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De volgorde van vogels in Dutch Birding volgt in eerste instantie een klassieke 'Wetmore-indeling'. Binnen dit raamwerk worden voor taxonomie en naamgeving de volgende overzichten aangehouden: *Zeldzame vogels van Nederland* door A B van den Berg & C A W Bosman (2001, Haarlem) (taxonomie en wetenschappelijke, Nederlandse en Engelse namen van Nederlandse vogels); *Palearctic birds* door M Beaman (1994, Stonyhurst) (Engelse namen van overige Palearctische vogels); *Vogels van de wereld – complete checklist* door M Walters (1997, Baarn) (Nederlandse namen van overige vogels van de wereld); en *Birds of the world* door C G Sibley (1996, Version 2.0, Cincinnati) (taxonomie en wetenschappelijke en Engelse namen van overige vogels van de wereld). Afwijkingen van en aanvullingen op bovenstaande overzichten zijn gebaseerd op beslissingen van de CSNA (cf Dutch Birding 19: 21-28, 1997; 20: 22-32, 1998).

Een lijst met tarieven voor de vergoeding van auteurs, fotografen en tekenaars is verkrijgbaar bij de redactie.

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Identification and ageing of Glaucous-winged Gull and hybrids

Enno B Ebels, Peter Adriaens & Jon R King

Glaucous-winged Gull *Larus glaucescens* breeds around the northern Pacific, from northern Oregon and Washington, USA, in the east, via Alaska (including the Aleutian and Pribilof Islands), USA, to the Komandorskie Islands and Kamchatka, north-eastern Russia, in the west. The species winters around the northern Pacific, from Baja California, Mexico, to Hokkaido, Japan (Snow & Perrins 1998). It is a rare vagrant in most western states of the USA; it is very rare inland in central states of the USA, as far east as the Great Lakes, and has never been recorded on the American East Coast (cf Sibley 2000). Vagrants have been recorded in Hong Kong, China, and Hawaii, USA (Snow & Perrins 1998). Amazingly, there are two records of Glaucous-winged Gull in the Western Palearctic: a subadult (presumably third-winter) on El Hierro, Canary Islands, on 7-10 February 1992; and an adult at Essaouira, Morocco, on 31 January 1995 (Bakker et al 2001 and references therein). Therefore, its identification is of interest to birders on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean as well as to birders in the Asian-Pacific region where Glaucous-winged Gull has occurred or could occur as a vagrant.

The identification of Glaucous-winged Gull is treated in several (field) guides and identification videos published during the last two decades (eg, Harrison 1983, Grant 1986, Dunn et al 1997, National Geographic Society 1999, Sibley 2000, Doherty & Oddie 2001). This paper discusses the basic aspects of identification of Glaucous-winged Gull and various hybrids and illustrates the different hybrid types and plumages with photographs; it does not pretend to be all-inclusive. It focuses on structure, plumage and bare parts. Differences in voice and/or behaviour (for instance, long-call posture) are not treated. The paper is based on field studies by Jon King (in Japan and the USA) and Enno Ebels (in Japan), examination by JK of museum skins in various collections, and examination by Peter Adriaens of published and unpublished photographs, including many photographs of spread wings from the National Museum of Natural History (Washington, DC, USA), the Peabody Museum of Natural History (Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, USA) and the Slater Museum of Natural History (University of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Washington, USA).

The main identification concern when confronted with a possible extralimital Glaucous-winged Gull is not so much the elimination of

279 Glaucous-winged Gull / Beringmeeuw *Larus glaucescens*, second calendar-year, Seal Rocks, Oregon, USA, April 1982 *(René Pop)*. Sitting on dead Northern Elephant Seal *Mirounga angustirostris*

280 Glaucous-winged Gull / Beringmeeuw *Larus glaucescens*, adult, Westport, Washington, USA, 29 August 1986 *(Arnoud B van den Berg)*. Bird showing typical head shape with small, dark eye high in the head and strong bill. Inner primaries are new, outer two primaries are old and very worn

other species – though aberrant examples of ther species may occassionally cause trouble – as the sepraration of 'pure' Glaucous-winged Gull from 'look-alike' American West Coast gull hybrids, especially Glaucous-winged x Western Gull *L occidentalis* hybrids (Bell 1996) and Glaucous-winged x American Herring Gull *L smithsonianus* hybrids (Merilees 1974, Patten & Weisbrod 1974, Howell & Corben 2000). Such hybrids are perhaps even less likely to occur in the Western Palearctic than Glaucous-winged Gull but they are migratory and have a significant vagrancy potential. Glaucous-winged x Western Gull hybrids are possibly the most likely, since they are common both in British Columbia in summer and in California in winter, and they therefore migrate over quite long distances. Some populations in Washington, USA, consist mostly of hybrids (Sibley 2000). Glaucous-winged Gull also hybridizes with Slaty-backed Gull *L schistisagus* on the Korjak shore of Kamchatka and hybrids occur in winter in Japan (Firsova & Levada 1982, cf King & Carey 1999). Hybridization occurs with Glaucous Gull *L hyperboreus* (of the subspecies *L h barrovianus*) along the eastern Bering Sea coast of Alaska where hybrids are locally fairly common (Strang 1977, Cramp 1990). These hybrids are fairly common in some Arctic breeding areas but less numerous further south, where it is possibly overlooked (Sibley 2000; Killian Mullarney in litt). Note that Alaskan Glaucous Gulls are darker and smaller than birds of other populations in North America and in the Palearctic although this may hardly be discernible in the field (Banks 1986, cf Cramp 1990). In North America, a particular type of Glaucous x American Herring Gull hybrid ('Nelson's Gulls') can show a strong resemblance, especially in plumage, to Glaucous-winged Gull; this hybrid was mistakingly listed as a full species ('*Larus nelsoni*') by Taverner (1937). In the Western Palearctic, the main pitfall are probably Glaucous (of the subspecies *L h hyperboreus*) x European Herring Gull *L argentatus* hybrids. Mixed breeding of these two taxa occurs extensively in Iceland (Cramp 1990) and (presumed) hybrids have been reported in winter in, for instance, Belgium, Britain (where a mixed pair bred on Unst, Shetland, Scotland, in 1975-79; Pennington 1997), Denmark, Ireland, the Netherlands and Norway.

Moult and plumages

After the views of Howell (2001), Glaucous-winged Gull belongs to a group of medium-sized and large gulls which undergo a moderate-to-extensive post-juvenile moult – including most head- and body-feathers and rarely even some upperwing-coverts – and which do not have a moult to first-summer plumage. This moult pattern is shared with many 'large white-headed gulls' whereas the 'white-winged gulls' (Glaucous, Iceland *L glaucoides glaucoides*, Kumlien's *L g kumlieni* and Thayer's Gulls *L g thayeri*) have a more limited post-juvenile moult, in extreme cases limited to only a few scapulars and some feathers at the sides of the breast. However, some Glaucous-winged Gulls as well as some European and American Herring Gulls and some Lesser Black-backed Gulls *L graellsii* may also

281 Glaucous-winged Gull / Beringmeeuw *Larus glaucescens*, adult, Petaluma, Sonoma County, California, USA, 8 January 1998 *(Jon R King)*. Adults with pale iris are rare but regular. While this may be sign of hybrid origin, this bird shows no other obviously atypical features

282 Glaucous-winged Gull / Beringmeeuw *Larus glaucescens*, adult, with Western Gull / Californische Meeuw *L occidentalis*, adult (behind), Petaluma, Sonoma County, California, USA, 21 January 1999 *(Jon R King)*. Compare colour of bill, legs, primaries, grey upperpart tone and presence of smudged grey on head and neck of Glaucous-winged Gull

283 Glaucous-winged Gull / Beringmeeuw *Larus glaucescens*, adult (right), with American Herring Gull / Amerikaanse Zilvermeeuw *L smithsonianus*, probably fifth year (left), Petaluma, Sonoma County, California, USA, 8 January 1998 *(Jon R King)*

284 Glaucous-winged Gull / Beringmeeuw *Larus glaucescens*, adult, Monterey, California, USA, 10 October 1991 *(René Pop)*. Note small dark eye and long, slightly drooping, bill

285 Glaucous-winged Gull / Beringmeeuw *Larus glaucescens*, adult, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Canada, September 1998 *(René Pop)*. Note small dark eye, typical scalings on head, neck and breast and strong, deep pink legs. Outer primaries are missing

show a more limited post-juvenile moult. In Glaucous-winged Gull, a limited post-juvenile moult may be more regular than in these other three species (Klaus Malling Olsen in litt). The fact that the moult to first-summer plumage is lacking implies that there are actually no 'first-winter' or 'first-summer' plumages in the true sense of the term. The differences between these two 'stages' are due to feather wear and bleaching and not to replacement of feathers. After juvenile plumage, birds enter a long period of 'first-year' moult (from August in their first calendar-year through to May in their second calendar-year). After that, the regular cycle of moult to 'winter plumage' (from May to October-November) and moult to 'summer plumage' (from September to May) starts. Note that moult cycles may overlap in timing. Glaucous-winged Gull is a so-called 'four-year gull' and thus attains its adult plumage in its fifth calendar-year although at this age some traces of the subadult plumage may still be visible (see below). More information on moult in gulls can be found in, for instance, Dwight (1925), Grant (1986), Howell et al (1999), Howell & Corben (2000b) and Howell (2000).

286 Glaucous-winged Gull / Beringmeeuw *Larus glaucescens*, adult, Nosappu Misaki, Hokkaido, Japan, 5 February 1999 *(Jon R King)*. Note extensive white tongue on primaries up to p9 which can be feature of hybrids

Identification of adult Glaucous-winged Gull
(plates 280-286)

Size and structure
Typical Glaucous-winged Gulls are rather large and bulky, with a heavy bill, marked gonydeal angle, heavy head, thick body and short primary and wing projections. The wings are rather broad and slightly more rounded than in most Palearctic large gulls while the outer primaries are rather more curved. In addition, the secondaries are relatively longer than in many other Palearctic large gulls (except Western Gull), resulting in a broad, often rather shortish-looking wing. Hence, when perched, the folded wing often looks broad, with the secondaries and/or the bases to the outer primaries often well visible (sometimes the full bases to as many as four or five outer primaries can easily be seen), and the secondaries often project beyond the greater wing-coverts. Two or three primary-tips extend beyond the tail. Palearctic large gulls normally show a slimmer folded-wing structure (cf Garner & McGeehan 1998). Note however that any Palearctic large gull may, at times, adopt a posture in which it reveals more of its secondaries and/or primary-bases than usual. Nevertheless, this is normally just a temporary function of wing carriage rather than a feature of actual wing structure. Prolonged and careful observation will usually reveal the true shape and 'jizz' of the bird. The large heavy head, small dark eye and thick bill often combine to give the bird a rather 'primitive' look; the small eye is positioned 'high in the head', especially in males (Klaus Malling Olsen in litt). Glaucous-winged Gulls are however notoriously variable in structure. Some small (female?) birds may even be structurally similar to Thayer's Gull and others may tend towards American Herring Gull.

Head
The mottled head-markings (smudges) in adult-winter plumage are unique to Glaucous-winged Gull and its hybrids. The head, neck and upper breast usually appear very mottled (as 'thumb-prints'), with dense dusky-brown-grey smudges which often comprise a more transverse scaly or even barred pattern, quite different from the longitudinal streaking in other large gulls (sometimes forming a hood).

Upperparts and wing
Glaucous-winged Gulls are cold-grey above, slightly darker than in other large gulls (Kodak grey scale ranging between 4 and 7/8), with pale primaries. There is however some variation. Northern populations are slightly paler than southern ones (Grant 1986, Bell 1996); birds from eastern Asia are slightly darker (Klaus Malling Olsen in litt). The primaries are largely of

287 Presumed hybrid Glaucous x European Herring Gull / vermoedelijke hybride Grote Burgemeester x Zilvermeeuw *Larus hyperboreus x argentatus*, adult, probably male, Kálfatjörn, Vatnsleysuströnd, south-western Iceland, June 1999 *(Gunnar Thór Hallgrímsson)*. This bird was paired with normal European Herring Gull and was probably a male as it was larger than its mate. Voice was identical with that of European Herring Gull; Glaucous Gulls have quite different calls. High degree of variation occurs in coloration of primaries and most presumed hybrids in south-western Iceland are very much like European Herring Gull in size and structure (Gunnar Thór Hallgrímsson in litt). Pure Glaucous Gull would be expected to show different structure, paler grey upperparts and more white in primary-tips

the same grey colour but the outer five to seven primaries (usually six) have a slightly darker grey pattern, increasing in extent outwards. P10 (the outermost primary) is largely medium-grey with a white mirror. P9 also may have a subterminal white mirror and, rarely, a small white mirror may be present on p8 (cf Grant 1986, Klaus Malling Olsen in litt). The white subterminal spots on the outer primaries ('pearl drops' or 'string of pearls') are often not very conspicuous – although they can be more obvious from below, in good light. These whitish tongue-tips are usually present on p5-9 but sometimes only on p5-8 or even p5-7. The medium-grey pattern is most visible on the distal halves of the outer primaries, becoming very diffuse on the basal halves of p8-10. It is often difficult to judge the exact extent of medium-grey markings basally on these primaries (especially in the field) since the colour is so similar to the remainder of the upperwing. Clearly demarcated and rather contrasting dark grey outer vanes on p8-10 are a good indication of a hybrid origin. Note that the colour and pattern of the outer primaries may also be visible on perched birds since their primaries are often exposed (see above). There are usually very long and extensive grey tongues on the inner vanes of the outer primaries, even on p9-10 – where they may join the white mirror(s) – but this is not easily seen, especially in the field, because the outer vanes are only slightly darker than the inner ones. When perched, the white apical spots on the primaries are rather small and the underside of the wing-tip is largely pale. In flight, the underwing is rather pale greyish, with some thin darker subterminal markings on the outer primaries. On the upperwing, the dark grey outer primaries do not contrast with the rest of the wing, creating an almost uniform-looking upperwing from a distance.

288 Presumed hybrid Glaucous x European Herring Gull / vermoedelijke hybride Grote Burgemeester x Zilvermeeuw *Larus hyperboreus x argentatus*, adult, probably female, Garðabær, south-western Iceland, 23 June 2001 *(Gunnar Thór Hallgrímsson)*. This bird was paired with normal European Herring Gull and was probably a female as it was smaller than its mate. High degree of variation occurs in coloration of primaries and most presumed hybrids are very much like European Herring Gull in size and structure. Measurements of this bird strongly suggest European Herring Gull (Gunnar Thór Hallgrímsson in litt). Extremely pale-winged European Herring Gulls may occur in Iceland but total lack of darker grey pigmentation on primary-tips compared with rest of upperwing seems to exclude pure European Herring Gull

Bare parts
The iris is usually dark – but can have paler flecking – and the eye looks rather small and 'high in the head'. In summer, the bill is yellow with a red gonys spot. In winter, the bill is often rather dull yellow with an orange gonys spot and sometimes a thin dark subterminal band or mark. The legs are pink to flesh coloured.

Identification of adult hybrids
Adult Glaucous-winged Gulls can be fairly straightforward to identify but, to confidently establish any identification, it is important to consider the hybrid problem. For illustrations of the most common hybrids, see, for instance, Sibley (2000). First-generation Glaucous-winged Gull hybrids may show the full range of intergradation with the other parent species. They may be of intermediate appearance, especially in mantle colour, but they may also be very similar to either of the parents. Usually, their hybrid origin is betrayed by the presence of mixed characters. Hybrids (especially Western x Glaucous-winged Gull hybrids) are common on the American West Coast and even second-generation hybrids occur, making the problem even more complex. In addition, the hybrid zone appears to have expanded in the last decade (Bell 1996). Therefore, it is essential to check thoroughly the full range of field characters. Any 'odd' feature might indicate a hybrid origin but beware also of intraspecific variation.

Glaucous-winged x Western Gull (plate 309, 319)
Adult Glaucous-winged x Western Gull hybrids usually differ from pure Glaucous-winged Gulls in their intermediate characters such as contrasting blackish-grey to greyish-black primaries, darker grey upperparts and a rather dark and broad trailing edge to the underwing. It has been

289 Glaucous-winged Gull / Beringmeeuw *Larus glaucescens*, first calendar-year, Faralllon Island, California, USA, 15 October 1997 *(Jon R King)*. In fresh juvenile plumage as this bird, Glaucous-winged Gull can strongly resemble same-aged Thayer's Gull *L glaucoides thayeri* but note structure, especially head and bill shapes, more coarsely marked underparts and scapulars showing less white and obvious dark subterminal marks

290 Possible hybrid Glaucous-winged x American Herring Gull / Beringmeeuw x Amerikaanse Zilvermeeuw *Larus glaucescens x smithsonianus*, presumed first calendar-year, Lake Merritt, Oakland, Alameda County, California, USA, 15 November 1996 *(Jon R King)*. Probably, best left unidentified but pink on bill, pattern on wing-coverts, bill and head shapes and relative darkness of primaries suggest this is not pure Glaucous-winged Gull

291 Hybrid Glaucous-winged x Western Gull / Beringmeeuw x Californische Meeuw *Larus glaucescens x occidentalis*, first calendar-year, Mendocino County, California, USA, 27 November 1997 *(Jon R King)*. Mainly in juvenile plumage. This bird shows greater affinities to Glaucous-winged Gull than to Western Gull and hence may not be first-generation hybrid. Showing higher proportion of first-winter scapulars than would be expected in November for pure Glaucous-winged Gull but certainly fewer than would be typical of first-winter Western Gull in late November

proven by known crosses between gull species that the greyness of the mantle tends to be intermediate between the parents but that inheritance of primary-tip melanism is probably continuous and dominant to non-pigmented tips. Mantle and primary-tip melanism therefore appear to be under separate genetic control (Bell 1996). Familiarity with the characters, and especially the wing pattern, of Western Gull will be a great help in identifying hybrid characters. Compared with Glaucous-winged Gull, the primary pattern of pure Western Gulls differs as follows: *1* markings on outer primaries pure black; *2* black on outer vanes of p8-10 more extensive, clearly reaching up to or nearly up to primary-coverts (even on p8); *3* grey tongues on inner vanes of p8-10 usually shorter and less extensive; *4* pale tongue-tips thinner (rather more 'crescent shaped') and more often only present on p5-7; and *5* usually only one white mirror (on p10) but occasionally two (p9-10). Any Glaucous-winged type showing a contrasting blackish hue in the otherwise grey primaries and/or a rather dark underside of the folded wing-tip or the remiges in flight is unlikely to be 'pure'. In addition, the grey tongues on p9-10 are often slightly less extensive, and the blackish-grey colour on the outer vanes of p9-10 may be more strongly demarcated and reach clearly up to the primary-coverts. The size and number of pale tongue-tips seem of less help since they can be quite extensive in these hybrids while less prominent in some pure Glaucous-winged Gulls (see above). Apparently, the same applies to the number and size of the white mirrors.

The iris colour is usually not very helpful but a brighter yellow bill may reflect Western Gull influence, this feature not being so usual in pure Glaucous-winged. At the other end of the scale, some birds are quite similar to Western Gull but may be slightly paler mantled and, especially significant, may have the extensive head-smudging of Glaucous-winged Gull (adult Western Gull remains rather white-headed in winter). These hybrids are always bulky, broad winged and heavy billed like both parent species (Sibley 2000).

Glaucous-winged x American Herring Gull

Adult Glaucous-winged x American Herring Gull hybrids are variable in both plumage and structure and extreme birds can strongly resemble either of the parent species. The body and folded wings may look less bulky but the structure is not always different from pure Glaucous-winged Gulls although the wing-tips are usually more rounded in Glaucous-winged. Birds are generally larger, bulkier and heavier billed than most Thayer's Gulls but some smaller birds may be indistinguishable from Thayer's Gull (Sibley 2000). Compared with pure Glaucous-winged Gulls, these hybrids have rather darker primaries (with more black) above and sometimes below too (but may still be paler below than in American Herring Gull). In addition, the iris can be quite pale; there may be brown streaking on the head. Compared with Glaucous-winged x Western Gull hybrids, the upperparts are paler grey. As the primaries are somewhat darker above than in Glaucous-winged Gull and the upperparts are rather paler grey, the contrast between these areas can be (much) more pronounced than in pure Glaucous-winged Gulls.

Glaucous-winged x American Herring Gull hybrids show darker primaries than typical adult Glaucous-winged Gulls. The primary pattern is actually somewhat similar to that in eastern American Herring Gulls, with a rather blackish pattern and rather long grey tongues on p5-7(8). However, the outer vanes of p(8)9-10 show a distinct greyish cast and especially the underside of the primaries is much more greyish, not black. The grey tongues on p9-10 are often less extensive and shorter than in pure Glaucous-winged Gulls but may be equally extensive. Many birds have white mirrors on p9-10 although often quite small on p9. The blackish-grey colour on the outer vanes of p9-10 clearly reaches up to the primary-coverts. The size and number of whitish tongue-tips are quite variable and of little help.

Glaucous-winged x Glaucous Gull

Typical adult Glaucous-winged x Glaucous Gull hybrids have paler primaries; these may be pale grey (paler than the upperparts) or even whitish. The white apical spots may be quite large, the iris may be pale, there may be some brown head-streaking and the body, wing and bill structures can be different too. The grey markings on the outer primaries (if present at all) may be more restricted and may not even reach p6. These hybrids are normally large and large billed (Sibley 2000).

