# DUTCH BIRDING

1983
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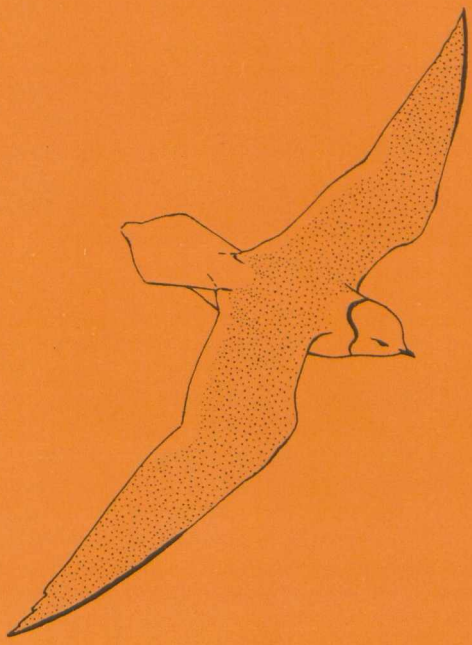

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# dutch birding

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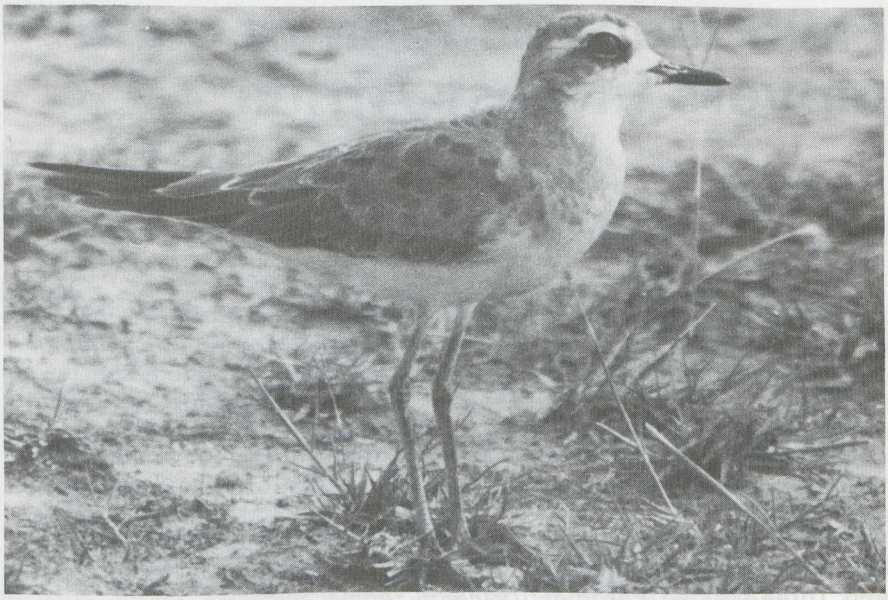
# Field identification of sand plovers in East Africa

*P B Taylor*

Part 1 of this paper on the field identification of sand plovers *Charadrius* in East Africa (Taylor 1982b) dealt with Greater Sand *C leschenaultii* and Lesser Sand Plover *C mongolus.* Part 2 covers five more species, ie Caspian *C asiaticus,* White-fronted Sand *C marginatus,* Kentish *C alexandrinus,* Chestnut-banded Sand *C pallidus* and Kittlitz's Sand Plover *C pecuarius.* These species are treated in three groups: Caspian in group 1, White-fronted and Kentish in group 2 and Chestnut-banded and Kittlitz's in group 3.

No attempt is made to describe the other *Charadrius* plovers occurring in East Africa, ie Little Ringed *C dubius,* Ringed *C hiaticula,* Forbes' *C forbesi* and Three-banded Plover *C tricollaris.* Space does not permit such a coverage, and it is assumed that birders in Europe will be familiar with the first two species while the last two are unlikely to be confused with the species described here.

This paper is based on the author's field observations and ringing notes from eastern and southern Africa, with the emphasis on birds in East Africa, supplemented by reference to museum skins. All the species except Kentish are either locally common or widespread in East Africa and are likely to be encountered by visiting birders during brief trips to the well-known birding localities. Even Kentish, although rare in East Africa, may occasionally be encountered at Rift Valley lakes in Kenya. Although the paper does not attempt to describe in detail all plumages of these five species, it is hoped that no important features have been overlooked. The author does not, however, claim total familiarity with all plumages of White-fronted, Kentish and Chestnut-banded, and the notes on Kentish are based on a very few observations in East Africa supplemented by notes from Europe and details from Cramp & Simmons 1982. Thus some sections of the paper may need later enlargement or revision, and the author will be pleased to hear from any observers who can contribute to the better knowledge of these species. Published information on most of the species is often scant or inaccurate, and published illustrations are especially poor: the flight illustrations of Caspian, White-fronted, Chestnut-banded and Kittlitz's in McLachlan & Liversidge 1978 are incorrect while the plates of Kittlitz's in Cramp & Simmons are inaccurate in some details.



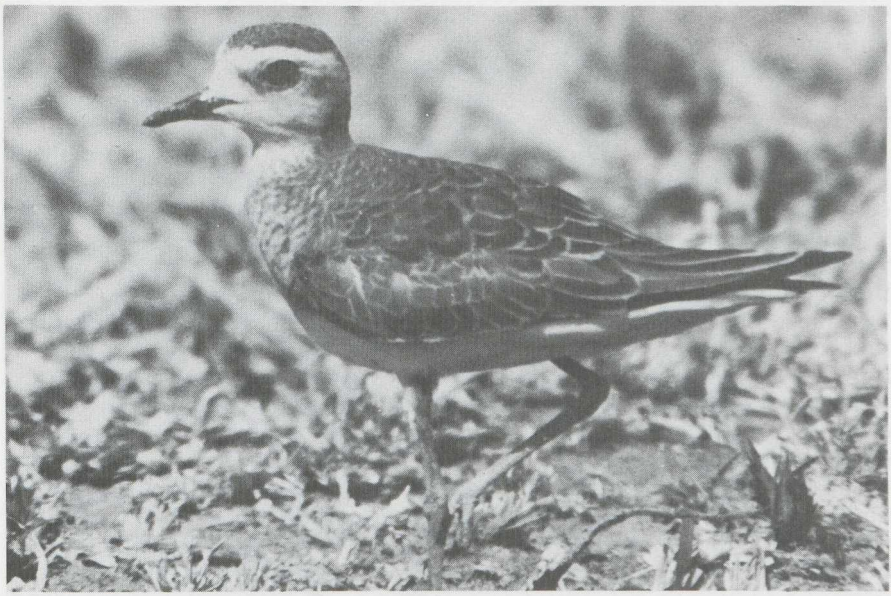
**24** Caspian Plover *Charadrius asiaticus,* probably in definitive basic (= adult winter) plumage, Zambia, october 1976 *(P B Taylor).*

Moult pattern and timing have not been established for the Afrotropical sand plovers but it is probable that all have a moult pattern similar to their Palearctic relatives. Timing will presumably depend upon breeding seasons which are sometimes ill-defined and may vary over the species' range. Note that for all species in groups 2 and 3, alternate (= summer) plumage is described before basic (= winter) plumage; for Caspian basic is described first to agree with the sequence of descriptions in part 1. In plumage descriptions, primaries and rectrices are numbered ascendantly.

**group 1: Caspian Plover**

This species has been covered in detail by Cramp & Simmons but these authors' accounts of habitat, field characters and call are incomplete and occasionally inaccurate for birds in East Africa. Brief comments on field identification have also been made by Sinclair & Nicholls 1980.

It is a widespread and often abundant passage migrant and winter visitor to East Africa. Vast numbers winter on the upland plains of south-western Kenya and northern Tanzania (eg Serengeti) while wintering flocks also occur in many other areas such as Nairobi (Athi Plains) east to Tsavo East NP and south through Tanzania. The bird is uncommon at the coast, and in Uganda it is common only in the north and west, especially on passage (Britton 1980). The main arrival is in october but flocks are present from



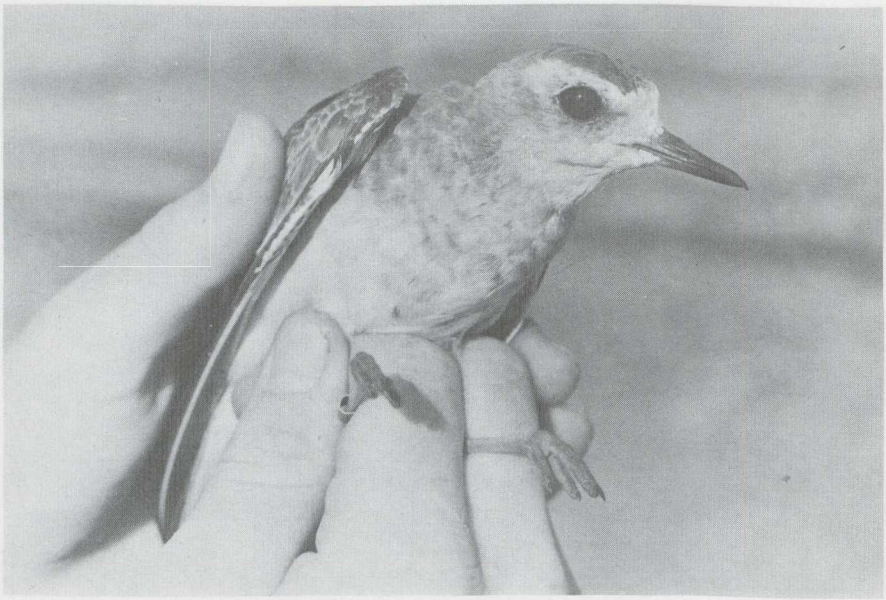
**25** Caspian Plover *Charadrius asiaticus* in first basic (= first-winter) plumage, Zambia, september 1975 *(P B Taylor).*

early august. Departure is from late february to april and there is no evidence of oversummering.

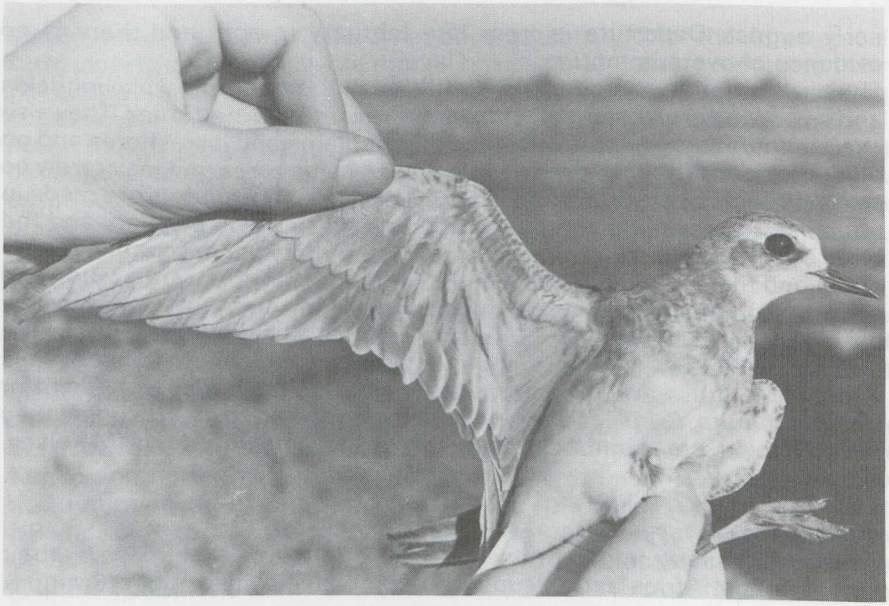
The birds occur on short dry grassland — plains, aerodromes, playingfields and so on, and prefer sparsely-grassed or recently-burned areas. They also occur in numbers on the dried mud of flood-plains and lake-shores and on ploughed land. They are occasional on open sea-shores and may rarely be seen at roosts of other waders (P B Taylor). Local movements are made in response to prevailing conditions such as grazing and burning, and the birds are often found far from water. However, they are not confined to dry areas and the assertions in Cramp & Simmons that they rarely wade and are not known to enter water except to drink are not supported by observations in Kenya. For example, birds at Shombole Swamp in the autumn of 1983 were seen to fly after sunrise to shallowly-flooded areas with sparse grass and to feed there alongside Ringed Plover, Little Stint *Calidris minuta,* Curlew Sandpiper *C ferruginea* and so on. At sunset they flew out to dry areas and did not return to the swamp until dawn (M Kelsey, P B Taylor).

**moults**

Birds are moulting into definitive basic (= adult winter) plumage by their arrival in East Africa and this moult is completed by december (Cramp &



**26-27** Caspian Plover *Charadrius asiaticus* in definitive basic (= adult winter) plumage, Kenya, september 1983 *(P B Taylor)*.



Simmons). A partial moult to alternate plumage takes place during the winter and is completed between january and april (P B Taylor, museum skins). First basic (= first-winter) birds undergo their prealternate (= spring) moult later than older birds.

**basic plumage**

HEAD See plates 24 and 26-27. Forehead, long broad supercilium, chin and throat are buffy-white, looking noticeably buff in flight; these areas are white in Greater and Lesser which also have less well-defined supercilia. Caspian's dark face patch is pale sepia-brown, as dark as that of Greater and Lesser. Crown to nape are pale sepia-brown, paler on the nape but with no pale 'shawl' such as is shown by some Greater and Lesser.

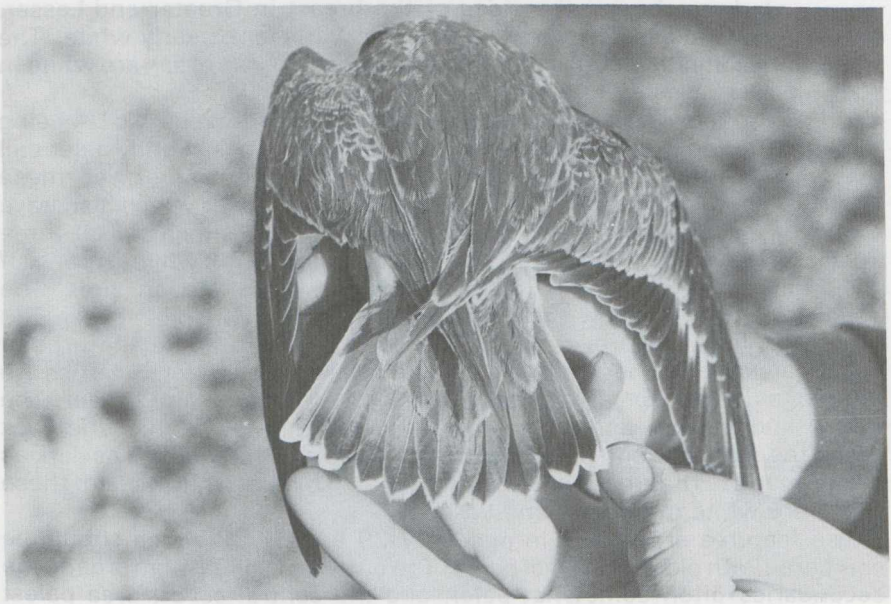
UPPERPARTS See plates 24 and 28-30. Pale sepia-brown with pale rufous-buff fringes, broadest when fresh. New feathers of the back and upperwing-coverts are darker and give a patchy appearance to the upperparts. Rump and uppertail-coverts are pale sepia-brown, the rump with narrow white sides and the uppertail-coverts paler than the rump with greyish fringes (plate 30). Caspian differs from Greater and Lesser in having browner upperparts and in lacking broad white sides to the rump and uppertail-coverts. Upperparts-feathers when fresh have a greenish iridescence in some lights, especially on the tail, upperwing-coverts and back.

