *languida* is beschreven door Fry (1990).

Conclusie

De combinatie van kenmerken past alleen op Grote Vale Spotvogel. Een aantal kenmerken is op zichzelf diagnostisch of sterk indicatief, met name de staartbewegingen, het staartpatroon, de staartvorm, het grote formaat, de stevige bouw, de lengte van p1 en de roep. De combinatie van deze kenmerken laat geen twijfel over de identiteit. Veel kenmerken overlappen weliswaar met Oostelijke Vale Spotvogel maar er zijn geen kenmerken vastgesteld die eenduidig pleiten voor Oostelijke Vale. De determinatie is tevens bevestigd door DNA-analyse (zie onder).

Leeftijdsbepaling

Leeftijdsbepaling bij Grote Vale Spotvogel in het najaar kan lastig zijn. Het belangrijkste verschil tussen adulte en eerstejaars vogels is de mate van sleet (vooral aan de vleugel); het kleed van adulte (verkregen in augustus-januari) is voor de rui in het najaar enkele maanden ouder dan dat van jonge exemplaren die in het voorjaar zijn uitgebroed en vanaf juli rondvliegen (cf Shirihai & Svensson 2018). Vanaf augustus zien met name de vleugels van adulte vogels er zwaar gesleten uit en de lichte sleet (bijvoorbeeld van de vogel van Wijdewormer in de eerste helft van oktober) geeft aan dat het een eerstejaars betrof. Later in het najaar wordt de leeftijdsbepaling (nog) lastiger omdat jonge vogels dan ook meer gesleten raken.

DNA-analyse
Op dinsdag 15 oktober, nadat was vastgesteld dat de vogel niet meer aanwezig was, doorzocht Marten Miske met toestemming van de bewoners de tuin om te checken of de vogel mogelijk dood onder een struik lag en is in overleg met Peter de Knijff een serie poepmonsters verzameld. Tijdens de analyse is van alle monsters een 306 baseparenfragment van het mitochondriale gen cytochroom-b gesequenced. De sequentie van dit fragment is van veel verschillende vogelsoorten in databestanden aanwezig, dus geschikt om als eerste fragment te gebruiken. Naast verschillende Merels *Turdus merula*, Zanglijsters *T philomelos* en Huismussen *Passer domesticus* bleken twee monsters, waarvan een van goede kwaliteit, van de betreffende vogel en werd de determinatie als Grote Vale Spotvogel bevestigd. De DNA-sequenties van de twee samples zijn ingediend bij GenBank en worden vrijgegeven onder de nummers MT856652 en MT856653 (Peter de Knijff in litt).

Verspreiding en voorkomen
Grote Vale Spotvogel broedt van Turkije (met uitzondering van het meest westelijke deel) zuidelijk en oostelijk tot Pakistan. Het is een trekvogel die overwintert in Oost-Afrika, van Eritrea en Somalië zuidelijk tot Tanzania (Kennerley & Pearson 2010). Het is een onverwachte dwaalgast in West-Europa maar er zijn andere soorten met een vergelijkbaar verspreidingsgebied en trekgedrag die al langer bekend zijn als (zeer zeldzame) dwaalgast in Noordwest-Europa, zoals Perzische Roodborst *Irania gutturalis*. Buiten Cyprus (cf Corso 2004) was er slechts één eerder geval van Grote Vale in Europa, in Bulgarije (4 juni 2017; Dutch Birding 39: 270, plaat 364, 2017; op www.observation.org staan twee waarnemingen ingevoerd voor Kreta, Griekenland, maar zonder documentatie). Het eerste geval voor Zuid-Afrika werd in augustus 2017 vastgesteld (Peacock 2017).

Met meer dan 75 gevallen in het noordwesten van Europa is de talrijk in Zuidoost-Europa broedende Oostelijke Vale Spotvogel veel meer een te verwachten nieuwe soort voor Nederland en het is niet verwonderlijk dat veel waarnemers aanvankelijk veronderstelden dat het deze soort 'moest' zijn en zich maar moeizaam lieten overtuigen dat het een (ook vanuit Europees perspectief) extreem zeldzame dwaalgast betrof. De waarneming in Wijdewormer is aanvaard door de Commissie Dwaalgasten Nederlandse Avifauna (CDNA) als eerste geval voor Nederland en West- en Midden-Europa (cf Gelling et al 2020); de leeftijd is bepaald als eerstejaars. Dit geval zet daarmee de soort ook voor andere Europese landen op de radar als mogelijke dwaalgast. Het is niet ondenkbaar dat dwaalgasten van deze soort verward worden met Oostelijke Vale. De ervaringen met de vogel van Wijdewormer laten bovendien goed zien hoe uitdagend de determinatie kan zijn en hoe belangrijk goede documentatie is.

Dankzegging
De waarneming van de Grote Vale Spotvogel langs de Zuiderweg is voor de bewoners in Wijdewormer niet onopgemerkt gebleven. Enkele 100en vogelaars hebben de vogel bezocht en het bestuur van de Dutch Birding Association heeft daarbij gezorgd voor een goede begeleiding van de stroom bezoekers. Veel dank en waardering gaan uit naar de plezierige en professionele wijze waarop dit werd vormgegeven. Peter de Knijff wordt bedankt voor zijn snelle en kundige inzet om de verzamelde poepmonsters genetisch te analyseren. Verder danken wij Jan Bisschop, Thijs Fijen, Vincent Hart, Maarten Hotting, Magnus Robb, Hans Schekkerman, Vincent van der Spek, Laurens Steijn en Arend Wassink voor hun hulp bij de determinatie van de vogel en/of hun bijdrage aan dit artikel.

Summary
Upcher's Warbler at Wijdewormer in October 2019 On 12-14 October 2019, a first-year Upcher's Warbler *Hippolais languida* stayed in private gardens at Wijdewormer, Noord-Holland, the Netherlands, and was seen by many birders. The identification provoked intense discussions. Based on size, shape and grey-brown plumage, it was first thought to be an Eastern Olivaceous Warbler *Iduna pallida*, a potential first for the Netherlands and much-anticipated vagrant. However, as noted by some critical birders, several characters fitted Upcher's better, such as the tail movements (upwards, downwards and sideways), relatively large size, sturdy posture with strong bill and legs, full and slightly rounded tail, pattern of white on the tip of the outer tail feathers, length of p1 and low *tack* call. The identification was strongly supported by DNA analysis collected from faeces. Apart from Eastern Olivaceous, also Western Olivaceous Warbler *I opaca*, Olive-tree Warbler *H olivetorum* and a rare grey Icterine Warbler *H icterina* and Melodious Warbler *H polyglotta* (ie, lacking any green or yellow tones in the plumage) were excluded on both structural and plumage characters. This was the first record for the Netherlands and the second for Europe (outside Cyprus), after one in Bulgaria in June 2017. This most unexpected record highlights the notion that Upchers' should be safely excluded whenever a presumed vagrant Eastern Olivaceous is encountered.

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Wintering of Little Bunting in Europe and North Africa

Götz Ellwanger, Kathrin Schidelko & Darius Stiels

Little Bunting *Emberiza pusilla* has an extensive breeding range from north-eastern Scandinavia in the west across the northern part of Russia to the coast of the Pacific Ocean in the east. Furthermore, there is an isolated breeding population in north-eastern China (Copete 2020). The European breeding population is estimated at 3-5.5 million (BirdLife International 2015a) or 5-8 million breeding pairs (Copete 2020). Results of surveys done for European breeding bird atlas 2 support the estimate of BirdLife International (Keller et al 2020). While the largest European population is found in Russia, between 13 000 and 40 000 pairs breed on the western edge of its distribution in Finland, Norway and Sweden (BirdLife International 2015b).

Its wintering areas are mainly located in south-eastern Asia from the north-eastern Indian subcontinent to south-eastern China and Taiwan including northern and central Myanmar, northern Thailand and northern Indochina south of the Yangtze river (Copete 2020). Autumn migration begins in late July and increases in August, with most birds having left by mid-September. Birds from the western breeding areas usually first migrate in an easterly direction and subsequently change to a south-easterly direction in western Siberia, Russia (Copete 2020). Here, the Yenisey river, which flows from south-south-east to north-north-west and parallels the slopes of the Central Siberian Plateau, seems to be important for navigation (Glutz von Blotzheim & Bauer 1997). Migrat-

ing Little Buntings pass through Mongolia and northern China in September and early October. In north-eastern China, the migration continues until early November (Copete 2020).

Breeding habitats are light birch, willow and alder forests of the taiga and bushy areas or regions with only low shrubs in the tundra (Copete 2020). At a stopover site in Russia, the preferred habitat mainly comprised higher willow shrubs and deciduous forest, although the species was also found in other habitat types (Heim et al 2018). In winter, Little Buntings use different kinds of open or semi-open habitats including forest edges, bushy areas near marshes, crop fields and even orchards and gardens (Copete 2020).

Little Buntings are regularly observed in small numbers during autumn migration in Europe south of the breeding grounds in northern Fennoscandia. These individuals mainly migrate in south-westerly directions. Hence, the birds reach Britain, the Netherlands, Belgium, France and the Iberian Peninsula and also Germany, where they are regularly recorded on Helgoland, Schleswig-Holstein (van der Vliet et al 2004, Reeber et al 2016, Faveyts et al 2018, White & Kehoe 2018, Deutsche Seltenheitenkommission 2019, Gil-Velasco et al 2019). The southernmost records on this migration route are from Algeria (Adamou 2021), the Canary Islands (Gil-Velasco et al 2019), Mauritania (Isenmann & Benmergui 2018, De Rouck & Ławicki 2021) and Morocco (Ramírez et al 2013, Praus 2016). Since the early 1990s, there has been a significant increase in Britain (White & Kehoe 2018) and likely the Iberian Peninsula and the Canary Islands (Gil-Velasco et al 2019).

The species reaches western and central Europe primarily from mid-September to mid-October with a peak in the first half of October as exemplified by records from Britain (White & Kehoe 2017) and Helgoland (Dierschke et al 2011). Migration is mostly completed by mid-November. However, late migrants appear occasionally until December as indicated by observations at exposed, well-studied sites such as Helgoland (Dierschke et al 2011). The Iberian Peninsula is reached in October-November with a peak from late October to early November (Gil-Velasco et al 2019).

Spring migration in the Asian wintering areas starts in March with the last wintering birds leaving the region at the beginning of May (Copete 2020). The number of Little Buntings observed in spring in Britain is only a small proportion of the number of individuals recorded in autumn (White & Kehoe 2017). In the Iberian Peninsula, spring migration peaks in mid-April, with numbers in spring accounting for a significant proportion of the total. Thus, birds which spend the winter in the Canary Islands, Morocco or the southern Iberian Peninsula possibly migrate along a more eastern route in spring, pointing to a counter-clockwise loop migration (Gil-Velasco et al 2019).

In spite of a whole range of records and observations during the last decades, an extensive summary of the spatio-temporal distribution of Little Buntings overwintering in Europe is still missing. Here, we analyse the species' occurrence during the winter months in Europe and North Africa in terms of phenology and regional occurrence.

Material and methods

Little Bunting is regarded as a vagrant in most European countries outside their regular breeding range. Hence, records in reports of the rare birds committees of European and North African countries (Austria, Belgium, Britain, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Morocco, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland and Turkey) were used as data source (appendix 1). The rare birds committees of most of these countries were also requested by e-mail in June-July 2020 to obtain not yet homologated and published data for the years after their latest reports. By early August 2020, most committees had given feedback with supplementary data (see appendix 1).

For countries where Little Bunting is not listed on the rare birds committees lists (eg, Scandinavian countries with breeding sites), or where the species was removed when occurrences became too frequent, additional information was used. This was the case for: Belgium (www.waarnemingen.be; since 2018); Britain (reports on scarce migrant birds, eg White & Kehoe 2018; www.birdguides.com; since 2019); Finland (www.laji.fi/en/observation); Germany (www.ornitho.de; since 2018); the Netherlands (www.waarneming.nl; since 2004); Norway (www.artsobservasjoner.no); and Sweden (www.artportalen.se). For some countries where the most recent rarity reports had been published several years ago, additional data were also evaluated: France (www.ornitho.fr; since 2016); Italy (www.ebird.org); Spain (www.rarebirdspain.net; since 2018); and Portugal (www.ebird.org; since 2017).

References on information about the status of Little Buntings in countries for which reports of the rare birds committees could not be found but where the species is a vagrant, are documented in

TABLE 1 Number of records and individuals of Little Bunting *Emberiza pusilla* in investigated countries of Europe and North Africa in total and in winter. All sources combined, see Material and methods in text. NA = not accessed.

Country	Period	In period considered		Up to 2020 (not homologated)	
		Records in total	Individuals in winter	All year round	Individuals in winter
Austria	1980-2020	12	3	1	
Belarus	2017	1			
Belgium	1964-2017	86	19	NA	2
Britain	1950-2018	1688	75	NA	4
Bulgaria	1980-2020	<=5			
Croatia	1994-2020	3			
Cyprus	2006-2020	6	1		
Czechia	1981-2020	6	2		
Denmark	1969-2018	117	6	12	1
Egypt	2010-2019	<10			
Estonia	2011-2018	6			
Finland	1842-2020	NA	8		
France	1920-2017	159	24	NA	4
Germany	1977-2017	169	3	NA	3
Greece	1964-2020	6	1		
Hungary	1988-2017	9		7	
Iceland	1965-2020	13			
Ireland	<1949-2018	55	3	2	
Italy	2000-2018			2	1
Latvia	1950-2019	3			
Lithuania	1996-2020	3			
Luxembourg	2014-2017	1		1	
Malta	2000-2015	5			
Mauritania	2018	1			
Morocco	1995-2018	3	1		
Netherlands	1989-2003	76	7	NA	22
Norway	1951-2020	NA	38		
Poland	2007-2020	17			
Portugal	2008-2019	14	6	NA	2
Romania	2013-2020	5			
Sweden	1952-2020	NA	32		
Slovakia	2016-2018	1			
Slovenia	1950-2020	23	1		
Spain	1988-2017	82	24	NA	11
Switzerland	1992-2020	14	2		
Turkey	1992-2020	12	4		
total		>2596	260	>75	50

appendix 2. However, there are no records in winter months for all seven countries mentioned there.

The available data originate from a period that varies from country to country. Records from before the establishment of rare birds committees were only considered if they were included in their reports, or for countries with breeding occurrences where the species was never listed by the committees. All available data up to mid-2020 were analysed.

The length of stay of each individual was taken from the rarity reports of the relevant committees. For data from other sources, the following procedure was followed: birds observed at the same location or at different locations within a short distance (a few kilometers) from each other are considered one individual if the observations were made within a few days or outside the migration periods in a single winter.