Glaucous-winged x Slaty-backed Gull

Glaucous-winged x Slaty-backed Gull hybrids are regular in Hokkaido, Japan. The following description is based on observations of these birds (Klaus Malling Olsen in litt). Generally, they show a more rounded head and a weaker

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292 Glaucous-winged Gull / Beringmeeuw *Larus glaucescens*, second calendar-year, with Slaty-backed Gulls / Kamtsjatkameeuw *L schistisagus*, Hanasaki, Hokkaido, Japan, 6 February 1999 *(Jon R King)*. Appears still to be in juvenile plumage. Extremely dark juvenile birds like this occur more frequently in Japan than in California

293 Glaucous-winged Gull / Beringmeeuw *Larus glaucescens*, second calendar-year, Hanasaki, Hokkaido, Japan, 4 February 1999 *(Jon R King)*. Note uniform tail. Even on pure birds, tail and secondaries are often darkest parts visible on upperside of flying immatures

294 Glaucous-winged Gull / Beringmeeuw *Larus glaucescens*, second calendar-year, Hanasaki, Hokkaido, Japan, 4 February 1999 *(Jon R King)*. Compared with bird depicted in plate 292, more typical bird. Note dull pink legs

295 Glaucous-winged Gull / Beringmeeuw *Larus glaucescens*, second calendar-year, Petaluma, Sonoma County, California, USA, 21 January 1998 *(Jon R King)*. Still largely in juvenile plumage. Note limited extent of 'first-winter' feathers and very dark legs

296 Glaucous-winged Gull / Beringmeeuw *Larus glaucescens*, second calendar-year, with California Gull / Prairiemeeuw *L californicus*, Petaluma, Sonoma County, California, USA, 27 January 1998 *(Jon R King)*. Moulting from juvenile to 'first-winter' plumage. Combination of retained and newly moulted first-winter scapulars creates two patterns, with newly grown feathers being uniform grey. Mixed juvenile and first-winter feathers causes blotchy appearance of head and underparts. Bill is already showing some pale on base

297 Thayer's Gull / Thayers Meeuw *Larus glaucoides thayeri*, second calendar-year, Petaluma, Sonoma County, California, USA, 3 February 1998 *(Jon R King)*. Pale juvenile. Compare with Glaucous-winged Gull *L glaucescens* depicted in plate 289

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298 Glaucous-winged Gull / Beringmeeuw *Larus glaucescens*, second calendar-year, Choshi, Honshu, Japan, 10 February 1999 *(Jon R King)*. Markedly worn and faded, in contrast to birds depicted in plates 292 and 294, despite similar date. 'First-winter' feathers appearing on head, neck and flanks; scapulars are uniform grey

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299 Presumed hybrid Glaucous-winged x American Herring Gull / Beringmeeuw x Amerikaanse Zilvermeeuw *Larus glaucescens x smithsonianus*, second calendar-year, Petaluma, Sonoma County, California, USA, 21 January 1999 *(Jon R King)*. Still mainly in juvenile plumage. Bill probably too large for Thayer's Gull *L glaucoides thayeri* and showing more pink than is normal for Thayer's Gull in January. Extensive dark bases to greater wing-coverts also favour American Herring Gull but very washed-out plumage suggests Glaucous-winged Gull

300 Possible Glaucous-winged Gull / Beringmeeuw *Larus glaucescens*, second calendar-year, Lake Merritt, Oakland, Alameda County, California, USA, 25 February 1997 *(Jon R King)*. Possibly, pale extreme of 'pure' Glaucous-winged Gull but may also be bird with some gene flow from Glaucous Gull *L hyperboreus*

301 Presumed hybrid Glaucous-winged x Glaucous Gull / Beringmeeuw x Grote Burgemeester *Larus glaucescens x hyperboreus*, second calendar-year, Petaluma, Sonoma County, California, USA, 8 January 1998 *(Jon R King)*. Mainly in 'first-winter' plumage. Superficially strongly resembling Glaucous Gull but with extensive dark on bill and marked 'milky coffee' wash to primaries and tail

302 Glaucous-winged Gull / Beringmeeuw *Larus glaucescens*, second calendar-year, Nosappu Misaki, Hokkaido, Japan, 5 February 1999 *(Jon R King)*. More uniformly dark underwing-coverts are typical

303 Presumed hybrid Glaucous x American Herring Gull / Grote Burgemeester x Amerikaanse Zilvermeeuw *Larus hyperboreus x smithsonianus*, second calendar-year (left), with American Herring Gull (right), Petaluma, Sonoma County, California, USA, 8 January 1999 *(Jon R King)*. Hybrid plumage similar to bird depicted in plate 299 but paler underparts and especially bill shape and pattern suggesting Glaucous Gull

bill than Glaucous-winged Gull. The upperparts are slightly darker (similar to those of '*argentatus*' European Herring Gull) and the blackish primary pattern of Slaty-backed Gull is indicated. The winter head-markings may match those of typical Glaucous-winged Gull but with more distinct streaking and spots and frequently a narrow dark eye-mask.

Glaucous x American Herring Gull

Adult Glaucous x American Herring Gull hybrids ('Nelson's Gulls') may show some features of Glaucous-winged Gull but generally the primaries will be darker than in Glaucous-winged Gull (due to the dominance of dark primary pigmentation). The upperparts will normally be slightly paler grey than in typical Glaucous-winged Gulls. These hybrids are never as bulky or broad winged as most Glaucous-winged Gulls (Sibley 2000). The iris will normally be pale (as in both parent species) but this is not totally reliable; some adult hybrids and even some adult Glaucous Gulls and American Herring Gulls observed at Inuvik, Northwest Territories, Canada, in summer 2001 showed darkish eyes (Bruce Mactavish in litt). For photographs of 'Nelson's Gulls' see, for instance, Burke (1995).

304 Wings of American Herring Gull / Amerikaanse Zilvermeeuw *Larus smithsonianus* (top), presumed hybrid Glaucous-winged x American Herring Gull / Beringmeeuw x Amerikaanse Zilvermeeuw *L glaucescens x smithsonianus* (middle) and Glaucous-winged Gull / Beringmeeuw (bottom), all second calendar-year, found dead early February 1998 at Petaluma, Sonoma County, California, USA *(Jon R King)*. Note intermediate character of hybrid wing, especially in pattern of greater wing-coverts, overall coloration and distribution of dark on primaries. All specimens retained at California Academy of Science, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California, USA

305 Glaucous-winged Gull / Beringmeeuw *Larus glaucescens*, second calendar-year, (right), with American Herring Gull / Amerikaanse Zilvermeeuw *L smithsonianus*, subadult, Santa Barbara, California, USA, March 1982 *(René Pop)*. Bird in second-winter plumage. Note overall plain-looking plumage and adult-type pale grey mantle-feathers. Head rather small and rounded and bill not very heavy, possibly indicating female

306 Glaucous-winged Gull / Beringmeeuw *Larus glaucescens*, second calendar-year, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, 15 June 2000 *(Arnoud B van den Berg)*. Relatively dark bird. Two generations of scapulars are visible

307 Glaucous-winged Gull / Beringmeeuw *Larus glaucescens*, second-calendar year, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, 15 June 2000 *(Arnoud B van den Berg)*. Pale individual in 'first-summer plumage', with heavily worn and bleached wing feathers

308 Glaucous-winged Gull / Beringmeeuw *Larus glaucescens*, second calendar-year, Westport, Washington, USA, 29 August 1986 *(Arnoud B van den Berg)*. Note very abraded plumage, typical for many one year old birds in summer

Glaucous x European Herring Gull (plates 287-288) Many features typical of Glaucous-winged Gull could also be shown by Glaucous x European Herring Gull hybrids which are regular in Iceland – the situation in Iceland is clouded by the alleged presence of European Herring Gulls with much reduced melanism in the wing-tips (cf Snell 1991, 1993). However, such hybrids would differ from Glaucous-winged Gull by their pale iris (both parent species show a pale yellowish iris) and would probably show a slightly different, less drooping, bill shape. The overall shape would be less bulky than in Glaucous-winged Gull. The mantle colour of such a hybrid would probably be slightly paler than in Glaucous-winged Gull, especially in birds closer to Glaucous Gull in upperpart tone. Any hybrid would show upperparts intermediate in tone between '*argenteus*' European Herring Gull (the type breeding in Iceland) and Glaucous Gull. Similarly, the primary pattern can be expected to be intermediate in some respects as well (for instance, dark markings more restricted, not reaching p5 or even p6). In winter plumage, the heavy brown streaking on head and neck (present in both parent species) will in most cases differ from the brownish smudging typical of Glaucous-winged Gull. Presumed hybrids from south-western Iceland tend to resemble European Herring Gull, apart from the very pale grey primaries. Hybrids from north-western Iceland, where Glaucous Gulls are much more common, could conceivably show more resemblance to Glaucous Gull (Gunnar Thór Hallgrímsson in litt). For references and discussion of extremely pale '*argenteus*' European Herring Gulls and hybrids, see Ingolfsson (1970, 1993), Snell (1991, 1993), Dubois (1997) and Garner & McGeehan (1997). [Note that in Dubois (1997) the captions to the plates on p 275 are transposed.]

Identification of immature Glaucous-winged Gull and hybrids

The identification of immature Glaucous-winged Gulls and similar-looking hybrids can, at times, be even more challenging and problematic than the identification of their adult counterparts. An improved understanding of the full range of immature and sub-adult plumages may help in the detection and identification of such birds in Europe, or elsewhere where the species is a potential vagrant. Note that one of the Western

309 Glaucous-winged Gull / Beringmeeuw *Larus glaucescens*, third calendar-year (centre), with hybrid Glaucous-winged x Western Gull / Beringmeeuw x Californische Meeuw *L glaucescens x occidentalis*, adult (left) and Western Gulls (second calendar-year, behind, adult, right, and third calendar-year, far right), Petaluma, Sonoma County, California, USA, 12 January 1998 *(Jon R King)*. Note intermediate grey upperparts and dark grey (not black) primaries of hybrid

Palearctic records (on El Hierro, Canary Islands) concerned a bird presumed to be in third-winter plumage. Structural features are very much comparable at all ages and may therefore be studied in immatures as well to learn the distinctive characters of Glaucous-winged Gull of any age. The text below summarizes the main characters of immature plumages from juvenile to third-summer plumage, and is based on Harrison (1983), Snow & Perrins (1998) and Sibley (2000). The accompanying photographs illustrate most plumage stages of pure Glaucous-winged Gulls and several hybrid-types which may cause confusion. The principal identification points are discussed in the captions.

Juvenile plumage (plates 289-291)
Juvenile Glaucous-winged Gulls are generally medium-cold-grey-brown. Although the darkness of the plumage is variable, birds are always rather uniformly coloured, without obvious patterning. The head is slightly paler grey-brown; the lores and ear-coverts are darker and create a slightly darker uniform 'eye-patch'. The hindneck and sides of the neck are diffusely streaked with whitish. The scapulars are normally paler than in juvenile Western Gull, and the pattern is usually one of two types: either plain brown with slightly darker subterminal markings and whitish edges ('holly-leaf' pattern, reminiscent of juvenile Thayer's Gull), including birds with pale restricted to buffish spots along the edges of the mantle-feathers and scapulars, or plain brown with a small paler mark or bar in the centre. The rump and uppertail-coverts are slightly paler and distinctly barred. The tail is uniform brown-grey, sometimes with the base to the outer rectrices faintly mottled and the outer web of t6 with a few pale spots. The tail is generally even more uniform than in some first-year American Herring Gulls, which may show more pale mottling on the bases of the outer feathers. The underparts are uniform cold-grey-brown and indistinctly mottled. The undertail-coverts are barred with grey-brown and white, quite sharply demarcated from the uniformly brown belly (the dark bars are often broader than the pale ones). Quite often, the upper mantle looks just as dark and uniform as

310 Possible hybrid Glaucous-winged x Glaucous Gull / Beringmeeuw x Grote Burgemeester *Larus glaucescens x hyperboreus*, third calendar-year, Petaluma, Sonoma County, California, USA, 25 February 1998 *(Jon R King)*. Overall pallid appearance suggesting Glaucous Gull but bill pattern intermediate and new grey upperpart-feathers typical of Glaucous-winged Gull

311 Hybrid Glaucous-winged x Western Gull / Beringmeeuw x Californische Meeuw *Larus glaucescens x occidentalis*, third calendar-year (left), with Glaucous-winged Gull, third calendar-year (right), Petaluma, Sonoma County, California, USA, 21 January 1999 *(Jon R King)*. Compared with pure bird, this hybrid shows darker primaries, thicker bill, darker and heavier smudging on head and underparts and more prominent patterning on wing-coverts and secondary-tips, all of which are features of Western Gull. Note however shade of grey of upperparts typical of Glaucous-winged Gull

312 Glaucous-winged Gull / Beringmeeuw *Larus glaucescens*, third calendar-year, Petaluma, Sonoma County, California, USA, 8 January 1998 *(Jon R King)*. Uniform, finely speckled wing-coverts and secondaries are typical of this age (second-winter plumage). Some inner median wing-coverts are usually grey by January

313 Glaucous-winged Gull / Beringmeeuw *Larus glaucescens*, second calendar-year, Palomarin Beach, California, USA, 5 November 1996 *(Jon R King)*. Same age class (second-winter plumage) as bird depicted in plate 312. Note typically dark tail

314 Glaucous-winged Gull / Beringmeeuw *Larus glaucescens*, third calendar-year, Nosappu Misaki, Hokkaido, Japan, 5 February 1999 *(Jon R King)*. Pale underwing reminiscent of Glaucous Gull *L hyperboreus* is typical

315 Hybrid Glaucous-winged x Western Gull / Beringmeeuw x Californische Meeuw *Larus glaucescens x occidentalis*, second calendar-year, Point Reyes, Marin County, California, USA, 12 November 1996 *(Jon R King)*. Most of plumage is closer to Western Gull but note pale mantle and scapulars more close to Glaucous-winged Gull

the lowerbreast and belly, adding to the uniform appearance. The upperwing has the same colour and pattern as the upperparts; primaries and secondaries are pale brown-grey (often about the same colour as the tertials) with an indistinct dark subterminal tip and a pale (whitish) fringe. The tertials and greater wing-coverts have a solid-brown but not strongly contrasting centre and a rather narrow pale fringe. Quite often, there is some pale 'marbling' at the tips of these feathers. The underwing is pale brown-grey, streaked darker on the wing-coverts and axillaries. When perched, the underside of the folded wing-tip is largely pale. The bill is uniform black and the iris is dark. The legs and feet vary from brownish or rather dark pinkish to almost bright bubblegum-pink; this bright colour was, for instance, frequently seen in birds wintering in Japan (Klaus Malling Olsen in litt).

Overall, juvenile Glaucous-winged Gull resembles juvenile Thayer's Gull but most are easily distinguished by obvious differences in size and structure. Thayer's is smaller and neater, with a more attenuated rear end (due to proportionately longer wings), a rounder head and a relatively 'large' eye – creating a more gentle look compared with the 'pig-eyed' expression of Glaucous-winged caused by its small eye that is set back and higher. Additional differences which may help identify difficult individuals (large Thayer's or small Glaucous-winged) are the colour of the primaries (normally distinctly darker than the tertials in Thayer's, at least in typical, fresh birds), and the overall 'plainer' appearance of Glaucous-winged due to the generally less-patterned scapulars, greater coverts, primaries and tertials. In flight, Glaucous-winged Gull lacks the two-toned pattern on the primaries (pale on the inner webs, dark on the outer webs; the 'Venetian blinds') since the outer vanes are hardly darker than the inner ones (cf Garner & McGeehan 1998, see also Lonergan 1999).

Juvenile Glaucous-winged Gulls are generally darker than juvenile Glaucous Gulls and easily separated from Glaucous Gull by their all-dark bill and brown pale-fringed primaries. In late winter, they become paler and show more resemblance to Glaucous Gull. Western Gulls, on the other hand, are darker and more strongly patterned, especially on upperparts and upperwing, than juvenile Glaucous-winged Gull. The primary-tips are very dark brown to black (normally lacking an obvious pale fringe) and the underwing is darker grey, especially on the wing-coverts.

Hybrids can usually be identified by carefully noting the coloration of the secondaries and primaries (darker in hybrids with Western Gull), the coloration of the bill (pale based in hybrids with Glaucous Gull) and overall coloration (darker in hybrids with Western Gull). Western Gulls moult earlier (late autumn/early winter) than Glaucous-winged Gull (mid-winter) and hybrids with Western Gull are likely to share this earlier moult.

Just like the adults, other ages of hybrids will reveal their identity by showing a varying degree of mixed characters of both parents. Thus, juvenile Glaucous-winged x Western Gull hybrids may show darker scapulars, lacking the darker subterminal edge or the paler internal mark of Glaucous-winged Gull. The wing-coverts and the upper mantle may be more regularly barred (this is however not so on the tertials since juvenile Western Gulls are also quite uniform there) and primaries may be darker and more contrasting.

The same characters can roughly be used to identify juvenile Glaucous-winged x American Herring Gull hybrids as well but in addition the tertials may also have a little barring near the tips, the underside of the primaries may show more prominent and more extensive dark tips, the head may be less smudgy and more streaked and the basal half or even two-thirds of the bill may begin to turn pinkish as early as in their first winter. Structure may also be an important clue. Note that these hybrids can be very similar to Thayer's Gull (in all ages).

Juvenile Glaucous-winged x Glaucous Gull hybrids will usually be paler than pure Glaucous-winged Gulls, sometimes nearly as pale as Glaucous Gull, with largely whitish primaries. The wing coverts, tertials and scapulars may be rather regularly and crisply barred. The bill may be paler (quite pink basally) and a white eye-ring may be slightly more obvious than in Glaucous-winged Gull. The tail may lack the uniformly dark appearance, having a pale base to the outer rectrices. Some birds are quite similar to Glaucous Gull but show a darker bill. Note that structure is particularly important to tell such birds from Kumlien's Gull.

Juvenile Glaucous x American Herring Gull hybrids will as a rule neither share the typical structure of Glaucous-winged Gull nor its rather dark and very uniform appearance. They can be expected to have some pink on the bill base. Many hybrids even show the typical bi-coloured bill of juvenile Glaucous Gull. The secondaries, outer primaries and tail are mostly darker than in Glaucous-winged Gull.

'First-winter/first-summer' plumage (plates 279, 292-296, 298-304, 306, 308)
Later in their first year, juveniles become paler by bleaching and wear and can look quite abraded. First-winter feathers start to appear on mantle and scapulars and are either washed-out, dirty-brownish-grey or greyish-white with a rather anchor-shaped brown pattern. They are acquired in late winter (from December). The primaries are pale grey-brown, much the same shade as the body. The bill remains all-black, sometimes with a very small patch of pink at the very base of the lower mandible. Identification of hybrids is based on much the same points as mentioned for juveniles but the colour of the new upperpart-feathers may give an additional clue. First-year Glaucous-winged x Western Gull hybrids, for example, may sometimes show scapulars that are more similar to Western Gull, being rather dark greyish with broad dark shaft-streaks ('arrowheads').

In the following summer (when one year old), the bill becomes pale based with extensive dusky-black, especially near the tip. It is not unusual, however, for Glaucous-winged Gull to retain an all-dark bill well into the second winter. The whole plumage is even paler than the first-winter plumage, appearing silvery-grey or buff with stronger brownish mottling on the wing-coverts. The primaries can become almost white. The plumage can become extremely ragged and worn. Clearly, such birds may present huge problems with regards to their separation from Glaucous-winged x Glaucous Gull hybrids, pale (worn) Thayer's and Kumlien's Gulls. However, newly grown feathers (scapulars and/or wing-coverts) are often rather dark brown, contrasting with the rest of the plumage. Hybrids with Western Gull tend to be darker, especially on the primaries. The rump may have a slightly whiter background colour (as in first-year Western Gull) and may contrast more with the tail. From this age, hybrids with Western, American Herring and Glaucous Gulls may start to show a pale iris whereas pure Glaucous-winged Gulls remain dark eyed. The bill colour may also be different. First-year Western Gulls often acquire a rather prominent pink base to the lower mandible during their first winter, so hybrids may also show this. Some first-year Glaucous-winged x Western Gull hybrids may be very similar to faded and worn 'first-summer' Western Gulls.

The identification of 'first-winter' Glaucous-winged Gull and separation from Thayer's Gull was discussed by Kok & van Duivendijk (1997); see also Kaufman (1990) and Garner &

McGeehan (1998) who discussed the differences between Thayer's and Glaucous-winged Gulls and Glaucous-winged x Western Gull hybrids.

Second-winter plumage (plates 305, 309-315)
Second-winter plumage resembles 'first-winter/first-summer' plumage. The plumage often looks quite retarded, differing from first-year birds only in more rounded primary-tips and even more uniformly dark wing-coverts and tertials (sometimes completely lacking any pale marbling). The head is paler than in first-summer and is mottled with brown. The mantle varies between being uniform grey as in adult and having a mixture of fresh grey and worn brown feathers**.** The scapulars, wing-coverts and tertials are generally uniform muddy brown with inconspicuous pale fringes to the greater coverts and tertials, while some barring is often retained on the rump and uppertail-coverts. Sometimes some uniformly grey wing-coverts and/or tertials are present as well. The underparts become paler, especially on the upperbreast; the pattern is more 'blotchy' than in first-summer plumage. The tail becomes slightly whiter on the base and at the sides. The iris remains dark. The bill is dark with extensive pale on the base and at the tip; typically the central part of the bill appears dark (Klaus Malling Olsen in litt).

Identification of second-year hybrids is based on much the same set of characters as for first-year birds but the colour of the new adult-like (third-generation) scapulars may present an additional character.

Second-summer plumage (plate 307)
Second-summer plumage resembles second-winter plumage but the bill becomes predominantly pale with dark subterminal markings and a pink or whitish tip. The underparts become almost white. The remiges and rectrices are retained from the second-winter plumage and become paler and abraded. All mantle-feathers and scapulars may be moulted into adult-like feathers, creating a uniformly grey saddle.

Third-winter plumage (plates 316-317, 319)
Third-winter plumage may recall adult plumage and thus strongly differ from the previous plumage stages. Identification can in such cases be largely based on the same characters that are used to identify adults. The bill is yellowish with dusky subterminal markings; this pattern easily gives away the subadult age. The head is white with strong brown mottling, especially on the nape. The upperparts are pale grey as in adults but may show some traces of brown; the rump is white. The underparts are white but can be clouded with brown-grey on breast and belly, reaching further down than in adults. The upperwing resembles that of adults but the primaries are slightly browner with smaller white apical spots (mirror often lacking on the outer primary (p10); in other cases the mirror is smaller and less clearly set off than in adults). The inner secondaries may be faintly browner. The tail is mostly white with grey freckles on the innermost rectrices. Other birds show a more retarded plumage, with still much brown in the wing-coverts and a lot of black on tail and bill. Such birds differ from second-year birds by their rather uniformly grey secondaries with a (very) broad white tip and medium-grey rather than brown primaries with a small white primary-tip.

Third-summer plumage
Third-summer plumage is almost indistinguishable from adult plumage because the bill becomes brighter yellow and the dark subterminal markings disappear. The head and underparts may be white as in adults and any brown in the upperparts and wing may have disappeared. Other birds will show traces of brown, for instance, on the wing-coverts and in the tail.

Fourth-winter and fourth-summer plumage (plate 318)
Birds may occasionally still show signs of subadult plumage (such as dark markings on the bill in summer, brownish coloration in the wing, reduced white on the primary-tips) in their fourth and fifth calendar-years.