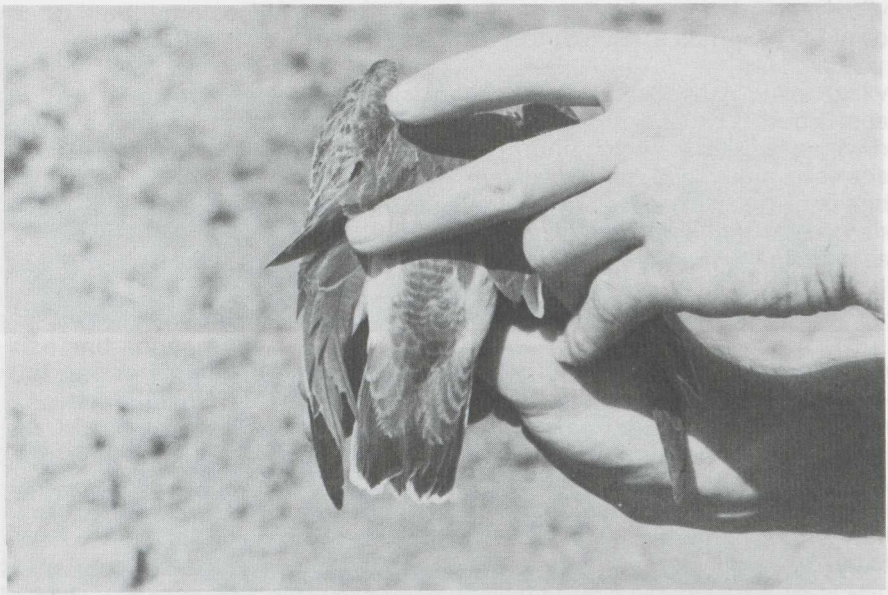
UNDERPARTS The broad breast band is grey-brown, the feathers with pale tips, and is normally complete (plates 26-27), in contrast to the relatively narrow dark patches at the sides of the breast in Greater and Lesser. Lowerbreast, lowerflanks and undertail-coverts are pearly-white. The upperflanks and the long axillaries are pale grey; these areas are white in Greater and Lesser.

WINGS The remiges are dark sepia, the tips and outer webs of p1-4 being darkest, the inner primaries paler and the secondaries slightly paler still (except when fresh). P(6)7-10 have a white patch on the outer web, these patches being smaller than those of Greater and Lesser which also have white on p6 and sometimes p5. Shaft colours are similar in all three species. Note that Cramp & Simmons give white on p7-9 while Prater *et al* 1977 give white on p7-10 as is the case in East African birds. The secondaries have narrow white tips, and dark shafts with paler bases. The greater primary coverts of p(6)7-10 have pale tips, as do the greater secondary coverts (most on the outer five or six feathers), but these tips are neither as white nor as extensive as those of Greater and Lesser. The lesser and median upperwing-coverts are slightly paler than the back while the marginal and primary covert and the alula are almost as dark as the primaries. The underwings are grey, the coverts white-tipped; these areas are white in Greater and Lesser.

These features are shown in plates 27-29 and 31-32 which should be compared with plates 73-78 of part 1. The outerwing of Caspian is dark, the secondaries often somewhat paler, and the central covert area palest

**28** Caspian Plover *Charadrius asiaticus* in first basic (= first-winter) plumage; **29** Caspian Plover in definitive basic (= adult winter) plumage, Kenya, september 1983 *(P B Taylor).*





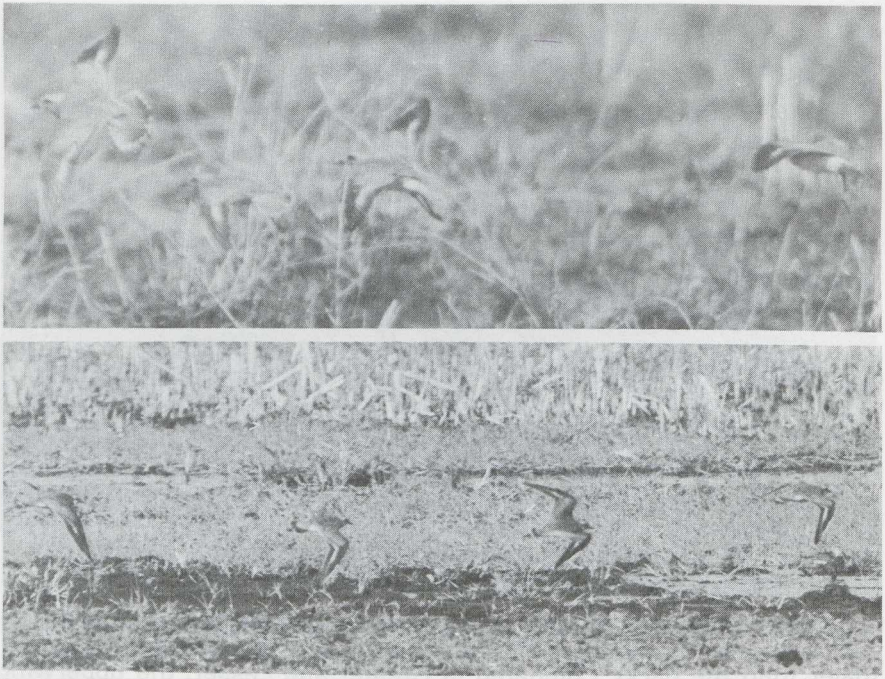
**30** Caspian Plover *Charadrius asiaticus,* Kenya, september 1983 *(P B Taylor).*

(paler than the back). Compared to Greater and Lesser, the upperwing covert pattern is similar but less contrasting, and the wing-bar is noticeably less prominent and extensive and is hardly visible on the innerwing. Caspian also has grey underwings and less noticeable pale tips to the secondaries. The white shaft of the outermost primary is often visible in flight (plate 31).

TAIL See plate 29. The central rectrices (r6) are as dark as the back and have white tips; much of their length is overlaid by the pale uppertail-coverts. R1-5 have white tips and are grey-brown, darkest subterminally, and r1 has a white or buff edge to the outer web and a white shaft. Compared to Greater and Lesser, Caspian's tail has much less white at sides and tip, and in flight the white is normally only seen when the bird spreads its tail on take-off and landing (plates 31-32). A dark subterminal bar is visible in flight, and the tail base is pale (plate 31); this pattern is also shown by Greater and sometimes by Lesser.

**alternate plumage**

The upperparts are as in basic plumage but the nape may have a more tawny tinge. Pale fringes are apparent when freshly-moulted but are almost worn off by february (P B Taylor) when the upperparts appear very plain. The underparts are white with a broad rufous-cinnamon breast band attained from january to april; this band has a black bar at its lower border.



**31-32** Caspian Plovers *Charadrius asiaticus,* Kenya, september 1983 *(P B Taylor).*

The female often has a pale breast band with the black bar indistinct or absent. The buff areas of the head become white and the face patch darkens. In this plumage, separation from Greater and Lesser is easy on head and breast pattern and the lack of a tawny tinge to the upperparts, particularly the nape.

**first basic plumage**

As definitive basic plumage but the upperparts are a little darker, with more distinct pale fringes giving a more patterned effect (plate 25). The crown is dark and plain, and contrasts well with the pale areas of the head; it may give the bird a capped appearance (plate 25). The breast band is darker and more mottled than in the definitive bird.

**bare parts**

EYE Hazel to dark brown. Sinclair & Nicholls stated that the eye is very large, and it usually appears larger than the eyes of Greater and Lesser (compare plates 24 and 26-27 with plates 62-64 and 71 of part 1) but occasionally it appears no larger (plate 25).

BILL Black, long, straight and slender, with only a slight bulge at the nail

and a hardly-noticeable gonydeal angle. In size and structure it is markedly different from the bills of Greater and Lesser (compare plates 24-27 with plates 61-65 of part 1).

LEGS Leg colour is variable, being pinkish-yellow, yellowish-olive, dusky olive, greenish, slate-grey, light brown and so on but most birds' legs appear yellowish-horn in the field. The ground colour is often grey, with yellow-brown scales. Toes and joints may be darker. Leg colour overlaps with that of Greater but is normally paler than in Lesser. Legs are long and slender, proportionately longer than in Lesser and recalling Greater in their proportions. The tarsus averages longer than in Greater (see figures in Cramp & Simmons).

**size and appearance**

Caspian is similar in size to Greater: wing length of 13 birds ringed in Kenya (M Kelsey, P B Taylor) is 141-152 (145.4) mm, weight of 13 is 60.3-89.0 (75.0) g — compare these figures with those for Greater and Lesser in part 1. Caspian does, however, differ markedly from Greater in shape and appearance: it appears elongated, slender and elegant when standing, with a narrower smaller head and a longer neck (plates 24-25). The difference in bill structure is also obvious and the folded wings project well beyond the tail-tip (plates 24-25 should be compared with plates 66-70 of part 1). The stance is sometimes more upright than Greater and Lesser and an upright attitude is temporarily adopted immediately after landing but birds often adopt a horizontal stance, especially when undisturbed or confident (plates 24-25).

**behaviour and flight**

Caspians run rapidly and their flight is fast, often erratic and impetuous, with quick turns, banks and zigzags, and wide circles. They fly in close flocks, normally very low on feeding grounds but single birds and moving flocks will fly high. In flight they appear long-winged, slender and elegant (plate 32), flight action recalling Golden Plover *Pluvialis apricaria*. They are often tame and approachable but are more wary when newly-arrived. The feet project beyond the tail-tip in flight (plates 31-32) as do those of Greater.

**calls**

Cramp & Simmons give the normal calls as: *1* a soft piping 'tyk' and 'ueet' — daytime calls; and *2* a shrill whistling 'kwhitt', a spluttering 'ptrrrwhitt' or a whistled 'ku-wit' — night-time calls. Observations in East Africa suggest that the birds may not call frequently at night and that the normal daytime call (also heard at night) is a single note, a sharp hard and loud 'tyup' or 'tup', sometimes repeated at widely-spaced intervals and occasionally combined to form a long rapid series of almost rattling notes 'tptptptptp'. Calling is frequent, in flight and on the ground when disturbed, and the call is very different from the notes of Greater and Lesser.

**group 2: White-fronted Sand and Kentish Plover**

These species are similar in plumage, and a recent paper by Kieser & Liversidge 1981 dealt with some of the more important field characters. More may be added, however, and field separation is made easier by a more detailed study of plumage and structural differences than that paper provided. All features of Kentish are described in detail by Cramp & Simmons and only a brief summary of plumage characters is given here.

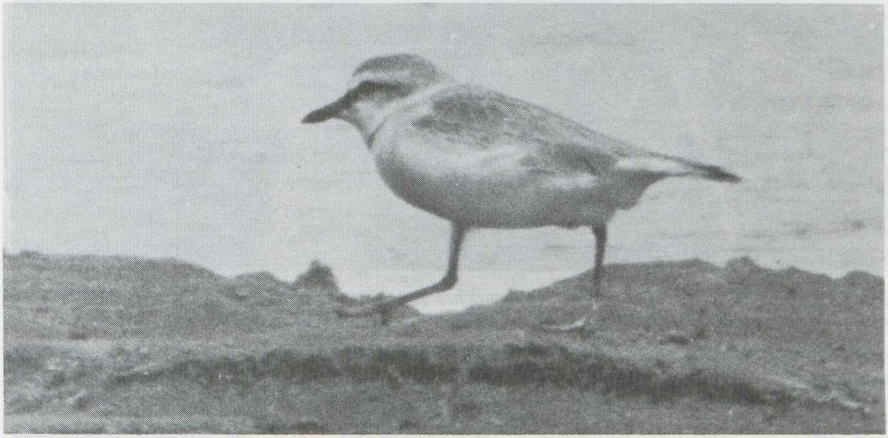
**White-fronted Sand Plover**

The subspecies *C m tenellus* is resident in East Africa, closely associated with and breeding on sand beaches, sandbanks and sand dunes both at the coast and inland on the larger lakes and rivers; it also occurs at salt pans. It is numerous only at Lakes Turkana and Malawi (Britton) and locally at the coast, eg north of Malindi, Kenya, and at Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Small numbers are regular at Rift Valley lakes in western Uganda and on the Athi River, Kenya (Britton). Seasonal movements probably occur, with temporary flocks noted in several areas; such movements may be influenced by fluctuations in water-levels. It is not normally found on the alkaline Rift Valley lakes in Kenya but it does occur at Turkana where Kentish also occurs (Britton). Breeding records are from may to august and december.