The total number of records per country is based on the information provided by the responsible committees as well as the other sources mentioned above. The number of individuals in winter comes from our own evaluations. In addition, the number

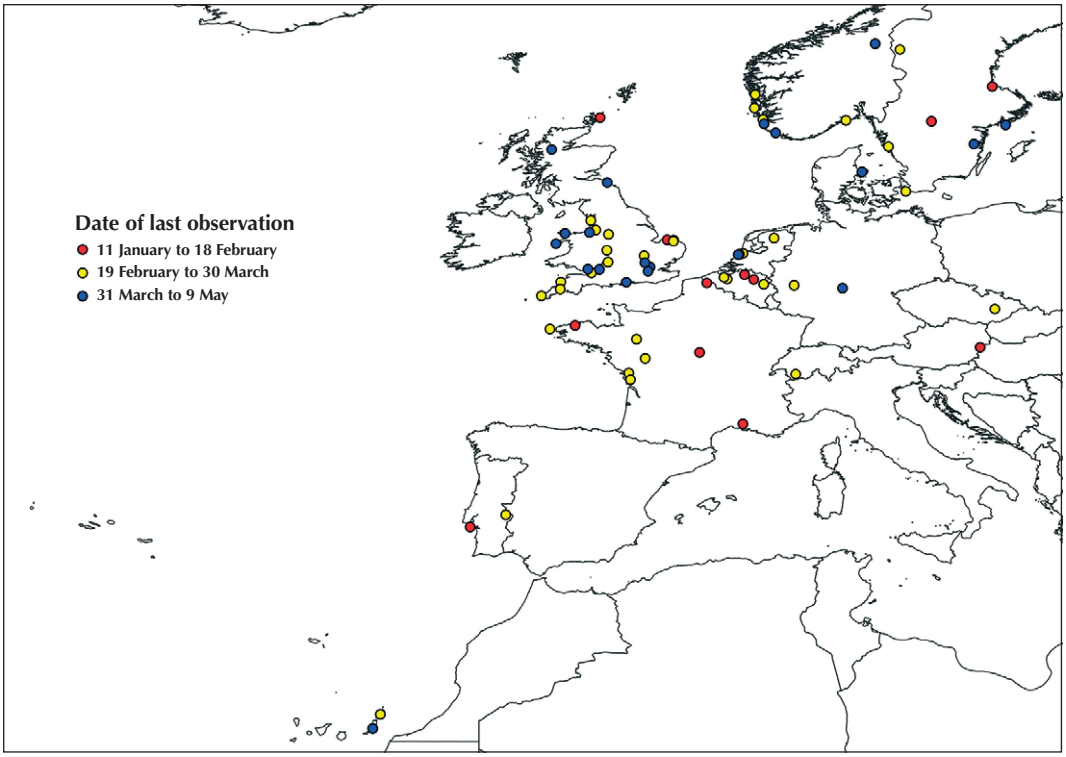


FIGURE 1 Wintering Little Buntings *Emberiza pusilla* in Europe and north-western Africa (n=80; birds recorded on more than 30 days in winter months from December to February). Red indicates early departure, yellow intermediate departure and blue late departure.

of previously not homologated records in total and in winter is given in table 1.

Statistical analyses were performed using R 4.1.0 (R Core Team 2021). For the correlation between strength of winter and occurrence of the species, the total numbers of wintering birds were combined with the Hellmangetal (a number which indicates how cold the winter was) at De Bilt, the Netherlands.

Results

Numbers

A total of 310 Little Buntings were recorded along the south-western European migration route from December to February (winter). Most were found in Britain (79), Norway (38), Spain (35), Sweden (32), the Netherlands (29), France (28) and Belgium (21). The number of winter records increased since the early 1990s from 22 in 1991-95 to 25 in 1996-2000, 33 in 2001-05, 50 in 2006-10, 36 in 2011-15 and 109 in 2016-20.

Number of records is negatively correlated with strength of winter (Pearson rank correlation: t= -2.5262, df=69, p=0.01383) but note that there is a highly significant correlation with time (Pearson rank correlation: t=9.4382, df=69, p=4.786e-14).

Time of stay

A total of 66 out of 112 individuals first seen in December stayed for only one to five days. Of these, 12 were found in Portugal and Spain and 15 in Norway and Sweden, much closer to known breeding areas. A total of 138 winter birds stayed more than 10 days, 85 more than 30 days and 45 more than 60 days. A complete wintering period from arrival in November or December until March or April was documented for 18 individuals (most staying 90-126 days; minimum 68, maximum 164). Another 38 birds staying longer than 30 days were discovered in January or February and remained until March or April. Moreover, 24 staying longer than 30 days disappeared in

February at the latest. It is assumed that these 80 individuals successfully spent the winter, or at least attempted to overwinter (figure 1). Also, five birds stayed longer than 30 days during the migration period in autumn (disappearing by the end of December at the latest), possibly at stop-over sites of late migrants.

Subsequent wintering and possibility of returning birds

At a few locations, wintering individuals have been observed for two or even three consecutive years, and these may have been returning birds. This was the case at, eg, Noordwijk/Katwijk aan Zee, Zuid-Holland, the Netherlands, in the winters of 2005/06, 2006/07 and 2007/08; Hermalle-sous-Argenteau, Liège, Belgium, in the winters of 2015/16 and 2016/17; and Kreutzerwald/Kleinwarasdorf, Burgenland, Austria, in the winters of 2016/17 and 2017/18. Occasionally, two or more wintering birds have been observed simultaneously, eg, two at Noordwijk in the winter of 2006/07 and 2016/17; two at Hermalle-sous-Argenteau in the winter of 2015/16; three at Drents-Friese Wold, Drenthe, the Netherlands, in January-February 2017; and at least five at Costa Calma, Fuerteventura, Canary Islands, in the winter of 2017/18.

Arrivals and last observations

Most winter birds were first seen in mid-December and late December and the first 10-day period of January (figure 2). After that, first sightings went up again slightly but at a low level. Final (last) observations show a relative peak in late December and the first 10-day period of January (figure 3). In January, the number of final observations is noticeably lower but it reaches another peak in February (note that arrivals in March are not included in figure 3). Long-staying birds (more than 30 days) disappeared mainly (55 of 85 birds in total) in March and April (figure 3), corresponding with the beginning of spring migration in Asia which starts in March (Copete 2020).

Age and sex

Data on age are available for 58 individuals (numbers in brackets only from rarities reports): 18 (11) adults, 10 (none) presumed adults, 28 (22) first-winters and two (two) presumed first-winters. Data on sex are known for 27 individuals: 18 (13) males, four (one) presumed males, three (two) females, and two (none) 'female coloured'. Adult birds stayed longer than first-winter birds (Mann-Whitney-U Test, V 0 253, $p<0.001$) but these results are based on a small sample size (n=11 adults and n=22 first-winter birds) and are biased by one adult individual staying for a period of 114 days, while many first-winter birds were seen only on a single day.

Discussion

Breeding origin

Little Bunting is regarded a rarity or vagrant in most European countries south of the Russian and Fennoscandian breeding areas. On migration, each year, small but increasing numbers pass through a number of countries south-west of the

607 Little Bunting / Dwerggors *Emberiza pusilla*, Drachenfels, Bad Honnef, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany, 15 January 2020 *(Sven Nekum)*. Wintering bird from 11 January to 25 February 2020, concerning only sixth documented winter record for Germany. **608** Little Bunting / Dwerggors *Emberiza pusilla*, Helgoland, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, 20 October 2016 *(Götz Ellwanger)*

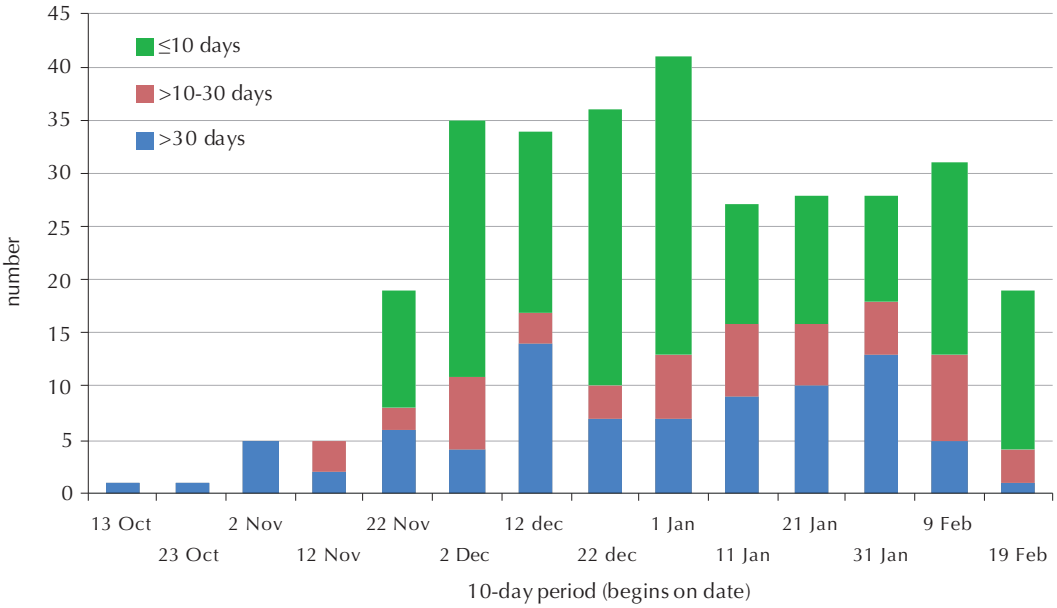
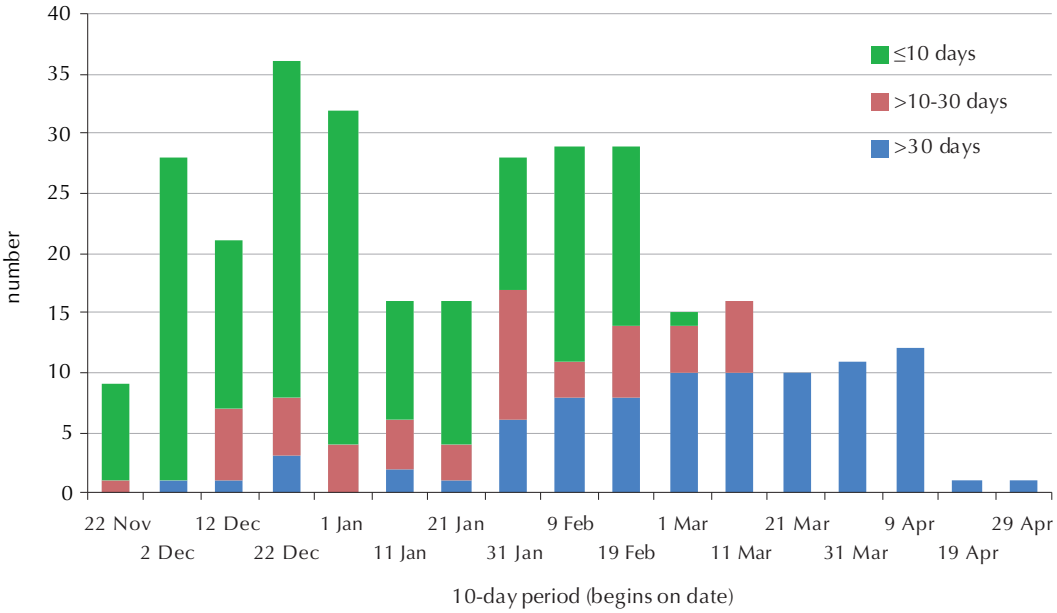


FIGURE 2 Arrivals (in 10-day periods) of Little Buntings *Emberiza pusilla* observed in Europe and north-western Africa during winter months (December to February). Colours indicate duration of stay.

FIGURE 3 Last observations (in 10-day periods) of Little Buntings *Emberiza pusilla* observed in Europe and north-western Africa during winter months (December to February). Colours indicate duration of stay.



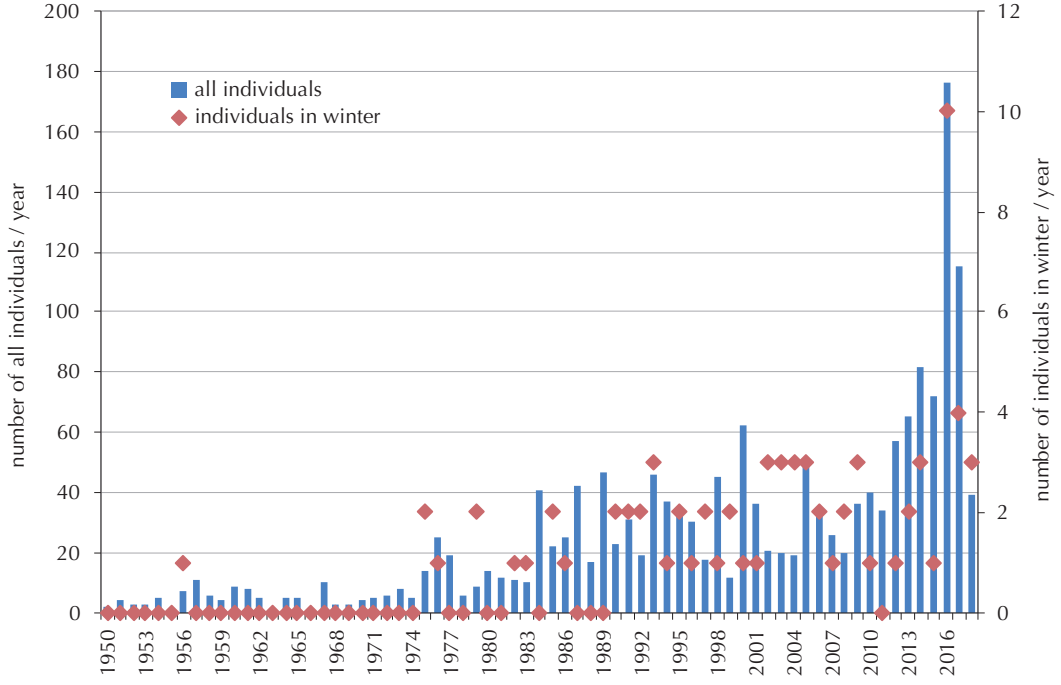
westernmost breeding areas (van der Vliet et al 2004, Reeber et al 2016, Faveyts et al 2018, White & Kehoe 2018, Gil-Velasco et al 2019). This indicates a south-westerly migration route of at least a tiny percentage of the population. A weak south-western movement from the Finnish breeding areas over Sweden to Denmark has already been described by Glutz von Blotzheim & Bauer (1997). However, the origin of individuals turning up in western Europe is not completely clear, and they could come from much further east. The fact that the species is rarely found in central and eastern Europe may be related to a significantly lower level of observation activity compared with some western European countries. In Italy, however, the lack of winter sightings is in sharp contrast with the fact that Pine Bunting *E leucocephalos* (which is a much rarer vagrant in Europe, also breeding in Siberia) is regularly recorded (Occhiato 2003). Therefore, an alleged observation bias should not prevent a careful interpretation of the data.

Wintering in western Europe

Most observations in winter of Little Bunting since the early 1990s are from Britain, the Netherlands, Belgium, France and Spain, and also the south of Norway and Sweden. This is also true for birds obviously wintering, whereby winter sites are predominantly found in regions with an Atlantic climate, often at a short distance from the sea. Sometimes, birds are found wintering in groups of Common Reed Buntings *E schoeniclus* and have even been found together with Rock Buntings *E cia* (pers obs) but our data allow no quantification of associations with other species. Moreover, as there is the likelihood of returning individuals at the same sites in consecutive winters, a south-west migration tradition may be developing.