Glaucous-winged Gulls and hybrids on internet
Gulls are popular on birding sites on the internet and several sites hold large collections of photographs of Glaucous-winged Gull and hybrids, often with useful comments on identification. Some of the most complete and up-to-date sites are:

www.martinreid.com/gullinx.htm
www.bway.net/~lewis/birds/gulls.html
www.yukonweb.com/community/ybc/gullery.html
www15.freeweb.ne.jp/animal/larus/gullidentifi_.htm
www.geocities.com/RainForest/Canopy/6181/gulls.htm
www.ups.edu/biology/museum/gullwings2.html

Two sites with photographs of hybrids American Herring x Glaucous Gull ('Nelson's Gull') are:

www.ns.net/~BruWebb/HybridGulls.htm
www.ctbirding.org/nelson's_gull_images.htm#NelsonsGullPage

Photographs of (presumed) hybrids Glaucous x European Herring Gull can be found at:

http://www.zoo.uib.no/~falken/gull/artsindex.htm

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Samenvatting
HERKENNING EN LEEFTIJDSBEPALING VAN BERINGMEEUW EN HYBRIDEN Beringmeeuw *Larus glaucescens* broedt aan de westkust van Noord-Amerika en ook aan de oostkust van Noord-Azië. Vogels overwinteren in meer zuidelijke streken aan weerszijden van de noordelijke Grote Oceaan. Dwaalgasten zijn onder andere vastgesteld in staten in het westen en midden van de VS maar (nog) nooit aan de oostkust. Opmerkelijk zijn de twee gevallen uit het West-Palearctische gebied: op El Hierro, Canarische Eilanden, op 7-10 februari 1992 en bij Essaouira, Marokko, op 31 januari 1995. In de broedgebieden hybridiseert Beringmeeuw op grote schaal, met name met Californische Meeuw *L occidentalis* en Amerikaanse Zilvermeeuw *L smithsonianus*. Verder is hybridisatie bekend met Grote Burgemeester *L hyperboreus* en Kamtsjatkameeuw *L schistisagus*. De determinatie van Beringmeeuw wordt door het bestaan van deze hybriden vaak sterk bemoeilijkt. Daarnaast kunnen ook hybriden van Grote Burgemeester met respectievelijk Amerikaanse Zilvermeeuw ('Nelsons Meeuw') en Europese Zilvermeeuw *L argentatus* voor verwarring zorgen. De laatste hybride is algemeen in IJsland en is in verschillende Europese landen vastgesteld.

Omdat gebleken is dat bij de meeste meeuwen het 'eerste-winterkleed' en 'eerste-zomerkleed' in feite betrekking hebben op één langzaam doorruiend kleed, zijn deze kleden in dit artikel in terminologie samengevoegd. Na de eerste zomer begint de bekende cyclus van winter- en zomerkleed. In het vierde of vijfde levensjaar bereiken Beringmeeuwen het adulte kleed. Aan de hand van een uitgebreide serie foto's worden de verschillende kleden geïllustreerd; in sommige gevallen (met name bij hybriden) wordt aangegeven dat de determinatie of leeftijdsbepaling niet 100% zeker is. In de bijschriften worden de belangrijkste kenmerken samengevat zoals die op iedere foto te zien zijn. Om verwarring te voorkomen zijn in de onderschriften alle leeftijden in kalenderjaren vermeld.

Adulte Beringmeeuw Belangrijkste kenmerken van adulte Beringmeeuwen zijn een fors postuur met brede en relatief korte vleugels, grote kop en lange, zware snavel. De iris is donker en het oog is relatief klein en

316 Glaucous-winged Gull / Beringmeeuw *Larus glaucescens*, fourth calendar-year, Petaluma, Sonoma County, California, USA, 8 January 1998 *(Jon R King)*. Primary-markings are slightly browner-grey than on adult and white tips are smaller. Visible tertials and some wing-coverts show brownish wash. Size of grey tail-band is very variable in third winter, ranging from absent to extensive. Bill is still showing large black 'anchor' pattern

317 Probable hybrid Glaucous-winged x Western Gull / Beringmeeuw x Californische Meeuw *Larus glaucescens x occidentalis*, third calendar-year, Mendocino County, California, USA, 28 November 1997 *(Jon R King)*. Visible primaries probably too dark for pure Glaucous-winged Gull and dark dense head- and neck-smudging suggests Western Gull

318 Glaucous-winged Gull / Beringmeeuw *Larus glaucescens*, probably fifth calendar-year, Petaluma, Sonoma County, California, USA, 5 March 1999 *(Jon R King)*. As adult but with reduced white in primaries and with large black bill-markings

319 Presumed hybrid Glaucous-winged x Western Gull / vermoedelijke hybride Beringmeeuw x Californische Meeuw *Larus glaucescens x occidentalis*, third calendar-year, Portland, Oregon, USA, October 1991 *(René Pop)*. Note very dark grey primary-tips and dark mantle, probably too dark for Glaucous-winged Gull; extensive scaling on head and breast and dark bill indicative of Glaucous-winged parentage. Small white tips on primaries, dull pinkish legs and dark bill point towards third-winter plumage; adult would show more white in wing, as well as yellow bill and brighter legs

320 mystery gull / raadselmeeuw *Larus*, immature, Telegraph Cove, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, July 1994 *(René Pop)*. Very difficult bird, presumably in second-summer plumage. Extremely pale plumage, including all-white wing tips, indicate Glaucous Gull or Kumlien's/Thayer's Gull *L glaucoides kumlieni/thayeri*, or leucistic plumage of these or other gull species. Pale plumage and structural features could indicate Glaucous x American Herring Gull hybrid *L hyperboreus x smithsonianus*; rounded head, rather slender bill and long wings fit American Herring Gull better than Glaucous. Strongly marked mantle feathers do not fit Glaucous or Kumlien's

bevindt zich 'hoog' in de kop. De poten zijn bruin-roze tot diep roze. De kleur van de bovendelen en vleugel is middelgrijs en de handpentekening is grijs met wit, vrijwel gelijk in grijstint aan de bovendelen en rest van de vleugel. Hierdoor houdt het patroon op de vleugeltop het midden tussen de 'witvleugelige' burgemeesters en de zwart-wit tekening van veel andere grote meeuwen (herinnerend aan Kumliens Meeuw *L glaucoides kumlieni*). In winterkleed vertoont Beringmeeuw een karakteristiek patroon van grijsbruine 'golflijntjes' op de kop, hals en (soms) zijborst, als afdrukken van een duim. Deze tekening verschilt van de bruine lengtestreping die veel andere grote meeuwensoorten in de winter vertonen en is diagnostisch voor Beringmeeuw en komt ook vaak voor bij hybriden van Beringmeeuw met andere soorten.

Adulte hybriden De belangrijkste verschillen met zuivere Beringmeeuwen van de verschillende types hybriden in adult kleed zijn te vinden in de kleur en exacte tekening van de vleugelpunt, kleur en positie van het oog en structurele kenmerken als grootte, kopvorm, vleugellengte en snavelvorm. Meestal vertonen hybriden kenmerken die intermediair zijn tussen die van beide oudersoorten maar soms kan een hybride zeer sterk op een van beide oudersoorten lijken. Hybriden waar Beringmeeuw niet een van de oudersoorten is maar die wel sterk op deze soort kunnen lijken zijn hybriden van Grote Burgemeester met Amerikaanse of Europese Zilvermeeuw. Ook bij (het uitsluiten van) deze hybriden is het zaak om vooral goed te letten op structurele kenmerken, snavelvorm en -tekening, iriskleur en exacte vleugeltekening.

Onvolwassen Beringmeeuwen en hybriden Voor veel van de onvolwassen kleden is nog onvoldoende bekend hoe hybriden van zuivere vogels onderscheiden kunnen worden. De meest uitvoerige beschrijving wordt gegeven van het juveniele kleed, dat relatief lang (tot ver in het tweede kalenderjaar) behouden kan worden en erg variabel is (van zeer licht tot redelijk donker). In dit kleed is Beringmeeuw relatief uniform grijsbruin getekend met bleek grijsbruine en lichtgerande handpentoppen. Het juveniele verenkleed doet het meest denken aan het overeenkomstige kleed van Thayers Meeuw *L g thayeri*, die in de meeste gevallen echter duidelijk van Beringmeeuw verschilt in structurele kenmerken. Vanaf het eerste najaar tot aan de zomer doorlopen vogels het 'eerste-winter/eerste-zomerkleed'. Dit kleed wordt door sleet en bleking van

veren erg licht, soms tot bijna witachtig. In hun tweede najaar ruien vogels naar het tweede-winterkleed, min of meer continu overgaand in het volgende voorjaar naar het tweede-zomerkleed. In het derde-winterkleed beginnen vogels sterk op adulte vogels te lijken met een (overwegend) uniform grijze mantel en grotendeels ongetekende grijze bovenvleugels. De snavel is meestal niet meer overwegend donker zoals bij jongere vogels maar geel met meer of minder donkere vlekking. Vanaf het derde-zomerkleed zijn vogels vaak nauwelijks meer te onderscheiden van adulte, behalve door wat donker op de snavel, wat 'verdwaalde' bruine tekening in het verenkleed en de kleinere witte handpentoppen vergeleken met adulte vogels.

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Glaucous-winged Gull at Essaouira, Morocco, in January 1995

Theo Bakker, Koen van Dijken & Enno B Ebels

On 31 January 1995, Theo Bakker and Koen van Dijken checked the gulls on the beach at the mouth of the Oued Ksob at Essaouira, Morocco, where they had found a first-winter Ring-billed Gull *Larus delawarensis* on the previous day. The Ring-billed Gull could not be relocated but at c 11:00 they spotted a large pale-mantled gull among Yellow-legged Gulls *L michahellis* (most probably Mediterranean Yellow-legged Gulls *L m michahellis*), Lesser Black-backed Gulls *L graellsii*, Audouin's Gulls *L audouinii* and Black-headed Gulls *L ridibundus*. The bird was clearly an adult of an unfamiliar taxon (or type) and was therefore studied thoroughly through telescopes and binoculars for c 1 h and photographed as well as possible (c 20 slides were taken) and its features were noted in a field description. During the observation, the bird was mostly seen standing on the beach. It was not seen afterwards.

Description

The description is based on the field notes and photographs by TB and KvD (cf Birding World 8: 178, 1996, Dutch Birding 17: 79, plate 60, 1995).

SIZE & STRUCTURE Large robust gull, slightly larger than nearby Mediterranean Yellow-legged Gulls. Wings projecting only slightly beyond tail (tips of two outer primaries projecting just beyond tail-tip). At rest, four primary-tips visible; two outer tips nearer to each other than inner two. Large and heavy bill with slightly elongated and strongly decurved upper mandible-tip and obvious gonydeal angle; bill higher and deeper and slightly longer than that of Yellow-legged Gull. Eye looking small and seeming to be positioned rather 'high' in head. Legs rather short and thick.

HEAD White, with pale grey or grey-brown smudgy wash, especially on lower hindneck.

UPPERPARTS Grey, clearly paler than in accompanying Yellow-legged Gulls. No brown feathers or markings visible on upperparts.

321 Glaucous-winged Gull / Beringmeeuw *Larus glaucescens*, adult winter (left), with Yellow-legged Gull / Geelpootmeeuw *L michahellis*, Essaouira, Morocco, 31 January 1995 *(Theo Bakker/Cursorius)*




322-324 Glaucous-winged Gull / Beringmeeuw *Larus glaucescens*, adult winter, Essaouira, Morocco, 31 January 1995 *(Theo Bakker/Cursorius)* **325** Glaucous-winged Gull / Beringmeeuw *Larus glaucescens*, adult winter (left), with Yellow-legged Gull / Geelpootmeeuw *L michahellis*, Essaouira, Morocco, 31 January 1995 *(Theo Bakker/Cursorius)*

UNDERPARTS White. No darker wash or markings on side of breast.
TAIL No details noted in the field but all white on slides.
WING Upperwing grey as upperparts; no brown feathers or markings visible. Broad white edge to tertials. Exposed primaries of closed wing grey as upperparts or slightly darker with broad white tip. No white mirror visible on primary-tips. Wings seen lifted only once: tip of underwing without obvious dark markings, about same colour as rest of underwing.
BARE PARTS Eye very dark; in the field, colour came closest to reddish-brown. Bill dull yellow, upper mandible from nostril to tip slightly paler greenish-yellow. On lower mandible, small dull red spot with some dusky marking near gonydeal angle. Red spot smaller and less bright than on Yellow-legged Gulls. Leg pinkish-flesh.

Identification

Although the bird was in the field considered to look like an adult Glaucous-winged Gull *L glaucescens*, the identification was left open as TB and KvD both lacked field experience with this species and there was no appropriate field guide at hand. Only after the slides were developed and studied carefully by other competent birders, they became convinced that it indeed was a Glaucous-winged Gull. The combination of large size, bulky posture with relatively short wings, large and heavy bill, pale grey upperparts, grey primaries with broad white tip, small and dark eye, pale grey smudges (thus no streaking) on lower hindneck and pinkish-flesh legs fits adult-winter Glaucous-winged Gull well and does not match any of the other large white-headed gull species (cf Harrison 1983, Grant 1986, Kaufman 1990, National Geographic Society 1999, Sibley 2000, Ebels et al 2001).

The large size, short wings, dark iris and large

bill of the Moroccan bird exclude Kumlien's Gull *L glaucoides kumlieni*, which could show a similar wing pattern. However, it is important to note that some Kumlien's may show a darker iris and can be larger, bulkier and shorter winged than Iceland Gull *L g glaucoides*, with which most European birders are more familiar. This said, Kumlien's would still never approach the size and bulk of the Moroccan bird.

Thayer's Gull *L g thayeri* may show a dark iris but is smaller than Glaucous-winged Gull, with a smaller bill, longer wings and more contrastingly dark primaries and shows different headmarkings in winter.

Another confusion possibility could be a leucistic European Herring Gull *L argentatus* lacking any black in the wing-tip; such a bird, however, would still show differences in size and posture and would be expected to show a pale iris. Also, an adult hybrid Glaucous *L hyperboreus* x European Herring Gull would be expected to show a pale iris.

The Moroccan bird does not display any features which suggest a hybrid origin and matches the complete set of characters of a pure Glaucous-winged Gull. For discussion of hybrids and separation from pure Glaucous-winged Gulls, see Ebels et al (2001) and references cited therein.

Status and distribution

The Moroccan record has been accepted by the Moroccan rarities committee (CHM; Bergier et al 1997). This record constitutes the first record for Morocco and at the time of observation was thought to be the first Western Palearctic record. Later, it became known that a Glaucous-winged Gull, presumably a third-winter, was seen and photographed at La Restinga, El Hierro, Canary Islands, on 7-10 February 1992 (photographs in Collins & Clarke 1996). This record was accepted by the Spanish rarities committee as the first for the Canary Islands and Spain (de Juana & Comité de Rarezas de la Sociedad Española de Ornitología 1998; Dutch Birding 19: 130, 1997). Given the proximity of the Canary Islands to the Moroccan coast and the extreme rarity of this species as a vagrant to the shores of the Atlantic Ocean, both records could even refer to the same individual.

A previous report of Glaucous-winged Gull in Europe has never been accepted; this 'record' concerned a ring from a juvenile ringed on Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Canada, in July 1969, found at Zürich See, Switzerland, in early November 1969 (Snow & Perrins 1998). This record was never substantiated and therefore dismissed by, for instance, Dennis (1986) and Hoogendoorn & Steinhaus (1990). No trace of the bird was found; possibly the ring was transported by accident from America to Europe, for instance, after the bird was caught and killed in a plane engine during take-off (cf Snow & Perrins 1998, Winkler 1999; Dutch Birding 8: 41, 1986, 17: 79, 1995). Therefore, the Moroccan and Canary Islands records are the only fully acceptable records in the Western Palearctic to date.

Glaucous-winged Gull breeds around the northern Pacific, from northern Oregon and Washington, USA, in the east, via Alaska (including the Aleutian and Pribilof Islands), USA, to the Komandorskie Islands and Kamchatka, northeastern Russia, in the west. It winters around the northern Pacific, from Hokkaido, Japan, to Baja California, Mexico (Snow & Perrins 1998). The species is a rare vagrant in most western states of the USA; it is very rare inland in central states of the USA, as far east as the Great Lakes, and has never been recorded on the Atlantic coast (cf Sibley 2000). Vagrants have been recorded in Hong Kong, China, and Hawaii, USA (Snow & Perrins 1998).

For a Glaucous-winged Gull to turn up on the European or African coast of the Atlantic Ocean is very unexpected; assuming a natural occurrence, this must be considered one of those vagrants that defy all logics of bird vagrancy, comparable with, for instance, the records of Aleutian Tern *Sterna aleutica* in England, Elegant Tern *S elegans* in France, Ireland, Northern Ireland and Spain, Long-billed Murrelet *Brachyramphus perdix* in Switzerland, Ancient Murrelet *Synthliboramphus antiquus* in England, Crested Auklet *Aethia cristatella* in Iceland, Parakeet Auklet *Cyclorrhynchus psittacula* and Tufted Puffin *Lunda cirrhata* in Sweden and Varied Thrush *Zoothera naevia* in England (Snow & Perrins 1998, Maumary & Knaus 2000).

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Ted Hoogendoorn, Steve Howell, Paul Lehman and David Sibley studied the slides and photographs of the Moroccan bird and confirmed the identification. Anthony McGeehan commented on the draft of this paper.

Samenvatting

BERINGMEEUW BIJ ESSAOUIRA, MAROKKO, IN JANUARI 1995 Op 31 januari 1995 namen Theo Bakker en

Koen van Dijken een merkwaardige bleekvleugelige meeuw waar op het strand bij Essaouira, Marokko. De vogel kon gedurende c 1 uur uitgebreid worden bestudeerd en gefotografeerd, voornamelijk in zit. Hierna werd de vogel niet meer waargenomen. Op basis van de dia's werden de eerdere vermoedens dat het om een Beringmeeuw *Larus glaucescens* ging bevestigd; de waarneming is aanvaard als eerste geval voor Marokko en als tweede geval voor het West-Palearctische gebied. Het eerste geval voor de WP was van 7 tot 10 februari 1992 op El Hierro, Canarische Eilanden.

Beringmeeuw broedt aan weerszijden van de Pacifische Oceaan in Noord-Amerika en Azië, hoofdzakelijk aan de westkust van de VS, en verspreidt zich in de winter langs de kusten aan weerszijden van de Pacifische Oceaan; het is een zeer onverwachte dwaalgast aan de Europese zijde van de Atlantische Oceaan.

De determinatie is gebaseerd op de combinatie van groot formaat, zware bouw, relatief korte vleugels, zware bleekgele snavel, grijze handpennen met witte top, typerende grijze tot grijsbruine 'winterbandering' in de nek, klein en donker oog en korte en stevige roze poten. Het grootste probleem bij de determinatie vormt het uitsluiten van hybriden van Beringmeeuw met andere Amerikaanse soorten, met name Californische Meeuw *L occidentalis* en Amerikaanse Zilvermeeuw *L smithsonianus* en hybriden van Amerikaanse Zilvermeeuw met Grote Burgemeester *L hyperboreus*. In Europa kunnen met name hybriden van Europese Zilvermeeuw *L argentatus* met Grote Burgemeester voor verwarring zorgen. Bij de Marokkaanse vogel kwamen alle kenmerken overeen met die van Beringmeeuw en waren er geen aanwijzingen voor een hybride herkomst.

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Calls compared: Hume's Leaf Warbler and Yellow-browed Warbler in autumn and winter in the Netherlands

Teus J C Luijendijk

The genus of leaf warblers *Phylloscopus* comprises, dependent on the views of the taxonomists, 43-54 species. Several of these occur in so-called 'species pairs'. These 'sister taxa' have often been lumped as one species in the past but have recently been (re-)elevated to species status. In many of these cases, vocal characters have played a major role in the delimiting process. For instance, Western Bonelli's Warbler *P bonelli* and Eastern Bonelli's Warbler *P orientalis* are very much alike in plumage characters but have recently been split largely due to their differences in call (as well as some details in song; see, for instance, Helbig et al 1995, Sangster et al 1999). Another well-known example of such a species pair is formed by Yellow-browed Warbler *P inornatus* (hereafter *inornatus*) and Hume's Leaf Warbler *P humei* (hereafter *humei*) which were in the past often regarded as subspecies of a single species but which have been treated mostly as separate species in recent decades (cf Irwin et al 2001). (Hume's Leaf Warbler provisionally includes the subspecies *P (h) mandellii* (see below) but here *humei* refers to *P (h) humei* only.) The plumage and bare part differences between *humei* and *inornatus* are quite straightforward and birds can often be recognized in the field on these characters alone although, especially in late winter, they both may become rather greyish, making identification to taxon more difficult (Shirihai & Madge 1993). Very fresh birds can be tricky as well but late autumn birds (the period when *inornatus* and *humei* are mostly recorded in Europe) are at their easiest (Millington & Mullarney 2000). The two taxa can normally easily be separated by their calls ('the absolute clincher', Millington & Mullarney 2000). In addition, their songs are very different, so breeding birds should not pose any problem. Outside the breeding areas, migrating and wintering birds (including vagrants) will normally refrain from singing and separation on calls is then often the most straightforward option, especially when viewing conditions are poor.

Recent studies published by Irwin et al (2001) strongly support the species status of *humei* and *inornatus* and suggest that the branch point between *inornatus* and *humei/mandellii* is of surprisingly old age. The status of the taxon *mandellii*, most often regarded now as a subspecies of *humei*, remains somewhat ambiguous. It is closely related to *humei* and deserves specific status under the premises of the Phylogenetic Species Concept (PSC) because of differences in call note and mtDNA. The Biological Species Concept (BSC) is difficult to apply because both taxa are geographically separated; playback experiments, however, indicate that they respond to each other's song and, therefore, do not qualify as BSC species. For information on the breeding ranges of these three taxa and sonagrams of the songs, as well as comparison of a limited number of sonagrams of the calls recorded at the breeding sites and a phylogenetic tree based on mitochondrial control region sequences, see Irwin et al (2001).

At present, the calls of *humei* and particularly those of *inornatus* are well, though briefly, described in the recent identification literature (see below). However, it was with a *humei* present in Flevoland, the Netherlands, in the winter of 1990/91 that it became clear that the differences were not always that easy to determine and that the call of *humei* was rather prone to vary. The variation of *humei* calls was also noted by, among others, Shirihai & Madge (1993) and Ebels (1996) and is described in Baker (1997). Although the standard of field guides available nowadays is without doubt high, descriptions of bird calls (and songs) are in general difficult and can often be interpreted in more than one way.