**33** White-fronted Sand Plover *Charadrius marginatus,* male in definitive alternate (= adult summer) plumage, Kenya, july 1983 *(P B Taylor).*

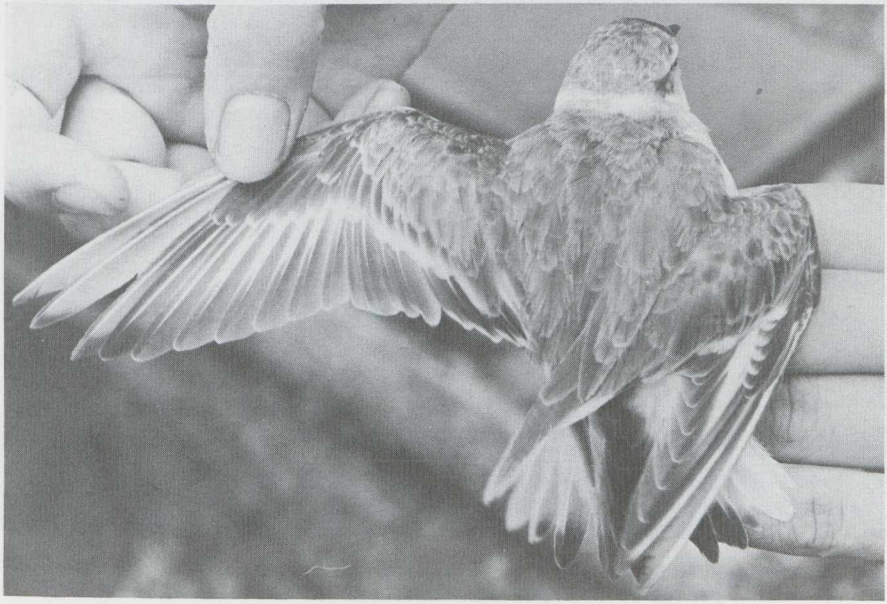
**alternate plumage: male**

HEAD & BODY See plates 33 and 36-37. Forecrown, lores and a line from the rear of the eye to the ear-coverts are black. Forecrown, supercilium (to just behind the eye) and face are white. Crown, nape and upperparts are grey-brown with a pale fawn wash, and the feathers are fringed pale tawny (broadest on the scapulars). The broad collar on the hindneck is pale fawn, tawnier at its anterior margin. The rump-feathers are pale-fringed and are darker brown than the back; this colour deepens on the uppertail-coverts. The sides of the rump and uppertail-coverts are white. Below, the bird is white, washed with pinky-buff from breast to belly, often tawnier on the breast and flanks. A small and usually poorly-defined patch at each side of



**34-35** White-fronted Sand Plover *Charadrius marginatus*, female in definitive alternate (=adult summer) plumage, Kenya, july 1983 *(P B Taylor)*.

**36-37** White-fronted Sand Plover *Charadrius marginatus,* male in definitve alternate (= adult summer) plumage, Kenya, august 1983 *(G A Allport).*



the breast is tawny or deep buff with a darker, dull brown centre; the patch is sometimes hardly visible (plate 36).

WINGS The upperwing-coverts are grey-brown, darker on the marginal coverts, alula and greater primary coverts (plates 37-38). The scapulars are also often slightly darker than the back. The inner primary coverts and greater secondary coverts have broad white tips. The remiges are somewhat darker than the rest of the upperwing (unless old), darkest at the edges and tips of the outer primaries. P1-2 have white shafts, p3-10 white central shaft areas, p6-10 a white central patch on the outer web and p1-5 pale central areas (plates 37-38). The secondaries are white-tipped, broadest on the inners, and are darkest in the centre and paler at the base. These characters give a broad white wing-bar over the inner primaries, narrowing but still prominent over the bases of the secondaries, a pale trailing edge to the secondaries, and an otherwise fairly uniformly-coloured upperwing with a paler area on the lesser and median coverts (plate 38). The underwings are white, greyer on the greater coverts and remiges (plate 39).

TAIL R1-2 are white, sometimes with a small dark subterminal spot, r3 is white with a dark tip, r4-6 are dark brown, darker towards the tip on r4-5 and all-dark on r6. The centre tail is the darkest area of the upperparts and is offset by the broad white tail edges (the white broadest at the base).

**alternate plumage: female**

As male but the white on the forehead is often narrower, the forecrown and ear-coverts are usually more dark brown than black, there is often less pink or tawny wash on the underparts, the breast patches are usually paler, and the upperparts are often less bright (plates 34-35).

**basic plumage**

Similar to alternate but the dark head markings are less prominent (in the female the forecrown is often hardly darker than the crown, with only dark feather-centres; it is apparently not black as was stated by Kieser & Liversidge), the breast patches are more poorly-defined, the upperparts are less bright, and the underparts are paler with less pink or tawny wash.

**first basic plumage**

As definitive basic but with pale buff fringes to the duller greyer upperparts-feathers, less prominent dark head markings, less white on the forehead, brown lores and paler underparts than the definitive bird.

**plumage variation**

This is a very variable species, both in overall tone of the plumage and in differences between the sexes and birds of different ages. Some birds are washed with rich ginger or tawny on the underparts and are correspondingly brighter than normal on the upperparts (P B Taylor). This wash may be deeper and richer on the breast, ending abruptly at a white

**38-39** White-fronted Sand Plover *Charadrius marginatus,* Kenya, june 1983 *(P B Taylor).*

throat; when the bird's neck is retracted the deeply-coloured feathers are compressed into a tawny line across the upperbreast. Such a breast pattern may lead to confusion with Chestnut-banded (Taylor 1982a) but such individuals are always richly-coloured above whereas Chestnut-banded is always very grey above and pure white below except for the breast band. Some White-fronted are much paler overall than normal, with white underparts, while some first basic birds may be washed with tawny or yellowish-buff above and below.

**bare parts**

EYE Brown to dark brown.

BILL Black, variable in shape but often with a noticeable bulge at the nail and a noticeable gonydeal angle.

LEGS Yellowish-grey, greenish-grey, greenish-flesh or grey; occasionally black (McLachlan & Liversidge, P B Taylor, museum skins). Leg colour may therefore be similar to Kentish. Kieser & Liversidge did not mention that the legs of White-fronted may be black.

**size, appearance, behaviour, flight and calls**

Summarized under Kentish.

**Kentish Plover**
The subspecies *C a alexandrinus* is a scarce migrant to open mud-flats and beaches at alkaline lakes in the Kenya Rift Valley between october and april (Britton). It has been recorded at Lakes Turkana, Nakuru, Elmenteita and Magadi (Britton, East African bird reports 1977-81 in *Scopus,* P B Taylor). It occurs with Chestnut-banded at Magadi, and the only known area of overlap with White-fronted is Turkana, White-fronted apparently being absent from the other alkaline lakes. Kentish has not yet been recorded from the coastal habitats which White-fronted occupies, nor from sand beaches on rivers and freshwater lakes; however it may have been overlooked in these habitats as it can occur in such areas (Cramp & Simmons) and it is known from the coast of Somalia (D J Pearson).

**moults**
Birds on arrival in East Africa should be in basic plumage. The prealternate moult takes place from november to march with first basic birds often undergoing their prealternate moult slightly later than the definitive birds (Cramp & Simmons).

**alternate plumage: male**
HEAD & BODY The head pattern is similar to that of White-fronted but Kentish differs in having a narrow white collar on the hindneck and a cinnamon wash on the crown and nape. The upperparts are more ashy-brown than White-fronted which is usually more tawny-tinged. The rump and uppertail-coverts are similar in colour to the back and the tail is darker whereas White-fronted's plumage darkens noticeably on the rump and uppertail-coverts. The underparts are white with a well-defined black patch at each side of the breast; this plumage is very different to the buff-or tawny-tinged underparts of White-fronted which also has much less obvious breast patches.
WINGS The white in the wings is of similar extent and pattern to White-fronted, except that the innermost one or two secondaries are often almost all-white (Cramp & Simmons). There is a marked contrast between the ash-brown median coverts and the almost black lesser coverts, primary coverts and outer greater secondary coverts; White-fronted has much less contrast in these regions. The underwings are greyish-white.
TAIL Kieser & Liversidge stated that the white outertail contrasts more with the dark centre in Kentish but observations suggest that the reverse may be the case: White-fronted's central tail appears very dark along all its length (plate 38). The amount of white in the outertail is similar in both species.

**alternate plumage: female**
The black on the head and breast is replaced by dusky-brown and the forehead and face patches may not be as dark as those of female White-fronted. The breast patches, however, are larger, darker and better-

defined. Differences in general plumage tone are as between males.

**basic plumage**
Similar to alternate but the male has the black of the head and breast duller, often dark brown, while the female is dusky-brown in these regions. The crown and upperparts are ash-grey, and the female has less white than the male on forehead and supercilium. White-fronted is separable on its less well-marked breast patches, darker ear-coverts (Kentish is grey-buff), broader buff collar (Kentish is white), upperparts (Kentish is greyer), more white on forehead and supercilium and usually less pale underparts. The female White-fronted has darker head markings than either male or female Kentish.

**first basic plumage**
As definitive basic but pale buff-fringed juvenile feathers are still visible on the back, rump and wing-coverts until october; pale fringes are later visible only on the coverts. It is separable from White-fronted first basic by the good breast patches, paler lores, narrower white collar and usually whiter underparts.

**summary of plumage characters**
The constant differences between the two species appear to be as follows:*1* Kentish always has well-defined lateral breast patches; those of

**40** Kentish Plover *Charadrius alexandrinus,* Kenya, oktober 1982 *(P B Taylor).*

**table 1 Measurements** *mm* **and weights** *g* **of White-fronted** *C m tennellus*, **Kentish,** *C a alexandrinus*, **Chestnut-banded** *C p venustus* **and Kittlitz's Sand Plover** *C p pecuarius*. Sources: G A Allport = 1, Cramp & Simmons 1982 = 2, East African Ringing Scheme = 3, National Museum of Kenya = 4. Abbreviations: ap = all populations, df = definitive ( = adult), m = migrant, pf = post-fledged.

| | White-fronted[1,3,4] | Kentish[2] | Chestnut-banded[3,4] | Kittlitz's[3,4] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| wing | 95-102 (98.9; 13 pf) | 102-117 ( 110; 118 df) | 89-97 (93.2; 43 df) | 95 -117 (103.5; 63 pf) |
| tail | 41-48 (44.9; 10 pf) | 42-50 ( 46.3; 42 df) | 30-39 (36.2; 19 pf) | 41.5- 47 ( 43.6; 27 pf) |
| bill | 14-17 (15.7; 9 pf) | 14-17 ( 15.4; 125 df) | 13-15 (14.3; 19 pf) | 15 - 17.5 ( 15.9; 27 pf) |
| tarsus | 23-28 (25.3; 10 pf) | 26-30 ( 27.7; 65 df) | 25-28 (26.4; 19 pf) | 28 - 31 ( 29.8; 28 pf) |
| weight | 28-40 (32.4; 8 df) | 37-39 ( 38.0; 7 m) | 22-33 (26.8; 46 df) | 27.5- 43 ( 33.0; 71 pf) |
| | | 32-69 ( 43.7; ap) | | |

White-fronted are paler, vaguer, and are sometimes not visible; *2* Kentish has a narrow white collar, White-fronted has a broader buffer collar; *3* White-fronted has a dark rump, uppertail-coverts and centre-tail while Kentish is noticeably dark only on the tail; and *4* Kentish shows more contrast between outer and inner upperwing, and darker remiges.

**bare parts**

EYE Dark brown.

BILL Black, rather slender and pointed, similar in length to that of White-fronted (table 1).

LEGS Definitive birds have dark lead-grey to slate-black legs, rarely pale yellowish-brown. Juvenile and first basic leg colour may be olive or brown-tinged.

**size and appearance**

Structural differences are shown in plates 33-36 and 40. The two species are superficially similar in appearance but White-fronted is a smaller bird and appears slimmer in the field, with usually a more horizontal stance (but not always — see plates 33 and 40). White-fronted's wing-tips fall short of the tail-tip while those of Kentish reach or extend beyond the tail-tip (plates 35 and 40); Kieser and Liversidge stated that White-fronted has a longer tail but this is not so (table 1) and the difference in structure is due to the shorter wings of White-fronted. Kentish appears rounder and plumper in the body, longer and thinner at the rear end, and has a rounded crown; White-fronted is flatter-crowned and often appears larger-headed. The bill of Kentish is slim whereas White-fronted has a stouter bill usually with a visible bulge and gonydeal angle. White-fronted is shorter-legged than Kentish; the latter's tarsus averages 10% longer (table 1). Although White-fronted usually appear shorter-legged in the field, at times they can appear very similar to Kentish in stance and height (plates 33 and 40).

**behaviour and flight**

Both species have a rapid and graceful gait, that of Kentish being described

as a 'bicycling run' by Cramp & Simmons who also state that Kittlitz's run faster than Kentish. White-fronted is even faster than Kittlitz's and in comparison appears to be motorized. White-fronted is reluctant to fly when disturbed, preferring to run, and if flushed will usually fly low for a short way before landing and running. Flight action is probably similar in both species but the author has not been able to directly compare them in flight. White-fronted has shorter, less pointed wings. The feet of both species do not project beyond the end of the tail in flight.

**calls**

Kieser & Liversidge stated that White-fronted's calls are distinct but did not give comparisons. The normal calls heard from White-fronted are as follows: *1* a hard dry clunking 'pwut', 'trup' or 'pup', probably a contact call and uttered on the ground or flight; *2* a low quiet 'twit', 'ke' or 'kewi', sometimes extended to 'ke-du-ki' and so on, probably a contact call; *3* a loud rising 'chuit' of anxiety or excitement; and *4* a short sharp dry trill of alarm 'trrr' or 'trrrup', often becoming a long sequence of notes, eg 'trrr - arar - arrar' and so on. The author has little experience of the calls of Kentish but the notes described by Cramp & Simmons appear to be similar in form to White-fronted's calls: *1* a quiet emphatic 'wit' or 'pt', often becoming a rattle; *2* a hard dry 'prrr' of alarm, sometimes developed into a twittering sound; and *3* a plaintive 'tooeet' or 'hwit' of excitement. More work needs to be done on the differences in calls between these two species.

## group 3: Chestnut-banded and Kittlitz's Sand Plover

### Chestnut-banded Sand Plover

Two subspecies exist, the large pale *C p pallidus* in southern Africa (mainly on the coasts) and the small dark *C p venustus* at inland waters in East Africa. *C p venustus* is a common breeding resident on strongly alkaline lakes in northern Tanzania and southern Kenya. At Lake Magadi, Kenya, where it is common, it occurs alongside Kittlitz's. Although *C p pallidus* is suspected of having regular movements (Irwin 1981) and has wandered as far north as Zambia (Taylor 1982a), there is no evidence that *C p venustus* wanders, and its occurrence at Kenyan waters other than Magadi is doubted by Britton. The breeding season in Kenya is may to september.