The number of winter observations has increased significantly in western Europe, especially since 2015. Actually, this coincides with an increase of all the species' observations here, as is shown by data from Britain (figure 4) but also in Belgium and the Netherlands (Boele & van Winden 2018). While the negative correlation of wintering birds with strength of winter points to an influence of climate change, the positive effect of time per se is highly significant. Hence, we cannot reject the influence of weather and climate but other temporally changing factors could play a more important role. For example, observation activity, quality of optics and knowledge on identification has in-

FIGURE 4 Number of Little Buntings *Emberiza pusilla* in total and in winter months per year in Britain in 1950-2018. Source: databases of British Birds Rarities Committee (cf appendix 1).



creased strongly over the last seven decades.

As a rule, birds that stayed for a long time in winter (December-February) were not found before late November, ie, well after the peak of autumn migration (Dierschke et al 2011, White & Kehoe 2017, Gil-Velasco et al 2019). However, well into December, a good number of birds stayed just a short time which indicates that late migrants may occur into December. The number of short-stayers decreased significantly after the turn of the year. While an effect of weather at this time of the year due to decreasing temperatures and/or snow coverage is likely, we did not check this explicitly as it would preferably require sophisticated modelling approaches using fine-scale weather data for each observation.

In the first half of February, the number of last observations of individuals which had been present for a long time increased noticeably (cf figure 3). This could already indicate the onset of spring migration. However, it should be noted that birds are seen at their breeding grounds only by late May or even June, which makes one speculate about their strategy in early spring. The migratory strategy of Little Buntings is still unknown but the species uses stop-over sites in East Asia (Heim et al 2018). Interestingly, in a geolocator study, an individual of another bunting species along the East-Asian flyway, Yellow-breasted Bunting *E aureola*, moved a considerable distance during winter (Heim et al 2020). However, this seems to be an exception rather than a rule among the studied passerines (Heim et al 2020).

Wintering areas of passing birds in western Europe

Little is known about the wintering areas of Little Buntings migrating through western Europe in September-November. It is possible that a growing number reaches the Canary Islands, where several winterers have recently been recorded (www.rare-birdspain.net). There are also observations from the north-western African mainland in Algeria (Amadou 2021), Morocco (Praus 2016) as well as Mauritania (Isenmann & Benmergui 2018, De Rouck & Ławicki 2021), which hint on a possible wintering area further south.

Thus, the regular occurrence of Little Buntings in the Western Palearctic (WP) reflects a pattern of occurrence similar to that of other passerines that breed predominantly in northern Siberia and winter mainly in Southeast Asia (eg, Yellow-browed Warbler *Phylloscopus inornatus*, Richard's Pipit *Anthus richardi* and Rustic Bunting *E rustica*). Like some of these species, Little can be classified as one of the 'pseudo-vagrants' (Gilroy & Lees 2003), scarce but regular passage migrants. It implies that large parts of the wintering population in the WP have not yet been discovered. The alternative hypothesis of 'reverse migration' (Rabøl 1969, Cottridge & Vinicombe 1996) has been criticized by Gilroy & Lees (2003).

Age and sex

There seems to be a slight predominance of first-winter birds (Glutz von Blotzheim & Bauer 1997). However, age determination of Little Buntings is difficult and the number of aged birds was quite small, so this finding should not be overvalued. Males were more often found but, because males are somewhat more readily identifiable in the field, their numbers may be overestimated. We can only speculate why adults stay longer than first-winter birds. They might have a larger chance of survival but given the small sample size, these results should be regarded as highly preliminary.

Conclusions

Though still rare or even a vagrant in most parts of western Europe, Little Buntings regularly pass through this region. Wintering areas are still unknown but are presumed to be in north-western Africa and the Canary Islands. Moreover, wintering birds are also regularly encountered in western Europe. The real numbers may be higher than known, given the species' unobtrusive behaviour. At any rate, our data suggest that the species may be much less exceptional in western Europe and North Africa than previously acknowledged. Additional observations as well as future studies based on advanced technologies can further unravel the migration of the species in the WP.

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Samenvatting

Overwinteren van Dwerggors in Europa en Noord-Afrika Dit artikel bespreekt alle beschikbare gevallen van Dwerggors *Emberiza pusilla* gedurende de wintermaanden in Europa en Noord-Afrika. In totaal kon een lijst van 310 wintergevallen worden samengesteld, waarvan 85 vogels langer dan 30 dagen aanwezig waren en 45 meer dan 60 dagen. Waarnemingen waren geconcentreerd langs de Atlantische kusten van West- en Zuidwest-Europa en op de Canarische Eilanden. De resultaten ondersteunen de hypothese dat Dwerggors in deze regio's een zogenaamde 'pseudodwaalgast' is, dat wil zeggen een regelmatige maar toch zeldzame trekker. De overwinteringsgebieden van de meerderheid van de in het najaar in zuidwestelijke richting door Europa trekkende Dwerggorzen zijn echter nog onbekend.

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APPENDIX 1 References of reports and other information of rare birds committees. * For countries where Little Bunting *Emberiza pusilla* was removed from rare birds committee lists, more recent records were taken from additional sources (see in text). ** For countries where last rarity reports have already been published some years ago, additional data were also evaluated (see in text). RCR = published reports of rare birds committees.

Country	**Sources**	**Period**	**Remarks**
Austria	RCR, Leander Khil pers comm	1980-2020	
Belgium	RCR, RC database: www.belgianrbc.be	1964-2017*	removed from list in 2018
Britain	RCR, reports on scarce migrant birds, Steve White pers comm, Chas Holt pers comm	1950-2018**	557 records up to 1993; removed from list in 1994
Croatia	RCR, Sanja Barišić pers comm	1994-2020	first record in 1994
Cyprus	RCR, Jane Stylianou pers comm	2006-2020	
Czechia	RC database: http://fkcso.cz/fk/posuzovane.html	1981-2020	
Denmark	RCR, Timme Nyegaard pers comm, Andreas Bruun Kristensen pers comm	1969-2019	removed from list in 2017
Egypt	RCR	2010-2019	
Estonia	RCR	2011-2018	13 records in total, six in period considered
France	RCR, RC database: www.chn-france.org/chn_donnees.php	1920-2017**	159 records in total (168 individuals)
Germany	RCR	1977-2017*	removed from list 2018
Greece	RCR, Nikos Probonas pers comm	1964-2020	
Hungary	RCR, Szabolcs Gál pers comm	1988-2020	
Ireland	RCR, Colum Flynn pers comm	<1949-2020	
Italy	RCR	2000-2018**	
Luxembourg	RCR	2014-2017	first record on 9 April 2017; another record on 7 April 2019 found at www.waarnemingen.be
Malta	RCR	2000-2015	six records in total, five in period considered
Morocco	RCR	1995-2018	
Netherlands	RCR	1989-2003*	removed from list in 2004
Poland	RCR, Zbigniew Kajzer pers comm	2007-2020	35 records in total, 17 in period considered
Portugal	RCR	2008-2019**	eight accepted records up to 2014; another six in circulation
Slovakia	RCR	2016-2018	first (and only) record on 24 September 2016
Slovenia	RCR, Mitja Denac pers comm	1950-2020	first record on 9 February 1985
Spain	RCR	1988-2017**	75 records for mainland and Mediterranean islands (79 individuals); seven records for Canary Islands (14 individuals)
Switzerland	RCR	1992-2020	24 records in total, 14 in period considered
Turkey	RCR, RC database: https://tinyurl.com/2225e9tk; Kuzey Cem Kulaçoğlu pers comm	1992-2020	

APPENDIX 2 References on information on status of Little Bunting *Emberiza pusilla* in countries for which reports of rare birds committees could not be found. All data sources were last accessed on 28 June 2020.

Country	Sources	Period	Remarks
Algeria	Adamou 2021	2020	first record on 2 November 2020
Belarus	https://tinyurl.com/27uav9j6	2017	first record on 2 October 2017
Bulgaria	https://tinyurl.com/5wuen3ds	1980-2020	less than five records in 1980-2014; one was seen on 17 April 2017
Iceland	https://tinyurl.com/5a9csen9; www.ebird.org	1965-2020	13 records in total: eight in 1965-2011 and five since 2012
Latvia	https://tinyurl.com/y78jwmme; https://tinyurl.com/8465aj3r	1950-2019	first record in 1972
Lithuania	https://tinyurl.com/2jwd278e	1996-2020	
Mauritania	Isenmann & Benmergui 2018, De Rouck & Ławicki 2021	2018	first record on 14 April 2018
Romania	https://tinyurl.com/3ude9hyh	2013-2020	five records in total of four individuals (since 2013)

WP reports

This review lists rare and interesting Western Palearctic birds reported mainly from **October to late November 2021**. 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.

SWANS TO DUCKS Just 1278 **Bewick's Swans** *Cygnus bewickii* in Britain and Ireland in January 2020 represented a rapid decline from 7100 in 2010 and 4392 in 2015. At Cape Põõsaspea, Estonia, as many as 134 760 migrating **Barnacle Geese** *Branta leucopsis* were counted on 13 October (c 10% of the global population and c 35% of the European winter population). In Faeroes, the female **Steller's Eider** *Polysticta stelleri* returned to Sumba, Suðuroy, in October. The males **White-winged Scoter** *Melanitta deglandi* remained off Musselburgh, Lothian, Scotland, and off Keflavík, Iceland, in October-November. Another male migrated past Cape Põõsaspea on 23 October. Adult males **Black Scoter** *M americana* were seen at Simrishamn, Sweden, on 27 September; off Schiermonnikoog, Friesland, on 8-19 October (fourth for the Netherlands and first since 1977); off Tisvilde Hegn, Denmark, on 24 October; and at Lossiemouth, Moray and Nairn, Scotland, from 11 November onwards. A male **Northern Shoveler** *Spatula clypeata* photographed at Humedal Tres Puentes, Magellanes, on 11 November was the first for Chile.

GROUSE TO CUCKOOS In late September, an influx of **Greenlandic Rock Ptarmigan** *Lagopus muta macruros* occurred in northern Iceland, with a flock of 15-20 on Grímsey and four on vessels north of the country. The long-staying adult male **Pied-billed Grebe** *Podilymbus podiceps* at Loch Feorlin, Argyll, Scotland, was still present in November. **Oriental Turtle Doves** *Streptopelia orientalis* were reported at Kocaçay delta, Karacabey, Turkey, on 13 November and at Jåsund, Lyngdal, Vest-Agder, Norway, on 13-21 November. A pair of **Laughing Doves** *S senegalensis* with a nest and two chicks at Loutra, Lesvos, on 30 September constituted the first breeding for Greece. In late October and mid-November, eight **Plain Swifts** *Apus unicolor* were seen at Estádio Universitário, Lisboa, Portugal (recently, two colonies were found at Porto; cf Dutch Birding 43: 58, 151, 224, 386, 2021). The fifth **Black-billed Cuckoo** *Coccyzus erythropthalmus* for the Azores was photographed on Corvo on 2 October. The second **Yellow-billed Cuckoo** *C americanus* for Morocco and Africa was found exhausted at Neila lagoon in Khnifiss national park on 31 October (the first was at Marrakech on 25 October 1977).

RAILS TO CRANES If accepted, an unringed **Western Swamphen** *Porphyrio porphyrio* at Het Vinne, Zoutleeuw, Vlaams-Brabant, from 31 October to at least late November will be the first for Belgium. An **American Coot** *Fulica americana* was present on Corvo from 27 October to 7 November. The fifth for Ireland was seen at Tacumshin, Wexford, on 13-19 November. On 29 October, the adult male **Siberian Crane** *Leucogeranus leucogeranus* ('Omid'), the only survivor of the species' western population, arrived for its 14th consecutive winter at Fereydunkenar, Mazandaran, Iran. The third **Sandhill Crane** *Antigone canadensis* for Finland photographed at Jokisilta, Tyrnävä, on 5-12 October was the

609 Snowy Egret / Amerikaanse Kleine Zilverreiger *Egretta thula*, Terceira, Azores, 26 October 2021 *(Rúben Coelho)* **610** Brown Booby / Bruine Gent *Sula leucogaster*, Måseskär, Bohuslän, Sweden, 3 November 2021 *(Folke Sjöberg)* **611** Western Swamphen / Purperkoet *Porphyrio porphyrio*, adult, Het Vinne, Zoutleeuw, Vlaams-Brabant, Belgium, 1 November 2021 *(Joachim Pintens)*

612 Black-billed Cuckoo / Zwartsnavelkoekoek *Coccyzus erythropthalmus*, adult, Corvo, Azores, 2 October 2021 *(Lorenzo Vanni)*

613 African Openbills / Afrikaanse Gapers *Anastomus lamelligerus*, juveniles, Al Sadd lake, Jizan, Saudi Arabia, 30 October 2021 *(Ahmed Niyazi)*

same individual as the one in Denmark, Norway and Sweden between October 2020 and August 2021. The third **Demoiselle Crane** *Grus virgo* for the United Arab Emirates (UAE) was seen at Al Maha on 15 September.

LOONS TO TUBENOSES The returning adult **Pacific Loon** *Gavia pacifica* remained off Crookhaven, Cork, Ireland, from 31 October to at least late November. If accepted, a juvenile photographed on Miedwie lake, Western Pomerania, from 22 November will be the first for Poland. The popular adult **Black-browed Albatross** *Thalassarche melanophris* at Bempton Cliffs, East Yorkshire, England, from 28 June was last reported on 10 October. By using miniature GPS devices, it was discovered that **Mediterranean Storm Petrels** *Hydrobates melitensis* from Benidorm island, Spain, forage at much further distances (240-469 km) from the breeding colony than previously known; foraging trips lasted 1-4.5 days with travel distances between 303 and 1726 km, all to the south-western Mediterranean Sea, mostly the Alboran Sea between Morocco and Spain (which was never before considered an important foraging area) (Ardeola 68: 3-16, 2021). A **White-chinned Petrel** *Procellaria aequinoctialis* photographed at Porcupine Bank, c 240 km west of Ireland, on 15 September was the second for the WP (a paper on this record will be published in Dutch Birding); the first flew over Orkney, Scotland, on 25 May 2020.

614 White-chinned Petrel / Witkinstormvogel *Procellaria aequinoctialis*, Porcupine Bank, c 240 km west of Ireland, 15 September 2021 *(Salvador García-Barcelona)*

STORKS TO HERONS The flock of **African Openbills** *Anastomus lamelligerus* reaching the Middle East constituted not only the first record for the UAE (seven near Wadi Zikt from 20 July to 10 August) and Oman (four at Dhalkut, Dhofar, on 10 August and one at Ayn Razat and Khawr Raysut, Dhofar, from 29 October to at least 12 November) but also Saudi Arabia (four at Al Sadd lake, Jizan, from 3 September into November). Probably one individual of this flock reached Goa on 14-15 October as the first for India. A **Dalmatian Pelican** *Pelecanus crispus* at Wadi Ghail dam on 7 October was the fourth for the UAE. A **Least Bittern** *Ixobrychus exilis* was found exhausted and taken into care on Flores, Azores, on 30 October. In the Netherlands, a **Yellow-crowned Night Heron** *Nyctanassa violacea* was found dead (identification confirmed by DNA analysis) on the North Sea beach west of Kwade Hoek, Goeree-Overflakkee, Zuid-Holland, on 14 May. A **Green Heron** *Butorides virescens* stayed on Flores on 5-20 October. In October-November, c 10 **Great Blue Herons** *Ardea herodias* were reported in the Azores: four on Corvo, four on Terceira and singles on Faial and Pico; also, **American Great Egrets** *A egretta* were present on Corvo and Terceira. **Snowy Egrets** *Egretta thula* stayed on Terceira from 23 October to 6 November and (two) on São Miguel on 14 November.