TABLE 1 Calls of Hume's Leaf Warblers / Humes Bladkoningen *Phylloscopus humei* and Yellow-browed Warblers / Bladkoningen *P inornatus* recorded in the Netherlands in 1990-2000

No	Species	Locality and province	Recording date	Plate
1	Hume's Leaf Warbler	Wassenaar, Zuid-Holland	13 December 1990	328
2	Hume's Leaf Warbler	Den Haag, Zuid-Holland	2 January 1996	326
3	Hume's Leaf Warbler	Katwijk aan Zee, Zuid-Holland	8 November 1999	329
4	Hume's Leaf Warbler	Zwartewaal, Zuid-Holland	8 January 2000	330
5	Hume's Leaf Warbler	De Blocq van Kuffeler, Flevoland	30 December 1990	327
6	Hume's Leaf Warbler	Katwijk aan Zee, Zuid-Holland	8 November 1999	329
7	Hume's Leaf Warbler	Zwartewaal, Zuid-Holland	8 January 2000	330
8	Yellow-browed Warbler	Vlieland, Friesland	28 September 1997	-
9	Yellow-browed Warbler	Vlieland, Friesland	8 October 1999	-
10	Yellow-browed Warbler	Bloemendaal, Noord-Holland	16 October 1999	-

Moreover, the descriptions of the call of *humei* still seem to be rather simplistic and do not mirror the degree of possible variation. To give further insight in these variations, sonagrams of calls of five different *humei* recorded in the Netherlands in 1990-2000 are compared here with recordings of two *inornatus*, also from the Netherlands (table 1). Treatment of calls of *mandellii* in general as well as of *humei* and *inornatus* from the breeding and regular wintering areas is beyond the scope of this paper.

Inornatus is a regular autumn visitor in the Netherlands in small numbers, mainly in September-October, with occasional records in winter and spring. *Humei* is a rare vagrant in the Netherlands, mainly arriving in late autumn and found wintering on several occasions. Birds have been recorded in all months from October to April. Up to and including 1999, 17 birds have been accepted (van der Vliet et al 2000) and more were reported in March and November 2000 and March-April 2001. All five *humei* documented in this paper (see table 1) have been accepted by the Dutch rarities committee (CDNA) (van der Vliet et al 2000, van den Berg & Bosman 2001); photographs of these five birds are included to show the morphological characters of *humei* and to illustrate some variation in plumage characters. This mainly applies to the remarkable bird in Flevoland in December 1990-January 1991 which not only had a – then considered – atypical call but also showed conspicuous plumage characters. Most striking were its very greyish upperparts, almost lacking any green tones (plate 327; for other photographs of this individual, see Anonymus 1991 and van den Berg & Bosman 2001).

For discussions of the identification and calls of other records of *humei* in the Netherlands not included in this paper, see, for instance, Nuyten (1984), Steinhaus (1984), van der Have (1985), Svensson (1985) and Hazevoet (1985). Sonagrams of a *humei* recorded at Delft, Zuid-Holland, in December 1982-April 1983 were published in Steinhaus (1984) and sound-recordings of the same bird in Hazevoet (1983) and Cramp (1992).

The recordings of which sonagrams and oscillograms are shown here (figure 1-10; sonagrams left, oscillograms right) were made using a Sony TCS-450 Walkman (until 1991) or a Sony Professional WM-D3 cassette recorder, combined with an Audiotronic (until 1991) or Sony ECM-Z157 video microphone. Ferro cassette tapes were used as these appeared to give a better result in the higher-frequency range. Sonagrams (frequency versus time figures) were made by manual editing of the digitalized recordings. Oscillograms (amplitude indicating percentage of signal versus time) were also prepared to give an impression of the nature (monosyllabic, disyllabic) of the calls.

Selected descriptions of *humei* and *inornatus* calls

Three of the most popular field guides published in the last decade all pay attention to the calls of *humei* and *inornatus*. Lewington et al (1991) describe the calls as 'a distinctive, loud, penetrating, rather high-pitched *tsuee-eep*, or differently transcribed *tsweet*' for *inornatus* and '*visu*, uttered singly or repeated' for *humei*. Jonsson (1992) describes them as 'a longish indrawn *tsueeht* often with peculiar lisping tone' for *inornatus* and '... a clearly double-note *tze-veet* or *sle-wee*, can be likened to a slow-downed version of Greenish Warbler's [*P trochiloides*]' for *humei.* Finally, Svensson et al (1999) describe them as 'a loud, penetrating, high-pitched *sweest* or *tsoeest*, the quality of the call often recalling Coal Tit [*Parus ater*], though higher pitched and more clearly ris-

326 Hume's Leaf Warbler / Humes Bladkoning *Phylloscopus humei*, Uithof, Den Haag, Zuid-Holland, 29 December 1995 *(Peter van Rij)*

327 Hume's Leaf Warbler / Humes Bladkoning *Phylloscopus humei*, De Blocq van Kuffeler, Flevoland, 30 December 1990 *(Arnoud B van den Berg)*

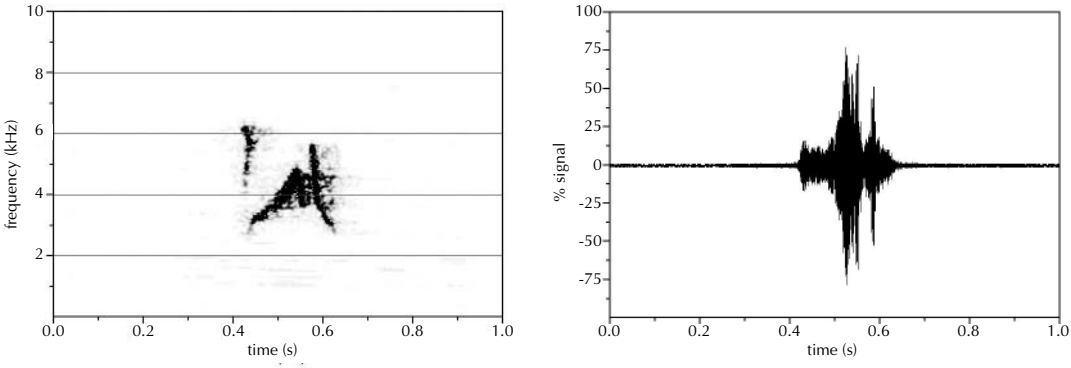

FIGURE 1 Hume's Leaf Warbler / Humes Bladkoning *Phylloscopus humei humei*, contact call, Wassenaar, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands, 13 December 1990 *(Teus J C Luijendijk)*. 'Classic' disyllabic *humei* call with first syllable stressed and obvious downward inflection in second part

ing' for *inornatus* and 'a forceful whistling *dsweet*, or disyllabic, slightly descending *dseewo*' for *humei*.

Another important source of information for birders are handbooks (including family monographs); at least four have been published in the last decade which treat the calls of *humei* and *inornatus*. Cramp (1992) describe the call of *inornatus* as 'reminiscent of *Parus ater* alarm-call: drawn-out, fine shrill, penetrating and quite loud *weest*, *weep*, or *swiist*. Sometimes (rising in pitch) disyllabic and rendered as *wee-ist*, *siu-wiist*, *tsoeest*, *tsyuiss* or *tsiewiet*'. For *humei*, the description is 'typically loud, rather liquid, rich and sparrow-like descending disyllable, variously rendered *wissló*, *tiss-yip*, *chilip*, *te-weut*, *tehweet*, *ch-wee*, or *chee-wee*'. Compared with Greenish Warbler, the call of *humei* is '... a little weaker, less sharp and explosive, and much more clearly descending'. Baker (1997) describes the call of *inornatus* as 'a penetrating, almost strident but high-pitched *swe-eeet* of *tsweeest*, with a distinct rising, not falling, inflection, rather similar to that of Coal Tit. Also disyllabic *tsioo-eee*, the first syllable with steep descent followed by the second note which ascends quite dramatically'. For *humei*, the description is '… a short sweet, loose *wesoo*'; also a sparrow-like, flat *ch'wee* or *ch'leep*, similar to Greenish Warbler, but slightly weaker; also recorded is a weak off-key *sweeoo*, similar to some calls of [Northern] Chiffchaff [*P collybita*]. Another call is a slightly rising but short *pwis*'. Beaman & Madge (1998) describe the call of *inornatus* as 'very similar to that of Coal Tit, a plaintive, high-pitched, rising *tswe-eeet* or *tsuee-eep*'; for *humei*, their description is almost identical to Baker's (1997) description. Snow & Perrins (1998) describe the call of *inornatus* as '… reminiscent of Coal Tit alarm-call; drawn-out, fine, shrill, penetrating and quite loud *weest*, *weep*, or *swiist*; sometimes disyllabic (rising in pitch) and rendered *weeist*, *siu-wiist*, or *tsie-wiet*'. For *humei*, the description is '… commonest call usually disyllabic *tiss-yip* or *tze-weet*, usually loud and ringing, recalling sparrow'.

Comparison of calls

Hume's Leaf Warbler

The calls of *humei* can roughly be divided in monosyllabic and multisyllabic calls. The latter are mostly disyllabic calls but trisyllabic calls also occur. They are highly variable.

Multisyllabic calls (figures 1-4) A 'classic' *humei* call is given in figure 1. It is a disyllabic, somewhat sparrow-like *tswee-up*, with the first syllable stressed and an obvious downward inflection in the second part. The higher-pitched starting note as shown in the sonagram is hardly audible as a separate syllable, hence the disyllabic nature. The duration of the call is c 0.2 s. The call shown in figure 2 is a less obviously multisyllabic *ch-weee*, but still there is a clear 'partition' in the call. It is quite different from the call shown in figure 1: a very short, soft, descending first note, immediately followed by a longer second syllable (stressed) with clear upward inflection. It thus resembles somewhat the contact call of Northern Chiffchaff. This different call structure may give rise to confusion with *inornatus.* However, the overall frequency of the call is lower (compare with *inornatus* in figures 8-9). The duration is

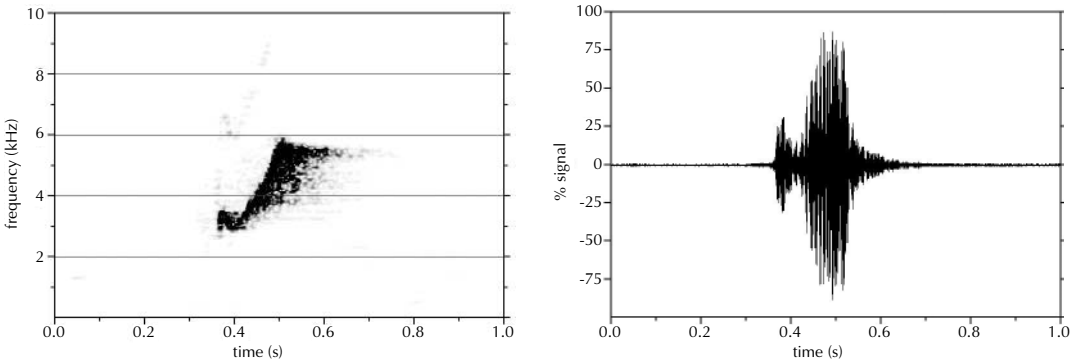

FIGURE 2 Hume's Leaf Warbler / Humes Bladkoning *Phylloscopus humei humei*, contact call, Den Haag, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands, 2 January 1996 *(Teus J C Luijendijk)*. Less obviously disyllabic but still with clear 'partition'

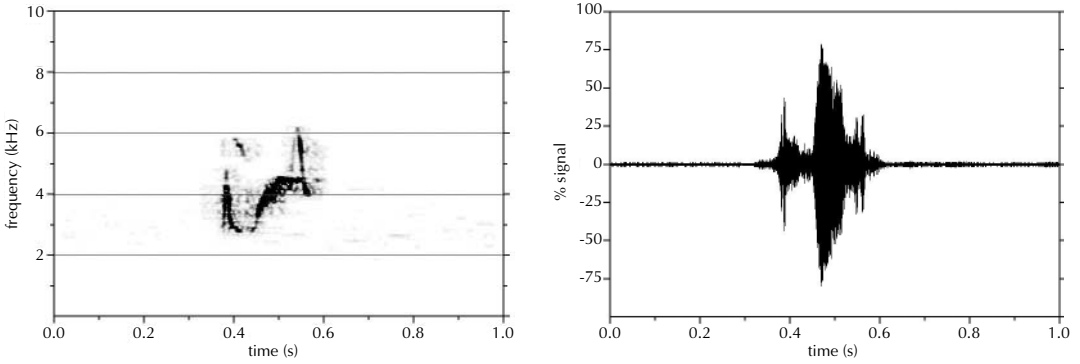

FIGURE 3 Hume's Leaf Warbler / Humes Bladkoning *Phylloscopus humei humei*, contact call, Katwijk aan Zee, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands, 8 November 1999 *(Teus J C Luijendijk)*. Rather short disyllabic call with upward inflection

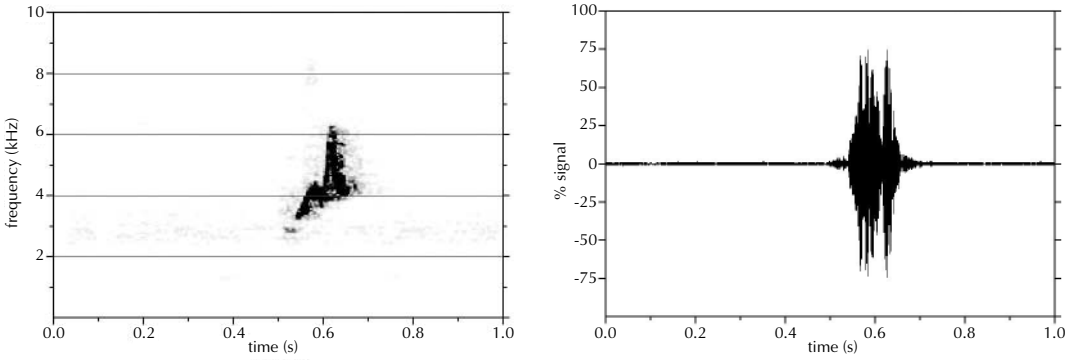

FIGURE 4 Hume's Leaf Warbler / Humes Bladkoning *Phylloscopus humei humei*, contact call, Zwartewaal, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands, 8 January 2000 *(Teus J C Luijendijk)*. Short call, almost becoming single toned

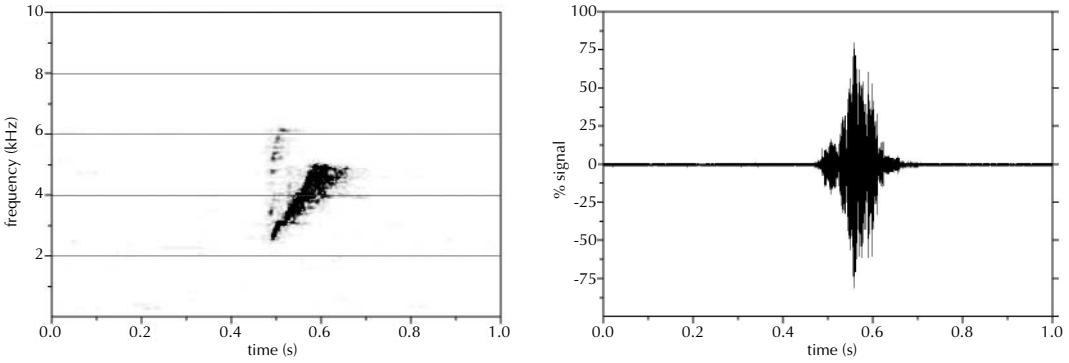

FIGURE 5 Hume's Leaf Warbler / Humes Bladkoning *Phylloscopus humei humei*, contact call, De Blocq van Kuffeler, Flevoland, Netherlands, 30 December 1990 *(Teus J C Luijendijk)*. Short monosyllabic call recalling Northern Chiffchaff *P collybita*

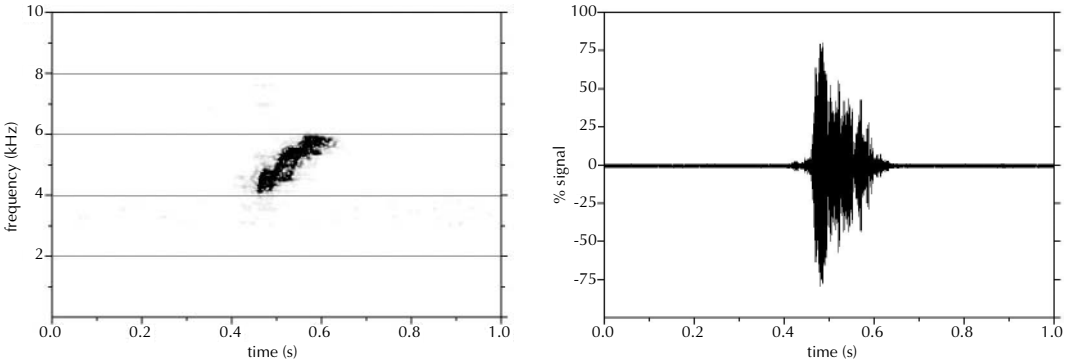

FIGURE 6 Hume's Leaf Warbler / Humes Bladkoning *Phylloscopus humei humei*, contact call, Katwijk aan Zee, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands, 8 November 1999 *(Teus J C Luijendijk)*. Short monosyllabic call, uttered in series (one call note shown)

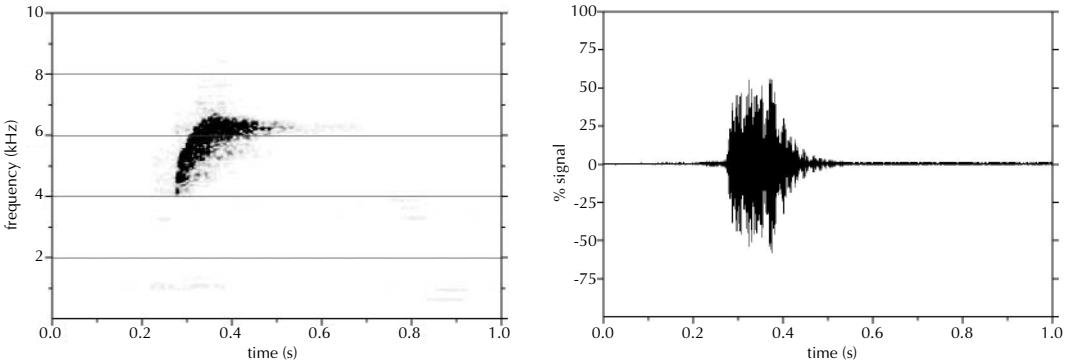

FIGURE 7 Hume's Leaf Warbler / Humes Bladkoning *Phylloscopus humei humei*, contact call, Zwartewaal, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands, 8 January 2000 *(Teus J C Luijendijk)*. Short and high-pitched monosyllabic call

328 Hume's Leaf Warbler / Humes Bladkoning *Phylloscopus humei*, Wassenaar, Zuid-Holland, 17 December 1990 *(Arnoud B van den Berg)*

329 Hume's Leaf Warbler / Humes Bladkoning *Phylloscopus humei*, Katwijk aan Zee, Zuid-Holland, 8 November 1999 *(Jaap Dijkhuizen)*

c 0.27 s. In figure 3, a call is shown that also has an upward inflection but this one is rather short, with a duration of c 0.23 s. The call in figure 4 is again somewhat shorter and is becoming more single-toned. The oscillogram, however, shows the disyllabic structure. It is very short, only c 0.15 s.

Monosyllabic calls (figures 5-7) In figure 5, the call is shown of a bird that confused a lot of observers. Its quality is almost like the common contact call of (nominate subspecies) Northern Chiffchaff. At the time of observation (1990), nothing was documented about such aberrant calls for *humei*. This bird was – as far as I know – not heard calling otherwise. This particular bird showed itself very well, however, so there was in the end little doubt about its identity as a *humei* (plate 327). The duration of the call is only 0.17 s.

Monosyllabic calls are sometimes also uttered in small series. A call of such a series is shown as an example in figure 6. It was given with average intervals of 2.0 s. These series were heard only a few times. This particular bird would more often give a disyllabic call (figure 3) but on the whole was rather silent. The duration of this call is c 0.17 s. Another example is shown in figure 7. It is similar to the call of figure 5 and is an example of an only occasionally uttered call and not in series. This bird was more vocal than the previous one but shared its preference for calling disyllabically. The duration is somewhat longer (c 0.20 s). The frequency was the highest of all *humei* discussed here, reaching c 6750 Hz.

330 Hume's Leaf Warbler / Humes Bladkoning *Phylloscopus humei*, Zwartewaal, Zuid-Holland, 7 January 2000 *(Arthur Geilvoet)*

Yellow-browed Warbler (figures 8-9)

The calls of *inornatus* are less variable than those of *humei* and are often described as having a character reminiscent of the call of Coal Tit. *Inornatus* normally has a multisyllabic call as shown in figure 8. This call is high pitched, rather long (c 0.38 s) and usually given irregularly. Sometimes, however, it may be given in short series or, more rarely, in long series lasting more than a minute.