**alternate plumage (C p venustus): male**

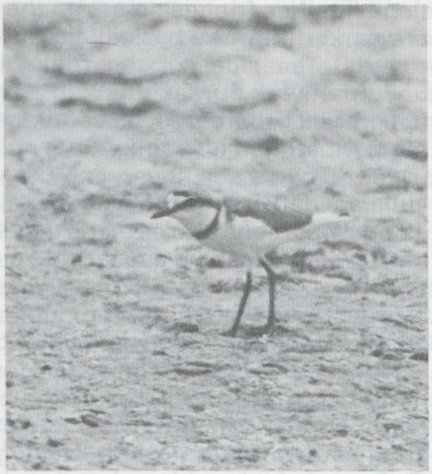
HEAD & BODY Forehead, short supercilium to above the eye, upper eyelid and face are white. A narrow line across the forecrown to just over the eye is black with a bright light chestnut band behind it and continuing above the eye, along the side of the face above the narrow dark cheek patch, and around the nape as a rufous collar. The lores are black (see plates 41 and 43 for head pattern). The upperparts are stone-grey with a slight tawny

tinge (feather-fringes), most on the head. The rump and uppertail-coverts are darker than the back, plain but with slight pale tips to the uppertail-coverts. The sides of the rump and uppertail-coverts are white. The underparts are pure white with a narrow bright chestnut band across the upperbreast, bordered black above its central region. The breast band narrows at the sides to join the rufous collar at the base of the neck.

WINGS The lesser upperwing-coverts are as the back, the greaters and alula are darker, and the median paler with whitish fringes. There is thus a distinct pale central area to the upperwing-coverts (plates 44-45 and 48). A narrow white leading edge to the marginal coverts is visible. The inner four primary coverts and all greater secondary coverts are white-tipped, broadest and whitest on the outermost secondary coverts. All primaries are very dark, darkest on the tips, and have a white central shaft area which is longest on p1. P5-10 have narrow pale tips and a central white patch on the outer web, not always present on p5. The secondaries have narrow pale tips but are otherwise as dark as the primaries with paler inner margins and white basal halves of the shafts. The wing pattern is thus distinctive, with a clear but narrow white bar across the secondaries

**41** Chestnut-banded Sand Plover *Charadrius pallidus,* male in definitive alternate (= adult summer) plumage, Kenya, july 1983 *(P B Taylor).*

**42** Chestnut-banded Sand Plover *Charadrius pallidus,* female in definitive alternate (=adult summer) plumage, Kenya, august 1983 *(P B Taylor).*



**43** Chestnut-banded Sand Plover *Charadrius pallidus,* male in definitive alternate (=adult summer) plumage Kenya, july 1983 *(P B Taylor).*

broadening to a wide white bar on the inner primaries and a pale area on the outer primaries (plates 44-45 and 48). The bar is further highlighted by the very dark outer primaries, tips to all regimes, and greater coverts. The pattern appears somewhat similar to Kittlitz's but with a more extensive and prominent wing-bar (compare plates 44-45, 48 and 52-53). In flight the darkest areas of the wing are the alula, primary coverts and outer primary tips. The underwing is white, greyer on the greater coverts and remiges.

TAIL See plates 44 and 48. R1-3 are white or with a variable small dark subterminal spot; r3 may have a larger dark subterminal area. R4-5 are dusky, darker subterminally, and are tipped and edged white. R6 is all-dark, as dark as the darkest area of the upperwing. In flight the tail appears darkest in the centre, becoming paler towards the sides, with the white sides broadest at the base.

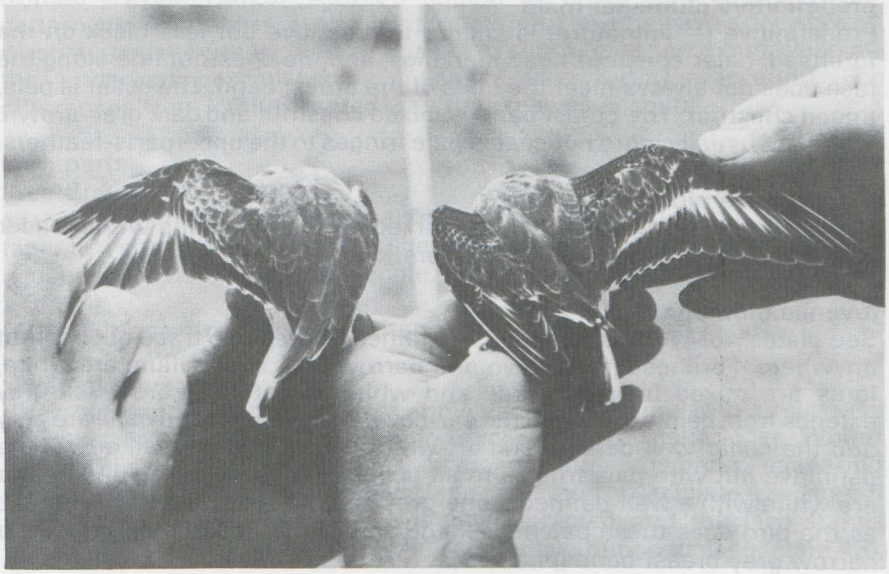
**alternate plumage: female**

See plate 42. As the male but the chestnut of the head is paler and is not present over the eye; there is no black on the forecrown, and the lores and ear-coverts are light chestnut. The collar is paler and less distinct with little chestnut wash; the supercilium is buffish and broader than the male's over the eye. The breast band is broader, paler chestnut, with no black border.

**basic plumage**

Similar to alternate in both sexes.

**44** Chestnut-banded Sand Plover *Charadrius pallidus,* male in definitive alternate (= adult summer) plumage, Kenya, july 1983; **45** Chestnut-banded Sand Plover in juvenile (left) and definitive (= adult) plumage (right), Kenya, september 1983 *(P B Taylor).*

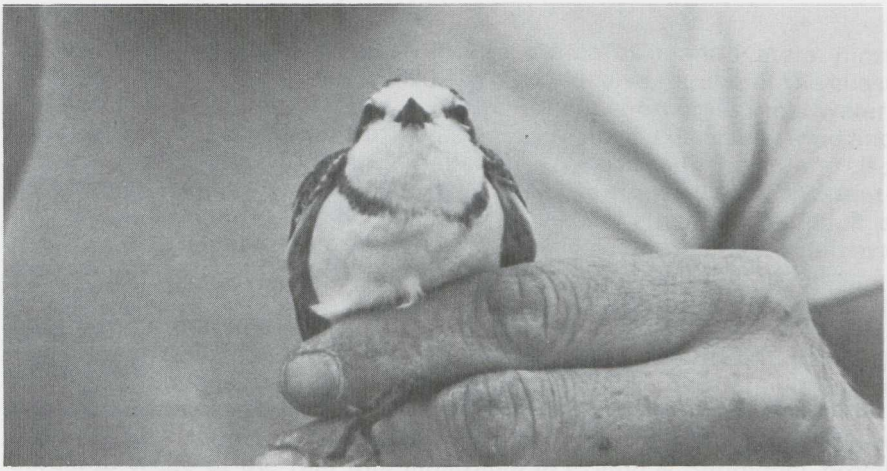


**46** Chestnut-banded Sand Plover *Charadrius pallidus* in juvenile plumage, Kenya, september 1983 *(P B Taylor).*

**predefinitive plumage: male**
Predefinitive (= immature) is similar to definitive but less black on the forehead, paler chestnut head markings, and the chestnut line along the face does not always meet the ends of the breast band. The collar is pale, tinged chestnut. The breast band is mixed chestnut and dark grey-brown. There are usually more noticeable pale fringes to the upperparts-feathers.

**predefinitive plumage: female**
Similar to definitive but less well-marked on the head, and with broader pale fringes to the upperparts-feathers.

**juvenile plumage**
See plates 45-47. This plumage is distinct. There is no trace of chestnut anywhere. Forehead, forecrown and narrow poor supercilium are white, lores are mixed brownish-grey and white, a patch of brownish-grey extends from below the eye to the ear-coverts, the crown and nape are grey and the collar well-defined and off-white. The wings and tail are as the definitive but with pale fringes to all upperwing-coverts. The underparts are white with a well-defined stone-grey patch at each side of the breast; as the bird ages these patches extend across the upperbreast to form a narrow grey breast band (plate 47).



**47** Chestnut-banded Sand Plover *Charadrius pallidus* in juvenile plumage, Kenya, september 1983 *(P B Taylor).*

**summary of plumage characters**

Chestnut-banded is distinctive in all plumages, being much greyer in upperparts colour than its congeners, pure white below and with a unique head and breast pattern in all but juvenile plumage. However, confusion has arisen with richly-coloured Kittlitz's (Dowsett 1977) and White-fronted (Taylor 1982a). Kittlitz's should be easily-separable on head pattern and upperparts, even if it is so well-marked as to have a deep tawny wash across the breast, and all ages of Kittlitz's have some buff wash on the underparts except some juveniles (see Kittlitz's account). For differences from White-fronted, see that species account.

**bare parts**

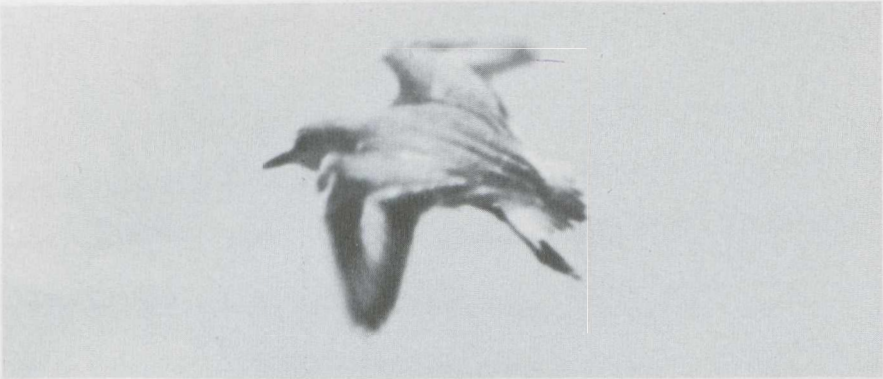
EYE Brown to dark brown.

BILL Black shorter and finer than in the other species, with a fairly even taper to a sharp point. A small bulge is usually present at the nail but there is usually no visible gonydeal angle. There is some variation in bill shape and bulk.

LEGS Greenish-grey to grey, often with darker toes and joints.

**size and appearance**

Chestnut-banded is the smallest of the sand plovers but with a relatively long tarsus (table 1). It appears long-legged, being taller than White-fronted but not as tall as Kittlitz's. Its head is large and broad, appearing bulky in proportion to its small body, and the crown is flat (plate 43). The bill is small and fine, the neck is usually retracted and the bird stands horizontally, on well-flexed legs, in a distinctive hunched pose (plate 43).



**48** Chestnut-banded Sand Plover *Charadrius pallidus* in definitive (= adult) plumage, Kenya, august 1983 *(P B Taylor).*

The body is slim, the short wings just reach the tail-tip, and the long fluffy white undertail-coverts and posterior flank-feathers often overlap the sides of the rump, tail and wing-tips (plate 43). Leg colour is a fairly constant grey or greenish-grey.

**behaviour and flight**

On the ground the bird behaves much as other small sand plovers but normally feeds only in water and in liquid mud, and does not run over open dry shore; its food is noted on museum skins as aquatic diptera larvae, so its long legs, small bill and relatively slow movements are not unexpected. It is usually less wary than its congeners. When feeding in shallow water, it occurs alongside Kittlitz's, Little Stint, Curlew Sandpiper, Marsh Sandpiper *Tringa stagnatilis* and so on and wades quite deeply at times. It is aggressive towards members of its own species and also to other species up to the size of Ruff *Philomachus pugnax.* Flights are normally not long, and are less markedly dashing than those of other species; the wings are rather short, broad and blunt (plate 48). The feet project beyond the tail-tip in flight.

**calls**

The range of calls is similar to that of the other small sand plovers, the commonest notes being: *1* a fairly quiet 'chip', 'pip' or 'pup', in flight and on the ground; *2* a dry 'trrrp', 'trrrup', 'tr-rp' or 'tp', sometimes combined with call 4 to give a 'trr-eet', uttered in flight and on the ground; *3* a high-pitched rattling flight call 'trr-drr-drr', higher-pitched and less hard and dry than the similar call of Kittlitz's; *4* a plaintive 'hweet' or 'hwit' of anxiety; and *5* a call used in intra-specific aggressive encounters: a loud buzzing 'joweew' or 'jeweew' (the 'j' as in the French 'je', and the accentuated second syllabe rising sharply in pitch on the 'ee'), often followed by 'jo jo jo' and so on.

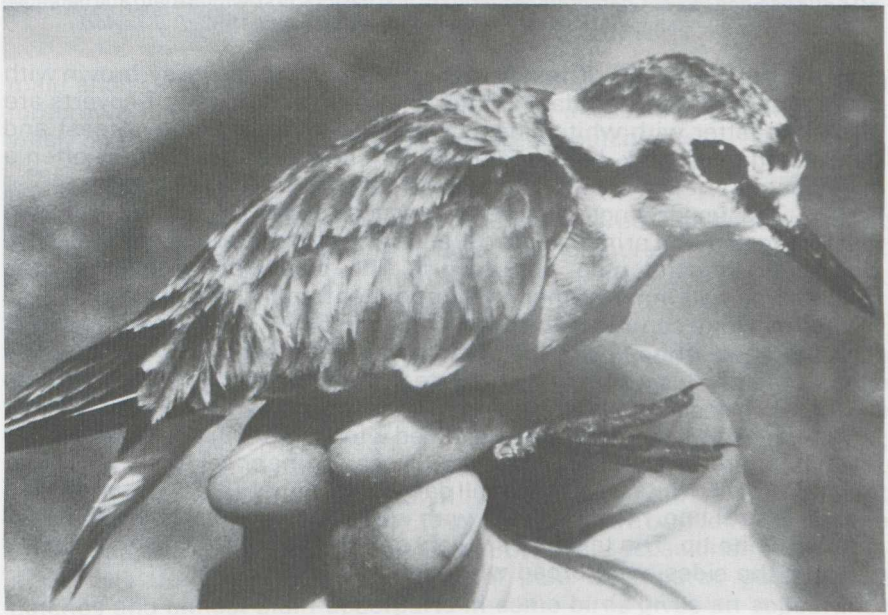
**Kittlitz's Sand Plover**

Widespread and locally common in East Africa at inland waters, most numerous at Rift Valley lakes and Lake Victoria; also regular at the coast (Britton). It prefers open dry ground, bare or with short grass, near water; the substrate may be sand, earth or dry mud. It also feeds on wet mud and in shallow water. It occurs at salt-pans, salt flats and sand dunes, and also at sewage ponds. It is often alongside White-fronted and Chestnut-banded, and feeds among flocks of Little Stint and other sandpipers. It is possibly a resident species but may undergo local or more extensive movements. In East Africa there are breeding records for all months.

**alternate plumage: male**

See plates 49-50. The plumage is distinctive and is described in detail by Cramp & Simmons; brief details only are given here, with comments on the occasional errors in that work.