BOOBIES TO CORMORANTS A **Red-footed Booby** *Sula sula* was seen off Corvo on 14 October. A **Brown Booby** *S leucogaster* flew past Reserva Natural das Berlengas, Peniche, Portugal, on 27 September. In Spain, one was seen at Estaca de Bares, A Coruña, on 3, 9 and 23 October. Maybe the same individual was reported at La Vaca, Asturias, on 3 October. Another was seen off the Canary Islands on 10 October. The first for Sweden perched on a boat off Måseskär, Bohuslän, on 3 November. In the Netherlands, the **Pygmy Cormorant** *Microcarbo pygmaeus* near Utrecht from 23 June remained into late November. The first influx in France involved nine in September-October (cf Dutch Birding 43: 390, 2021).

WADERS The sixth **Killdeer** *Charadrius vociferus* for Iceland was seen at Hellnar, Vesturland, on 6 October. Others were found on Corvo on 6 November and on Tiree, Argyll, Scotland, on 22-23 November. **Semipalmated Plovers** *C semipalmatus* were reported, for instance, at Reykjanes, Iceland, on 24 September (third record); at Crookhaven, Ireland, on 1-11 October (ninth); on Sal, Cape Verde Islands, on 10 October and 5 November; and at Makkevika, Giske, Møre og Romsdal, Norway, on 18 October (trapped; third). The first **Grey-headed Lapwing** *Vanellus cinereus* for Pakistan was photographed at Gujrat, Punjab, in late October. The **White-tailed Lapwing** *V leucurus* at Blacktoft, Yorkshire, England, from 26 August remained into November. On 9 October, a **Stilt Sandpiper** *Calidris himantopus* (or hybrid) was photographed on Terceira. A **Long-toed Stint** *C subminuta* at St Aidans, West Yorkshire, England, on 8-15 October was the third for Britain; an adult photographed in Cumbria on 23-24 November may be the fourth. The

615 Crested Honey Buzzard / Aziatische Wespendief *Pernis ptilorhynchus*, adult male, Lady's Mile, Akrotiri peninsula, Cyprus, 27 September 2021 *(David Williamson)* **616** Ancient Murrelet / Zilveralk *Synthliboramphus antiquus*, Porkkala, Kirkkonummi, Finland, 9 November 2021 *(Mika Bruun)* **617** Belted Kingfisher / Bandijsvogel *Megaceryle alcyon*, first-winter female, Terceira, Azores, 21 October 2021 *(Kris De Rouck)* **618** Least Tern / Amerikaanse Dwergstern *Sternula antillarum*, first-year, Jaizkibel, Gipuzkoa, Basque country, Spain, 26 September 2019 *(Itziar Gutiérrez)*

fourth **Baird's Sandpiper** *C bairdii* for Portugal stayed at Peniche from 24 September into November and the sixth for Denmark was found at Hvidbjerg, Blåvand, on 21 October. A **Buff-breasted Sandpiper** *C subruficollis* at Korva, Valgamaa, on 12 November was the second for Estonia. A record influx of 15 **Pectoral Sandpipers** *C melanotos* occurred in Hungary between 8 September and 28 October. The first **Western Sandpiper** *C mauri* for the Canary Islands was photographed on Tenerife on 19 September. A **Pintail Snipe** *Gallinago stenura* was videoed at Tel Afek national park, Israel, on 9-12 October. If accepted, one photographed at Hatay, Samandağ, on 19 October may be the first for Turkey. In Sønderjylland, Denmark, an **Oriental Pratincole** *Glareola maldivarum* at Højer Havn, Tønder, on 16 October may have been the same individual as the one at Videåslusen in July; probably, it was also recorded in Norway in April-June and in Germany in August-September (cf Dutch Birding 43: 227, 306, 396, 2021). A well twitched first-year **Cream-colored Courser** *Cursorius cursor* at Noordhollands Duinreservaat, Bergen aan Zee, Noord-Holland, on 24-25 October was the fifth for the Netherlands (previous ones were in 1844, 1909, 1933 and 1986).

AUKS TO TERNS An **Ancient Murrelet** *Synthliboramphus antiquus* photographed at Porkkala, Kirkkonummi, Finland, on 9 November was the second for the WP; the previous one returned to Lundy, Devon, England, in three consecutive springs (May-June 1990, April-June 1991 and March-April 1992; cf Br Birds 87: 307-310, 1994). The first **Thick-billed Murre** *Uria lomvia* for inland Norway was seen on Mjøsa lake, Brumunddal, Hedmark, on 25-28 October. The first **Little Gull** *Hydrocoloeus minutus* for the Philippines was photographed on 7 September. In Norway, an adult **Ross's Gull** *Rhodostethia rosea* was found at Emblem, Ålesund, Møre og Romsdal,

619 White-backed Vulture / Witruggier *Gyps africanus*, immature, Tarifa, Cádiz, Spain, 8 October 2021 *(Javier Elorriaga/Birding the Strait)* **620** Snowy Owl / Sneeuwuil *Bubo scandiacus*, immature female, Verdicio, Gozón, Asturias, Spain, 14 November 2021 *(Juan Pita-Romero)* **621** Himalayan Vulture / Himalayagier *Gyps himalayensis*, immature, between Sarbaz and Rask, Sistan and Baluchestan, Iran, 25 December 2020 *(Mehdi Pour-Abedi)* cf Dutch Birding 43: 396, 2021

on 1 November. Four **Cape Gulls** *Larus dominicanus vetula* were reported at Akhfennir, Tarfaya, Morocco, on 25 August. Recently, photographs turned up of the first **Least Tern** *Sternula antillarum* for Spain (and chronologically the second for the WP), a first-year on a cliff of Jaizkibel, Gipuzkoa, Basque country, on 26 September 2019. The second **White-winged Tern** *Chlidonias leucopterus* for the Cape Verde Islands was seen on Sal on 4 October. If accepted, a first-winter **American Black Tern** *C niger surinamensis* photographed at San Andrés reservoir, Asturias, on 7-8 November will be the second for Spain. In Ireland, the adult **Forster's Tern** *Sterna forsteri* stayed at Soldier's Point, Louth, on 8-24 October and at Kinvarra, Galway, on 16-21 November.

RAPTORS The second **Crested Honey Buzzard** *Pernis ptilorhynchus* for Cyprus was photographed at Lady's Mile, Akrotiri peninsula, on 27 September. In Cádiz, Spain, **White-backed Vultures** *Gyps africanus* were seen at Tarifa on 8 October and at Los Barrios on 10-12 November. **Northern Harriers** *Circus hudsonius* were reported on Corvo on 8 October; at Sandgerði (and then at few other sites), Iceland, on 9-19 October (third record); on Foula on 12 October (first for Shetland, Scotland); and at Lough Boora Parklands, Offaly, Ireland, from 12 to at least 21 November (first-winter). The first **Eurasian Sparrowhawk** *Accipiter nisus* for the Cape Verde Islands was photographed on Sal on 16 October. Genetic studies by Andreyenkova et al (2021) on taxa of **black kite** *Milvus migrans* 'sensu lato' showed a cytB haplotype distribution suggesting that two main branches formed in the Pleistocene, one corresponding with European **Black Kite** *M (m) migrans* and the second with distinct Asian and Australian taxa, **Black-eared Kite** *M (m) lineatus* and **Pariah/Fork-tailed Kite** *M (m) govinda/affinis*. None of the Palearctic black kites appear to have reached reproductive isolation (genetically, the ones in the Pamirs, the Middle East and the Atlas mountains are still unknown), and the hybridisation (ie, intergradation) zone of Black-eared and Black in western Siberia, Kazakhstan and eastern Europe shows an accelerated westward expansion without signs of viability declines in hybrids. Furthermore, the study supports the assumption that African **Yellow-billed Kite** *M aegyptius* differs from Black at the species level and that Yellow-billed has at least two genetically distant mitochondrial lineages (J Avian Biol, https://tinyurl.com/4f4yk4yp). After the first **Black-eared x Black** for the Netherlands at Tholen, Zeeland, and Oostvaardersplassen, Flevoland, on 10-15 October 2017, another first-year hybrid (ie, intergrade) was present on Tiengemeten, Korendijkse Slikken and Beninger Slikken, Zuid-Holland, presumably from 17 October into December.

OWLS TO FALCONS A **Northern Hawk-Owl** *Surnia ulula* was photographed near Lämershagen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany, on 24 October. In Scotland, the female **Snowy Owl** *Bubo scandiacus* on St Kilda, Outer Hebrides, from 23 March remained into November and the male at the summit of Ben Macdui, Moray and Nairn, from 27 August was last reported on 6 October. In the Faeroes, a male stayed near Halgafelstindur in October. The first three for Spain arrived within 10 days in November. The first was a first-winter male picked up moribund at Virgen del Mar, Santander, Cantabria, on 8 November. In Asturias, a female was discovered at Moniello, Luanco, on 10 November and staying at Cabo Peñas cliffs, Gozón, from 17 November onwards. The third was a first-winter male at Cabo Peñas on 13 November and at nearby Verdicio on 14 November. A **Belted Kingfisher** *Megaceryle alcyon* on Terceira from 21 October to at least mid-November was the 16th for the Azores. The fourth for Britain was found along Ribble river near Brockholes, Lancashire, on 8 November and again seen irregularly from 14 November. Recently, **Ivory-billed Woodpecker** *Campephilus principalis* has finally been declared extinct by the US Fish and Wildlife Service. The last accepted sighting of the American nominate occurred in Louisiana, USA, in 1944 and of the Cuban taxon *C p bairdii* in 1987; sporadic USA reports in Arkansas, Louisiana and Florida in the 21st century remained unsubstantiated (cf Dutch Birding 14: 170-172, 1992, 27: 250-253, 2005). If accepted, an adult male **Amur Falcon** *Falco amurensis* at Avdimou, Limassol, on 3 October will be the second for Cyprus.

VIREOS TO SHRIKES On Corvo, the first **Warbling Vireo** *Vireo gilvus* for the WP was photographed on 25 September and a **Philadelphia Vireo** *V philadelphicus* was seen on 9 October. From 24 September to 16 October, c 23 **Red-eyed Vireos** *V olivaceus* were found in western Europe, including c eight on Corvo, three in England, Iceland, Ireland and Scotland and two in Wales. The second for Germany was photographed on Helgoland, Schleswig-Holstein, on 26 September. A **Eurasian Golden Oriole** *Oriolus oriolus* reported on a boat at Barents Sea between Bjørnøya and Spitsbergen, Svalbard, on 29 September may be the species' most northerly record. Four **Brown Shrikes** *Lanius cristatus* were found in Norway: on Kvitsøy, Rogaland, on 17-23 October; at Orre, Rogaland, on 3-4 November; at Lista lighthouse, Vest-Agder, on 13-22 November; and at Medhaug, Karmøy, Rogaland, on 23-25 November. Others stayed at Viikki, Helsinki, Finland, from 14 October to 1 November (second record); at Pendeen, Cornwall, England, on 22-30 October; on Ouessant, Finistère, France, from 27 October to 1 November (fifth); and at Nabbelund, Öland, Sweden, on 30 October (third). The second **Red-backed Shrike** *L collurio* for the Cape Verde Islands was seen on Sal on 5 October. If accepted, an adult male **Eastern Woodchat Shrike** *L senator niloticus* at Torsnes, Fredrikstad, Østfold, from 30 October to 8 November will be the first for Norway.

LARKS TO BULBULS A **Bar-tailed Lark** *Ammomanes cinctura* on Lampedusa on 2-3 November was the fourth for Sicily and fifth for Italy. If accepted, **American Horned Larks** *Eremophila alpestris* photographed on Inishmore, Galway, on 3 October and on Dursey Island, Cork, on 25 October will be the first and second for Ireland. García-Antón & Traba (2021) showed that the only European population of **Dupont's Lark** *Chersophilus*

622 Warbling Vireo / Orpheusvireo *Vireo gilvus*, Corvo, Azores, 25 September 2021 *(Paul Doniol-Valcroze)* **623** Chestnut-sided Warbler / Roestflankzanger *Setophaga pensylvanica*, Corvo, Azores, 25 September 2021 *(Paul Doniol-Valcroze)* **624** Siberian Rubythroat / Roodkeelnachtegaal *Calliope calliope*, first-winter female, Titran, Frøya, Sør-Trøndelag, Norway, 18 October 2021 *(Jan-Egil Eilertsen)* **625** Alder/Willow Flycatcher / Elzenfeetiran/ Wilgenfeetiran *Empidonax alnorum/traillii*, Garður, Iceland, 20 September 2021 *(Guðmundur Falk)* cf Dutch Birding 43: 396, 2021

duponti in Spain numbers less than 2000 pairs in 24 populations showing an annual decline of 3.9%, and it may face extinction in two to three decades (Sci Rep 11: 19947, 2021). Based on genome-wide data, Tang et al (2021) showed that **Pale Martin** *Riparia diluta* in Central and East Asia consists of three genetically deeply differentiated lineages that vary only gradually in morphology. No signs of gene flow were detected at the eastern edge of the Tibetan plateau between lowland south-eastern Chinese *R d fohkienensis* and highland *R d tibetana*. On the other hand, signs of admixture were found between central Asian *R d diluta* and central Mongolian *R d tibetana*. So, the Pale Martin complex consists of at least two species but the picture is not yet complete, as the study did not include *R d indica* (Mol Ecol, https://tinyurl.com/5emm3c65). The first **Banded Martin** *Phedina cincta* for Oman (and fourth for the WP) stayed at Sawhnaut farm, Salalah, Dhofar, from 13 November onwards; previous WP records were in Yemen (12 March 1982), Egypt (15 November 1988) and Saudi Arabia (3 October 1996). Two **American Cliff Swallows** *Petrochelidon pyrrhonota* were present on Corvo on 8-13 October. In Israel, a **White-eared Bulbul** *Pycnonotus leucotis* 'of unknown origin' was seen at Eilat in late July and again on 17 October.