In some cases, the *inornatus* call can be squeezed into an almost single-tone type. I have heard a bird giving this call in the autumn of 1999 on Vlieland, Friesland, but unfortunately I was unable to make a recording of it. A call I did

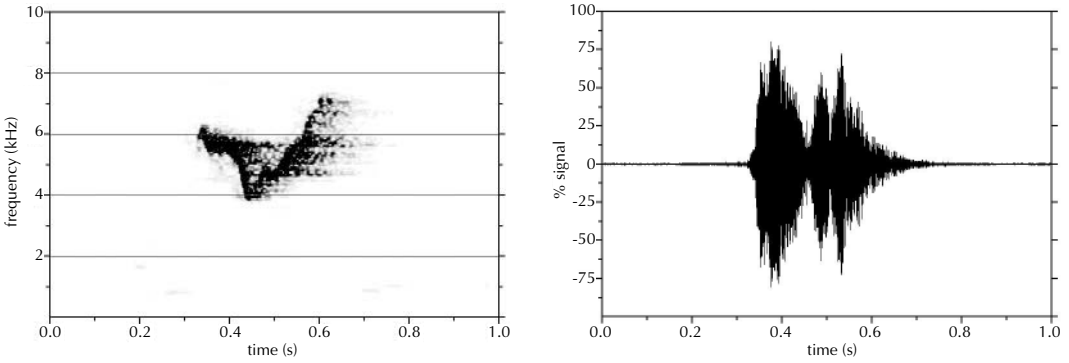

FIGURE 8 Yellow-browed Warbler / Bladkoning *Phylloscopus inornatus*, contact call, Vlieland, Friesland, Netherlands, 28 September 1997 *(Teus J C Luijendijk)*. Typical high-pitched, drawn-out disyllabic *inornatus* call with upward inflection

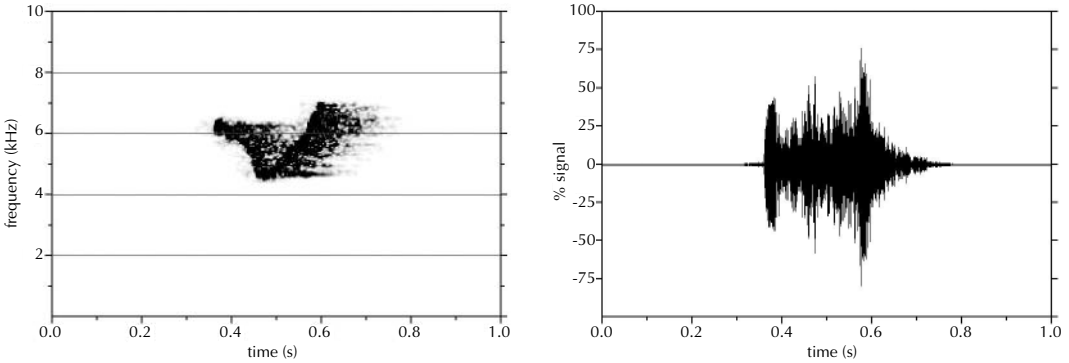

FIGURE 9 Yellow-browed Warbler / Bladkoning *Phylloscopus inornatus*, contact call, Vlieland, Friesland, Netherlands, 8 October 1999 *(Teus J C Luijendijk)*. Slightly more monosyllabic than typical call in figure 8

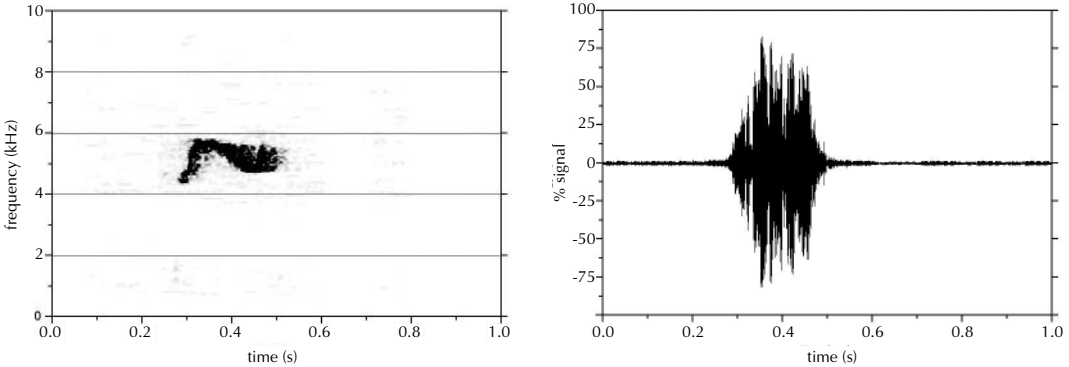

FIGURE 10 Yellow-browed Warbler / Bladkoning *Phylloscopus inornatus*, agitated or contact call, Kennemerduinen, Bloemendaal, Noord-Holland, Netherlands, 16 October 1999 *(Roy Slaterus)*. Monosyllabic call lacking upward inflection of Hume's Leaf Warbler *P humei*

manage to record is shown in figure 9. It is slightly more single-tone-like (see the oscillogram, which shows less well-spaced tones than that shown in figure 8) and could therefore be mistaken for a call given by *humei*. The duration, however, is too long (c 0.36 s). A more convincing example of a monosyllabic *inornatus*-call is shown in figure 10. This bird was recorded by Roy Slaterus and was heard to give this call only. Magnus Robb (in litt) describes another bird which gave a similar type of monosyllabic variant but then interspersed between normal calls. These, however, more resembled either the initial or the final part of the normal disyllabic call. The call shown in figure 10 is different and resembles the monosyllabic types of *humei* in the rather low frequency (just under 6 kHz). It could therefore easily lead to confusion with that species. However, it is longer with an average length of 0.22 ± 0.03 s (n=14) and the clear upward inflection of monosyllabic *humei* calls (see sonagrams 5-7) is lacking.

Conclusion

In general, it can be said that the call of *humei* hardly ever reaches a frequency higher than 6 kHz (see sonagrams 1-7) but there are exceptions, especially for the monosyllabic call, which can reach up to 6750 Hz. On the other hand, the call of *inornatus* almost always reaches a frequency of 7 kHz or even higher (see sonagrams 8-9). The frequencies of several call types of *humei* often reach as low as 3 kHz, whereas those of the *inornatus* calls do not seem to reach far below 4 Khz. The duration of the call may be even more significant. On average, the duration of the contact call of *inornatus* is over 0.3 s, a length *humei* calls never appear to reach. In conclusion, the most reliable points to distinguish the contact calls of *humei* and *inornatus* appear to be the following two: higher pitch in *inornatus and* longer duration in *inornatus.*

One must keep in mind, however, that the degree of variation is high in calls of *humei*. The mono- or disyllabic nature of the call therefore seems to be of little value in distinguishing *humei* from *inornatus*; particularly *humei* shows too much variability in this respect. Neither is an upward inflection of the call enough to exclude *humei*; again *humei* shows a wide range of different call types. On the other hand, *inornatus* nearly always seems to call with an ascending last note. The monosyllabic call of *inornatus*, however, could prove to be a pitfall here.

For reasons discussed above, it is always wise in case of doubt to make sound recordings during the observation, especially if more types of calls are heard. Only then one can really compare the calls with reference material and judge the length and frequencies accurately.

Acknowledgements

Magnus Robb and Roy Slaterus kindly provided sound-recordings of monosyllabic Yellow-browed Warbler calls; MR commented on the draft of this paper.

Samenvatting

VERGELIJKING VAN ROEP: HUMES BLADKONING EN BLADKONING IN HERFST EN WINTER IN NEDERLAND Een overzicht wordt gegeven van de variatie in roep die gevonden is onder een aantal in Nederland waargenomen Humes Bladkoningen *Phylloscopus humei*, in vergelijking met de roep van Bladkoning *P inornatus*. De variatie in roep onder laatstgenoemde soort lijkt niet uitgesproken groot, in tegenstelling tot die van Humes Bladkoning. Sonagrammen van een aantal verschillende roepen worden hier gepresenteerd; de variatie van Humes Bladkoning kan onderverdeeld worden in twee groepen: enkelvoudige en meervoudige roep. De roep van Bladkoning blijkt vooral onderscheiden te kunnen worden van die van Humes Bladkoning door een over het algemeen hogere frequentie (7 kHz of hoger; bij Humes Bladkoning meestal lager dan 6 kHz maar bij de eentonige roep soms tot 6750 Hz; bij Bladkoning zelden lager dan 4 kHz; bij Humes Bladkoning vaak tot onder 3 kHz) en iets langere duur (meer dan 0.3 s; bij Humes Bladkoning minder dan 0.25 s). Tevens kan echter een enkelvoudige roep van Bladkoning voorkomen die sterk op die van Humes Bladkoning lijkt.

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Arendbuizerd in Flevoland in september 2000

C Hubert Tonino & Wies J M de Valk

Op dinsdag 5 september 2000 reden wij over de Praamweg, Flevoland, van de Kleine naar de Grote Praambult. Aan de linkerzijde van de weg werd een groot veld gehooid. Op het noordelijke deel van het veld was het gemaaide gras reeds afgevoerd en bevonden zich c 10 Blauwe Reigers *Ardea cinerea* en vele Buizerds *Buteo buteo* en Torenvalken *Falco tinnunculus* die aangetrokken waren door het overvloedige voedselaanbod op het blootgelegde veld. De vogels trokken zich weinig aan van de bepaald niet geruisloze activiteiten van mensen en machines op het aangrenzende deel van het veld. We bekeken de vogels korte tijd en zagen een van de buizerds even ruziën met een andere buizerd waarbij wat rossige tinten opvielen: '*vulpinus*' (Steppebuizerd *B b vulpinus*) en '*rufinus*' (Arendbuizerd *B rufinus*) schoten even door ons hoofd maar beide zijn zeer zeldzaam in Nederland en bovendien moeilijk met zekerheid te determineren. Beide taxa kenden we van de Bosporus, Turkije, en van Kreta, Griekenland, maar alleen in vlucht en bij de groepen vogelaars daar aanwezig ontstonden meestal meer discussies dan zekerheden over het onderscheid tussen Steppe- en Arendbuizerd. Het werd onaangenaam koud en begon te regenen; bovendien werd het al laat. Daarom verkozen we om nog even op de Grote Praambult te gaan kijken en reden we terug naar ons hotel in Hilversum, waar naar gewoonte notities werden gemaakt over de waarnemingen van die dag; daarbij ontstonden toch wel enige kriebels over de lichtoranje buizerd. We doken in de meegebrachte gidsen – Heinzel et al (1996), Jonsson (1997) en de kort tevoren in Nederlandse bewerking uitgebrachte Svensson et al (2000) – en vonden voldoende redenen om nog een keer te gaan kijken.

De volgende ochtend reden we terug naar het bewuste veld en, jawel, tussen de Buizerds in alle mogelijke kleurvariëteiten zat een grote, hoog op de poten staande buizerd met een zeer lichte kop met opvallende lichte wenkbrauwstreep, een lichte borst met naar de buik toe donker wordende roodbruine streping en contrasterende roodbruine vleugels met lichte veerranden. Bij kort opvliegen zagen we een wat rossige staart maar wel met Buizerdachtige dwarsbandering. Dus toch een Buizerd? De weer toenemende regen maakte verder waarnemen bovendien weinig aantrekkelijk.

331 Arendbuizerd / Long-legged Buzzard *Buteo rufinus rufinus*, juveniel, Praamweg, Flevoland, 9 september 2000 *(Roef Mulder)*

Op donderdag 7 september gingen we wederom terug want door de gidsen groeide de onrust; op de achterkop hadden we namelijk een donker vlekje ontdekt dat in Jonsson (1997) niet wordt beschreven maar wél wordt getekend bij Arendbuizerd. Bij het vertrouwde veld vonden we al snel de inmiddels tot 'vermoedelijke Arendbuizerd' gepromoveerde vogel terug. Hij zat nu fraai belicht, rustig speurend naar voedsel, soms de nek wat rekkend en met een paar krachtige stappen een donkere prooi (muis of mol?) verschalkend. We konden de vogel vervolgens ongeveer een uur lang op c 70 m afstand met onze telescopen bestuderen bij vrijwel windstil weer en maakten een zo compleet mogelijke veldbeschrijving. Onze conclusie was nu dat het zeker een onvolwassen Arendbuizerd betrof. Onder de indruk en best opgewonden haastten we ons om de waarneming per gsm in te spreken op de Dutch Birding-vogellijn, waarna we onze vogelreis volgens schema vervolgden naar Gaasterland in Friesland. In de avond werden we door de beheerder van de vogellijn, Klaas Haas, gebeld voor nadere informatie en vatten we de genoteerde kenmerken kort samen.

Op vrijdag 8 september werd door een aantal vogelaars gezocht naar de vogel maar door een combinatie van slechte weersomstandigheden en verwarring omtrent de juiste vogel duurde het tot het weekend voordat de zaak in een stroomversnelling kwam. In de ochtend van zaterdag 9 september vonden Wim Janssen, Aart Vink, Henny Vink en Wim Wiegant de vogel terug in hetzelfde veld en gaven direct door dat de mysterieuze buizerd nog ter plekke was. Naarmate de stroom vogelaars groeide en de vogel zich beter liet zien, nam de overtuiging toe dat deze inderdaad alle kenmerken vertoonde van een (juveniele) Arendbuizerd. Toen hij rond de middag een aantal keren de lucht in ging om samen met de 10-tallen aanwezige Buizerds te gaan cirkelen, bleek in directe vergelijking het forse verschil in spanwijdte en lichaamsbouw en verdween het laatste restje twijfel. Door foto- en videografen kon de vogel uitvoerig worden gedocumenteerd. Die avond werden we door KH teruggebeld met de gelukwensen namens c 250 tevreden vogelaars die gedurende de dag aan de Praamweg geweest waren. De Arendbuizerd was op zondag 10 september nog ter plekke aanwezig maar verdween rond 11:00 hoog schroevend uit het zicht (Ebels & Haas 2000).

In de eerste week van oktober werd opnieuw een Arendbuizerd gemeld in de omgeving van de Knardijk en Praamweg maar een bevestiging in de vorm van foto's of video-opnamen dat het daadwerkelijk om de Arendbuizerd van begin september ging bleef uit; deze waarneming werd ingediend bij de Commissie Dwaalgasten Nederlandse Avifauna (CDNA). De beschrijving gaf te weinig details en de waarneming is afgewezen; er is dus geen overtuigend bewijs dat de vogel na 10 september nog in het gebied aanwezig was (Jan van der Laan pers meded).

Beschrijving

De beschrijving is gebaseerd op onze aantekeningen en aantekeningen van Jan van der Laan en op foto's en videobeelden van Marten van Dijl, Hans Gebuis, Teus Luijendijk, Dirk Moerbeek, Roef Mulder, Harm Niesen en Marc Plomp (cf Dutch Birding 22: 250, plaat 250-251, 295, plaat 285, 307, plaat 304-305, 2000, Birding World 13: 358, 401, 2000; Plomp et al 2001).

ALGEMENE INDRUK Forse, lichte en hoofdzakelijk rossige buizerd.

GROOTTE & BOUW Grote buizerd met lange vleugels en lange kop. In directe vergelijking met c 10-20 Buizerds c 10% groter, in zit altijd grootste buizerd. In vlucht spanwijdte 15-20% groter dan van Buizerds. In zit statige, haast trotse houding met lange, wat brede hals en enigszins platte kop. Snavel fors met iets langere haak dan bij andere buizerds. In vlucht langzamere flappende vlucht en qua silhouet aan Steenarend

332 Arendbuizerd / Long-legged Buzzard *Buteo rufinus rufinus*, juveniel (links), met Buizerd / Common Buzzard *Buteo buteo buteo*, Praamweg, Flevoland, 9 september 2000 *(Roef Mulder)*

333 Arendbuizerd / Long-legged Buzzard *Buteo rufinus rufinus*, juveniel (rechts), met Buizerd / Common Buzzard *Buteo buteo buteo*, Praamweg, Flevoland, 9 september 2000 *(Marten van Dijl)*

Aquila chrysaetos herinnerend vanwege uitstekende kop, lange staart en S-vormige achterrand van vleugel. Vleugels in lichte V gehouden waarbij knik zichtbaar tussen hand en arm; hand werd daarbij meer horizontaal gehouden. 12 staartpennen. P8 (handpennen van binnen naar buiten genummerd) en p9 langst, > p7 > p6 > p10 > p5.

KOP Licht crèmekleurig met op achterkop donkere driehoekige vlek (punt naar beneden). Licht kaneelkleurige wenkbrauwstreep tot ver achter oog doorlopend, wang omzomend en terugkomend bij smalle kaneelkleurige baardstreep. Baardstreep aan snavelbasis smalst. Wang licht crèmekleurig.

BOVENDELEN Nek kaneelkleurig gestreept, doorlopend tot op mantel. Mantel, schouders en rug donkerbruin met smalle lichte zoom aan veren. Stuit donkerbruin zonder lichte zoom aan veren. Bovenstaartdekveren kaneelbruin met lichte zoom.

ONDERDELEN Borst en halszijde kaneelkleurig bruin gestreept, op borst uitlopend in punt. Onderste deel van borst en zijborst wit, effect van 'rugzakhengsels' of witte trui met V-hals. Flank, broek en buik met donker kaneelbruine onregelmatig gevormde vlekken, donker gebied vormend op zijkant van onderdelen. Rechterflank donkerder kaneelkleurig dan linkerflank. Middengedeelte van buik en onderstaartdekveren wit of licht crèmekleurig.

BOVENVLEUGEL P1-5 donkerbruin met lichte bandering en donkere achterrand. P6-10 met lichte basis en donkere top, in vlucht zichtbaar als lichte vlek aan basis. Armpennen uniform donkerbruin met smalle lichte top. Tertials donkerbruin. Kleine dekveren kaneelbruin, middelste dekveren kaneelbruin met lichte zoom waardoor bonte indruk ontstaand. Grote dekveren donkerbruin met smalle lichte zoom, in zit donkere vleugelbaan vormend met smalle lichte streep, in vlucht zichtbaar als donkere baan; deze donkere baan doorlopend tot op basis van grote handdekveren en alula op voorrand van vleugel. Alula donkerbruin. Handdekveren donkerbruin met lichte zoom. Witte vlek aan basis van kleine handdekveren; deze witte vlek waarschijnlijk gevormd door kleine handdekveren die normaal door alula worden bedekt. Top van buitenste handdekveren donkerder dan basis maar met geleidelijke overgang.

ONDERVLEUGEL P1-5 wit met slechts zwarte achterrand maar met zwakke bandering op buitenvlag; p6-10 met zwarte top en witte basis. Armpennen wit met zwakke bandering (sterker dan op handpennen) en smalle donkere achterrand. Armpennen duidelijk contrasterend met handpennen. Donkere achterrand van armpennen en binnenste handpennen diffuus afgezet. Dekveren licht crèmekleurig, in veld witachtig overkomend, duidelijk kleurverschil waarneembaar met witte armpennen. Dekveren licht crèmekleurig, grote ondervleugeldekveren met donkere top, zeer smalle baan vormend op onderzijde van vleugel. Middelste dekveren eveneens met zeer smalle donkere top, nauwelijks zichtbare baan vormend. Top van buitenste grote handdekveren (pc3-10) zwart (of zeer donkerbruin), halve maan vormend, aan basis wit, pc1-2 wit met aan top smallere zwarte punt dan pc3-10. Middelste handdekveren donker kaneelbruin, kleine handdekveren aan vleugelboeg licht. Oppervlakkig gezien tekening op handdekveren donkere polsvlek vormend. Okselveren wit of licht crèmekleurig.

STAART Bovenzijde staart grijsbruin met kaneelkleurige gloed met fijne bandering (c vijf tot zes smalle banden); aan basis bandering niet aanwezig of nauwelijks zichtbaar waardoor effect ontstaand van lichte staartbasis. Buitenvlag van staartveren donkerst, zonder zichtbare bandering. Binnenvlag licht met bandering. Onderstaart licht (bijna wit), zonder opvallende bandering.

NAAKTE DELEN Oog lichtgeel. Washuid geel tot licht geelgrijs. Poot geel. Snavel en nagels donkergrijs tot zwart.

SLEET Niet aanwezig. In vlucht staart aan toppen soms onregelmatig lijkend maar dit werd waarschijnlijk veroorzaakt door lange tijd zitten in nat gras.

GEDRAG Op gemaaid grasland en meeste tijd op grond zittend. Regelmatig jonge wilg gebruikend als uitkijkpost, waarbij soms naar grond vliegend om iets op te pakken. Op 9 september tweemaal muis grijpend en direct verorberend (JvdL).
GELUID Niet waargenomen.

Determinatie
Op grond van de lichte oogkleur, het ontbreken van generatieverschillen in de slagpennen, het ontbreken van een brede en scherp afgetekende donkere achterrand op de ondervleugel, de regelmatige distale fijne bandering op de staart en de lichte toppen van de grote dekveren en armpennen betrof het een juveniel exemplaar (Forsman 1999). Het formaat en de lange vleugels en kop wijzen sterk op Arendbuizerd van de ondersoort *B r rufinus* en sluiten in feite Buizerd en Steppebuizerd uit. De combinatie van donkere zijkanten van de buik, donkere polsvlekken, lichte staart met vooral lichte basis en het algehele kaneelkleurige verenkleed past eveneens goed op Arendbuizerd en sluit in ieder geval Buizerd uit; in extreem zeldzame gevallen sluiten deze verenkleedkenmerken Steppebuizerd echter niet uit. De eerder genoemde grootte en de houding van de vleugels in een V-vorm met knik passen evenwel niet op dit taxon (Harris et al 1996, Génsbøl 1997, Forsman 1999, Svensson et al 2000).

Het grote formaat met een spanwijdte die c 15% groter was dan die van Buizerds sluit Afrikaanse Arendbuizerd *B r cirtensis* uit. Dit taxon is duidelijk kleiner dan de nominaatvorm en verschilt in maten nauwelijks van Buizerd; vleugellengte en staartlengte zijn gemiddeld zelfs kleiner dan bij de ondersoort *B b buteo* waartoe de Buizerds in Flevoland behoorden. De overlap in maten is beperkt (Cramp & Simmons 1980). De kans dat een Afrikaanse Arendbuizerd tussen 20-30 Buizerds van de nominaatvorm groter is in zit en een grotere spanwijdte vertoont in vlucht is derhalve verwaarloosbaar klein.

Verspreiding en voorkomen
Arendbuizerd broedt in delen van Oost-Europa, het Midden-Oosten en Centraal-Azië, oostelijk tot in Mongolië (*B r rufinus*); in Noord-Afrika broedt de kleinere en sterk op Steppebuizerd gelijkende Afrikaanse Arendbuizerd (*B r cirtensis*). Het Europese broedgebied van *B b rufinus* beslaat Albanië, Bulgarije, Griekenland, Oekraïne, het zuidwesten van Rusland en mogelijk het zuiden van voormalig Joegoslavië. In Bulgarije en Rusland is de soort het meest talrijk en heeft de populatiegroei geleid tot een aanmerkelijke uitbreiding van het broedgebied in noordelijke richting (Hagemeijer & Blair 1997). De soort heeft zijn broedgebied de laatste jaren in Oost-Europa uitgebreid tot onder andere in Hongarije (een tot drie paar sinds 1992; Dudás et al 1993, Andras Schmidt in litt). In Roemenië werd in 1996 het eerste broedgeval vastgesteld in de Dobrodgea en werd het aantal broedparen in 1999 op 5-15 paar geschat, alle in het warme en droge oostelijke deel van het land (Schmitz 1999). De noordelijke populaties trekken overwegend naar het zuiden in de winter, terwijl de meer zuidelijke broedvogels vaak standvogels zijn. Europese vogels overwinteren in Hongarije (enkele), Griekenland, Turkije en verder oostelijk en zuidelijk tot in Arabië en Noordoost-Afrika; enkele trekken in Afrika nog verder naar het zuiden (Snow & Perrins 1998; Andras Schmidt in litt).