HEAD & BODY A unique head pattern of white forehead, black forecrown bordered white at the rear (not illustrated in Cramp & Simmons), broad white supercilium continuing to form a white band on the nape and often just continuous with the white forehead (not given in Cramp & Simmons), black lores and line from the rear of the eye running under the white line along the face and around the nape. The crown is dark grey-brown, plainer



**49** Kittlitz's Sand Plover *Charadrius pecuarius* in definitive alternate (= adult summer) plumage, Kenya, july 1983 *(P B Taylor).*

**50** Kittlitz's Sand Plover *Charadrius pecuarius* in first basic (= first-winter) (left) and definitive alternate (= adult summer) plumage (right), Kenya, april 1982 *(P B Taylor).*

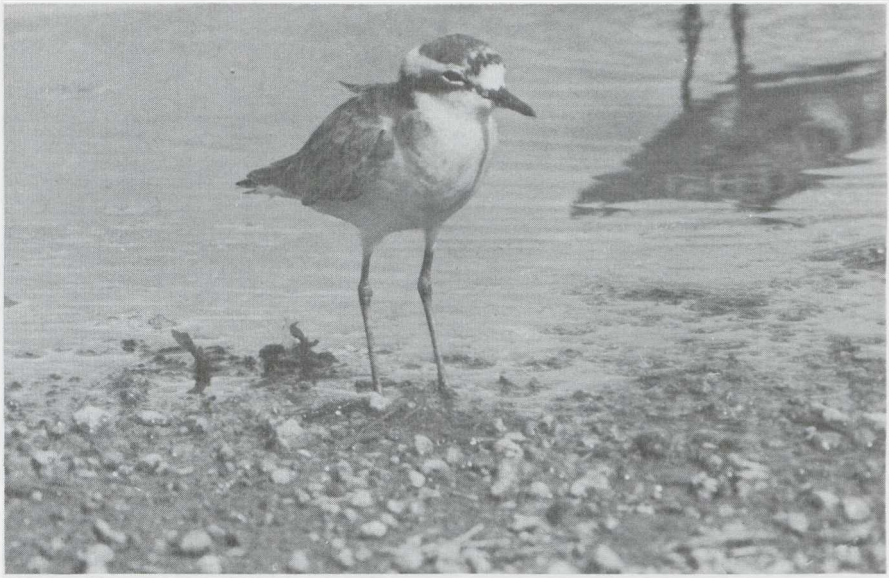
than the back (plate 50). The rest of the upperparts is dark grey-brown with distinct pale fringes and dark shafts. The rump and uppertail-coverts are black, the latter with white sides. Chin and throat are white, breast and flanks cinnamon-pink, belly and undertail-coverts white. There is often a dusky patch at each side of the breast (plate 49), usually obscure.

WINGS The upperwings are well-patterned (plates 49 and 52-53) with blackish lesser and primary coverts, alula and primaries, dark secondaries, and other regions pale grey-brown. The pale trailing edge to the secondaries and inner primaries is prominent and the white wing-bar is formed by white centres to the outer webs of p(6)7-10, white central shafts to p(4)5-6 and white tips to the outermost greater secondary coverts. The white shaft of p1 is visible in flight. Note that the flight illustration in Cramp & Simmons does not illustrate wing pattern correctly. The blackish lesser coverts are often prominent in the folded wing (plate 49). The underwings are white, greyer on the remiges and lesser primary coverts.

TAIL R1-2 are white or with a small dark subterminal spot, r3 is white with a dark central line, r4-5 are dusky with white tips and r6 is blackish with a narrow white tip. The tail appears very dark in the centre, becoming paler towards the sides, with broad white edges (plate 53).

**alternate plumage: female**

Not as illustrated in Cramp & Simmons: the female is very similar to the



**51** Kittlitz's Sand Plover *Charadrius pecuarius* in mixed definitive alternate (= adult summer) and basic (= adult winter) plumage, Kenya, april 1982 *(P B Taylor).*

male and sexing is sometimes difficult. There is usually less black on the forecrown and behind the white collar, often a less deep cinnamon-pink wash on the breast and less extensive breast patches.

**basic plumage**
Both sexes are as alternate but with less black on the head, a buffer supercilium and collar, paler upperparts and more prominent breast patches (plate 51). Some black may be visible on the forecrown and collar.

**juvenile plumage**
Normally fairly distinctive, all birds having the typical wing and tail pattern of the species, though often less well-marked. However, the body plumage is variable, and is not always as described in Cramp & Simmons. The definitive head pattern is absent, there being only a pale buffy forehead, supercilium and collar (plate 50); lores are pale, earcoverts grey-brown. The upperparts are dull grey-brown, usually with pale buff fringes but sometimes almost plain (plate 54). The underparts are buff to white and the breast patches are often indistinct (plate 50) but are occasionally very well-marked (plate 54). The combination of pale underparts, good breast patches and almost plain upperparts in some birds gives an appearance which, unless the bird flies, is very similar in pattern to non-alternate Greater and Lesser (plate 54). Indeed, some lone juvenile Kittlitz's have

**52** Kittlitz's Sand Plover *Charadrius pecuarius,* Kenya, april 1982 *(P B Taylor).*

been confused with Lesser, and, unless other species are present for size comparison, the risk of confusion is great. The problem is not mentioned in the literature on Kittlitz's. In such birds the best clues to identity, apart from size, are wing and tail pattern, very long legs, the well-defined and broad pale collar, and (usually) the long bill which is not as stout as that of Lesser. Note that juveniles do not have 'distinctly spotted' chest and upper foreflanks as is stated in Cramp & Simmons.

**bare parts**

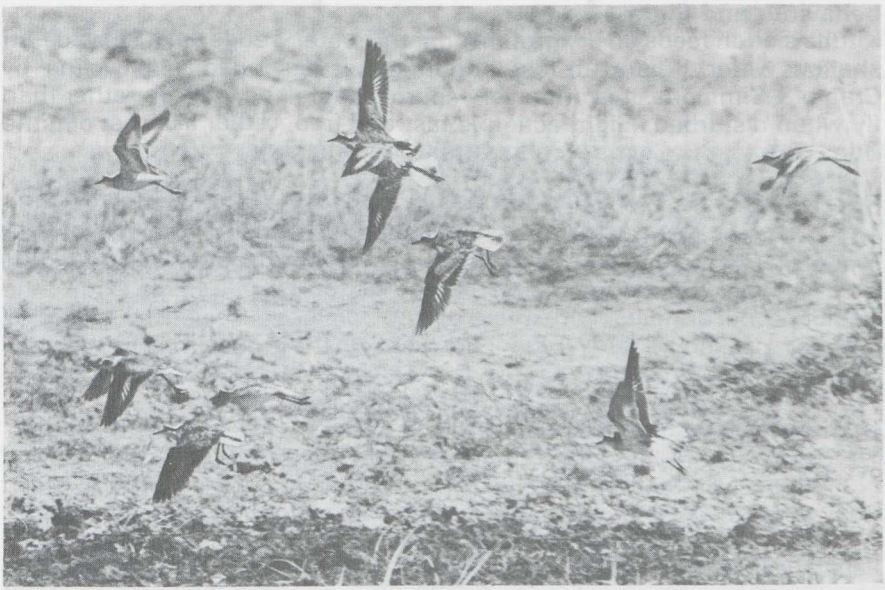
EYE Brown to dark brown, rarely dark blue. Larger in proportion to the head than in other small sand plovers (plate 49).

BILL Black long and often rather thin except at the tip where the bulge at the nail is often prominent. The gonydeal angle is often slight. There is much variation in bill thickness and shape but the bird always appears long-billed.

LEGS Usually some shade of grey or greenish-grey but also olive-brown, flesh-brown or black. Often darker on the joints.

**size and appearance**

Longer-legged than the other small sand plovers, this being a very useful field character. The bill appears long but not often heavy (not as stout as in many White-fronted). The head is not as noticeably broad as that of Chestnut-banded and the crown is not as flat as in White-fronted; crown shape appears to vary (eg plates 49-51). Overall size is about that of White-fronted, the shape is neat and the bird stands fairly upright. The folded wings just or almost reach the tail-tip.



**53** Kittlitz's Sand Plovers *Charadrius pecuaris,* Kenya, april 1982; **54** Kittlitz's Sand Plover in juvenile plumage showing plain plumage and good breast patches, Kenya, august 1983 *(P B Taylor).*

**behaviour and flight**

Kittlitz's often feeds on dry ground or at the water's edge but also wades in shallow water. It can run fast, and its gait is described as 'bicycling' by Cramp & Simmons. It is often very approachable and will run rather than fly when disturbed. Flight action is fast and free, rather like that of Little Stint. The feet project beyond the tail-tip in flight.

**calls**

*1* A hard clunking 'trip' or 'tric' in flight; *2* a short dry 'drrr' in flight or on the ground, variants being 'trrrp' and 'trrrup'; and *3* when feeding, occasionally gives a rather sweet 'doo-ee' or 'teu-ee' or a single 'chup'. The author is not familiar with the plaintive 'pipip' call given by Cramp & Simmons. Calling is fairly frequent in flight; on the ground the birds usually call only when anxious.

**acknowledgements**

The extensive field-work required to produce the descriptions and photographs for this paper could not have been undertaken without much help and I am most grateful to all who gave assistance in this and other work. Valuable help in the field was given by G A Allport, J Bowler, J Fanshawe, M Kelsey, F Lambert and C A Taylor. Advice and help with photographic work was given by G C Backhurst and D K Richards, and GCB also extracted data from the East African ringing schedules. G R Cunningham-van Someren gave access to specimens and facilities at the National Museum of Kenya at Nairobi.

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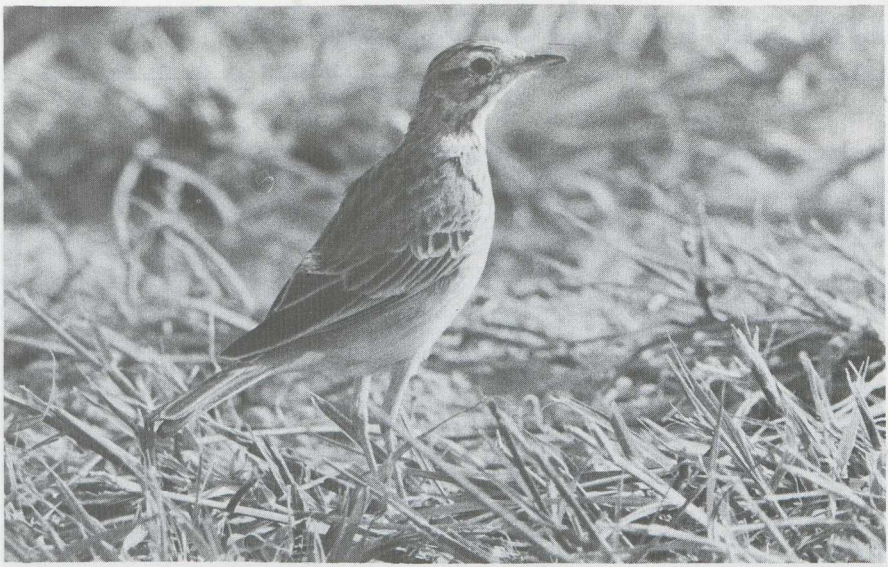
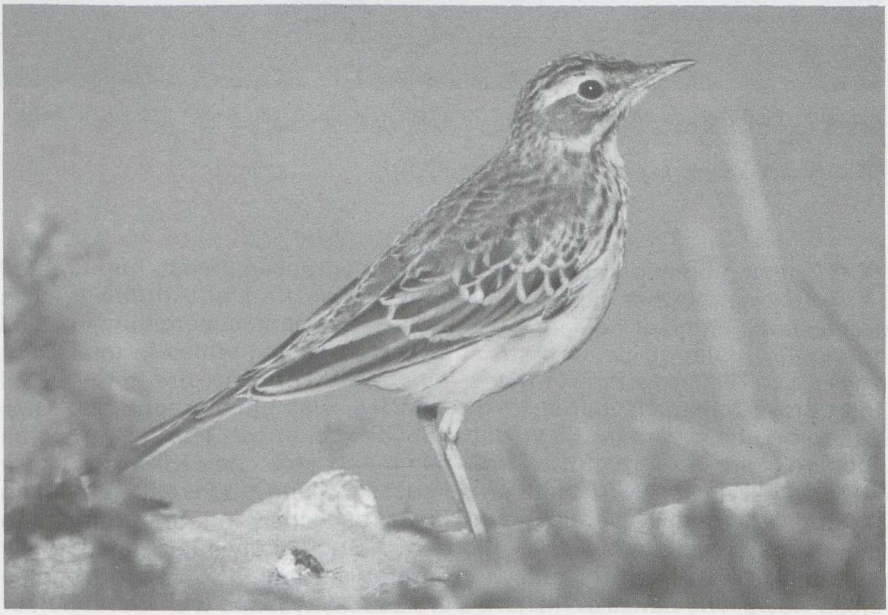
# mystery photographs

Richard's Pipit *Anthus novaeseelandiae,* Knardijk, Flevoland, september 1981 *(C J Breek).*

**11** The combination of long legs and tail, streaked breast, non-crested head and rather slender bill should suggest a pipit *Anthus.* It looks large, dark and pot-bellied, and has a prominent supercilium, a bold triangular malar stripe, and strong breast streaking which in total point straight to Richard's Pipit *A novaeseelandiae.* This one, not in the usual long grass habitat favoured by the species, was photographed by Kees Breek on the Knardijk, Flevoland, on 29 september 1981. But not all Richard's are so straightforward. Some can look decidedly pale like a Tawny Pipit *A campestris* and have breast streaking much reduced or even lacking. And some juvenile Tawny Pipits, especially in late autumn, can look confusingly dark, like a Richard's! Such individuals need to be carefully checked, and the following differences should prove useful, given close views. The flanks of Richard's are usually washed with warm buff or



**55** Richard's Pipit *Anthus novaeseelandiae,* Israel, november 1983 *(Lasse J Laine).* **56** Tawny Pipit *A campestris* in juvenile plumage, De Maasvlakte, Zuidholland, september 1981 *(René Pop).*



pale rufous whereas Tawny has pale creamy flanks. The malar streak on Richard's is usually strong and obvious whereas it is typically thin and often indistinct on Tawny. On Richard's, the lores, most of the ear-coverts, and a broad area around the eye are pale, giving a bare-faced expression recalling that of Skylark *Alauda arvensis:* on Tawny the ear-coverts are rather solidly dark, and there is a *thin* pale eyering, and a dark line from eye to bill across the lores, giving a very different facial expression. Other distinctions may be difficult to assess such as the stouter bill of Richard's, the longer and straighter hind claw, and its white (rather than off-white or buff) outer rectrices. Both Richard's and Tawny can give rather similar half-hearted chirpy calls when feeding or making short flights but individuals which are difficult to distinguish on plumage features, will hopefully give the classic full flight calls which are diagnostic once they have been learned: a loud throaty 'schreep' in the case of Richard's, and a chirpy 'teeuk' in the case of Tawny.