LEAF WARBLERS TO REED WARBLERS The third **Green Warbler** *Phylloscopus nitidus* for Denmark was sound-recorded at Skagen on 7 September. Others were ringed on Sula, Sør-Trøndelag, Norway, on 28 September (third record) and at Chituc, Constanţa Romania, on 29 September (fourth). The fourth **Two-barred Warbler** *P plumbeitarsus* for the Netherlands stayed at Maasvlakte, Zuid-Holland, on 8-11 October. The second for France

626 Chestnut Bunting / Rosse Gors *Emberiza rutila*, first-winter male, Eilat, Israel, 3 November 2021 *(Noam Weiss/ International Birding & Research Center)* **627** Black-faced Bunting / Maskergors *Emberiza spodocephala*, Ein HaHoresh, Israel, 31 October 2021 *(Francis Argyle/Hefer Valley Birds Research Station)* **628** Lapland Longspur / IJsgors *Calcarius lapponicus*, Dar Bouazza, Casablanca, Morocco, 13 November 2021 *(Benoît Maire)* **629** White's Thrush / Goudlijster *Zoothera aurea*, first-winter, Ouessant, Finistère, France, 14 October 2021 *(Yannick Bourgaut)*

was photographed on Ouessant on 9-11 October. In England, one was present at Spurn, East Yorkshire, on 16-20 October. The third **Greenish Warbler** *P trochiloides* for the Faeroes was photographed on Svínoy on 29 September. The first **Radde's Warbler** *P schwarzi* for Belarus was ringed at Sasnovy Bor, Rasony, on 27 September. A **Dusky Warbler** *P fuscatus* ringed on Mljet on 13 October was (only) the first for Croatia. The second for Czechia was recorded near Bohdalov, Vysočina, on 6 November. The first **Eurasian Blackcap** *Sylvia atricapilla* for India was photographed near Munnar, Kerala, on 7 November. In Italy, an **African Desert Warbler** *S deserti* was reported on Lampedusa on 30 October. If accepted, a **Booted Warbler** *Iduna caligata* photographed at Massaciuccoli, Toscana, on 27 September will be the third for Italy. The third **Sykes's Warbler** *I rama* for Finland was ringed on Lågskär, Åland, on 27 September and stayed the next day. The first **Eastern Olivaceous Warbler** *I pallida* for the Netherlands remained and started to moult at Nieuwvliet-Bad, Zeeland, from 19 October to at least 29 November. A **Paddyfield Warbler** *Acrocephalus agricola* at Gönyeli, Nikosia, on 28 October was the third for Cyprus. This spring, the first successful pure breeding pair of **Blyth's Reed Warbler** *A dumetorum* for the Netherlands produced fledglings at De Cocksdorp, Texel (already in 1998, a male produced two young with a female Marsh Warbler *A palustris* at Nieuwegein, Utrecht; Dutch Birding 23: 83-85, 2001). The third **Blyth's Reed** for Luxembourg was ringed at Schlammwiss nature reserve on 19 October. A pair of **Moustached Warblers** *A melanopogon* with a juvenile at Nesyt fishpond, Břeclav, south Moravia, in July constituted the first breeding for Czechia.

630 Taiga Flycatcher / Taigavliegenvanger *Ficedula albicilla*, first-winter, Flamborough Head, East Yorkshire, England, 6 November 2021 *(Mark Rayment)* **631** Hermit Thrush / Heremietlijster *Catharus guttatus*, Christiansø, Denmark, 3 November 2021 *(Kim Liljehult)* **632** White-throated Sparrow / Witkeelgors *Zonotrichia albicollis*, Ouessant, Finistère, France, 20 October 2021 *(Leander Khil)*

633 Veery / Veery *Catharus fuscescens*, Utsira, Rogaland, Norway, 16 October 2021 *(Håkon Heggland)*

634 Siberian Rubythroat / Roodkeelnachtegaal *Calliope calliope*, first-winter male, Vargön, Västergötland, Sweden, 24 November 2021 *(Mikael Nord)*

635 Two-barred Warbler / Swinhoes Boszanger *Phylloscopus plumbeitarsus*, Spurn, East Yorkshire, England, 20 October 2021 *(Dave Stewart)*

636 White-crowned Sparrow / Witkruingors *Zonotrichia leucophrys*, first-winter, Unst, Shetland, Scotland, 7 November 2021 *(Rebecca Nason)*

637 Pied Bush Chat / Zwarte Roodborsttapuit *Saxicola caprata*, first-winter male, Milleyha, Hatay, Turkey, 9 October 2021 *(Ali Atahan)*

638 Yellow-breasted Bunting / Wilgengors *Emberiza aureola*, adult male, Linosa, Pelagie archipelago, Italy, 5 October 2021 *(Michelangelo Giordano & Marisa Odetto)*

WALLCREEPERS TO THRUSHES For the third consecutive winter, a **Wallcreeper** *Tichodroma muraria* returned to Rocher Bayard, Dinant, Namur, Belgium, on 8 November. A **Rosy Starling** *Pastor roseus* photographed in Nairobi national park on 9 October was the second for Kenya and third for East Africa. An influx of **White's Thrush** *Zoothera aurea* resulted in records on Fair Isle, Scotland, from 29 September to 1 October (ringed); on Myken, Nordland, Norway, from 29 September to 3 October (ringed); at Gufunes, Reykjavík, Iceland, from 30 September to 2 October (picked up and released after a window collision; fifth record); in France on Sein on 13 October and on Ouessant on 14 October; at Weymouth, Dorset, England, c 15 October (found dead); at Out Skerries, Shetland, on 19 October; and at Mawnan Smith, Cornwall, on 12 November (window victim); already on 25 September, one was seen on Texel, Noord-Holland, the Netherlands. A male **Varied Thrush** *Ixoreus naevius* on Papa Westray, Orkney, from 27 October to 1 November was the first for Scotland and third for the WP (previous ones were in England in November 1982 and in Iceland in May 2004). The first **Hermit Thrush** *Catharus guttatus* for Denmark was ringed on Christiansø on 3 November and stayed the next day. **Swainson's Thrushes** *C ustulatus* were seen at Stokkseyri, Iceland, on 27 September; on Corvo on 11-12 October; and on Utsira, Rogaland, Norway, on 30 October (sixth). A **Grey-cheeked Thrush** *C minimus* was found on Corvo on 14-15 October. The first **Veery** *C fuscescens* for Norway was photographed on Utsira on 15-18 October. **Eyebrowed Thrushes** *Turdus obscurus* stayed at Sea Palling, Norfolk, England, on 8 October and at Kincraig, Highland, Scotland, from 28 October to 1 November; one was shot at Marchante, Navarra, Spain, on 11 November. In Shetland, **Black-throated Thrushes** *T atrogularis* were seen at Sumburgh, Mainland, on 22 October (female) and at Skaw, Whalsay, on 15-16 November.

FLYCATCHERS A **Spotted Flycatcher** *Muscicapa striata* photographed at Kent Ridge Park on 15 October was the first for Singapore and south-eastern Asia. The third **Siberian Rubythroat** *Calliope calliope* for Norway was a first-winter female ringed at Titran on Frøya, Sør-Trøndelag, on 18 October. The second for Sweden was a first-winter male photographed at Vargön, Västergötland, on 15 November and seen the following days. **Red-flanked Bluetails** *Tarsiger cyanurus* were found for instance in Cyprus (adult male at Akhna dam from 13 until at least 29 November; third record), Belgium (on 4 November; ringed), France (four in October), Hungary (one), Iceland (two), Italy (four), Netherlands (c 10 in October-November); Romania (three, all ringed), Spain (three; including one on Mallorca, Balearic Islands, on 7 November) and Turkey (two ringed at Kızılırmak delta, Samsun, on 21 and 26 October). A **Taiga Flycatcher** *Ficedula albicilla* was discovered at Flamborough Head, East Yorkshire, England, on 16 October and refound there on 4-6 November. The second for Norway was photographed at Orre, Rogaland, on 5-7 November. In Sweden, **Eastern Black Redstarts** *Phoenicurus ochruros phoenicuroides* were found at Trollskogen, Öland, on 1 November and at Götene, Västergötland, on 20 November. One was ringed at Jurmo, Korppoo, Finland, on 1 November. Four or five **Moussier's Redstarts** *P moussieri* on Lampedusa in October-November confirmed that the species is scarce but regular as a dispersal migrant in the Pelagie archipelago, Italy. **Pied Bush Chats** *Saxicola caprata* photographed at Havalimanı airport, Istanbul, on 22 September and at Milleyha, Hatay, on 9 October were the first and second for Turkey. The first **Siberian Stonechat** *S maurus*

639 Siberian Accentor / Bergheggenmus *Prunella montanella*, first-winter, Grindul Chituc, Constanţa, Romania, 2 November 2021 *(Ciprian Fântână)*

for Latvia was found at Nica, Dienvidkurzeme, on 9 October. If accepted, a **Stejneger's Stonechat** *S stejnegeri* seen (but probably no DNA collected) on Schiermonnikoog, Friesland, on 18 October will be the fourth for the Netherlands. The sixth **Isabelline Wheatear** *Oenanthe isabellina* for Poland was seen at Jastarnia, Hel peninsula, on 20 October and the third for Denmark was at Blåvands Huk, Sydvestjylland, on 14 November. A male **Desert Wheatear** *O deserti* on Uløya, Troms, on 23 October was the first for northern Norway.

ACCENTORS **Alpine Accentors** *Prunella collaris* on Pantelleria in October and on Lampedusa in November concerned the first and second record for Sicily. A **Black-throated Accentor** *P atrogularis* was photographed on Utö, Parainen, Finland, on 19 October. Three **Siberian Accentors** *P montanella* ringed at Sasnovy Bor on 8, 9 and 14 October were the second to fourth for Belarus. In Latvia, two were ringed at Lauteri, Salacgrīva, on 13 October and a third at Ķeguma, Birzgale, on 14 October. The first for Romania was ringed at Grindul Chituc, Constanţa, on 2 November. In Sandgrouse 43: 253-262, 2021, Guy Kirwan et al suggested that **Arabian Accentor** *P fagani* (endemic of western Yemen) should be treated as a subspecies of **Radde's Accentor** *P ocularis*; (one) song of Arabian is indistinguishable from Radde's and differences in size (Arabian being slightly smaller and shorter-winged) and plumage (Arabian being paler and greyer on parts of the head) are unsubstantial.

SPARROWS TO PIPITS In Ceuta, a Spanish enclave in northern Morocco, a juvenile **Sudan Golden Sparrow** *Passer luteus* was ringed at Benzú on 3 October. In Iran, five **Sistan Scrub Sparrows** *P yatii* were seen at Lorgeh Bagh, Zabol, Sistan and Baluchestan, on 21 May. If accepted, an **Eastern Yellow Wagtail** *Motacilla tschutschensis* photographed and sound-recorded over Blåvand on 20 October will be the first for Denmark. A male was sound-recorded at Leziria Grande, Vila Franca de Xira, Portugal, on 10 November. Based on data of 81 colour-ringed and geolocated **Richard's Pipits** *Anthus richardi* in southern France and north-eastern Spain, Dufour et al (2021) showed that the species is now routinely migrating to and wintering in Europe from its Asian breeding grounds. Data from geolocators revealed that three individuals had spent the summer at the western edge of the known breeding range, in Novosibirsk Oblast, Russia. Also, in spring migration, three covered 5750, 7045 and 7320 km between southern France and Siberia, taking them over several countries where Richard's is rarely observed. Further evidence of a newly developed migration route was provided by an extensive examination of photographs of 331 individuals taken in Europe, which showed that in northern Europe adult-type birds were comparatively rare (10% in autumn and 15% in winter), while in south-western Europe and North Africa adult-type individuals were much more common (49% in autumn and 59% in winter). Such a high proportion of adult-type birds demonstrates that adults occur regularly as migrants and winterers (Curr Biol, https://tinyurl.com/2f2kk497). The last **Pechora Pipit** *A gustavi* of this autumn for Norway was seen at Brusand, Rogaland, on 13 November. Between 21 September and 30 October, c 15 **American Buff-bellied Pipits** *A rubescens rubescens* were found in western Europe: four in Scotland, three in Cornwall, England, three in Ireland and single ones in the Azores, Iceland, France (on Sein from 24 October to 3 November; third record) and Wales. In Turkey, a **Siberian Buff-bellied Pipit** *A r japonicus* was photographed at Kızılırmak delta on 30 October.

FINCHES TO BOBOLINK On 6 November, c 2000 **Pine Grosbeaks** *Pinicola enucleator* flew south over Väddö, Uppland, Sweden. In Italy, three **Trumpeter Finches** *Bucanetes githagineus* were found on Lampedusa and one on Linosa in October-November. Hill & Powers (2021) argued that currently recognised species of crossbills *Loxia*, such as **Parrot** *L pytyopsittacus*, **Scottish** *L scotica* and **Cassia Crossbill** *L sinesciuris* represent 'ecomorphs' and should not be treated as separate species. There are no diagnostic morphological characteristics that definitively separate birds of these three taxa. Also, calls can be learned and change within the life of an individual. There is evidence of substantial ongoing gene flow between Parrot, Scottish, Cassia and other populations of Red Crossbill *L curvirostra*, and there is no divergence in mitochondrial genotype (J Avian Biol, https://tinyurl.com/y38fvw6u). The second **Lapland Longspur** *Calcarius lapponicus* for Hong Kong, China, was discovered on 30 October and the first for the Philippines on Batanes on 1 November. On 13 November, the first for Morocco was photographed at Dar Bouazza, Casablanca. On Corvo, **Scarlet Tanagers** *Piranga olivacea* were reported on 15 and 21 October and a **Dickcissel** *Spiza americana* on 28 October. In Scotland, a first-winter male **Rose-breasted Grosbeak** *Pheucticus ludovicianus* was found on Tiree, Argyll, on 30 September. In Ireland, one was seen on Cape Clear Island, Cork, on 7-9 October. An **Indigo Bunting** *Passerina cyanea* was found on Corvo on 11 October. The first **Savannah Sparrow** *Passerculus sandwichensis* for Norway was photographed at Husebysanden, Vest-Agder, on 2 November. A **White-crowned Sparrow** *Zonotrichia leucophrys* stayed on Unst, Shetland, Scotland, on 5-8 November. A **White-throated Sparrow** *Z albicollis* on Ouessant on 17-25 October was the second for France. In Spain, a **House Bunting** *Emberiza sahari* was photographed at Algeciras, Andalucía, on 29 October. An adult male **Yellow-breasted Bunting** *E aureola* on Linosa, Italy, on 4-5 October was killed by a cat (as were two Rustic Buntings *E rustica* and a Little Bunting *E pusilla*!). A first-winter male **Chestnut Bunting** *E rutila* ringed at Eilat on 3 November (and remaining for two additional days) was the first for Israel. The first **Black-faced Bunting** *E spodocephala* for Israel was ringed at Ein HaHoresh on 31 October. A **Bobolink** *Dolychonyx oryzivorus* was seen on Corvo on 8 October.

AMERICAN WARBLERS On Corvo, a **Northern Waterthrush** *Parkesia noveboracensis* was seen on 28 September, a **Prothonotary Warbler** *Protonotaria cinerea* on 12-15

640 Cape May Warbler / Tijgerzanger *Setophaga tigrina*, first-winter, Corvo, Azores, 12 October 2021 *(Vincent Legrand)*

641 Prothonotary Warbler / Citroenzanger *Protonotaria cinerea*, first-winter male, Corvo, Azores, 12 October 2021 *(Mika Bruun)*

642 Savannah Sparrow / Savannahgors *Passerculus sandwichensis*, Husebysanden, Vest-Agder, Norway, 2 November 2021 *(Finn Nilsen)* **643** Black-throated Blue Warbler / Blauwe Zwartkeelzanger *Setophaga caerulescens*, first-winter male, Corvo, Azores, 22 October 2021 *(Mika Bruun)* **644** Varied Thrush / Bonte Lijster *Ixoreus naevius*, male, Papa Westray, Orkney, Scotland, 29 October 2021 *(Mark Rayment)*

October (photographed; second for the Azores and the WP) and a **Black-and-white Warbler** *Mniotilta varia* on 26 October. The fourth **Common Yellowthroat** *Geothlypis trichas* for Iceland was photographed on Heimaey on 28 September. An **American Redstart** *Setophaga ruticilla* was found on Corvo on 8 October. The first **Cape May Warbler** *S tigrina* for Iceland was photographed at Eyrarbakki, Suðurland, on 25-28 September and the third for the Azores stayed on Corvo on 9-17 October (and was ringed on 16 October). Also on Corvo, three **Northern Parulas** *S americana* were present between 9 October and 7 November, a **Chestnut-sided Warbler** *S pensylvanica* was found on 25 September (third for the Azores and sixth for the WP), a **Black-throated Blue Warbler** *S caerulescens* stayed on 19-25 October and a **Myrtle Warbler** *S coronata* was seen on 5 November. In Ireland, a **Blackpoll Warbler** *S striata* was present at Galley Head, Cork, on 10-11 October.