In Midden-Europa (Oostenrijk, Slowakije, Tsjechië en Zwitserland) is *B r rufinus* een schaarse tot onregelmatige gast en in Italië een onregelmatige gast of doortrekker. In Zwitserland zijn bijvoorbeeld 14 gevallen aanvaard, met het eerste geval in 1901 en twee gevallen in 1999 (P Knaut in litt). Dwaalgasten zijn vastgesteld in Noord- en West-Europa met als meest noordelijke landen Finland (1), Noorwegen (1) en Zweden (4) (Lewington et al 1991). In Denemarken zijn tot en met 1999 zes gevallen bekend: de eerste op 8 december 1982 en alle andere in de periode mei-augustus (Rønnest 1994). Het meest recente Deense geval betrof een juveniel van 12 tot 15 augustus 1996 bij Blåvand; deze vogel vertoont in verenkleed een sterke gelijkenis met de vogel van Flevoland (foto in Birding World 9: 346, 1996). Er zijn geen gevallen uit België of Groot-Brittannië. In Duitsland zijn ten minste 11 gevallen waarvan acht voor 1950; de enige recente gevallen zijn op 18 september 1993 in Hessen, van 28 september tot 4 oktober 1996 op Amrum, Schleswig-Holstein, en op 9 april 1997 in Niedersachsen (Deutsche Seltenheitenkommission 1995, 1998, 2000).

De waarneming in Flevoland betrof de tweede Arendbuizerd voor Nederland; de eerste werd op 12 december 1905 gevangen bij Buiksloot, Noord-Holland, en vervolgens tot aan zijn dood op 23 januari 1909 gehouden in Artis in Amsterdam, Noord-Holland (cf van IJzendoorn et al 1996, van den Berg & Bosman 2001).

Summary
LONG-LEGGED BUZZARD IN FLEVOLAND IN SEPTEMBER 2000 A juvenile Long-legged Buzzard *Buteo rufinus* was observed in Flevoland, the Netherlands, on 5-10 September 2000. The bird occurred in a field with 10s of Common Buzzards *B buteo* and differed from these by its larger size (especially apparent in flight, with

longer wings held in a shallow V and more protruding head), predominantly pale rufous plumage with darker reddish-brown flank, pale whitish undertail, pale underwings with two-toned (black and brown) carpal patch and rufous-brown upperwing-coverts, and long, yellow and unfeathered legs. The pale iris, fresh plumage, tail pattern, underwing pattern and prominent pale feather-fringes indicate a juvenile bird. The large size excludes both Steppe Buzzard *B b vulpinus* and African Long-legged Buzzard *B r cirtensis*.

Nominate Long-legged Buzzard breeds from eastern Europe east to Central Asia and winters in south-eastern Europe, Arabia and north-eastern Africa. The breeding range has expanded in recent years into Central Europe (Hungary and Romania). This was the second record for the Netherlands; the first concerned a bird collected at Buiksloot, Noord-Holland, on 12 December 1905 and kept at Artis Zoological Garden in Amsterdam, Noord-Holland, until its death on 23 January 1909.

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C Hubert Tonino, Laagsehoeflaan 39, 4623 TL Bergen op Zoom, Nederland
Wies J M de Valk, Laagsehoeflaan 39, 4623 TL Bergen op Zoom, Nederland

Brieven

Iris colour of Peruvian Booby

The colour of the iris is usually of no importance for correctly identifying gannets *Morus* and boobies *Sula*. Nevertheless, the iris is strikingly coloured in some species (for instance, usually bright yellow in adult Masked Booby *S dactylatra* and yellow or yellowish white in adult Blue-footed Booby *S nebouxii*). From most gannet and booby species close-up photographs are available, as the birds are easily approachable in the breeding colonies, and therefore one would think that the iris colour is correctly described in handbooks and identification guides. The iris colour of Peruvian Booby *S variegata*, which occurs along the Pacific coast of South America, was described as early as 1843 by its discoverer von Tschudi ('... rostro colore corneo ...'; von Tschudi 1843). Nelson (1978) also described the iris colour as 'ruby red' (p 576) or 'red brown, sometimes with a deep orange tint' (p 577). The eye thus looks darkish at a distance.

Therefore, it is most remarkable that quite a few fairly recent seabird identification guides and other

334 Peruvian Booby / Humboldtgent *Sula variegata*, adult, Callao, Lima, Peru, 31 December 1997 *(Noam Shany)*

335 Peruvian Booby / Humboldtgent *Sula variegata*, juvenile, Galapagos Islands, autumn 1983 *(Mark van Beirs)*

books wrongly describe and/or even wrongly depict the iris colour of Peruvian Booby: Heinzel & Tuck (1980: not described but depicted as yellowish-white), Harrison (1983: not described but depicted as yellowish-white), Harrison (1985: 'iris pale yellow' and depicted as such), Harrison (1987: 'iris pale yellow' and depicted as such), del Hoyo et al (1992: not described but depicted as yellowish-white with a slight orange tinge in the upper rim) and Enticott & Tipling (1997: 'iris pale yellow') – to name just a few. Nota bene in Harrison (1987), the red iris is just visible on photograph 307. As Blue-footed and Peruvian Boobies are fairly similar in plumage, they could perhaps be misidentified even at close range if the feet (bright blue in Blue-footed, blackish in Peruvian) are not visible, for instance when sitting on the nest. In juvenile Blue-footed, the 'eyes are brown, sometimes paler and more greyish' (Nelson 1978), while in juvenile Peruvian the 'iris is yellowish grey, becoming brown and then red' but 'remains light brown until [...] the second year [...]' (Nelson 1978).

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Recensies

Claude Chappuis 2000. *African bird sounds. Volume 1: Sahara, Maghreb, Madeira, Canary Islands & Cape Verde Islands* (four CDs and booklet 77 pp), EUR 53.00. *Volume 2: North, West and Central Africa* (11 CDs and booklet 192 pp), EUR 114.00. Whole set of 15 CDs EUR 149.00; excluding EUR 5.00 p&p. Société d'Études Ornithologiques de France, 55 rue Buffon, 75005 Paris, France, e-mail seof@mnhn.fr. For UK and USA, available from British Library, National Sound Archive, 96 Euston Road, London NW1 2DB, England, e-mail nsa-wildsound@bl.uk (volume 1 GBP 36.00 and volume 2 GBP 75.00).

Chappuis' CDs on African bird sounds are a splendid gold mine of c 3500 sounds by 1466 species, covering an impressive 95% of the species of northern, western and central Africa. Volume 1 is confined to 423 species occurring in the Western Palearctic part of western Africa (ie, west of Lybia and north of the southern Sahara) and includes the Atlantic islands of Canary

Islands, Cape Verde Islands and Madeira. The recordings of all 423 are also published in volume 2 which deals with the whole north-western third (or more) of the African continent. It means that one can either buy for less money volume 1 (for the WP species only) or choose for the more expensive volume 2 with the same WP species plus 1043 additional species from tropical Africa. Most sounds were recorded by the author but also the work of 64 other recordists has been used for volume 1 and 133 for volume 2. Generally, the sound quality is satisfactory with ambient sound thanks to limited filtering. All sounds have been prepared as monophonic recordings, even when the original was stereophonic (therefore, one should listen to these recordings with a single loudspeaker to avoid a lack of sound definition in frequencies of more than 2000 Hz). The accompanying booklets present introductions in both French and English in volume 1 while volume 2 has English and French versions. For the individual recordings, the information is presented with scientific, English and French names, species numbers (invaluable as there are no announcements on the CDs), annotations for breeding and migrant birds, sometimes notes on age or sex, almost always the month (unfortunately, never the day or year), the locality (often just the name of the country), remarks on the bird's behaviour, and the recordist's name. Unfortunately, there are quite some typos and misspellings in volume 1. In some species, there is quite an interesting explanation about certain aspects of the sound. For instance, additional information is given in volume 1 on how to distinguish different taxa with similar vocalizations (for example, in Calandra *Melanocorypha calandra*, Greater *Calandrella brachydactyla* and Lesser Short-toed Larks *C rufescens* and in Crested *Galerida cristata* and Thekla Larks *G theklae*), on the implications of vocal differences between populations of the same taxon (for instance, Golden Orioles *Oriolus oriolus* or Rock Buntings *Emberiza cia* in North Africa sounding different from those in Europe), on misidentifications in other sound publications (for example, calls of Western Marsh Harrier *Circus aeruginosus* versus Marsh Owl or Subalpine Warbler *Sylvia cantillans* versus Tristram's Warbler *S deserticola*), etcetera. Although volume 2 contains all the recordings of volume 1, many European birders will be mainly interested in the latter. It contains sounds of several Canary Islands and Cape Verde Islands endemics which were never published before. The calls by a flock of Slender-billed Curlews *Numenius tenuirostris* in Manfredonia, Italy, in February 1995 rates among the rarest recordings ever in Europe (cf Dutch Birding 17: 40, 78, 80, 1995). Other rare sounds of special interest include, for instance, those of Fea's *Pterodroma feae* and Zino's Petrels *P madeira*, the three *Calonectris* taxa (Scopoli's *C diomedea*, Cory's *C borealis* and Cape Verde Shearwaters *C edwardsii*), Balearic *Puffinus mauretanicus* and Yelkouan Shearwaters *P yelkouan* (the latter sounding quite different from Balearic), Mauretanian Heron *Ardea (cinerea) monicae*, Northern Bald Ibis *Geronticus eremita*, Pallid Harrier *C macrourus* (a male recorded in May 1985 on Schiermonnikoog, Friesland, the Netherlands), Barbary Falcon *Falco pelegrinoides*, Houbara Bustard *Chlamydotis undulata* (captive), Macqueen's Bustard *C macqueenii* (included for reference), Arabian Bustard *Ardeotis arabs* (from Yemen), Black-winged Pratincole *Glareola nordmanni* (a recording from Morocco), Pharaoh Eagle Owl *Bubo (bubo) ascalaphus*, Raso Lark *Alauda razae*, Seebohm's Wheatear *Oenanthe oenanthe seebohmi*, Iberian Chiffchaff *Phylloscopus brehmii* (also sounds in winter from Senegal), North African Blue Tit *Parus (caeruleus) ultramarinus* (a variety of vocalizations) and Algerian Nuthatch *Sitta ledanti*. There are only a few taxa lacking (for example, Sabine's Gull *Larus sabini*, Trocaz Pigeon *Columba trocaz*, Golden Nightjar *Caprimulgus eximius*, Cape Verde Swift *Apus alexandri*, Plain Swift *A unicolor* and Gran Canarian Blue Chaffinch *Fringilla teydea polatzeki*). A few times, sounds were used of extralimital subspecies and one may wonder in what respect sounds of northern African taxa like Mediterranean *Stictocarbo aristotelis desmarestii* and Atlantic Shags *S a riggenbachi*, North African Tawny Eagle *Aquila rapax belisarius*, Moroccan Double-spurred Francolin *Francolinus bicalcaratus ayesha*, Andalusian Hemipode *Turnix sylvatica sylvatica*, African Royal Tern *Sterna maxima albididorsalis*, North African Marsh Owl *Asio capensis tingitanus* and taxa of Common Crossbill *Loxia curvirostra* or Common Reed Bunting *E schoeniclus* differ from those from tropical Africa, America or Europe presented in the CDs. On the other hand, Chappuis avoided the use of extralimital subspecies in the case of Tawny Owl *Strix aluco mauritanica*, North African Short-toed Treecreeper *Certhia brachydactyla mauritanica* (with remarks on this taxon's alleged invasion in Corsica in 1969), Southern Grey Shrike *Lanius meridionalis* (namely, *L m algeriensis*, *L m elegans* and *L m koenigi*) and North African Magpie *Pica pica mauritanica*. The taxonomy in the booklets is said to follow *The birds of Africa* but it appears that often the author's opinion is reflected. In volume 1, there is a somewhat disturbing use of brackets, alternative names and question marks in scientific names. Texts on evolution, speciation or systematics are too brief to be comprehensible. Some recordings concern taxa which are actually not listed in the booklet (like, apparently, Spanish Imperial Eagle *A adalberti*, Tenerife Robin *Erithacus (rubecula) superbus*, European Stonechat *Saxicola rubicola*, Eastern Orphean Warbler *S (hortensis) crassirostris* (calls) and Atlas Pied Flycatcher *Ficedula hypoleuca speculigera*). However, in most cases, one can identify which taxon is involved by taking into account the month and locality. The second and ornithologically most important volume covers an enormous area with a high biodiversity. The southern and eastern limits of this area are roughly the borders of northern Angola, eastern Zaire and western Sudan, encompassing most of Africa's tropical forests and the Atlantic islands of Bioko and São Tomé and Principé. Since field identification of birds in tropical forests is virtually impossible without a basic knowledge of sounds, the CDs are indispensable for ornithologists and birders working in this part of the world. The booklet of volume 2 gives an impressive list of species

of which the sound had never been published before. Although Chappuis published gramophone records with 450 species already in 1974, this volume can be regarded as the first acoustical reference publication for the region. Nevertheless, since a limited number of each species' vocalizations has been used, there is still much scope for future publications to cover a wider range of vocabulary and geographical variations. In combination with the five cassettes by Robert Stjernstedt (*Bird songs of Zambia* and *Rare birds of Zambia*) and the six cassettes or CDs by Guy Gibbon (*Southern African bird songs*), this publication makes sounds available of nearly all African species. Apparently, Chappuis' species numbers will be referred to in Borrow & Demey's forthcoming field guide *Oiseaux d'Afrique occidentale et centrale*, which will further enhance the use of the both publications. Thanks to Chappuis' work, birding in Africa will be an even greater joy than before. ARNOUD B VAN DEN BERG

Solutions of fourth round 2001

The solution of mystery photographs VII and VIII (Dutch Birding 23: 215, 2001) appears below.

VII The bird seen on the back is clearly a passerine. At first glance it looks rather featureless (and thus difficult), but one feature gives a good indication in which direction we should look for this bird's identity. The bird shows long and rather narrow tertials that cover the primaries completely; moreover, the longest tertial nearly reaches the tip of the uppertail-coverts. The absence of a primary projection in combination with long and rather narrow tertials points in the direction of the pipits *Anthus*. In addition, the

336-337 Water Pipit / Waterpieper *Anthus spinoletta*, Cirque de Troumouse, Hautes-Pyrénées, France, 9 September 1996 *(Arnoud B van den Berg)*

mystery bird has a slender body, rather long tail, streaked upperparts and white-edged outer tail-feathers which confirm this assumption. Quite a few entrants voted for either Dunnock *Prunella modularis* or Alpine Accentor *P collaris* but both species have, besides other differences, an obvious primary projection and much shorter tertials. For the same reason, finches such as Common Linnet *Carduelis cannabina* can be eliminated.

Once realized that the bird is a pipit, the problem is nearly solved. The mystery bird's crown, nape and mantle are streaked. This on itself does not rule out many species but Meadow *A pratensis*, Tree *A trivialis* and Red-throated Pipit *A cervinus* show bolder and blacker streaks on the upperparts than the mystery bird. A good look at the photograph reveals a blue-greyish cast on the nape and to a lesser extent on the crown that contrasts with the browner mantle and scapulars. This is a diagnostic feature for Water Pipit *A spinoletta*. Both Rock Pipit *A petrosus* and Buff-belied Pipit *A rubescens* can show greyish on the upperparts in summer plumage but without contrast with the browner mantle and scapulars as in the mystery bird. In addition, Rock Pipit has generally darker, more olive-toned upperparts and pale buffish rather than pure white outer-edges to the outer tail-feathers. Berthelot's Pipit *A berthelotii* is also quite greyish above in adult plumage (juveniles are more rufous brown above) but even paler and without the contrasting nape, and the underparts of this species lack the bold flank streaking visible in the mystery photograph.

This Water Pipit was photographed at Cirque de Troumouse, Hautes-Pyrénées, France, on 9 September 1996 by Arnoud van den Berg. The same bird is depicted in plates 336-337. It was identified correctly by 21% of the entrants. Incorrect answers consisted of a large variety of other species, including Alpine Accentor (13%), Common Linnet (12%), Ortolan Bunting *Emberiza hortulana* (10%), Meadow Pipit (10%), Dunnock (8%), Rock Pipit (4%), Berthelot's Pipit (4%) and Common Rosefinch *Carpodacus erythrinus* (4%).

VIII This round's second mystery bird is obviously some species of wader, the pattern on upperparts and underparts indicating a *Calidris* species. The feathers of the upperparts look fresh and crispy, with neat fringes, and knowing that the photograph was taken in October it is reasonable to assume we are looking at a juvenile bird.

The breast is quite heavily streaked, showing contrast with the pale and unmarked belly. This may make one think of Pectoral Sandpiper *C melanotos* but the streaks continue as markings down the flanks unlike in that species (in adult Pectoral there are often some markings down the flank but not as extensive as in the mystery bird). This underpart pattern is in fact that of juvenile White-rumped Sandpiper *C fuscicollis*. The identification as such is confirmed by the prominent white supercilium, contrast between white-fringed lower scapulars and wing-coverts and rufous-fringed upper scapulars and medium-sized, gently curved bill. There is even a hint visible of the long wings crossing each other, typical of this species. Baird's Sandpiper *C bairdii* is similar in size in shape to White-rumped but juveniles show a uniform scaly pattern on the upperparts (lacking the bright rufous fringes to the scapulars) and the head pattern is much less contrasting than in White-rumped.

This juvenile White-rumped Sandpiper was photographed in Northern Ireland on 30 October 2000 by Anthony McGeehan. Another photograph of the same bird appeared in Dutch Birding 23: 46, plate 61, 2001. 67% of the entrants identified it correctly, while incorrect answers included Long-toed Stint *C subminuta* (7%), Pectoral Sandpiper (6%), Western Sandpiper *C maura* (5%), Sharp-tailed Sandpiper *C acuminata* (4%)and Dunlin *C alpina* (4%).

There were seven entrants who identified both mystery birds of this round correctly. From them, Leon Peters from the Netherlands was drawn as the winner of a copy of the *Birds of the Indian Subcontinent* by Richard Grimmett, Carol Inskipp and Tim Inskipp, donated by A & C Black (Publishers) Ltd.

This round further reduced the number of entrants on the lead down to three. After four rounds, Alain De Broyer (Belgium), Sebastiaan Klein (Germany) and Jyrki Normaja (Finland) are now leading the competition with seven correct answers out of eight mystery birds. They are followed by six entrants with six correct answers and 17 entrants with five correct answers. As usual, the names of these entrants can be viewed at www.dutchbirding.nl.

Fifth round 2001

Photographs IX and X represent the fifth round of 2001 competition. Please, study the rules (Dutch

Mystery photograph IX (May)

Mystery photograph X (April)

Birding 23: 36, 2001) carefully and identify the birds in the photographs. Solutions can be sent in three different ways:

- by *postcard* to Dutch Birding Association, Postbus 75611, 1070 AP Amsterdam, Netherlands
- by e-mail to masters@dutchbirding.nl
- from the Internet site of the Dutch Birding Association at www.dutchbirding.nl

Entries for the fourth round have to arrive by **1 November 2001**. From those entrants having identified both mystery birds correctly, one person will be drawn who will receive a copy of the *Collins bird guide* 'Large Format' by Lars Svensson, Peter Grant, Killian Mullarney and Dan Zetterström, donated by HarperCollins Publishers Ltd. Swarovski Benelux will award a Swarovski AT80 telescope with 30x wide angle eyepiece to the overall winner after six rounds.

Diederik Kok, Pelmolenweg 4, 3511 XN Utrecht, Netherlands (dkok@nl.packardbell.org)
Nils van Duivendijk, Guldenhoeve 34, 3451 TG Vleuten, Netherlands (duivendijk@wanadoo.nl)

Total birding

by Anthony McGeehan

Birds, camera, action

'Champagne all round!' Three words on a fax and, judging by the bold pen strokes, the author was in a euphoric state. I recognized the handwriting but I didn't feel like celebrating. I felt old and tired and frightened of the challenge. A black cloud had come up, obscuring the sun, and it seemed to take the mushroom shape of atomic dust, threatening my ancient attitudes and fear of technology. The fax was followed up with a high-spirited phone call. 'Isn't it brilliant news? It's like winning the lottery!' John, my designer friend, was jubilant. I faked similar emotions and asked him what would happen next. John is the sort of bloke who, if you woke him at four o'clock in the morning in the middle of a hurricane, would be cool, calm and collected and serving you a cooked breakfast within minutes. However, right now I needed the full story.

The big news was that the nature department of BBC Online had accepted our joint proposal to set up a birdwatching web-site based on the Harbour Lagoon at Belfast Lough RSPB Reserve. We would write and design everything; they would supply the kit. Command and control functions and round-the-clock operations were our responsibility. I felt my knuckles tightening on the phone as John spelled out the details. Before he even got to the word 'camera' he mentioned trenches, fibre optic cable, ISDN line, kilostream, server, axis box, router, VCR, PC and modem. In reply, my language was prosaic: joiners, electricians, engineers, mess, worry and Valium. All that, he said, was the easy part. The hard job would be ensuring mouth-watering close-ups of birds throughout the year. That, of course, was my task.

So, to prove I've been busy and not knitting scarves for the Irish soccer team's World Cup campaign, this is the story of what happened next at www.bbc.co.uk/nature/birds. Monday 25th June 2001 was fixed as the launch date. Before then an anxious decision had to be made about where to locate the camera. The presence of birds was just one element in picking the spot. The angle of light, prevailing wind direction and security of the camera itself all had to be borne in mind. For example, should it be disguised from public gaze? And what would the birds make of a new fixture stuck out in the open like a sore thumb? A small inaccessible island overlooking both grassland and shoreline was chosen. Naturally this proved to be an awkward spot to reach when dragging hundreds of metres of cables through water and mud, never mind installing a metre-long steel column in concrete to serve as a solid foundation.

The slog was worth it. The test pictures were wonderful and the panning action was dead level. Suddenly, on the Sunday before the launch, I spotted a potential problem. The grassland that formed the main panorama had grown thick and long after a spell of warm, damp weather. It needed to be cut. Three helpers pushing lawnmowers busily criss-crossed the ground and, by dusk, the turf resembled Lansdowne Road. All was set for kick-off at dawn. However, by nightfall the live pictures revealed a scene of unnatural blackness. On the eve of the launch, nothing was working. Through the small hours the Full Monty of technical know-how bore down on the problem. Alas, to no avail. Not even 'Houston' could have cracked this one. The 25th dawned grey and gloomy – it matched the mood. In daylight an engineer tracked the cables across the ground and diagnosed the problem. One had been cut by a lawnmower. Gulp.