*Peter J Grant, 14 Heathfield Road, Ashford, Kent TN24 8QD, UK*

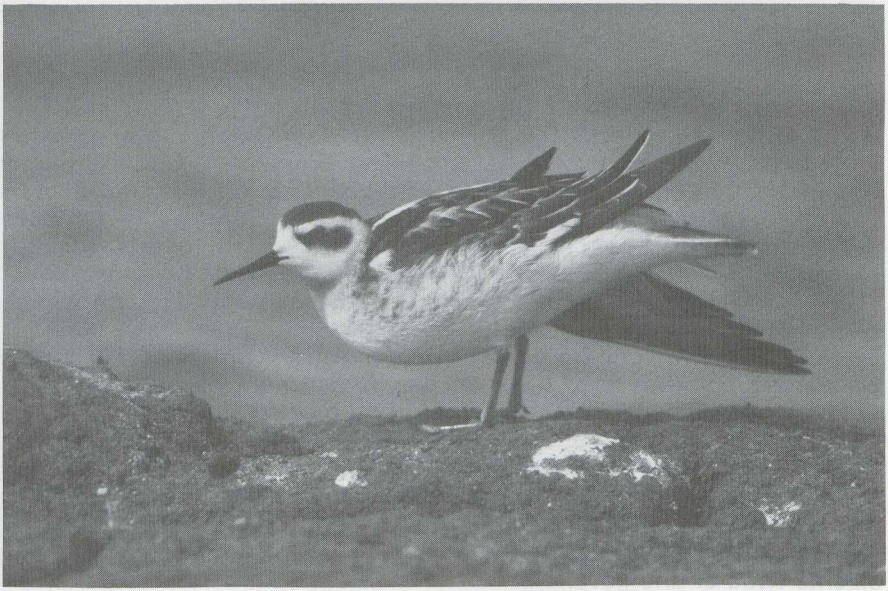
# mededelingen

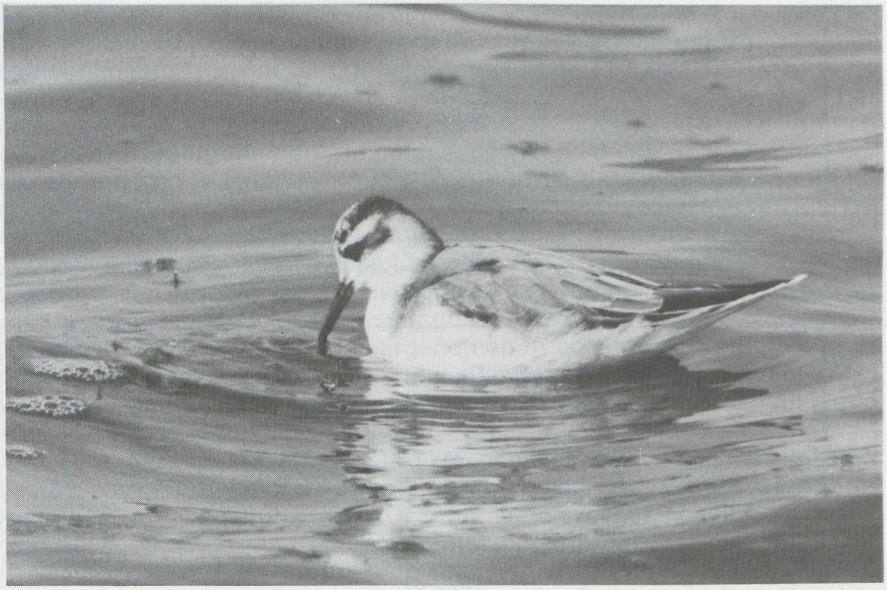
**Voorkomen van Grauwe en Rosse Franjepoot in Nederland in 1970-81** Om een beter inzicht te krijgen in het voorkomen van de Grauwe Franjepoot *Phalaropus lobatus* en Rosse Franjepoot *P fulicarius* in Nederland, zijn er in *Dutch Birding, Het Vogeljaar* en *Limosa* oproepen geplaatst waarin men verzocht werd alle waarnemingen en vondsten gedurende 1970-81 naar mij op te sturen. Er werden in totaal 183 gevallen ontvangen waarvan 106 (58%) betrekking hadden op de Grauwe en 77 (42%) op de Rosse. Dit is waarschijnlijk een representatief deel van de in de betrokken periode vastgestelde gevallen.

De herkenning van een franjepoot in basiskleed (= winterkleed) kan grote problemen opleveren. Zo bleek er een aantal najaarsgevallen van de Grauwe niet op deze soort maar op de Rosse betrekking te hebben.

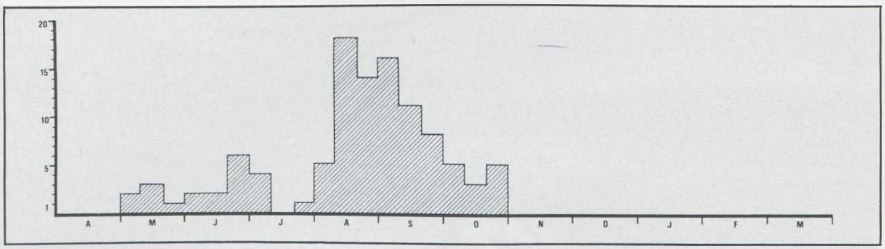
Het aantal gevallen van de Grauwe Franjepoot lag elk jaar ongeveer op het zelfde niveau. Dit varieerde van vijf tot 12. Een uitzonderlijk goed jaar was 1981 toen er 17 gevallen vastgesteld werden. De Rosse Franjepoot daarentegen bleek goede jaren zoals 1972, 1979 en 1981 met respectievelijk 19, 17 en 16 gevallen af te wisselen met slechte jaren met slechts twee of drie gevallen.

**57** Grauwe Franjepoot *Phalaropus lobatus* in juveniel kleed, Schiermonnikoog, Friesland, oktober 1983 *(Jan van Laar).* **58** Grauwe Franjepoot in juveniel kleed, Lelystad, Flevoland, augustus 1983 *(Karel A Mauer).*

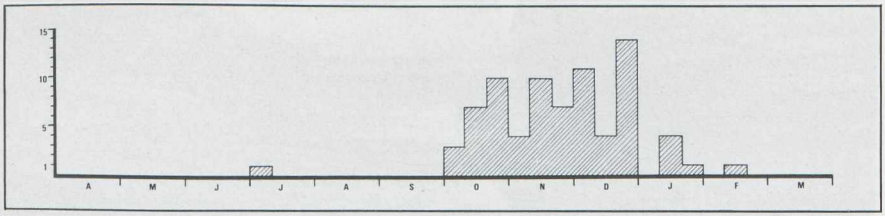




**59** Rosse Franjepoot *Phalaropus fulicarius* in eerste basiskleed (= eerste winterkleed), IJmuiden, Noordholland, november 1983 *(Arnoud B van den Berg).* **60** Rosse Franjepoot in eerste basiskleed, De Putten bij Camperduin, Noordholland, november 1982 *(Rinie van Meurs).*




HISTOGRAM 1 Seizoenpatroon van Grauwe Franjepoot *Phalaropus lobatus* in Nederland in 1970-81.




HISTOGRAM 2 Seizoenpatroon van Rosse Franjepoot *Phalaropus fulicarius* in Nederland in 1970-81.

**61** Grauwe Franjepoot *Phalaropus lobatus* in juveniel kleed, Lelystad, Flevoland, augustus 1983 *(Karel A Mauer).*

Alle gevallen van de Grauwe Franjepoot waren gedurende mei-oktober (met een duidelijke piek in de tweede decade van augustus). Vooral in het Lauwersmeer Gr en in de Oostvaardersplassen Fl kwamen nogal eens waarnemingen van meerdere individuen voor. Zo werden in het Lauwersmeer in augustus 1977-79 respectievelijk 13, 16 en 10 exemplaren waargenomen. De meeste gevallen van de Rosse Franjepoot waren gedurende oktober-januari (met een duidelijke piek in de derde decade van december). Er waren bovendien gevallen in februari en juli. De meeste gevallen hadden betrekking op solitaire vogels. Het grootste aantal (zeven) werd in oktober 1972 te IJmuiden Nh waargenomen.
Slechts zeven procent van de gevallen van de Grauwe Franjepoot werd op zout water vastgesteld. Dit percentage was 87% bij de Rosse Franjepoot. De meeste Grauwe werden waargenomen in en rond het IJsselmeer, in het Lauwersmeer en op de Waddeneilanden. De meeste Rosse (94%) werden vastgesteld langs de Noordzee- en Waddenzeekust; de helft langs en tussen de pieren van IJmuiden.
Alle voor deze mededeling gebruikte gevallen heb ik ter beschikking gesteld van Heinrich Schiemann (Kirchstrasse 15, 7988 Wangen im Allgäu 4, Neuravensburg, BRD). Deze verzamelt zoveel mogelijk gegevens over het voorkomen van franjepoten (met inbegrip van de Grote Franjepoot *P tricolor)* in Europa en hij ontvangt graag nieuwe gevallen. Tevens zijn alle gevallen opgenomen in het archief van de Commissie Dwaalgasten Nederlandse Avifauna.

**dankzegging**

Hierbij dank ik de volgende personen voor het toezenden van gevallen: S Bakker, L Bauwens, P Bauwens, Gijsbert van der Bent, Paul Beuk, C de Bièvre, S de Bièvre, P Blekendaal, Onno Boeren, Wim Breedveld, Ruud Brouwer, Eugène van der Burg, Ruud Costers, Arend van Dijk, Guus van Duin, Gerard Dumay, Gustaaf Elsermans, Jos Elsermans, Kees de Grijp, Geert Groot Koerkamp, Trinus Haitjema, Kees Hazevoet, Leo Heemskerk, Robert Heemskerk, Maurice Hinterding, Jan van 't Hoff, Evert van Huijssteeden, Edward van IJzendoorn, Hannie de Jong, Guido Keijl, Peter de Knijff, Rob Koelman, Elske Koelstra, Erik Maassen, Luc Matthé, Hubert Meeus, Peter Meininger, Henk Moller Pillot, Jos van Oostveen, Bert Rebergen, René van Rossum, Bén Steinfort, Rik Stikker, Chris van Swaaij, Dirk Vercammen, Willem Vergoossen, Raymond Vermeyen, Harm Jan Wight, Ed van Wijk, Eddy Wijmenga, François Wuyts en John Zwetsloot.

**summary**

OCCURRENCE OF RED-NECKED AND GREY PHALAROPE IN NETHERLANDS IN 1970-81 After appeals for records of Red-necked Phalarope *Phalaropus lobatus* and Grey Phalarope *P fulicarius* in the Netherlands during 1970-81 in *Dutch Birding, Het Vogeljaar* and *Limosa,* the author received 106 (58%) records of the former species and 77 (42%) of the latter. The record numbers of Red-necked each year varied from five to 12; 1981 was an exceptionally good year with 17 records. The record numbers of Grey each year fluctuated much more, from two or three to 19, 17 and 16 in 1972, 1979 and 1981, respectively. All records of Red-necked were during may-october (with a distinct peak in the second decade of august). Most records of Grey were during october-january (with a distinct peak in the third decade of december). Only seven percent of the Red-necked records was on salt water; this percentage was 87% in Grey.

*Arnoud B van den Berg, Duinlustparkweg 98, 2082 EG Santpoort-Zuid*

**Visdief te IJmuiden in februari 1983** Op 3 februari 1983 ontdekte Hans van der Meulen een Visdief *Sterna hirundo* in definitief wisselkleed (= volwassen zomerkleed) in de Hoogovenhaven te IJmuiden Nh. Tot en met 6 februari werd de vogel hier waargenomen; op 5 februari slaagde Erik Maassen er in om hem te fotograferen. Het bleek later dat de stern reeds op 1 februari was waargenomen door Bert Kaspers; de vogel bevond zich toen in de Haringhaven (Eugène van der Burg *pers med*). De Visdief is dus in ieder geval van 1 tot en met 6 februari in het havengebied van IJmuiden aanwezig geweest.
Dit was het eerste fotografisch gedocumenteerde wintergeval van de Visdief voor Nederland. De *Avifauna van Nederland* 1970 vermeldt als vroegste datums 16 maart 1951 en 1968 en als laatste 25 december 1967. Voor een bespreking van het wintervoorkomen van de soort in Groot-Brittannië en Ierland, zij verwezen naar Hudson 1973.

**summary**

COMMON TERN AT IJMUIDEN IN FEBRUARY 1983 From 1 until 6 february 1983 a Common Tern *Sterna hirundo* in definitive alternate (= adult summer) plumage was observed and photographed at IJmuiden, Noordholland. This was the first photographically documented winter record of the species for the Netherlands.

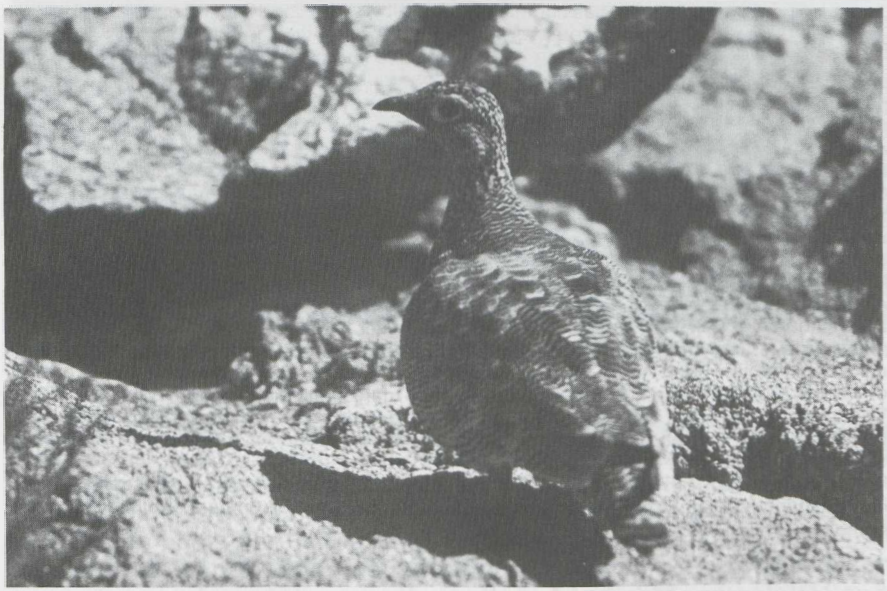
**verwijzingen**

DE COMMISSIE VOOR DE NEDERLANDSE AVIFAUNA 1970 *Avifauna van Nederland.* Tweede druk. Leiden.
HUDSON, R 1973 *Early and late dates for summer migrants.* Tring.