CHANGES TO NORWEGIAN LIST Recently, the Norwegian rarities committee accepted into category A four new species: **Snow Goose** *Anser caerulescens* (Adventdalen, Spitsbergen, Svalbard, on 14-23 May 2014), **Bufflehead** *Bucephala albeola* (adult male at Engekilen, Grimstad, Aust-Agder, on 9-10 November 2014), **Stejneger's Stonechat** (first-year female at Kvavik, Lyngdal, Vest-Agder, on 23-29 October 2020) and **Red-headed Bunting** *E bruniceps* (adult male at Kolvereid, Nærøysund, Nord-Trøndelag, on 1-4 July 1999). On the other hand, both records of **Evening Grosbeak** *Hesperiphona vespertina* (males at Gressvik, Fredrikstad, Østfold, on 2-9 May 1973 and on Halten, Sør-Trøndelag, on 17-26 May 1975) were transferred from category A to category D ('unknown origin').

NEW SPECIES FOR THE AZORES, MADEIRA AND PORTUGAL In its 16th report, the Portuguese rarities committee accepted 19 new species for the Azores (including six new for the WP), 32 for Madeira and 14 for mainland Portugal (Anuário Ornitológico 13: 3-101, 2020).

EXTINCT BIRDS Studies by From & Meiri (2021) reveal that humans have caused the extinction of up to 20% of the world's bird species in the past 20 000-50 000 years. Of these, 469 have now been described, largely through archeology and palaeontology. Many extinct species were large and hunted for food. It is estimated that the body mass of extinct species was seven times larger than that of extant ones (J Biogeogr 48: 2350-2359, 2021).

For a number of reports Birdwatch, British Birds, Global Rare Bird Alert Facebook, Sovonnieuws, www.birdguides.com, www.clanga.com, www.dutchavifauna.nl, www.go-south.org, www.magornitho.org, www.rarebirdalert.co.uk, www.tarsiger.com, www.waarneming.nl and many others were consulted. We wish to thank Mohamed Amezian, Francis Argyle, Gregory Askew, Ali Atahan, Raül Aymí, Dániel Balla, Yannick Bourgaut, Paul Bradbeer, Nick Bray, Mika Bruun, Rúben Coelho, José Luis Copete, Magnus Corell, Andrea Corso, Pierre-André Crochet, Kris De Rouck, Paul Doniol-Valcroze, Philippe Dubois, Nils van Duivendijk, Jon Dunn, Enno Ebels, Jan-Egil Eilertsen, Javier Elorriaga, Guðmundur Falk, Ciprian Fântână, Raymond Galea, Eleni Galinou, Salvador García-Barcelona, Michelangelo Giordano, Anders Gray, Damien Gregoire, Dick Groenendijk, Itziar Gutiérrez, Ricard Gutiérrez, Radosław Gwóźdź, Keramat Hafezi Birgani, Håkon Heggland, Julian Hough, Josh Jones, Zbigniew Kajzer, Abolghasem Khaleghizadeh, Leander Khil, Henrik Knudsen, Yann Kolbeinsson, Ken Kraaijeveld, Richard Kvetko, Vincent Legrand, Kim Liljehult, André van Loon, Benoît Maire, Lionel Maumary, Geir Mobakken, Killian Mullarney, Rebecca Nason, Finn Nilsen, Ahmed Niyazi, Mikael Nord, Marisa Odetto, Yoav Perlman, Joachim Pintens, Juan Pita-Romero, René Pop, Mehdi Pour-Abedi, Nikos Probonas, Pedro Ramalho, Mark Rayment, Colin Richardson, Magnus Robb, Guillermo Rodríguez, Eduard Sangster, George Sangster, Manuel Schweizer, Jiri Sirek, Folke Sjöberg, Dave Stewart, Rasmus Strack, József Szabó, Ehsan Talebi, Uwe Thom, Hugo Touzé, Lorenzo Vanni, André Vieira, Sam Viles, Roland van der Vliet, Peter de Vries, Noam Weiss, David Williamson and Emin Yoğurtcuoğlu 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** 2021. De vermelde gevallen zijn deels niet geverifieerd en het overzicht is niet volledig.

GANZEN TOT EENDEN Al op 1 september werd de eerste **Witbuikrotgans** *Branta hrota* van het najaar gezien op zandplaat De Richel bij Vlieland, Friesland. De meeste vervolgwaarnemingen bleven beperkt tot het Waddengebied. **Zwarte Rotganzen** *B nigricans* waren slechts op vier plekken aanwezig. De eerste verscheen op 13 oktober op de Roggenplaat in de Oosterschelde, Zeeland. Verder verbleven er solitaire exemplaren op Vlieland; Terschelling, Friesland; en Schiermonnikoog, Friesland. In c 40 uurhokken werden **Roodhalsganzen** *B ruficollis* gezien, bewezen escapes (zoals een groep van maximaal 33 bij Heerhugowaard, Noord-Holland) niet meegerekend. Er werden deze periode ten minste twee **Ross' Ganzen** *Anser rossii* waargenomen, waarschijnlijk beide van niet-wilde herkomst. Een exemplaar met een kwekersring werd op verscheidene locaties in het zuidoosten

van Zeeland gezien en een blauwe fase waarvan (on)geringdheid niet werd vastgesteld bevond zich op 12 september in het Jaap Deensgat in de Lauwersmeer, Groningen. Vanaf 23 september arriveerden de eerste **Dwerggans** *A erythropus* in het Oudeland van Strijen bij Spijkenisse, Zuid-Holland. Hier groeide het aantal tot maximaal 42. Verrassend was het verblijf van maximaal 19, waarvan bijna de helft eerstejaars en een aantal met kleurringen, op de plas De Oelemars bij Losser, Overijssel, vanaf 13 oktober. Daarnaast werd vanaf 12 oktober een exemplaar gezien in een groep Toendrarietganzen *A serrirostris* tussen Ysselsteyn en Ospel, Limburg. Een mogelijk mannetje **Brilzee-eend** *Melanitta perspicillata* werd kortstondig waargenomen vanaf de veerboot naar Schiermonnikoog op 10 oktober. Helaas kon de vogel niet meer teruggevonden worden. Op 8 oktober werd vanaf een boot met daarop cursisten vogelfotografie een mannetje **Amerikaanse Zee-eend** *M americana* ontdekt en – uiteraard – gefotografeerd door de cursusleider op de Noordzee ten noorden van Schiermonnikoog. De eend werd niet veel later vanaf het strand van Schiermonnikoog teruggevonden en in de week daarop veelvuldig getwitcht. Het was dan ook het eerste geval sinds 1977, na eerdere in 1954 en 1967. Al deze drie gevallen hadden betrekking op verzwakte vogels, in tegenstelling tot deze, die op 19 oktober voor het laatst werd gezien. Op 4 oktober werd een mannetje **Ringsnaveleend** *Aythya collaris* in eclipskleed gefotografeerd op het Nuldernauw bij Nijkerk, Gelderland. Een mannetje **Kleine Topper** *A affinis* zwom vanaf 31 oktober in de Harderbroek bij Zeewolde, Flevoland.

GIERZWALUWEN TOT AALSCHOLVERS Een **Alpengierzwaluw** *Tachymarptis melba* werd op 28 september gemeld over zee langs Westkapelle, Zeeland. De volgende werd gevonden op 4 oktober in Moerdijk, Noord-Brabant, en vloog daar urenlang rond. Verder werd op 7 oktober een exemplaar gefotografeerd in de Brabantse Biesbosch, Nood-Brabant. De enige **Vale Gierzwaluw** *Apus pallidus* hing op 26 oktober boven de noordpunt van Texel. Met zeven gevallen (13 vogels) lijkt deze plek aantrekkingskracht te hebben op de soort. Op 9 oktober werd een verzwakte eerste-kalenderjaar **Kleinst Waterhoen** *Zapornia pusilla* opgeraapt bij Katwijk aan den Rijn, Zuid-Holland. De vogel is door een dierenambulance opgehaald maar de afloop is onbekend, ondanks rondbellen bij diverse vogelopvangcentra. Eind oktober was er goede doorkomst van **Kraanvogels** *Grus grus* met 8455 exemplaren over telposten, waarvan 4095 langs telpost Karstraat bij Wittem, Limburg. Op 24 oktober werd tijdens het derde Deception Tours-weekend van het najaar op Vlieland een **Geelsnavelduiker** *Gavia adamsii* gevonden. Deze verbleef een tijdje op de Noordzee en kon vanaf het strand door velen bewonderd worden. In totaal 11 langstrekkende **Stormvogeltjes** *Hydrobates pelagicus* werden boven zee gezien, waarvan vier langs Schiermonnikoog. Op 13 september werd een naar west vliegende **Kuhls Pijlstormvogel** *Calonectris borealis* gemeld boven de Noordzee vanaf Vlieland. Vermoedelijk de laatste **Vale Pijlstormvogel** *Puffinus mauretanicus* van het jaar vloog op 12 oktober langs Westkapelle. In totaal waren er deze periode 11 waarnemingen, waaronder twee exemplaren op 28 september langs Terschelling. **Zwarte Ooievaars** *Ciconia nigra* werden nog in 140 uurhokken (in totaal 211 exemplaren) gezien, met het gebruikelijke zwaartepunt in het zuidoosten, waar de grootste groep van acht op 2 september over de Groote Peel, Limburg, vloog. Over telposten werden in totaal 59 'zwooien' geteld. Een dode **Geelkruinkwak** *Nyctanassa violacea* werd gevonden op 24 mei op het strand bij Ouddorp, Zuid-Holland. Het duurde echter tot 30 september voordat bekend werd dat het, op basis van een DNA-analyse, inderdaad deze soort betrof. Indien aanvaard, betekent dit een nieuwe soort voor Nederland en de 10e voor de WP. Het zuidwesten blijft de meeste **Koereigers** *Bubulcus ibis* trekken. De grootste groep, 20 exemplaren, werd gezien op 23 oktober in de Braakman bij Terneuzen, Zeeland. **Zwarte Ibissen** *Plegadis falcinellus* werden op zes locaties gezien. Vermoedelijk het exemplaar dat zich tot 22 september in het Noordervroon

645 Amerikaanse Zee-eend / Black Scoter *Melanitta americana*, adult mannetje, met Zwarte Zee-eend / Common Scoter *M nigra*, Schiermonnikoog, Friesland, 9 oktober 2021 *(Jaap Denee)*

646 Alpengierzwaluw / Alpine Swift *Tachymarptis melba*, Moerdijk, Noord-Brabant, 4 oktober 2021 *(Albert Molenaar)* **647** Vale Gierzwaluw / Pallid Swift *Apus pallidus*, juveniel, Robbenjager, De Cocksdorp, Texel, Noord-Holland, 26 oktober 2021 *(Peter de Man)* **648** Poelsnip / Great Snip *Gallinago media* (links), met Watersnip / Common Snipe *G gallinago*, Ezumakeeg, Friesland, 9 september 2021 *(Theo Bakker)* **649** Amerikaanse Goudplevier / American Golden Plover *Pluvialis dominica*, eerste-kalenderjaar (rechts), met Goudplevier / European Golden Plover *P apricaria*, De Cocksdorp, Texel, Noord-Holland, 26 september 2021 *(Arend Wassink)*

bij Westkapelle bevond, trok op 2 oktober over zee bij Westkapelle. De **Dwergaalscholver** *Microcarbo pygmaeus* verbleef de gehele periode in de provincie Utrecht, bij Nieuwegein (tot 9 oktober) en bij Laagraven (waar de vogel 's nachts en een deel van de dag verblijft).

STELTLOPERS **Steltkluten** *Himantopus himantopus* verdwenen in rap tempo en werden nog op zeven locaties gezien, waaronder een groep van zes in de Ezumakeeg-Noord, Friesland. De laatste waarneming kwam van de Oostvaardersplassen, Flevoland, op 8 oktober. Op 26 september streek een eerste-kalenderjaar **Amerikaanse Goudplevier** *Pluvialis dominica* neer op de noordpunt van Texel en was daar ook de volgende ochtend nog aanwezig. Waarschijnlijk een andere eerste-kalenderjaar verbleef van 16 tot 19 oktober in de omgeving van het dorpje Oost op dit eiland. Indien aanvaard betreffen deze al het 10e en 11e geval voor het eiland. Een **Aziatische Goudplevier** *P fulva* of Amerikaanse Goudplevier werd op 17 oktober gefotografeerd in de Mokbaai op Texel; deze was kort ter plaatse en vloog met een grote groep Goudplevieren *P apricaria* weg. **Morinelplevieren** *Charadrius morinellus* werden vooral op trek langs de kust waargenomen. De grootste groep bestond uit acht overvliegers op 4 september bij Zwartewaal op Goeree-Overflakkee, Zuid-Holland. Naast 28 exemplaren over telposten werden van twee trekkers ook de roep opgenomen op nachtelijke geluidsopname-sites. Na de vluchtige waarneming op 10 augustus in Utopia was er van 29 september tot 18 oktober opnieuw (of nog steeds?) een **Woestijnplevier** *Anarhynchus leschenaultii* op Texel, ditmaal onregelmatig op het wad bij De Cocksdorp. Op 1 september werden twee **Breedbekstrandlopers** *Calidris falcinellus* gevonden waarvan de eerste op een geïnundeerd bollenveld in de Bergermeer bij Bergen, Noord-Holland. Deze bleef tot 14 september en was bij tijd en

wijle op korte afstand waar te nemen. De tweede liep in de Oostvaardersplassen en is na de eerste dag niet meer gezien. De **Bonapartes Strandloper** *C fuscicollis* die vanaf 26 augustus in De Bol op Texel verbleef werd gedurende zijn verblijf wat mobieler en werd ook regelmatig op het wad en in Utopia gezien. De laatste melding was van 5 oktober. **Gestreepte Strandlopers** *C melanotos* waren goed vertegenwoordigd met waarnemingen op minimaal 16 locaties. Het maximum betrof een clubje van drie dat van 10 tot 20 september te bewonderen was in de Autrichepolder-Noord bij Westdorpe, Zeeland. De enige **Blonde Ruiter** *C subruficollis*, een adult, werd op 1 september gezien in het Markiezaat bij Bergen op Zoom, Noord-Brabant. **Grauwe Franjepoten** *Phalaropus lobatus* waren te vinden in 31 uurhokken, vooral in het noorden. Nog steeds bevond de grootste groep, van vijf, zich in de Ezumakeeg-Noord. **Rosse Franjepoten** *P fulicarius* werden gemeld uit 58 uurhokken, vrijwel allemaal langs de kust. Hier werden 54 exemplaren vanaf telposten gezien, waaronder niet minder dan 10 op 21 oktober langs Westkapelle. De enige binnenlandwaarneming kwam op 25 september uit Elst, Utrecht. Van 7 tot 9 september liet een **Poelsnip** *Gallinago media* zich regelmatig zien in de Wageningse Bovenpolder bij Wageningen, Gelderland. Daarnaast waren er meldingen op 9 september uit de Ezumakeeg-Noord; op 11 september langs telpost Lauwersmeer Kustweg, Groningen; en op 18 en 19 september op Vlieland. Groot was de opwinding bij vogelend Nederland toen op 24 oktober via de DB Alerts bekend werd gemaakt dat een **Renvogel** *Cursorius cursor* zich bevond in het Noordhollands Duinreservaat bij Bergen aan Zee, Noord-Holland, maar wel in verboden gebied. De boswachter die de vogel ontdekte had kort daarvoor een wandelaar aangesproken die daar eigenlijk niet mocht komen. Dankzij goed georganiseerde excursies konden velen de vogel aan het einde van de middag en vroeg de volgende ochtend zien, tot hij rond 10:45 hoog naar het noorden wegvloog. Dit was het vijfde geval en pas de tweede levende, na de vorige van 3 tot 9 oktober 1986 bij Camperduin, Noord-Holland, en daarna van 10 tot 21 oktober op het tot 'Renvogelveld' omgedoopte grasveld bij de vuurtoren van Texel.