Could it be fixed? Well, yes it could. Phew! Strange to say, I don't anticipate a repeat of that man-made disaster. Headaches caused by birds followed thick and fast. The fistful of bright cables dangling from the back of the camera proved irresistible to gulls. For days they indulged in bouts of 'The World's Strongest Gull' and pulled and pulled. Weaklings all! The leads survived but the wiper attached to the front of the lens did not. Gulls also took to perching on top of the housing and preened and even roosted on it for hours. This induced shake. Tilting the camera made the problem even worse. Instead of dislodging the squatter, it provided all the fun of a fairground ride. In the end, trial and error resolved the situation. If the camera was tilted vertically the gull ignominiously slid off. With some judicious positioning, the wiper-blade could even be nudged against the ground and twisted back on to the lens. Surrounding the steel mount with a stunted forest of bamboo canes kept the pests away from the leads. We were learning fast.

Next, the canes started to disappear. Had the gulls been going to the gym? This time the culprits were foxes. The ground was soft and the canes were easy to remove with jaws rather than a bill. But why? Foxes like to grind their teeth – just like

[*Dutch Birding 23: 294-296, 2001*]

FIGURE 1 Images from www.bbc.co.uk/nature/birds. Above: Common Terns, Red Fox, Long-billed Dowitcher and Black-tailed Godwit; below: Great Black-backed Gulls; main picture: Harbour Lagoon

a dog with a bone. Several canes were carried off by a vixen and given to cubs as a toy to chew on. So much for worries that the lagoon's wildlife would be camera-shy. Greylag Geese and Mute Swans fall asleep in front of the lens and block the view; Jackdaws have used the hood as an umbrella; and, when the equipment was moved on to a nearby island to film breeding Common Terns, one pair decided to nest among the cables trailing on the ground. Until the chicks hatched, the camera could not rotate more than 90 degrees for fear of dislodging the eggs.

Ticking policy

Born into the Internet era, the young terns were precocious, unfazed and determined to become actors. They clowned around on the protective netting surrounding the island and, in front of thousands, fooled the world into believing that they were trapped. E-mails expressed outrage: 'I've never seen such cruelty on the BBC since the Italy v Holland penalty shoot-out in Euro 2000.' Missions to rescue them confirmed that they were using the mesh as a trampoline. After that we ignored them and redirected viewers to the Disney Channel.

Filming is continuous but a still image (called a j-peg) is transmitted during a split second once every five minutes. Hoping that a subject will behave itself and sit still at this critical instant is like trying to get a baby to stay motionless and smile sweetly for a portrait. In fact, it is worse than that. People are convinced that the birds know when their picture is about to be taken and fidget deliberately or worse. An incubating tern beautifully positioned for four minutes and 55 seconds shifts at the last moment and presents a useless rear-end view. A thousand Oystercatchers quietly roosting wake up and go just as they are about to be immortalised. A fox, walking round and round the camera for half-an-hour stretching, yawning, sticking its tongue out and going through a full tap-dance routine, decides to stand in a tiny blind-spot for every downloaded snap.

Although I am treading on the dangerous ground of amateur psychiatry, some folk even claim that clutches of tern eggs have rolled behind vegetation rather than remain stationary for a still photograph. Faced with such frustrations, two tactics have proved useful. The first is prayer. The second is a surprise use of the wiper. Let me explain. To catch the attention of a feeding godwit

or to wake up a snoozing duck, a quick flick of the wiper can work wonders. It's the equivalent of snapping your fingers. Birds notice everything, so they detect an unusual movement and may temporarily freeze or look at the lens.

This August, for the third successive year, an adult Long-billed Dowitcher arrived on the lagoon. We hoped it would return and were ready for it. I was in Spain when it showed up but I twitched it anyway – on the Internet. At least it wasn't a lifer. It caused a bit of a stir back at base and a small crowd came to see it. Apparently, everyone had spectacular views of it feeding in a muddy channel. The funny thing was, it was completely hidden from view at the time. So people ticked it remotely on the live TV monitor. Is this ethical? Who cares? The good news is that you can now start an Irish List from overseas and, just to show how much I love you, the web-site will follow Dutch taxonomic rules in future. That move will bring one small corner of the British Isles into the modern world.

WP reports

This review lists rare and interesting birds reported in the Western Palearctic mainly in **August-early September 2001** and focuses on north-western Europe. The reports are largely unchecked and their publication here does not imply future acceptance by the rarities committee of the relevant country. Observers are requested to submit records to each country's rarities committee. Corrections are welcome and will be published.

DUCKS TO GROUSE The largest late-summer flock of **Ruddy Shelduck** *Tadorna ferruginea* for the Netherlands this year consisted of 101 individuals at Eemmeer, Huizen, Noord-Holland, on 29 July. A male **Common Pochard** *Aythya ferina* was present at Lagoa Azul on São Miguel, Azores, on 5 September. In Northern Ireland, a female **King Eider** *Somateria spectabilis* was with up to 300 Common Eiders *S mollissima* in the Carrickfergus area in Antrim from 25 June to at least 15 August. The long-staying males **American Black Duck** *Anas rubripes* at Barrow Harbour, Kerry, Ireland; at Garður, Iceland; in Devon, England; and at Stithians Reservoir, Cornwall, England, remained to August. As in previous summers, a handful of **Marbled Ducks** *Marmaronetta angustirostris* was seen at Filipines marsh, Remolar-Filipines, Llobregat delta, Barcelona, Catalunya, Spain, in early August; this is the northernmost location where the species is seen annually. This spring, **White-headed Ducks** *Oxyura leucocephala* have been released in reintroduction programmes at Lago Salso, Puglia, Italy, and at Biguglia, Basta, Corsica, France. In northern Germany, a female **Hazel Grouse** *Bonasa bonasia* was discovered at Unterlüss, Lüneburger Heide, Niedersachsen, on 13 July.

GREBES TO TROPICBIRDS The third **Pied-billed Grebe** *Podilymbus podiceps* for Spain was an adult summer at Lagoa de Vixán, Monte-Bijám, Corruvedo, Ribeira, Galicia, from 25 July to at least 9 August. The second for Spain was relocated at Embalse de La Grajera, Rioja, on 19 August and may have been present there for over a year. The long-staying male at Saint-Denis d'Orques, Sarthe, France, remained from 24 June 2000 to at least 31 August 2001. Four breeding species of grebes at Diependal, Drenthe, this year were quite remarkable for the Netherlands; these birds included three pairs of **Red-necked Grebe** *Podiceps grisegena* with young, while breeding of a fifth species, **Horned Grebe** *P auritus*, could not be confirmed. A **Fea's Petrel** *Pterodroma feae* was seen from the Tenerife-Gomera ferry, Canary Islands, on 28 July. On 12 August, one was videoed at close range during a Scillonian pelagic off Scilly, England. From 13 July through August, five **Cory's Shearwaters** *Calonectris borealis* were observed in south-western Sweden. In Denmark, a returning individual was seen on 30-31 July and 4 August off Grenen, Skagen, Nordjylland; possibly the seventh this autumn flew past Blåvands Huk, Esbjerg, Vestjylland, on 9 August. The 16th and 17th **Great Shearwaters** *Puffinus gravis* for Sweden were seen on 26 July in Skåne and on 30 July in Bohuslän. The first **Mediterranean Shearwater** *P mauretanicus* this year for Scandinavia (and the 18th for Sweden) flew south off Hönö, Bohuslän, on 9 August. In Spain, unprecedented numbers of **Wilson's Storm-petrels** *Oceanites oceanicus* were reported during July-August, including more than 300 c 13 km west off Sisargas islands, Pontevedra, and more than 50 c 11 km west off Cabo Silleiro, Baiona, Galicia, on 3 August. According to Birdwatch (nr 111: 50-51, 2001), photographs of a **Red-billed Tropicbird** *Phaethon aethereus* c 32 km south-south-east off Scilly on 7 June were authentic and represented the first record of this species for Britain and the second for Europe. On 25 August, one was seen from the La Palma-Tenerife ferry, Canary Islands (c 200 Great Shearwaters were seen from the same ferry). On 16 September, one was reported at Mundesley, Norfolk, England, in the early morning; later the same morning, one was reported at La Jaonneuse, Guernsey, Channel Islands. Europe's first occurred on 13 August 1988 162 km off Cabo Sardão, Portugal (beached corpses found in the Netherlands and England have not been accepted to any list).

338 Eurasian Griffon Vulture / Vale Gier *Gyps fulvus*, Westenschouwen, Zeeland, Netherlands, 5 July 2001 *(Norman D van Swelm)*

339 Eurasian Griffon Vultures / Vale Gieren *Gyps fulvus*, Westenschouwen, Zeeland, Netherlands, 6 July 2001 *(Arie Ouwerkerk)*

340 Saker Falcon / Sakervalk *Falco cherrug*, immature, found exhausted in May 2001 and kept in care until July 2001, Sardinia, Italy, 21 June 2001
(Marcello Grussu & Rossana Rossi)

CORMORANTS TO FLAMINGOS The **Pygmy Cormorant** *Microcarbo pygmeus* at Wollmatinger Ried, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, remained to late July. On 5 August, one was reported at Spytkowice, Poland. A **Great White Pelican** *Pelecanus onocrotalus* was seen in Burgenland, Austria, on 6 June. An adult was seen from 9 June to 1 July in Niedersachsen, Germany, and then toured Brandenburg, Germany, on 12-20 July. An immauture was seen near Tömörként, Hungary, on 29 July. In France, one turned up at Gruissan, Aude, on 29 August. A remarkable (escape?) record were the five **Pink-backed Pelicans** *P rufescens* photographed on 10 September near Rimini in north-eastern Italy. The fourth or fifth **Western Reef Egret** *Egretta gularis* this year for Italy was observed at Lago San Giuliano, Matera, Basilicata, on 7 July. Another was at Desembocadura del Río Guadalhorce, Málaga, Spain, from at least 27 July to 15 August. In France, one was seen at Puy-Sainte-Reparade, Bouches-du-Rhône, France, on 29 July. The **Intermediate Egret** *E intermedius* present from 30 May at Vasche di Maccarese, Roma, Italy, remained until at least 23 August (cf Dutch Birding 23: 224, plate 248, 2001). The second for the United Arab Emirates (UAE) remained in fields near the Dubai sewage works from 25 June to at least 27 July. A possible record roosting flock of c 300 **Glossy Ibises** *Plegadis falcinellus* was at Brazo del Este, Sevilla, on 12 August. For the first time since 1997, **Chilean Flamingos** *Phoenicopterus chilensis* bred successfully at Zwillbrocker Venn, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany, and raised four young (see photograph in Limicola 15: 242, 2001). Also, one young **Greater Flamingos** *P roseus* was reared and one hybrid **Greater x Caribbean Flamingo** *P ruber*.

RAPTORS TO CRANES There was sensational though belated news from Namur, Belgium, where 26 **Griffon Vultures** *Gyps fulvus* and probably one **Eurasian Black Vulture** *Aegypius monachus* were seen over Yvoir on 2 June. The observer had immediately informed the Wallonian birdline but the news was not spread (possibly because it was not regarded as credible). This sighting precedes the amazingly large group of 18 Griffons (one wearing a Spanish ring) present from 3 to 9 July in the Netherlands (Dutch Birding 23: 221-223, 245-246, 2001) of which 13 were seen flying east-south-east over Roosendaal, Noord-Brabant, on 9 July. There was also a report of 13 close to the Belgian border north of Epinal, Ardennes, France, on 13 July. Another remarkable flock of 34 Griffons was seen high over Wien, Austria, on 30 June. Up to two **Short-toed Eagles** *Circaetus gallicus* at Fochtelooërveen, Drenthe/Friesland, the Netherlands, from 17 June remained until at least 31 July (it was not until 14 July that it became clear that two birds were involved); the first time that a pair was present in the Netherlands for a long summer period was from 15 July to 29 August 1996 at Hoge Veluwe, Gelderland. The long-staying displaying second-summer male **Pallid Harrier** *Circus macrourus* at Rejsby Enge, Ribe, Vestjylland, Denmark, from early May was still present in August. In the second week of September, at least 15 were seen in Sweden, including four first-years leaving the country at Falsterbo, and a record 68 were conted in Finland from 23 August. A single bird was present on Mainland, Shetland, from 12 September. In Hungary, the long-staying immature **Greater Spotted Eagle** *Aquila clanga* remained at the Hortobágy through July-August. A subadult **Steppe Eagle** *A nipalensis* stayed on Öland, Sweden, from 19 July to 2 August; an adult was seen in Skåne on 4 and 12 August. In Hungary, one remained in the Hortobágy during June-July. Two **Booted Eagles** *Hieraaetus pennatus* on Lanzarote were the first-ever for July for the Canary Islands. On 1 August, a dark-morph was seen at Olloy-sur-Viroin, Namur, Belgium. For the first time in France since 1993, a pair of **Red-footed Falcons** *Falco vespertinus* raised one young in Ain this summer. A **Lesser Kestrel** *F naumanni* was reported near Meissendorf, Niedersachsen, on 29 July. The first **Eleonora's Falcon** *F eleonorae* for Finland was an adult pale-morph flying about for a few hours at Saltvik Haga, Åland islands, on 1 September. An immature **Saker Falcon** *F cherrug* was picked up exhausted in northern Sardinia, Italy, in late May and taken into care through July. A presumed immature white **Gyr Falcon** *F rusticolus* wearing a metal ring was photographed on Rottumeroog, Groningen, the Netherlands, on 25 August. Probably the same bird was present at Lauwersmeer, Groningen, on 8-9 September. In July-August, four pairs

of **Red-knobbed Coot** *Fulica cristata* reintroduced at Moro marsh, Sagunt, Valencia, in 2000 raised eight chicks; this is now the species' northernmost breeding site. Already on 28 August, the first 72 **Demoiselle Cranes** *Anthropoides virgo* of the winter population in Rajasthan, India, had arrived at their regular site at Khichan near Phalaudi, between Jaisalmer and Jodhpur; in recent years, the approximate number that have wintered in the Khichan area increased from c 2000 in the winter 1990/91 to c 15 000 in 2000/01 (c 7% of the world population).

WADERS The alleged first **Oriental Pratincole** *Glareola maldivarum* for Sweden at Falsterbo, Skåne, stayed from 2 July to at least 6 September (cf Dutch Birding 23: 224-225, 2001). A **Black-winged Pratincole** *G nordmanni* stayed at Mona Airfield, Anglesey, Gwynned, Wales, on 4-20 July. The 20th for Sweden was at Lomma, Skåne, on 18 July. From 1 August to at least 16 August, one was present at Sossmar and Clauen, Niedersachsen. In the Netherlands, another stayed from 15 August on Texel, Noord-Holland, and then on Terschelling, Friesland. In France, one was at Loon-Plage, Nord, on 21-27 August. At Cabo da Praia quarry, Terceira, Azores, an adult **Semipalmated Plover** *Charadrius semipalmatus*, a juvenile **Semipalmated Sandpiper** *Calidris pusilla* and an adult and a juvenile **Least Sandpiper** *C minutilla* were found on 6 September; also on Terceira, a juvenile **Baird's Sandpiper** *C bairdii* was present that day at Praia da Vitoria. On 11 September, a **Buff-breasted Sandpiper** *Tryngites subruficollis* was on the same island. On Pico, Azores, a **Spotted Sandpiper** *Actitis macularia* was found at Lajes do Pico and a **Leser Yellowlegs** *Tringa flavipes* at Lagoa do Caiado on 8 September. In Germany, adult summer **Sociable Lapwings** *Vanellus gregarius* were observed at Ahlbeck, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, on 8-10 July and at Dithmarscher Speicherkoog, Schleswig-Holstein, on 25-26 July. A **White-tailed Lapwing** *V leucurus* was seen at Kaba, Hungary, on 25 July. The first **Red-necked Stint** *C ruficollis* for Denmark was an adult at Kammerslusen, Ribe, Vestjylland, from 30 July to 2 August (previous records of this species this summer were in Finland on 21-22 June and in Norway on 8-12 July). In continental western Europe, a high number of **White-rumped Sandpipers** *C fuscicollis* were seen including, for instance, an adult at Hötjärn, Västmanland, on 19-20 July; an adult winter at Nærland, Hå, Rogaland, Norway, from 7 August; one at Nieuwpoort, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium, from 15 August onwards; one near Kirchdorf am Inn, Oberösterreich, Austria, from 23 August onwards; and several in the Netherlands (including one on Texel from 8 August, one at Durgerdam, Noord-Holland, on 10-13 August and up to two at Ezumakeeg, Friesland, from 25 August). On 4 August, a **Pectoral Sandpiper** *C melanotos* was observed at Ponta da Erva, Portugal. A **Sharp-tailed Sandpiper** *C acuminata* was seen at Pegwell Bay, Kent, England, on 15

341 Black-winged Pratincole / Steppevorkstaartplevier *Glareola nordmanni*, Mona Airfield, Anglesey, Wales, 15 July 2001 *(Steve Young/Birdwatch)*

August. An adult was found at Saaremaa Tammunaneem, Finland, on 31 August. The first for Spain was an adult in the Albufera ricefields at Valencia from 1 September onwards. A **Stilt Sandpiper** *Micropalama himantopus* stayed at Lough Beg, Londonderry, Northern Ireland, from 12 September. On 5 August, a **Buff-breasted Sandpiper** *Tryngites subruficollis* was observed at Ponta da Erva, Portugal. Two adults and a juvenile seen in the Netherlands between late July and early September take this year's total to five or six. An adult male **Icelandic Black-tailed Godwit** *Limosa limosa islandica* colour-ringed in eastern Iceland on 4 May 2000 was subsequently seen in Kent, England, in late September and early October 2000, at Zwolle, Overijssel, the Netherlands, on 15 March 2001 and at Hauke-Haien-Koog, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, on 4 and 11 August 2001. Allegedly, an adult **Slender-billed Curlew** *Numenius tenuirostris* (possibly a female) mounted by a Dutch taxidermist was found freshly dead between Emden and Leer, Niedersachen, Germany, close to the Dutch border, in November 1996 or 1997 (a photograph can be seen at www.lauwersmeer.com/eng/index.html). Other much belated news about this species concerns the sixth for Poland seen at Siemien near Lublin on 7 October 1995. On 12 August, for the third consecutive year, the adult **Long-billed Dowitcher** *Limnodromus scolopaceus* returned at Belfast Lough, Down, Northern Ireland. In the Netherlands, the bird present at Prunjepolder, Zeeland, in February-April was seen again on 8 September. The 13th **Common Greenshank** *Tringa nebularia* for Iceland was at Tveit, Nesjum, on 29 August. A juvenile **Spotted Sandpiper** *Actitis macularia* was reported at Santoña marshes, Cantabria, Spain, on 3 August. An adult female **Wilson's Phalarope** *Phalaropus tricolor* was present at Old Hall Marshes, Essex, England, from 9 July to at least 10 August. In France, one was seen at Cherrueix, Ille-et-Vilaine, on 16 August.

JAEGERS TO TERNS The long-staying **Great Skua** *Stercorarius skua* in Switzerland was still at Les Grangettes, Lac Léman, on 12 August (cf Dutch Birding 20: 251, 1998). In Hungary, during July-August, up to three **Pallas's Gulls** *Larus ichthyaetus* were present at the Hortobágy and one adult winter was at Polgar fishponds on 11 August. A **Laughing Gull** *L atricilla* occurred at Luzan, Noirmoutier, Vendée, France, on 28 August. The fourth **Audouin's Gull** *L audouinii* for Switzerland was a juvenile first seen at Sechex near Thonon-les-Bains, Haute-Savoie, on the French side of Lac Léman on 16 August before it followed a boat to Allaman on the Swiss side on 18 August; the bird appeared to have been ringed on Pianosa, Italy, in June. On 7 September, for the fifth consecutive winter, a **Ring-billed Gull** *L delawarensis* returned to Goes, Zeeland, on 18 January 1998, the bird was seen here for the first time and since then it was usually present each year from September to February). The third **Sabine's Gull** *L sabini* for Italy was a first-summer at Porte Tolle, Po Delta, from 4 July to at least 20 August. If accepted, an adult summer reported from the Danube at Veroce on 24 August will be the third for Hungary. In Svalbard, Norway, one to three juvenile **Ross's Gulls** *Rhodostethia rosea* were seen at Kræmerspynkten on the eastern tip of Kvitøya on 25 August. According to the Leeuwarder Courant newspaper, the alleged first successful breeding of **Black-legged Kittiwake** *Rissa tridactyla* for the Netherlands concerned several pairs on an oil rig at site L8P on the Dutch part of the Continental Shelf in 2000 and 2001. An adult **Forster's Tern** *Sterna forsteri* turned up in a tern colony on Ile-aux-Moutons, Finistère, on 23 July. None of the **Chinese Crested Terns** *S bernsteini* discovered in 2000 in a breeding colony of Greater Crested Terns *S bergii* on an islet in the Taiwanese held Matsu group within 10 km from the Chinese mainland could be found this summer (cf Dutch Birding 22: 248-249, 2000). Three adult **Lesser Crested Terns** *S bengalensis* were seen at Odiel marshes, Huelva, Spain, on 7 July (one remaining until 22 July). One was seen at Mont-St-Michel, Manche, France, on 31 July. In France, an **Elegant Tern** *S elegans* was reported at Mullambourg, Noirmoutier, Vendée, on 14 August. A **Bridled Tern** *S anaethetus* remained at Saint-Jacut-de-la-Mer, France, on 9-31 August. On 29 August, an adult **Sooty Tern** *S fuscata* flew past Cabo Silleiro, Galicia, Spain.