*Erik J Maassen, Kanaalstraat 234, 1975 BK IJmuiden*
*Hans van der Meulen, Kloosterstraat 76, 2021 VP Haarlem*

**62** Visdief *Sterna hirundo* in definitief wisselkleed (= volwassen zomerkleed), IJmuiden, Noordholland, februari 1983 *(Erik J Maassen).*

**Lichtenstein's Sandgrouse in Israel and Sinai** During spring visits to Israel and Sinai in 1979-80, I was able to study Lichtenstein's Sandgrouse *Pterocles lichtensteinii.* As little is known about this desert bird, it seems worthwhile to publish the following observations.



**63** Lichtenstein's Sandgrouse *Pterocles lichtensteinii,* female, Israel, march 1979 *(Joop Swaab).*

In march 1979, at Elat, Israel, a drinking place of Lichtenstein's Sandgrouse was visited several times. The birds could be studied at close quarters from a car. They arrived shortly after nightfall, in small parties of up to three birds, mostly in pairs or singly. Normally, the first sandgrouse arrived at 18:15 when it was almost dark. Each bird was drinking for about five minutes after which it disappeared. No collecting of water in the belly-feathers was observed. During their stay at the drinking place, a puddle created by a leaking water conduit at a water-tower, the birds were very silent. Only a few times a disyllabic 'wit-tjouh' was heard. It resembled the call of male Wigeon *Anas penelope* but it was more marked; it was soft and only audible at close range.

During march-april 1980, the Lichtenstein's Sandgrouse's drinking place at Elat was revisited but now without success [see postscript]. Just south of Elat, up to 10 birds were seen at some sprinklers. During a visit to southern Sinai, up to five sandgrouse were daily observed at a fresh-water pool close to a dump near Râs Umm Sid. Every evening the birds turned up

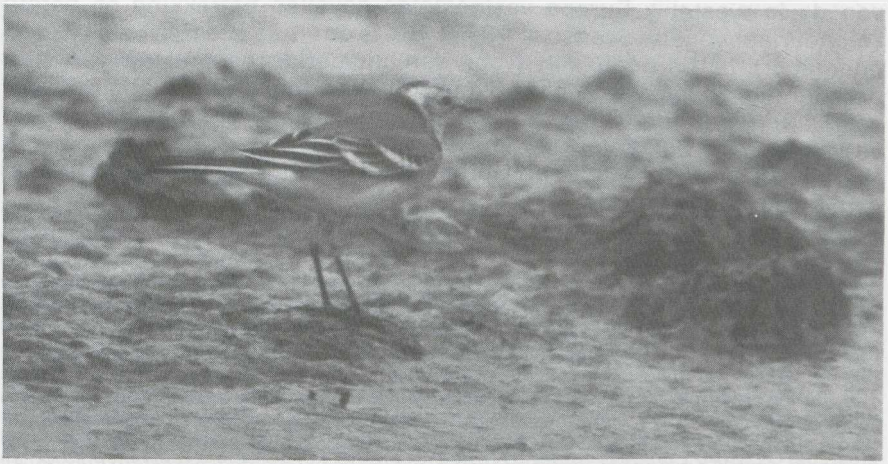
when it was almost dark. They showed the same behaviour at the drinking place as the Elat sandgrouse.

*Klaus Malling Olsen, Harsdorffsvej 1A-3, 1874 København V, Denmark*

Arnoud B van den Berg *in litt* has commented as follows: 'On 29-30 march and 1 april 1977 I observed Lichtenstein's Sandgrouse at the same drinking place at Elat. The birds arrived at 18:15, exactly one hour after the sun had disappeared behind the mountain ridge to the west. On 29 march 30 sandgrouse were counted while on 30 march only eight birds landed, probably due to human disturbance. On 1 april only four sandgrouse arrived at 18:20 of which the last one left at 18:35. Because of the darkness, it was hard to get good views of the drinking birds but the males could still be recognized by the breast markings and the white on the head. Despite engine noise at the drinking place, I was able to make sound recordings of two different flight calls: *1* a soft whistling 'tu-leep', the second syllable being two semibreves higher and more sustained than the first one (probably the same call as described by KMO); and *2* a lower-pitched subdued and fast 'charcharchar', only uttered when the birds flew together.
In the spring of 1978 Lichtenstein's Sandgrouse were infrequently seen at the drinking place. Arend Wassink *pers comm* did not see any on four evenings between 29 march and 8 april. During march-april 1980 Hans ter Haar and Jan van der Laan *pers comm* visited the drinking place six times of which four were successful. HtH counted five individuals on 31 march, eight on 1 april and two on 18 april. JvdL saw six landing birds on 3 april which, however, did not drink. On 23 and 27 march 1982 two pairs and two males, respectively, were observed (Hans Westdorp *pers comm)*. In april 1983 up to 13 individuals were recorded (KMO *in litt)*. JvdL pointed out that human disturbance could be the main reason for the frequent absence of sandgrouse at the Elat drinking place.
During march-april 1978-80, up to 30 Lichtenstein's Sandgrouse were daily seen near the Field School, just south of Elat, and at Bir Tâba, Sinai (Pieter Bison *pers comm*, HtH, AW)'. Editors.

**Citroenkwikstaart in Oostenrijk in april 1983** Op 26 april 1983 ontdekten Kees Breek en Dick Visser op een nog gedeeltelijk onder water staande akker in de Hanság in Oostenrijk een mannetje Citroenkwikstaart *Motacilla citreola*. Hij bevond zich tussen Gele *M flava* en Witte Kwikstaarten *M alba*. Het gelukte enkele dia's van de vogel te maken. De onderstaande beschrijving is wat betreft grootte en bouw, verenkleed en naakte delen vrijwel geheel gebaseerd op de gemaakte dia's.

GROOTTE & BOUW Zwaarder gebouwd dan Grote Gele Kwikstaart *M cinerea*; groter lijkend dan Witte Kwikstaart. Poten langer dan die van Gele en Witte Kwikstaart.
VERENKLEED Kop heldergeel; boven ogen beginnende en breder wordende streep op zijkruin en -nek donkerbruin; teugel donker en rest van oogstreep iets donkerder dan wangen; wangen geelgrijs en oorvlek donker bruingrijs; 'nekband' op grens van achternek en mantel zwartgrijs. Bovendelen egaalgrijs. Onderdelen fletsgeel, flanken grijzig; onderstaartdekveren wit. Vleugels zwart met witte zomen aan dekveren en slagpennen, toppen van middelste en grote dekveren twee brede witte vleugelstrepen vormend. Staart zwart met witte buitenste pennen.
NAAKTE DELEN Snavel zwart. Poten groendonkerbruin, niet zwart.
GELUID Ongeveer als van Grote Gele Kwikstaart maar korter; scherp hoog 'triet-triet' veelvuldig herhaald, niet aaneengeregen.
GEDRAG Solitair. Veel en druk 'kwikstaartend'.



**64** Citroenkwikstaart *Motacilla citreola,* mannetje in wisselkleed (= zomerkleed), Oostenrijk, april 1983 *(C J Breek).*

Op grond van de heldergele kop, zwartgrijze nekband en egaalgrijze bovendelen mocht worden aangenomen dat de Citroenkwikstaart een mannetje in wisselkleed (= zomerkleed) was (cf Hollom 1980). De donkerbruine streep op zijkruin en -nek, donkerder oogstreep, geelgrijze wangen en donker bruingrijze oorvlek wezen erop dat de vogel nog niet geheel was 'uitgekleurd'. De zwartgrijze nekband en grijzige flanken waren typerend voor een mannetje van de ondersoort *M c citreola* (cf Cox & Inskipp 1978).

Het was waarschijnlijk het derde geval van de Citroenkwikstaart voor Oostenrijk. Het eerste was op 12 april 1963 bij de Bodensee en het tweede op 1 mei 1980 bij Fohnsdorf (Anonymus 1981, Jacoby 1964). Alle drie gevallen waren dus in het voorjaar en hadden betrekking op een mannetje. Verder is de soort vastgesteld in de BRD, Finland, Griekenland, Groot-Brittannië, Noorwegen, Polen, Zweden en Zwitserland (Cox & Inskipp 1978, Inskipp 1979, Ree 1974). Er zijn bovendien ook twee broedgevallen vastgesteld en wel in Groot-Brittannië 1976 en Zweden 1977. Wilson 1979 suggereerde dat deze gevallen verband hielden met de uitbreiding van het broedgebied in de USSR. Men kan zich echter afvragen of deze suggestie wel juist is. Het is namelijk alleen de ondersoort *M c werae* die zijn gebied uitbreidt en niet de ondersoort *M c citreola* (cf verspreidingskaarten in Cox & Inskipp en Wilson). En *M c werae* is, voor zover bekend, nog nooit in westelijk Europa vastgesteld. Alle tot dusver op ondersoort gebrachte vogels behoorden tot *M c citreola.* Mannetjes *M c werea* in wisselkleed hebben lichtergele onderdelen dan een mannetje *M c citreola*; zij hebben bovendien weinig of geen grijs op de flanken en slechts zelden een donkere nekband (Cox & Inskipp). Overigens heeft 90%

van de in westelijk Europa vastgestelde gevallen betrekking op eerste kalenderjaar vogels (Svensson 1977). Het is de vraag of deze vogels wel op ondersoort te brengen zijn (voor een uitvoerige bespreking van hun herkenning, zij verwezen naar Svensson). Voor meer informatie over het voorkomen van de Citroenkwikstaart in westelijk Europa, zij vooral verwezen naar Cox & Inskipp en Ree.

Hierbij dank ik Karel Mauer en Gerald Oreel voor hun hulp bij het schrijven van deze mededeling.

## summary

CITRINE WAGTAIL IN AUSTRIA IN APRIL 1983 On 26 april 1983 a male Citrine Wagtail *Motacilla citreola* was observed and photographed in the Hanság in Austria. The bird was in alternate (= summer) plumage and belonged to the subspecies *M c citreola*. This probably was the third record for Austria. The first was on 12 april 1963 and the second on 1 may 1980; all three records concerned males. The species' occurrence in western Europe is briefly discussed. The author criticizes Wilson's 1979 suggestion that the breeding records in Great Britain 1976 and Sweden 1977 were linked with the species' range expansion in the USSR. He points out that only the subspecies *M c werae* is expanding its range and not the subspecies *M c citreola*. And *M c werae* has, as far as known, not yet been recorded in western Europe. All subspecifically identified birds so far belonged to *M c citreola*.

## verwijzingen

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HOLLOM, P A D 1980 *The popular handbook of rarer British birds.* Tweede druk. London.

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JACOBY, H 1964 Eine Zitronenstelze *(Motacilla citreola)* am Bodensee. *J Orn* 105: 90-91.

REE, V 1974 Nye funn av Sibirpiplerke *Anthus hodgsoni* og Sitronerle *Motacilla citreola* i Norge. *Sterna* 13: 257-268.

SVENSSON, L 1977 Problemet att skilja ung Citronärla *Motacilla citreola* från andra ärlearter. *Vår Fågelvärld* 36: 48-52.

WILSON, M 1979 Furhter range expansion by Citrine Wagtail. *Br Birds* 72: 42-43.

*C J (Kees) Breek, Karveel 58-66, 8242 WC Lelystad*

# aankondigingen

**Bliki** The new bulletin *Bliki* publishes material on the birds in Iceland. The papers are in Icelandic but have English summaries. This is the first time an attempt is made to produce a bulletin on Icelandic birds. *Bliki* will be published at irregular intervals but at least once a year. Each issue is priced separately upon publication. Those willing to receive the bulletin will be put on the mailing list. The first issue of *Bliki* was published in may 1983 and costs (postage included): Dkr 45, DM 12.60, f 15,60, FrF 38, Nkr 36, Skr 38, UK £ 3.15 or US $ 4.90. The amount is payable by cheque upon receipt of invoice. All inquiries (including potential contributions) should be submitted to the chairman of the editorial board of *Bliki*, Aevar Petersen (Museum of Natural History, PO Box 5320, 125 Reykjavik, Iceland).

**25% korting op abonnementsprijs van British Birds** Abonnees op *Dutch Birding* krijgen een korting van niet minder dan 25% op de abonnementsprijs van *British Birds!* Dit betekent dat de abonnementsprijs van *British Birds* voor abonnees op *Dutch Birding* nu UK $ 15 bedraagt. De korting komt overeen met een bedrag van ongeveer f 22 (80% van de abonnementsprijs van *Dutch Birding* in de Benelux). Hopelijk zullen veel vogelaars van deze uiterst gunstige regeling gebruik gaan maken. *British Birds* verschijnt maandelijks en voor abonnementen dient men zich te wenden tot Mrs Erika Sharrock (Fountains, Park Lane, Blunham, Bedford MK44 3NJ, UK).

**Nederlandse vogels 5** Bij de Nederlandse Vereniging tot Bescherming van Vogels te Zeist U verscheen onlangs deel 5 in de serie geluidscassettes met opnamen van Nederlandse vogels. Op dit deel zijn 34 soorten te beluisteren. Hieronder zijn een aantal zeldzame en schaarse vogels zoals Waterspreeuw *Cinclus cinclus,* Noordse Nachtegaal *Luscinia luscinia,* Cetti's Zanger *Cettia cetti,* Waaierstaartrietzanger *Cisticola juncidis,* Krekelzanger *Locustella fluviatilis,* Orpheusspotvogel *Hippolais polyglotta,* Bladkoninkje *Phylloscopus inornatus,* Bergfluiter *P bonelli,* Iberische Tjiftjaf *P collybita ibericus,* Kleine Vliegenvanger *Ficedula parva,* Grote Kruisbek *Loxia pytyopsittacus* en Roodmus *Carpodacus erythrinus.* Op één opname van de Orpheusspotvogel na werden alle opnamen in Nederland gemaakt. In een begeleidend tekstboekje worden details gegeven omtrent plaats en datum waar de opnamen gemaakt werden. Deze geluidscassette kan besteld worden door overmaking van f 18,50 (leden van Vogelbescherming) of f 21 (niet-leden) op postgirorekening 1 88 25 23 ten name van Vogelbescherming (Driebergseweg 16C, 3708 JB Zeist) onder vermelding van 'Nederlandse vogels deel 5'.