ALKEN TOT STERNS In totaal 17 **Papegaaiduikers** *Fratercula arctica* werden langs telposten gezien. Opmerkelijk zijn zes waarnemingen van een zwemmende op de Waddenzee: op vier dagen gezien vanaf de veerboot tussen Harlingen, Friesland, en Vlieland en/of Terschelling, en op 10 oktober zowel van Texel als vanaf een boot ten noorden van de Eemshaven, Groningen. Er waren 10 waarnemingen van **Zwarte Zeekoet** *Cepphus grylle,* waarvan zes ter plaatse. Hiervan was het exemplaar op de Waddenzee bij Texel van 10 tot 24 oktober de enige lang verblijvende. Zeetrektellers registreerden 46 **Kleinste** *Stercorarius longicaudus,* 146 **Middelste** *S pomarinus* en 115 **Grote Jagers** *S skua.* Langs telposten werden 30 **Vorkstaartmeeuwen** *Xema sabini* gezien en in totaal werden er 39 gemeld uit 37 uurhokken. De enige binnenlandwaarneming had betrekking op een overvliegende eerste-kalenderjaar op 13 september bij De Blocq van Kuffeler bij Almere, Flevoland. Er werden vijf gekleurringde **Baltische Mantelmeeuwen** *Larus fuscus fuscus* afgelezen. De eerste werd gemeld op 11 september op Schiermonnikoog en drie werden bij Westkapelle waargenomen: op 13 en 14 oktober een 16-jarige die al in 2014 was gezien bij Zandvoort, Noord-Holland; op 15 oktober in het Noordervroon; en een vierde-kalenderjaar op 26 oktober die al in 2019 was gezien bij Hoek van Holland, Zuid-Holland. Ze waren alle afkomstig van de *fuscus*-kolonie bij Sømma, Buskerud, Noorwegen. Daarnaast werd op 19 september een exemplaar met een Finse kleurring afgelezen bij Ter Heijde, Zuid-Holland. Er werden vier **Kleine Burgemeesters** *L glaucoides* op telposten gezien, waaronder een adult op 4 oktober vanaf Paal 18 op Terschelling. Op 17 oktober was er een melding van het strand van Vlieland en op 28 oktober stond een eerste-kalenderjaar op het strand bij de Zuidpier van IJmuiden, Noord-Holland. De vierde-kalenderjaar **Grote Burgemeester** *L hyperboreus* van de Binnenhaven van Vlissingen, Zeeland, bleek op 3 oktober opnieuw aanwezig. Al eerder op 25 september werd waarschijnlijk deze vogel gezien over de Noordzee tijdens een pelagische boottocht ter hoogte van Egmond aan Zee, Noord-Holland. Er werden in totaal zes trekkers gezien, onder meer een adult op 15 oktober over de Waddenzee bij Lauwersoog, Groningen. Op 5 september vloog een **Lachstern** *Gelochelidon nilotica* over Woudbloem, Groningen. De laatste van het jaar passeerde op 11 september Bloemendaal aan Zee, Noord-Holland. **Reuzensterns** *Hydroprogne caspia* werden nog in 97 uurhokken gezien, met een maximum van 121 op 11 september in de Workumerwaard, Friesland. Dat is zelfs hoger dan het hoogste aantal op één plek in de vorige periode (83 op 25 augustus bij Gaast, Friesland). Vanaf telposten werden 115 exemplaren vastgesteld, waarvan de 22 op 7 september langs telpost Kamperhoek, Flevoland, een nieuw landelijk telpostrecord betekende; het vorige stond op naam van telpost Korte Waarden bij Elburg, Gelderland (20 op 28 augustus 2015). Ook werd de roep vastgelegd op acht nachtelijke geluidsopnamesites. De laatste werd op 25 oktober gezien op de Marker Wadden, Flevoland. **Witwangsterns** *Chlidonias hybrida* werden hoofdzakelijk waargenomen in het broedgebied rond het Zuidlaardermeer, Groningen. Op 9 september waren er nog 50 in de Kropswolderbuitenpolder, Groningen, waar de laatste waarneming van 4 oktober dateerde. **Witvleugelsterns** *C leucopterus* werden nog gezien in 15 uurhokken. Maximaal twee hingen lange tijd rond in de haven van Harlingen, met op 4 oktober de laatste waarneming.

ROOFVOGELS TOT VALKEN Er waren maar liefst 10 waarnemingen van **Grijze Wouw** *Elanus caeruleus* maar slechts één exemplaar bleef langere tijd, van 20 tot 27 oktober bij telpost Brobbelbies-Noord bij Maashorst, Noord-Brabant, alweer de vierde voor deze plek. De gezenderde **Lammergier** *Gypaetus barbatus* 'Eglazine' van het Franse herintroductieproject in de Grandes Causses werd voor het laatst gezien op 8 oktober in het zuidelijke deel van de Hoge Veluwe, Gelderland, en werd diezelfde dag nog gefotografeerd in België (waar hij tot 9 oktober bleef). Na een goede zomer voor **Slangenarend**

650 Woestijnplevier / Greater Sand Plover *Anarhynchus leschenaultii*, adult, met Bontbekplevier / Common Ringed Plover *Charadrius hiaticula*, Volharding, Texel, Noord-Holland, 5 oktober 2021 *(René Pop)*

651 Renvogel / Cream-colored Courser *Cursorius cursor*, eerste-kalenderjaar, Noordhollands Duinreservaat, Bergen aan Zee, Noord-Holland, 24 oktober 2021 *(Daan Bijman)*

652 Poelsnip / Great Snip *Gallinago media*, Wageningen, Gelderland, 7 september 2021 *(Jasper Lamers)*

653 Rosse Franjepoot / Red Phalarope *Phalaropus fulicarius*, eerste-winter, Oostpunt, Vlieland, Friesland, 22 oktober 2021 *(Jaap Denee)*

654 Schreeuwarend / Lesser Spotted Eagle *Clanga pomarina*, juveniel, Waspik, Noord-Brabant, 3 oktober 2021 *(Jaap Denee)*

655 Vermoedelijke Oostelijke Zwarte x Zwarte Wouw / presumed Black-eared x Black Kite *Milvus lineatus x migrans*, eerste-kalenderjaar, Korendijkse Slikken, Zuid-Holland, 1 november 2021 *(Kris De Rouck)*

Circaetus gallicus werden er deze periode vijf waargenomen: tot 5 september op de Hoge Veluwe, vermoedelijk de vierde dit jaar; tot 18 september in het Fochteloërveen, Drenthe/Friesland; op 12 september bij Vlaardingen, Zuid-Holland; op 16 september in De Groote Peel; en op 18 september in Meijendel bij Wassenaar, Zuid-Holland. Op 28 september werd een **Schreeuwarend** *Clanga pomarina* gefotografeerd in de Oostvaardersplassen. Vervolgens werd op 2 oktober een eerste-kalenderjaar gevonden bij Gorinchem, Gelderland; deze vloog Noord-Brabant in om daar te landen in de buurt van Dussen. De volgende dag werd hij teruggevonden bij Waspik, Noord-Brabant, waar hij door vele vogelaars kon worden waargenomen. Op 4 oktober vertrok hij in zuidelijke richting en werd daarna niet meer gezien. Het betreft pas de derde twitchbare, na die in november 1984 bij Katwijk, Zuid-Holland, en in september 2005 bij Domburg, Zeeland (allebei ook eerste-kalenderjaar). Op 23 oktober werd een **Bastaardarend / Schreeuwarend / Bastaardarend x Schreeuwarend** *C clanga / pomarina / clanga x pomarina* gemeld bij Naarden, Noord-Holland. Een Bastaardarend / Bastaardarend x Schreeuwarend over Engbertsdijksvenen, Overijssel, op 28 oktober werd een maand later ontdekt bij Wachtebeke, Oost-Vlaanderen, België. Alweer de tweede **Dwergarend** *Aquila pennata* van het jaar (lichte vorm) voor telpost Loozerheide bij Weert, Limburg, trok over op 26 september. Verder waren er meldingen van een eerste-kalenderjaar op 6 september over Tolbert, Groningen; op 14 september over Bunnik, Utrecht; op 19 september een lichte vorm over Rottumeroog, Groningen; en op 25 september een eerste-kalenderjaar over telpost Lauwersmeer Kustweg. De derde-kalenderjaar **Steenarend** *A chrysaetos* werd voor het laatst gemeld op 12 oktober op de zuidelijke Veluwe. Op 15 oktober werd de vogel nog door een wildcamera 'ergens op de Veluwe' gefilmd. **Steppekiekendieven** *Circus macrourus* werden op c 35 plekken gemeld, waarvan 12 vanaf telposten. Het droogvallen van de Oostvaardersplassen leidde tot een grote sterfte van vissen die zo een makkelijke prooi werden voor **Zeearenden** *Haliaeetus albicilla*. Op 7 september werden er vanaf de Oostvaardersdijk niet minder dan 18 bij elkaar gezien. Op 4 september trokken zeven adulten in één bel naar zuid over telpost Vijfhoek bij Diemen, Noord-Holland, hetgeen een nieuw landelijk record betekende. Het vorige record betrof zes op 19 maart 2021 over telpost Heemtuin bij Leerdam, Zuid-Holland. Vanaf 28 oktober werd een late eerste-kalenderjaar Zwarte Wouw *Milvus migrans* gemeld op de Korendijkse Slikken bij Goudswaard, Zuid-Holland. Al snel was er consensus dat het een vermoedelijke hybride **Oostelijke Zwarte x Zwarte Wouw** *M lineatus x migrans* betrof. De vogel vertoonde veel gelijkenissen met een (inmiddels aanvaard) exemplaar van oktober 2017 op Tholen, Zeeland. Op 21 september werd het geluid van een mogelijke **Dwerguil** *Glaucidium passerinum* opgenomen bij Beekbergen, Gelderland. **Hoppen** *Upupa epops* werden, net als in de vorige periode, op c 20 locaties waargenomen. Er werden twee **Roodpootvalken** *Falco vespertinus* gemeld over telposten, en verder kwamen er meldingen van 12 locaties.

KLAUWIEREN TOT GRASZANGERS Op 26 september werd een adulte **Daurische Klauwier** *Lanius isabellinus* gefotografeerd in de Lange Duinen op Ameland, Friesland. Op 10 oktober volgde, tijdens het jaarlijkse Dutch Birding weekend, een eerste-kalenderjaar in De Tuintjes op Texel. De laatstgenoemde bleef tot 29 oktober en was de langst verblijvende ooit. Er is ook een poepje verzameld voor een eventuele DNA-analyse. De **Kleine Klapekster** *L minor* die de vorige periode werd gevonden in het Grote Vlak op Texel bleef nog tot 12 september. De **Bonte Kraai** *Corvus cornix* op Schiermonnikoog was de gehele periode aanwezig. Verder vloog er één vanaf 20 september door de provincie Zeeland; dat was mogelijk dezelfde als die van 17 en 18 oktober bij Ooltgensplaat, Zuid-Holland. Een onafgebroken stroom van 11 626 **Pimpelmezen** *Cyanistes caeruleus* op 28 oktober langs telpost Westenschouwen, Zeeland, zorgde voor een forse verbetering van het landelijke record van telpost Kamperhoek (6363 op 25 juni 2019). Op 12 september werd een **Kortteenleeuwerik** *Calandrella brachydactyla* gefotografeerd op Ameland. Van 8 tot 11 oktober werd een **Swinhoes Boszanger** *Phylloscopus plumbeitarsus* waargenomen op de Maasvlakte, Zuid-Holland. Hij liet zich geregeld fraai zien, veel beter dan de vorige, van november 2013 tot januari 2014 bij Kamperhoek. In totaal zijn er nu vier gevallen. Op 1 september werden de enige twee **Grauwe Fitissen** *P trochiloides* gevonden: één in het Noordhollands Duinreservaat bij Egmond aan Zee en één in de Buitenmuy op Texel. Op 18 en 19 september werd een **Noordse Boszanger** *P borealis* waargenomen bij Ter Wupping, Groningen. De vogel verbleef op privéterrein en het nieuws kwam daarom later naar buiten. De volgende diende zich aan op 2 en 3 oktober in De Cocksdorp. Op 17 oktober werd kortstondig een exemplaar waargenomen en gefotografeerd in de Oosterduinen op Schiermonnikoog. Het jaartotaal komt hiermee op vier, een evenaring van de recordjaren 2001 en 2017. Opvallend is dat alle werden gehoord én opgenomen. Op zeven plekken (acht exemplaren) werd een **Pallas' Boszanger** *P proregulus* vastgesteld. De eerste was op 16 oktober in de Amsterdamse Waterleidingduinen bij Langevelderslag, Zuid-Holland. Voor **Bladkoning** *P inornatus* was het een opvallend slecht najaar, met waarnemingen in 177 uurhokken (204 exemplaren) tegen 386 (525 exemplaren) in 2020. Het was een uitstekende periode voor **Raddes Boszanger** *P schwarzi* met zeven gevallen. De eerste twee werden ontdekt op 7 oktober, in Amersfoort, Utrecht, en op Texel. Binnenlandwaarnemingen zijn extra zeldzaam en de vogel van Amersfoort trok dan ook veel belangstelling. Hierna volgden nog vangsten op 9 oktober bij Castricum, Noord-Holland, en op 10 oktober in de Amsterdamse Waterleidingduinen bij Zandvoort (met een terugvangst op 23 oktober; die heeft hier dus bijna twee weken gezeten). Daarna waren er veldwaarnemingen op 10 oktober op Ameland; op 13 oktober wederom op Texel; en op 27 oktober een roepend exemplaar in Oud-Beijerland, Zuid-Holland. Het was opnieuw een prima najaar voor **Bruine Boszanger** *P fuscatus*, zeker gelet op de waarnemingen die in november volgden. De eerste was op 8 oktober op telpost De Vulkaan bij Den Haag, Zuid-

656 Swinhoes Boszanger / Two-barred Warbler *Phylloscopus plumbeitarsus*, Maasvlakte, Zuid-Holland, 9 oktober 2021 *(Frank Dröge)*

657 Raddes Boszanger / Radde's Warbler *Phylloscopus schwarzi*, Amersfoort, Utrecht, 7 oktober 2021 *(Frank Coenjaerts)*

658 Atlantische Provençaalse Grasmus / Atlantic Dartford Warbler *Sylvia undata dartfordiensis*, eerste-winter mannetje, Hondsbossche Zeewering, Noord-Holland, 29 oktober 2021 *(Ruud E Brouwer)*

659 Oostelijke Vale Spotvogel / Eastern Olivaceous Warbler *Iduna pallida*, adult, Nieuwvliet-Bad, Zeeland, 27 oktober 2021 *(François Comps)*

660 Izabeltapuit / Isabelline Wheatear *Oenanthe isabellina*, Schiermonnikoog, Friesland, 23 oktober 2021 *(Edial Dekker)*

661 Goudlijster / White's Thrush *Zoothera aurea*, De Tuintjes, De Cocksdorp, Texel, Noord-Holland, 25 september 2021 *(Diederik Kok)*

662 Aziatische Roodborsttapuit / Siberian Stonechat *Saxicola maurus*, eerste-winter, Maasvlakte, Zuid-Holland, 9 oktober 2021 *(Martin van der Schalk)*

663 Izabeltapuit / Isabelline Wheatear *Oenanthe isabellina*, eerste-winter, Vlieland, Friesland, 24 oktober 2021 *(Mattias Hofstede)*

664 Grauwe Fitis / Greenish Warbler *Phylloscopus trochiloides*, Egmond aan Zee, Noord-Holland, 1 september 2021 *(Hugo Wieleman)* **665** Noordse Boszanger / Arctic Warbler *Phylloscopus borealis*, Schiermonnikoog, Friesland, 17 oktober 2021 *(Thijs Glastra)* **666** Mogelijke Stejnegers Roodborsttapuit / possible Stejneger's Stonechat *Saxicola stejnegeri*, eerstejaars, Schiermonnikoog, Friesland, 18 oktober 2021 *(Wouter van der Ham)* **667** Blauwstaart / Red-flanked Bluetail *Tarsiger cyanurus*, eerste-kalenderjaar, Rottumerplaat, Groningen, 26 september 2021 *(Martijn Bunskoek)*

Holland. Hierna kwamen er nog zeven, waaronder drie ringvangsten; de meeste bleven slechts één dag. Op 28 oktober werden twee exemplaren bij elkaar gezien in het Noordhollands Duinreservaat bij Bakkum-Noord, Noord-Holland. **Balkanbergfluiter** *P orientalis* was totdat in 2018 een zingende werd ontdekt bij Heemskerk, Noord-Holland, een heuse blokker, met twitchbare gevallen in 1983. Nu was er opnieuw een exemplaar dat bezocht kon worden, zij het in excursieverband, van 22 tot 25 september in een tuin van een vogelaar bij De Koog op Texel. **Sperwergrasmus** *Sylvia nisoria* wordt in ons land zelden in het binnenland gezien en ook in deze periode liep er een snoer van waarnemingen en ringvangsten langs de kust tussen de Eemshaven en Westkapelle. (Waarschijnlijke) **Siberische Braamsluipers** *S althaea blythi* waren ook dit jaar alom aanwezig. In september werden nog geen overtuigende kandidaten gemeld, wellicht vanwege eventuele verwarring met Braamsluiper *S curruca*. In oktober werden c 40 exemplaren gevonden, de één beter gedocumenteerd dan de ander. Slechts in een enkel geval kon DNA-materiaal verzameld worden. Bovendien waren er 11 ringvangsten waarvan DNA werd verzameld. Op 29 oktober werd een **Atlantische Provençaalse Grasmus** *Sylvia undata dartfordiensis* gevonden in de 'gully' van de Hondsbossche Duinen bij Camperduin. Deze notoire skulker liet zich hier regelmatig fraai zien en horen. Hij bracht het jaartotaal op drie, een record. Met aardig wat gevallen in de ons omringende landen was het een kwestie van tijd dat **Oostelijke Vale Spotvogel** *Iduna pallida* zou opduiken. Op 19 oktober werd een spannende *Iduna* gefotografeerd op een vakantiepark in Nieuwvliet-Bad, Zeeland, maar de alarmbellen gingen pas de volgende dag vlak voor donker af toen de gepubliceerde foto's beschikbaar kwamen. Toch ging slechts een handjevol vogelaars in de ochtend van 21 oktober op zoek. Groot was de euforie

668 Daurische Klauwier / Daurian Shrike *Lanius isabellinus*, eerste-kalenderjaar, De Tuintjes, De Cocksdorp, Texel, Noord-Holland, 12 oktober 2021 *(Jos van den Berg/birdingtexel.com)* **669** Bosgors / Rustic Bunting *Emberiza rustica*, Vlieland, Friesland, 2 oktober 2021 *(Thijs Glastra)* **670** Siberische Boompieper / Olive-backed Pipit *Anthus hodgsoni*, Schiermonnikoog, Friesland, 12 oktober 2021 *(Wouter van der Ham)* **671** Citroenkwikstaart / Citrine Wagtail *Motacilla citreola*, eerste-kalenderjaar, Gennep, Limburg, 3 september 2021 *(Hans Schekkerman)*

toen bleek dat hij nog aanwezig was en de determinatie bevestigd werd. In de daaropvolgende dagen viel het aanvankelijk niet mee om de vogel, die een flink deel van het vakantiepark frequenteerde, te vinden. Maar gaandeweg zijn verblijf werd zijn verplaatsingspatroon steeds duidelijker en was hij, ook op roep, vaak makkelijk te traceren; hij bleef in ieder geval tot diep in november. **Struikrietzangers** *Acrocephalus dumetorum* werden, zoals tot voor kort de standaard was, voornamelijk gevangen en wel op 6 september op Schiermonnikoog; op 10 en 17 september op Vlieland; op 23 oktober bij Hippolytushoef, Noord-Holland; en op 28 oktober in de Kennemerduinen bij Bloemendaal, Noord-Holland. De enige veldwaarneming betrof een exemplaar vanaf 29 oktober in Oost op Texel. Er werden nog enkele late **Waterrietzangers** *A paludicola* waargenomen: op 2 september was er een melding in de Dijkgatsweide bij Wieringerwerf, Noord-Holland; op 3 september hing er één in de netten van het vogelringstation in de Amsterdamse Waterleidingduinen; en op 11 en 12 september was er één aanwezig in Hania's Polder nabij Dordrecht, Zuid-Holland. De **Graszanger** *Cisticola juncidis* bij Vught, Noord-Brabant, werd voor het laatst waargenomen op 21 september. Verder kwamen alle waarnemingen uit Zeeland, verspreid over 13 uurhokken, met een maximum van 17 zingende op 12 september en een familiegroepje van zeven op 10 oktober, beide in het Verdronken Land van Saeftinghe.

SPREEUWEN TOT GORZEN Met slechts zeven **Roze Spreeuwen** *Pastor roseus* was het een mager najaar voor de soort, in tegenstelling tot het goede voorjaar. De enige twee **Waterspreeuwen** *Cinclus cinclus* betroffen een gefotografeerde Zwartbuikwaterspreeuw *C c cinclus* op 24 oktober in de Hurdegarypsterwarren bij Hurdegaryp, Friesland, en een melding op 31 oktober in het Drents-Friese Wold, Drenthe. Op 25 september werd een waarschijnlijk kort tevoren ingevallen **Goudlijster** *Zoothera*

aurea ontdekt in De Tuintjes op Texel. Deze bleef aanvankelijk c 10 min stil zitten op een hooibaal om vervolgens in de nabije struiken te duiken. Gelukkig voor de toegesnelde vogelaars, waarvan velen al op het eiland waren voor de Balkanbergfluiter, werd hij snel teruggevonden. Hij bleef urenlang stil zitten op dezelfde tak, waardoor hij, in tegenstelling tot eerdere gevallen, makkelijk te zien was. Het betreft het 23e geval, en de derde twitchbare na die van oktober 2004 in IJmuiden en in oktober 2020 bij Ouddorp. **Blauwstaarten** *Tarsiger cyanurus* waren ook dit najaar goed vertegenwoordigd. De eerste was op 26 september op Rottumerplaat, Groningen, en betekende het vroegste najaarsgeval ooit. Daarna volgden nog minimaal 12 exemplaren, waaronder vier ringvangsten en één die gefotografeerd werd met een cameraval in het Vliegenbos in Amsterdam, Noord-Holland, op 18 oktober. Het afgelopen jaar (2020) bleef met 18 exemplaren het beste jaar. Het jaarlijks gemiddelde over de afgelopen 30 jaar zal meer dan twee worden, waardoor hij al in 2022 kan worden afgevoerd als indiensoort. Er werden 15 **Kleine Vliegenvangers** *Ficedula parva* waargenomen, met de eerste op 16 en 17 september bij de Robbenjager op Texel en de laatste op 31 oktober en 1 november bij Oosterend op Terschelling. Een meewerkende **Aziatische Roodborsttapuit** *Saxicola maurus* verbleef van 7 tot 10 oktober op de Maasvlakte vlakbij de Swinhoes Boszanger. Een goede kandidaat **Stejnegers Roodborsttapuit** *S stejnegeri* werd op 18 oktober gevonden bij de jachthaven op Schiermonnikoog. Er zijn meerdere poepjes verzameld op de plek; mogelijk zit er wat bruikbaars bij. De vorige drie werden alle aanvaard na een DNA-analyse. Twee **Izabeltapuiten** *Oenanthe isabellina* deden in deze periode de Waddeneilanden aan: van 20 tot 24 oktober op het Westerse Veld op Vlieland en van 21 tot 24 oktober op de Waddenzeedijk op Schiermonnikoog. Op 3 september werden twee **Citroenkwikstaarten** *Motacilla citreola* gevonden: één bij de Lange Dam op Texel en één bij Gennep, Limburg. **Grote Piepers** *Anthus richardi* werden opgemerkt in 68 uurhokken, waaronder ook een flink aantal in het binnenland. Op telposten werden er 50 geregistreerd, de meeste langs de kust. Het was geen slecht najaar voor **Duinpieper** *A campestris*. Uit 94 uurhokken kwamen waarnemingen en langs telposten, met name in het zuidoosten, werden in totaal 124 exemplaren genoteerd, waarvan 18 op Brobbelbies-Noord met op 2 september maximaal zes ter plaatse. In totaal werden er 23 **Siberische Boompiepers** *A hodgsoni* gedocumenteerd. Van veruit de meeste (19) werden roepjes opgenomen in het veld en later bevestigd op basis van een sonagram. Verder werd een exemplaar op trek gefotografeerd op 5 oktober langs Castricum aan Zee, Noord-Holland; verbleven er twee van 9 tot 12 oktober in de Hertenbosvallei op Schiermonnikoog; en was er één op 24 oktober in het Noordhollands Duinreservaat bij Castricum. Meldingen van **Roodkeelpieper** *A cervinus*, lang niet allemaal met bewijsmateriaal, kwamen uit 45 uurhokken. Vanaf telposten werden 27 exemplaren gemeld. Respect gaat uit naar de tellers die op 23 oktober 210 637 **Vinken** *Fringilla coelebs* over telpost De Vulkaan vaststelden en daarmee hun eigen oude record van 165 428 op 4 oktober 2010 verpulverden. Na een erg mager voorjaar voor **Roodmus** *Erythrina erythrina* zijn waarnemingen van zeven locaties opmerkelijk te noemen. Hiervan was de meerderheid op Vlieland (vier), gevolgd door Texel (twee) en een ringvangst bij Castricum (één). **Europese Kanaries** *Serinus serinus* werden waargenomen in 50 uurhokken, verspreid over het land. In totaal werden er 59 genoteerd langs telposten. Op 19 september was er een melding van een overvliegende **Witbandkruisbek** *Loxia leucoptera* over Oost op Texel en op 13 oktober van vijf overvliegers over telpost Lemelerberg, Gelderland; van beide waarnemingen zijn geen foto's of geluidsopnamen. Op 24 oktober werd een overvliegend vrouwtje **Grote Kruisbek** *L pytyopsittacus* gefotografeerd in Boswachterij Hardenberg, Overijssel. Er vlogen 31 **Ortolanen** *Emberiza hortulana* langs de telposten, naast enkele trekkers die los werden opgemerkt. Tevens werden er nog 12 op nachtelijke geluidsopnamelocaties vastgelegd. Slechts drie werden aan de grond gezien: van 1 tot 6 september bij Hoenderloo, Gelderland; van 9 tot 12 september een veel bezocht exemplaar bij Ede, Gelderland; en op 21 september op de Maasvlakte. Op Rottumerplaat werd op 25 oktober een vermoedelijke **Witkopgors** *E leucocephalos* gevonden. **Dwerggorzen** *E pusilla* werden in 37 uurhokken (inclusief acht ringvangsten) waargenomen, voornamelijk langs de kust. De eerste werd op 17 september ontdekt op de Maasvlakte. Trektellers legden 27 exemplaren vast, waarvan de drie op 28 oktober over telpost Castricum aan Zee. Dit betrof een evenaring van het landelijke record, na de drie aldaar op 30 september 2020. Op 16 oktober 2013 waren er ook drie op telpost Westenschouwen. Op 26 september zaten er twee op 100 m van elkaar op Ameland. Er werden deze periode maar liefst 12 **Bosgorzen** *E rustica* waargenomen, het beste jaar ooit, waarvan zeven langs telposten. Vier werden ter plaatse gezien: twee op Vlieland; één bij Den Helder, Noord-Holland; en één op telpost Hazewater bij Amersfoort. Die laatste betrof overigens pas het tweede geval voor de provincie Utrecht.

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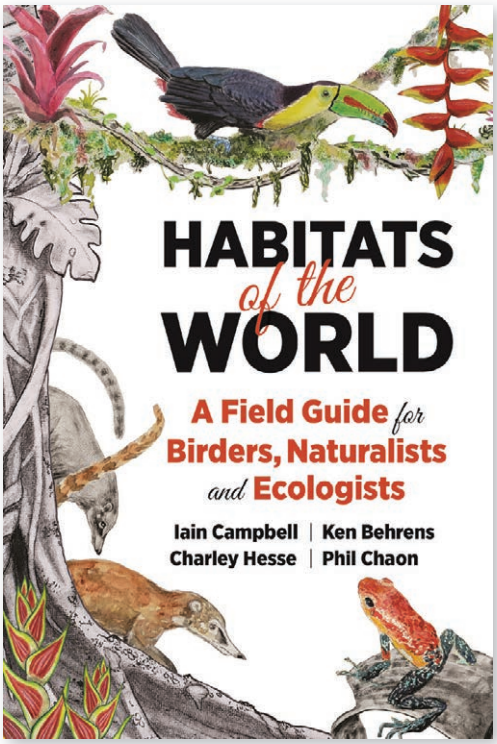

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