**Wielewaal** Het maandblad *Wielewaal* is het voornaamste en tevens oudste Vlaamse tijdschrift voor vogel- en natuurstudie. Het wordt uitgegeven door de Koninklijke Vereniging voor Vogel- en Natuurstudie 'De Wielewaal'. Dit rijk geïllustreerde blad begint in januari 1984 aan zijn 50ste jaargang en telt meer dan 6000 abonnees. Het brengt ornithologische en andere bijdragen welke betrekking hebben op het Westpalearctische Gebied. De artikels zijn in het Nederlands en hebben een Engelse samenvatting. De abonnementsprijs bedraagt BF 500 (Nederland). Dit bedrag dient te worden overgemaakt op postgirorekening 000-0319785-73 ten name van De Wielewaal (Graatakker 11, 2300 Turnhout, België).

# vogelreizen

**Vogelreis naar Canarische Eilanden, Selvagens en Madeira in 1984** Van 18 februari tot 4 maart 1984 wordt er een reis georganiseerd naar de Canarische Eilanden, Selvagens en Madeira. Deze reis wordt gemaakt met de stalen zeillogger de Sirius, een tweemaster van 40 m lengte en zeven meter breedte, voorzien van zeer moderne apparatuur en comfortabele accomodatie voor 16 passagiers. Deze reis is voor vogelaars zeer interessant. Op de Canarische Eilanden en Madeira leven verschillende endemische vogelsoorten terwijl zich op de Selvagens grote zeevogelkolonies bevinden. Hier broeden Bulwers Stormvogel *Bulweria bulwerii,* Kuhls Pijlstormvogel *Calonectris diomedea,* Kleine Pijlstormvogel *Puffinus assimilis,* Bont Stormvogeltje *Pelagodroma marina* en Madeirastormvogeltje *Oceanodroma castro.* Voor deze reis geldt een aantrekkelijke korting voor SDBA-begunstigers. De reissom zal *c* f 2350 bedragen, inclusief maaltijden, vliegtickets enzovoorts. Bij grote belangstelling zal van 6 tot 18 maart 1984 een tweede reis georganiseerd worden die van Madeira via de Selvagens naar Agadir in Marokko zal voeren. Voor inlichtingen en boekingen: Sirius, Postbus 16 682, 1001 RD Amsterdam, 020-250139.

# recente meldingen

Dit overzicht van recente meldingen van zeldzame en interessante vogels in Nederland en Vlaanderen beslaat hoofdzakelijk de maanden april, mei en juni 1983. De vermelde waarnemingen en gevallen zijn grotendeels niet geverifieerd en het overzicht is niet volledig. De Nederlandse en wetenschappelijke namen èn hun volgorde komen overeen met de 'Naamlijst van in België en Nederland waargenomen of vastgestelde vogelsoorten en hun ondersoorten' *(Wielewaal* 47: 363-376, 1981).

DUIKERS TOT IBISSEN Op 29 april werd er bij de Hondsbosse Zeewering Nh een **IJsduiker** *Gavia immer* waargenomen. In april verbleef er een **Kuifaalscholver** *Phalacrocorax aristotelis* op De Maasvlakte ZH; op 23 juni werd er een gezien bij de Hondsbosse. Een **Kwak** *Nycticorax nycticorax* werd op 23 april en 23 mei in Zuidelijk Flevoland waargenomen. Bovendien broedde er een paartje in de Botshol U. Van 20 tot 24 juni zat er een **Ralreiger** *Ardeola ralloides* bij Driel Gld. De **Koereiger** *Bubulcus ibis* van Oene Gld was de gehele periode aanwezig; die van Marken-Binnen Nh was op 5 mei weer terug. In mei en juni werden er in diverse provincies **Kleine Zilverreigers** *Egretta garzetta* waargenomen: Antwerpen (Lier, Mechelen), Flevoland, Friesland (Oldelamer, Piaam, Schiermonnikoog, Terschelling), Groningen (Lauwersmeer) en Noordholland (Naarden). Er verbleven **Grote Zilverreigers** *E alba* bij Makkum Fr (twee) en in Zuidelijk Flevoland (drie). In april werden er 100-en **Ooievaars** *Ciconia ciconia* gezien. Deze opmerkelijke influx resulteerde in de vestiging van twee nieuwe wilde paartjes: één te Voorst Gld en één te Wijk bij Duurstede U. Er werden op diverse plaatsen **Zwarte Ooievaars** *C nigra* waargenomen: Amsterdam Nh (26 april, 14 mei), Flevoland (twee op 9 mei), Polder de Rondehoep Nh (24 april) en Texel (15 mei). Van half mei tot half juni werden er geregeld twee **Zwarte Ibissen** *Plegadis falcinellus* gezien in Zuidelijk Flevoland. Op 18 juni vlogen er twee over Amsterdam-Zuid.

**65** Grote Grijze Snip *Limnodromus scolopaceus,* waarschijnlijk vrouwtje in definitief wisselkleed (= volwassen zomerkleed), Holwerd, Friesland, mei 1983 *(Klaas Koopman & Eddy Wijmenga).*

**66** Krekelzanger *Locustella fluviatilis,* mannetje, Midwolda, Groningen, juni 1983 *(Arnoud B van den Berg).*

**67** Baardgrasmus *Sylvia cantillans,* mannetje in wisselkleed (= zomerkleed), De Maasvlakte, Zuidholland, mei 1983 *(René Pop).*

EENDEN TOT VALKEN Een **Canadese Gans** *Branta canadensis* met kenmerken van de ondersoort *B c minima* werd op 3 april op Goeree Zh waargenomen. De **Bronskopeend** *Anas falcata* van Makkum werd tot half april gezien. Een paartje **Witoogeenden** *Aythya nyroca* broedde in de Engbertsdijkvenen O. Verder werden er mannetjes waargenomen te Lier van 9 april tot 10 mei en te Wilnis U gedurende mei. Er werden in mei en juni op diverse plaatsen **Roodpootvalken** *Falco vespertinus* gemeld: onder andere te Almere Fl, Castricum Nh, Groningen Gr, Langbroek U, Santpoort Nh en Ter Apel Gr.

RALLEN TOT STERNS **Kleinst Waterhoenders** *Porzana pusilla* zouden roepend zijn waargenomen in de Mariapeel Nb in begin juni (drie) en bij Wageningen Gld van 17 tot 23 juni. In de loop van mei werden er **Steltkluten** *Himantopus himantopus* gemeld: onder andere te Antwerpen A, in Flevoland en in de Ooypolder Gld. Er broedde een paartje op de Slikken van Flakkee Zh. Er werden maar weinig **Morinelplevieren** *Charadrius morinellus* gezien: bij Oosterbierum Fr van 24 april tot 10 mei (zes tot 11), in Zuidelijk Flevoland op 1 mei (vijf), op Texel op 12 mei (twee) en op 1-2 juni (vrouwtje) en bij Langbroek op 26 mei (vier). **Grielen** *Burhinus oedicnemus* werden opgemerkt bij Katwijk aan Zee Zh op 30 april en in Zuidelijk Flevoland op 23 mei. Van 9 mei tot tenminste 10 juni verbleef er één te Oud-Turnhout A. Een **Steppekievit** *Chettusia gregaria* in wisselkleed (= zomerkleed) was op 18-19 april aanwezig bij Veghel Nb. Op 17 mei werd in Zuidelijk Flevoland een strandloper *Calidris* waargenomen die volgens de waarnemers de kenmerken van een **Bairds Strandloper** *C bairdii* had. **Breedbekstrandlopers** *Limicola falcinellus* verbleven op 14 mei op Texel, op 17 mei in Zuidelijk Flevoland en op 20-21 mei in de Lauwersmeer. De ringvangst van een vrouwtje **Grote Grijze Snip** *Limnodromus scolopaceus* bij Holwerd Fr op 18 mei was het eerste geval van deze soort voor Nederland. Op 1 april en 1 mei werd op De Maasvlakte een **Poelruiter** *Tringa stagnatilis* waargenomen; op 30 april zat er één langs een kanaal naar Noordpolderzijl Gr. **Zwartkopmeeuwen** *Larus melanocephalus* verbleven er te Budel Nb, De Maasvlakte, Doel Ovl, IJmuiden Nh, Kalmthout A en Schoorl Nh. Twee paartjes nestelden in de Oostvaardersplassen Fl. Een tweede kalenderjaar **Kleine Burgemeester** *L glaucoides* bleef tot 22 april te IJmuiden; een derde kalenderjaar

vogel was van 1 tot 14 mei aanwezig. Op 30 april werd er een Kleine Burgemeester gezien bij de Hondsbosse. In mei verbleven er in Friesland (Harlingen, Kornwerderzand) twee **Grote Burgemeesters** *L hyperboreus.* Op 9 juni werden er niet minder dan 18 **Lachsterns** *Gelochelidon nilotica* geteld op de Schorren achter de Polder Eendracht op Texel. Een **Reuzenstern** *Sterna caspia* werd op 1 mei te IJmuiden gezien. Evenals de zeven voorgaande jaren broedde er een **Dougalls Stern** *S dougallii* gepaard met een Visdief *S hirundo* in Het Zwin Wvl. **Witwangsterns** *Chlidonias hybrida* pleisterden te Doel van 19 tot 22 april (twee), te Hoogkerk Gr van 4 tot 6 mei, in de Ooypolder op 6 mei en te Arnhem Gld op 7 mei. **Witvleugelsterns** *C leucopterus* verschenen op 24 april in de Eemshaven Gr en op 30 april boven de visvijvers bij Lelystad Fl.

KOEKOEKEN TOT GORZEN Op 1 en 13 mei werd er een **Kuifkoekoek** *Clamator glandarius* waargenomen op de Brouwersdam Zh en op 15 juni één te Schoonrewoerd Zh. Er werden

**68** Kleine Vliegenvanger *Ficedula parva,* vrouwtje, De Maasvlakte, Zuidholland, juni 1983 *(Edward J van IJzendoorn).*

**69** Roodkopklauwier *Lanius senator,* waarschijnlijk vrouwtje in eerste wisselkleed (= eerste zomerkleed), Knardijk, Flevoland, juni 1983 *(Arnoud B van den Berg).*

**70** Roodmus *Carpodacus erythrinus,* mannetje in definitief wisselkleed (=volwassen zomerkleed), Wijk aan Zee, Noordholland, juni 1983 *(René Pop).*

**Bijeneters** *Merops apiaster* gezien op Texel (18 juni), Vlieland (20 juni) en langs de Torenvalkweg Fl (28-30 juni). Op 24 april werd er een **Grote Pieper** *Anthus novaeseelandiae* gemeld in de Eemshaven. **Roodkeelpiepers** *A cervinus* werden waargenomen bij Mechelen A en Onstwedde Gr op 30 april, in Zuidelijk Flevoland op 8 mei, in de Eemshaven op 12 en 14 mei (twee), bij Dudzele Wvl op 14 mei en weer in Zuidelijk Flevoland op 19 en 20 mei. Een **Waterspreeuw** *Cinclus cinclus* was een onverwachte verschijning in de Lauwersmeer op 13 mei. Op Texel werden op 20 en 30 april **Roodgesterde Blauwborsten** *Luscinia svecica svecica* gezien. Er werd op 15 mei een **Cetti's Zanger** *Cettia cetti* waargenomen te Averbode B. **Waaierstaartrietzangers** *Cisticola juncidis* werden zingend vastgesteld te Sint-Andries Wvl op 22 april en bij de Kruispolderhaven Z op 30 juni. Een zingende **Krekelzanger** *Locustella fluviatilis* lokte vanaf 4 juni veel waarnemers naar het landgoed Ennemaborg te Midwolda Gr. Er werden niet minder dan zeven **Baardgrasmussen** *Sylvia cantillans* vastgesteld: op 24 april te Leuven B (mannetje), 25 april te Voerendaal NL (mannetje), 30 april op Kornwerderzand (vangst van vrouwtje), 7 mei op De Maasvlakte (mannetje), 12 mei in 's-Gravenhage Zh (mannetje) en te Makkum (vangst van mannetje) en op 7 juni op De Maasvlakte (vrouwtje). Hiermee is het aantal gevallen voor Nederland op 12 gekomen waarvan 10 in het voorjaar. Erg interessant was de controle-vangst van de vogel van Makkum op 21 mei op Helgoland, BRD. Op 13 mei werd er een mannetje **Kleine Zwartkop** *S melanocephala* waargenomen in de Eemshaven. Dit was het tweede geval voor Nederland en tevens het eerste voorjaarsgeval. Het **Bladkoninkje** *Phylloscopus inornatus* van het Delftse Hout bij Delft Zh werd op 9 april voor het laatst gezien. Zingende **Bergfluiters** *P bonelli* werden vastgesteld te Spaubeek NL van 30 april tot 3 mei, in De Kennemerduinen Nh op 15 mei en in Duin en Kruidberg Nh vanaf 17 mei. Op 29 mei zat er een mannetje **Kleine Vliegenvanger** *Ficedula parva* te zingen op de Duivelsberg bij Nijmegen Gld en op 7 juni werd er een vrouwtje waargenomen op De Maasvlakte. Er zou een paartje Kleine Vliegenvangers hebben gebroed op het landgoed Elswout in de gemeente Bloemendaal Nh; het zingende mannetje zou vanaf 24 mei zijn waargenomen. Op 9 mei werd er een mannetje **Withalsvliegenvanger** *F albicollis* waargenomen te Harderwijk Gld. Er waren minstens zes gevallen van de **Roodkopklauwier** *Lanius senator:* op 6 mei te Egmond Nh, 14 mei op de Kalmthoutse Heide A, 22 tot 25 mei te Den Helder Nh, 31 mei op De Maasvlakte, 5 juni langs de Knardijk Fl en op 8 juni te De Meern U. Op vier plaatsen in Friesland werd nestbouw van de **Buidelmees** *Remiz pendulinus* vastgesteld. Op 7 april werd er een gezien te Zwijndrecht A. Op 8 april vloog een mannetje **Grote Kruisbek** *Loxia pytyopsittacus* zich dood tegen een ruit te Nunspeet Gld. De laatste exemplaren werden op 16 april te Bakkum Nh gezien. Een waarschijnlijk tweede kalenderjaar mannetje **Roodmus** *Carpodacus erythrinus* werd waargenomen op Vlieland op 22 en 28 mei. Bij Wijk aan Zee Nh verfraaide een zingend mannetje het duinlandschap vanaf 10 juni. Een mannetje **Indigo-gors** *Passerina cyanea* zat vanaf 16 juni te zingen langs de autosnelweg in het Robbenoord in de Wieringermeer Nh.

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