CUCKOOS TO PIPITS The fourth **Great Spotted Cuckoo** *Clamator glandarius* for Sweden was a first-year at Sågsand, Hemsön, Ångermanland, on 28 July. On 29 July, one was found at Grüne Brink on Fehmarn, Schleswig-Holstein. In the Netherlands, the number of breeding pairs of **European Nightjar** *Caprimulgus europaeus* in the south-eastern Veluwe, Gelderland, increased from 77 in 2000 to 117 in 2001; reportedly, the total number of pairs for the Netherlands is now over 1000, which is twice the number of a few years ago. In Ireland, a **European Roller** *Coracias garrulus* was reported at Cliffs of Moher, Clare, on 5 August. In Sweden, two single **Crested Larks** *Galerida cristata* were seen during July, at Utlängan, Blekinge, on 16-18 July and at Ottenby, Öland, on 25-27 July. If accepted, a **Eurasian Crag Martin** *Hirundo rupestris* briefly seen by a single observer near Hoogkerk, Groningen, on 29 July will be the first for the Netherlands. The first breeding pair of **Tree Pipits** *Anthus trivialis* for Iceland raised three or four young at Reynivellir, Sudursveit, during late July.

WHEATEARS TO BUNTINGS On 14 September, two **Isabelline Wheatears** *Oenanthe isabellina* were found in Britain, one on Shetland, Scotland, and one in Norfolk, England. In Germany, a male **Pied Wheatear** *O pleschanka* was photographed near Hilgenriedersiel, Niedersachsen, on 21-22 June. From 1999, **Black Wheatear** *O leucura* is considered as extinct as a breeding bird in France (Ornithos 8: 131, 2001). On 12 September, an adult female **Eyebrowed Thrush** *Turdus obscurus* was ringed at Kristiansand, Vest Agder, Norway. If accepted, this is the fourth for Norway. A record 36 singing **Zitting Cisticolas** *Cisticola juncidis* were counted at Verdronken Land van Saeftinge, Hulst, Zeeland, in August; several were singing at other locations in the Netherlands. The first for Denmark was sing-

ing at Grenen, Skagen, Nordjylland, from 16 July to at least 30 July. The fifth (or sixth) **Lanceolated Warbler** *Locustella lanceolata* for Sweden was singing near Luleå, Norrbotten, on 7-28 July. The first **Paddyfield Warbler** *Acrocephalus agricola* for Hordaland (and about the 10th for Norway) was a first-year trapped at Austreheim on 2 September. In Hungary, at least 705 singing **Aquatic Warblers** *A paludicola* were counted in the Hortobágy this year. In the Netherlands, a juvenile trapped at Zandvoort, Noord-Holland, on 20 August was wearing a Kiev-Ukraine ring. A **Thick-billed Warbler** *A aedon* reported on Out Skerries, Shetland, Scotland, on 14 September would be the third for Britain. The previous records were also in Shetland and both trapped, on Fair Isle on 6 October 1955 and on Whalsay on 23 September 1971. The only other WP record was of a bird trapped on Västra Norrskär, Finland, on 11 October 1994. In Sweden, a pair of **Greenish Warblers** *Phylloscopus trochiloides* successfully raised three young at Örskär, Uppland, in early August. Also in Sweden, two adult **Arctic Warblers** *P borealis* were trapped at Haparanda Sandskär, Norrbotten, on 15 and 19 August. The fourth for Denmark was a first-year trapped at Søndervig, Ringkøbing, Vestjylland, on 22 August. In the Netherlands, singles were trapped on 13 September on Schiermonnikoog, Friesland, and on 18 September on Vlieland, Friesland. In Gotland, Sweden, a **Western Bonelli's Warbler** *P bonelli* was trapped at Hoburgen on 25 August. In 1999, at least 58 breeding pairs of **Lesser Grey Shrike** *Lanius minor* were counted in France (only 30 pairs were noted in 1991 and 52 in 1997; Ornithos 8: 131, 2001). This year's second **Rose-coloured Starling** *Sturnus roseus* for Iceland was an adult at Akranes on 27-30 August (there are 15 previous records). An immature was seen at Safaga, Egypt, on 28 August. On 12 and 18 May, two male **Spanish Sparrows** *Passer hispaniolensis* were found nesting in a huge nest of Long-legged Buzzard *Buteo rufinus* 200 km west-south-west of the Astrakhan town, Astrakhan, Russia; at the same nesting site, also a male House Sparrow *P domesticus* and three males with features intermediate between House and Spanish Sparrows were seen; apparently, this means an extension of Spanish Sparrow's breeding range. On the Isle of May, Fife, Scotland, a juvenile male **Two-barred Crossbill** *Loxia leucoptera* was present from 27 July onwards; like three earlier July records in Britain this year (cf Dutch Birding 23: 229, 2001), this bird was probably associated with an invasion of **Common Crossbills** *L curvirostra* into western Europe. From 6 August, the first small flocks of Two-barred Crossbills started to occur in southern Sweden. The breeding population of **Black-headed Bunting** *Emberiza melanocephala* in the Basilicata region, Italy, this year consisted of more than 250 pairs. At least one pair bred this summer in Alpes-Maritimes, France. Single males were seen at Christiansø, Bornholm, Denmark, on 23 July and at Portland, Dorset, England, on 11 August.

'CATEGORY C' SPECIES IN ITALY According to a paper by Andreotti et al (Quad Cons Natura 2, 2001), 110 alien (exotic) species have been recorded in Italy. Eight of these are regarded as established breeders (**Mute Swan** *Cygnus olor*, **Northern Bobwhite** *Colinus virginianus*, **Chukar** *Alectoris chukar*, **Common Pheasant** *Phasianus colchicus*, **Rose-ringed Parakeet** *Psittacula krameri*, **Monk Parakeet** *Myiopsitta monachus*, **Ashy-throated Parrotbill** *Paradoxornis alphonsianus* (identification still uncertain), and **Red Avadavat** *Amandava amandava*), while five other species may also have a self-sustaining population (**Black Swan** *C atratus*, **Sacred Ibis** *Threskiornis aethiopicus*, **Erckel's Francolin** *Francolinus erckelii*, **Japanese Quail** *Coturnix japonica*, and **Red-billed Leiothrix** *Leiothrix lutea*). Apparently, the origin of **Barbary Partridge** *A barbara* and **Black Francolin** *F francolinus* is considered uncertain since it is suggested that they might occur naturally. Furthermore, some of 11 other exotic species recorded in Italy may have come from populations established elsewhere in Europe (**Bar-headed Goose** *Anser indicus*, **Greater Canada Goose** *Branta canadensis*, **Egyptian Goose** *Alopochen aegyptiacus*, **Wood Duck** *Aix sponsa*, **Mandarin Duck** *A galericulata*, **Ruddy Duck** *Oxyura jamaicensis*, **Chilean Flamingo**, **California Quail** *Callipepla californica*, **Green Pheasant** *P (c) versicolor*, **Common Waxbill** *Estrilda astrild*, and **Common Myna** *Acridotheres tristis*).

For a number of reports, publications in Birding World, Birdwatch, British Birds, Quaderni di Conservazione della Natura, Winging It and World Birdwatch were consulted. News from Britain was kindly supplied by Birdline (0891-700-222) and Rare Bird News (0881-888-111). I wish to thank Mashuq Ahmad (UK), Mindy Baha El Din, Sherif Baha El Din, Max Berlijn, Alain Chappuis, Rolf Christensen, Tony Clarke (Canarian Nature Tours), Andrea Corso, Helder Costa, Eric Dempsey, Gunter De Smet, Dhirendra Devarshi, Arjen Drost, Hugues Dufourny, Enno Ebels, Frode Falkenberg, Dick Forsman, Peter Fraser, Gerrit Gerritsen, Jennifer Gill, Gerard Gorman (Hungary), Barak Granit (Israel), John Gronning, Marcello Grussu (Sardinia), Ricard Gutiérrez (Spain), Klaas Haas, Nikolas Haass, Tom van der Have, Cornelis Hazevoet, Gaukur Hjartarson, Martin Helin, Gaukur Hjartarson, Remco Hofland, Hannu Huhtinen, Hannu Jännes, Justin Jansen, Erling Jirle, Adrian Jordi, R Jourdan, Yves Kayser, Guido Keijl, Guy Kirwan, Michel Klemann (Sovon), Yann Kolbeinsson (Iceland), Andreas Lange, Henry Lehto, Pierre Le Maréchal (France), André van Loon, Juan Antonio Lorenzo, Marta Lourenço, Rasmus Mäki, Paul Marcus, Anthony McGeehan, Peter Meininger, Richard Millington, Geir Mobakken (Utsira), Lajos Németh, Oliver Nüssen, Mika Ohtonen, Martin Olthoff, Arie Ouwerkerk (Terschelling), Phil Palmer, Menotti Passerella, Roger Pedley, Gunnlaugur Pétursson, Simon Plat, Kalle Rainio, Colin Richardson (UAE), Magnus Robb, Luciano Ruggieri, Nir Sapir (Israel), Holger Schritt, Bob Scott, Russell Slack (BirdGuides), Silke Sottorf, Tom van Spanje, Thomas Spencer, Tadeusz Stawarczyk, Frank Stühmer, Stefan Tewinkel, B Thomas, Pam Thomson, Ray Tipper, Rolf Uhlig, Pierre Unge, William Velmala, Luc Verroken, Cees Witkamp, Kevin Woodhouse and Maxime Zucca 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 en België beslaat voornamelijk de periode **juli-augustus 2001**. De vermelde gevallen zijn merendeels niet geverifieerd en het overzicht is niet volledig. Alle vogelaars die de moeite namen om hun waarnemingen aan ons door te geven worden hartelijk bedankt.

Waarnemers van soorten in Nederland die worden beoordeeld door de Commissie Dwaalgasten Nederlandse Avifauna wordt verzocht hun waarnemingen zo spoedig mogelijk toe te zenden aan: CDNA, Postbus 45, 2080 AA Santpoort-Zuid, Nederland, e-mail cdna@dutchbirding.nl. Hiertoe gelieve men gebruik te maken van CDNA-waarnemingsformulieren die eveneens verkrijgbaar zijn bij bovenstaand adres, of via de homepage van de DBA op www.dutchbirding.nl.

Nederland

CASARCA'S TOT VALKEN Het verschijnen van grote groepen **Casarca's** *Tadorna ferruginea* in de zomer is een jaarlijks terugkerend fenomeen. Het grootste aantal verbleef vanaf 21 juli op het Eemmeer ter hoogte van de Stichtse Brug, Noord-Holland, en liep eind juli op tot net over de 100. Andere goede plekken waren de Ventjagersplaten, Zuid-Holland, met op 27 augustus 20 en de Workumerwaard, Friesland, met op 28 augustus 32 exemplaren. **Witoogeenden** *Aythya nyroca* werden nog gezien tot 3 juli langs de Oostvaardersdijk, Flevoland, op 26 juli bij Deventer, Overijssel, en op 25 augustus op de Keersluisplas, Flevoland. Een adulte **Wenkbrauwalbatros** *Diomedea melanophris* werd gemeld op 20 juli vliegend langs Vlieland, Friesland. Indien aanvaard zou dit de eerste voor Nederland zijn. **Grauwe Pijlstormvogels** *Puffinus griseus* vlogen op 7 augustus langs Camperduin, Noord-Holland, en op 18 augustus langs Huisduinen, Noord-Holland; op deze dag vloog hier ook een **Noordse Pijlstormvogel** *P puffinus* langs. Na drie in juli volgden niet minder dan 22 **Vale Pijlstormvogels** *P mauretanicus* in augustus, waarvan alleen al 10 langs Camperduin. Een **Kuifaalscholver** *Stictocarbo aristotelis* pleisterde op 12 augustus bij de Maasvlakte, Zuid-Holland. De enige gemelde **Woudaap** *Ixobrychus minutus* was een juveniel op 25 augustus bij Oost-Maarland, Limburg. **Kwakken** *Nycticorax nycticorax* werden opgemerkt op 9 juli bij Hurwenen, Gelderland, op 24 juli bij Stellendam, Zuid-Holland, op 27 juli in de Blauwe Kamer, Utrecht, en bij het Quackjeswater, Zuid-Holland, op 29 juli bij Mijdrecht, Utrecht, en op 24 augustus in Oss, Noord-Brabant. **Koereigers** *Bubulcus ibis* werden gezien op 7 en 8 augustus in de Vinkeveensche Plassen, Utrecht, op 10 augustus vloog er één langs Katwijk aan Zee, Zuid-Holland, en in ieder geval van 24 tot 28 augustus pleisterde er één bij de Starrevaartplas bij Leidschendam, Zuid-Holland. In deze periode werden buiten de Delta, Zuid-Holland/Zeeland, c 40 **Kleine Zilverreigers** *Egretta garzetta* gezien. De volgende cijfers getuigen van de grote aantallen die in de Delta verbleven: op 24 juli 42 bij Stellendam, op 27 juli 50 bij het Quackjeswater, op 4 augustus 27 in het Dijkwater bij Sirjansland, Zeeland, en op 16 augustus meldde een waarnemer er maar liefst 82 verspreid in de Delta. Met c 60 exemplaren waren ook **Grote Zilverreigers** *Casmerodius albus* erg algemeen. De Oostvaardersplassen, Flevoland, spande de kroon met 35 op 11 augustus! Grote aantallen **Zwarte Ooievaars** *Ciconia nigra* werden gezien. Het totaal kwam op 75 à 80 en de piek lag rond half augustus. Voor langere tijd verbleven er tot maximaal zeven op de Strabrechtse Heide, Noord-Brabant, en op 11 augustus vlogen er 10 over de Oostvaardersplassen. Beide langverblijvende **Zwarte Ibissen** *Plegadis falcinellus* bleken nog steeds aanwezig. Bij de Baarzandsche Kreek, Zeeland, op 20 juli en 20 augustus en in de Kop van Noord-Holland van 18 tot 22 augustus. **Zwarte Wouwen** *Milvus migrans* werden waargenomen op 30 juli over de Eemshaven, Groningen, en op 2 augustus over de Nolledijk bij Vlissingen, Zeeland. Vanaf 10 juli werden zeven **Rode Wouwen** *M milvus* gemeld. Een adulte **Zeearend** *Haliaeetus albicilla* werd op 15 juli gezien boven de Hoog Buurlosche Heide, Gelderland. Een onvolwassen **Aasgier** *Neophron percnopterus* werd op 20 augustus gemeld vliegend over Rolde, Drenthe. Aan het uitgebreide verslag over het wel en wee van de 18 **Vale Gieren** *Gyps fulvus* die van 3 tot 9 juli in ons land verbleven (cf Dutch Birding 23: 246), kan worden toegevoegd dat op 9 juli (de dag van het vertrek uit Westerschouwen, Zeeland) om 11:30 13 Vale Gieren werden gezien vliegend naar OZO net ten zuiden van de bebouwing van Roosendaal, Noord-Brabant, en dat op 20 juli 17-18 Vale Gieren werden gemeld vliegend over Nijmegen, Gelderland. De **Slangenarend** *Circaetus gallicus* van het Fochtelooërveen, Drenthe/Friesland, kreeg vanaf 14 juli gezelschap van een tweede exemplaar. Beide werden gezien tot ten minste 17 augustus. Daarnaast waren er meldingen op 9 juli over Arnhem-Zuid, Gelderland, op 10 juli bij Deventer en op de Strabrechtse Heide, en op 23 juli ten zuiden van Olst, Overijssel. Op 5 juli werd bij Den Haag, Zuid-Holland, op dezelfde plek waar er in mei van dit jaar één werd gezien, wederom een **Steppekiekendief** *Circus macrourus* gemeld. C 12 **Grauwe Kiekendieven** *C pygargus* werden buiten de broedgebieden gezien, waarbij vanaf begin augustus sprake was van beginnende doortrek. Er werden twee vrij zekere **Arendbuizerds** *Buteo rufinus* gemeld, op 14 augustus over Vlissingen en op 17 augustus over de Ooijpolder, Gelderland. Een **Visarend** *Pandion haliaetus* overzomerde nog steeds bij de Ventjagersplaten. Vanaf half juli verschenen weer Visarenden op doortrek, met in totaal 58 gemelde exemplaren, voornamelijk vanaf half augustus. **Roodpootvalken** *Falco vespertinus* werden gemeld op 27 juli en 15 augustus bij Ede, Gelderland, op 23 augustus op

342 Steltkluut / Black-winged Stilt *Himantopus himantopus*, Stinkgat, Tholen, Zeeland, 26 juni 2001 *(Marten van Dijl)*

343 Blonde Ruiter / Buff-breasted Sandpiper *Tryngites subruficollis*, adult, met Bontbekplevieren / Common Ringed Plovers *Charadrius hiaticula*, Eemshaven, Groningen, 10 augustus 2001 *(Eric Koops)*

344 Steppevorkstaartplevier / Black-winged Pratincole *Glareola nordmanni*, Texel, Noord-Holland, 19 augustus 2001 *(Ruud E Brouwer)* **345** Steppevorkstaartplevier / Black-winged Pratincole *Glareola nordmanni*, met Kieviten / Northern Lapwings *Vanellus vanellus*, Texel, Noord-Holland, 19 augustus 2001 *(Erik Menkveld)* **346** Bonapartes Strandloper / White-rumped Sandpiper *Calidris fuscicollis*, adult, met Bontbekplevier / Common Ringed Plover *Charadrius hiaticula*, De Cocksdorp, Texel, Noord-Holland, augustus 2001 *(Erik Menkveld)* **347** Aziatische Goudplevier / Pacific Golden Plover *Pluvialis fulva*, adult, Oosterenpolder, Terschelling, Friesland, 22 juli 2001 *(Arie Ouwerkerk)* **348** Waterrietzanger / Aquatic Warbler *Acrocephalus paludicola*, juveniel, Eemshaven, Groningen, 11 augustus 2001 *(Roef Mulder)* **349** Waterrietzanger / Aquatic Warbler *Acrocephalus paludicola*, juveniel, Maasvlakte, Zuid-Holland, 18 augustus 2001 *(Chris van Rijswijk)*

Texel, Noord-Holland, en op 24 augustus in de Eemshaven. Twee **Sakervalken** *F cherrug* werden gemeld op 4 augustus: één bij de Prunjepolder, Zeeland, en een juveniel ten zuiden van Harlingen, Friesland; de laatste vogel liet zijn dubieuze ring pas zien toe vele 10-tallen vogelaars vol verwachting waren komen kijken.

KRAANVOGELS TOT ALKEN De **Kraanvogels** *Grus grus* met hun jong verbleven in gezelschap van drie andere tot zeker 18 augustus in het Fochtelooërveen. Ook bij het Hijkerveld, Drenthe, pleisterden op 16 juli twee Kraanvogels en op 26 juli vlogen er twee over de Ventjagersplaten. **Steltkluten** *Himantopus himantopus* werden nog slechts op vier locaties gezien: tot 4 augustus maximaal twee op het Rammegors, Zeeland, tot 17 juli in de Ezumakeeg, Friesland, op 27 juli twee in de Prunjepolder, en op 25 augustus twee vliegend over Groningen, Groningen. Een **Griel** *Burhinus oedicnemus* werd op 26 juli opgemerkt in de Prunjepolder. Opvallend was het optreden van **Steppevorkstaartplevieren** *Glareola nordmanni* deze zomer. Op 15 en 16 augustus verbleef er één bij De Slufter op Texel. Deze werd op 18 augustus herontdekt bij Den Hoorn op Texel en bleef daar tot 22 augustus. Op 23 augustus werd mogelijk dezelfde vogel gezien op Terschelling, Friesland. Een andere werd op 25 augustus gezien bij Berkel en Rodenrijs, Zuid-Holland. **Morinelplevieren** *Charadrius morinellus* werden gezien op 15 tot 26 augustus op de Maasvlakte (tenminste één), op 15, 26 (drie) en 30 augustus langs de Nolledijk bij Vlissingen, op 18 augustus twee in de Prunjepolder, op 19 en 20 augustus drie op Texel, op 19 augustus langs Katwijk aan Zee, en op 23 augustus bij Middelburg, Zeeland. **Aziatische Goudplevieren** *Pluvialis fulva* doken op van 7 tot 12 juli in het Lauwersmeergebied, Friesland/Groningen, op 14 juli in de Workumerwaard en van 22 tot 24 juli bij Oosterend op Terschelling. **Bonapartes Strandlopers** *Calidris fuscicollis* lijken een regelmatige verschijning te worden met waarnemingen van 8 tot 11 augustus op Texel, van 10 tot 13 augustus bij Durgerdam, Noord-Holland, en vanaf 25 augustus één en op 4 en 5 september zelfs twee in de Ezumakeeg. Ook **Gestreepte Strandlopers** *C melanotos* waren weer goed vertegenwoordigd: tot 3 juli bij Heerenveen, Friesland, vanaf 16 juli maximaal twee in de Ezumakeeg, waaronder een zeer vroege juveniele vanaf 28 juli, op 19 juli in de Hilversumsche Bovenmeent, Noord-Holland, op 28 en 29 juli bij Termunten, Groningen, van 29 juli tot 1 augustus bij Nieuwendijk, Zuid-Holland, op 7 augustus bij de Makkumerzuidwaard, Friesland, en op 15 augustus bij Sint-Maartensvlotbrug, Noord-Holland. **Breedbekstrandlopers** *Limicola falcinellus* verbleven op 16 juli bij de Steile Bank, Friesland, en van 28 juli tot 1 augustus één (met op 29 juli een tweede) bij Termunten. Evenals in het voorjaar vertoonden zich **Blonde Ruiters** *Tryngites subruficollis*: van 29 juli tot 21 augustus in de Prunjepolder, van 6 tot 27 augustus in de Eemshaven, en op 15 augustus in de Makkumerzuidwaard. C 15 **Poelruiters** *Tringa stagnatilis* werd doorgegeven en eenzelfde aantal **Grauwe Franjepoten** *Phalaropus lobatus*. Een **Middelste Jager** *Stercorarius pomarinus* vloog op 5 augustus langs Scheveningen, Zuid-Holland, en de eerste **Kleinste Jager** *S longicaudus* op 10 augustus over de Nieuwkoopse Plassen, Zuid-Holland. Tussen 14 juli en 19 augustus verbleven maximaal drie **Lachsterns** *Gelochelidon nilotica* op de bloembollenvelden in Noord-Holland, van 17 tot 19 augustus waren er twee in de Lauwersmeer en verder werden er nog zes voornamelijk op doortrek gemeld. Na correctie voor dubbeltellingen kwam het totaal aan **Reuzensterns** *Sterna caspia* op 90 à 100, voornamelijk vanaf eind juli. Topaantallen verbleven in de Lauwersmeer met een maximum van 24 op 23 augustus, en bij de Makkumerzuidwaard met een maximum van 35 op 25 augustus. Een nagekomen melding van een **Dougalls Stern** *S dougallii* betreft een vogel die op 24 en 25 mei verbleef bij Ferwerd, Friesland. Niet minder dan 22 **Witvleugelsterns** *Chlidonias leucopterus* werden gezien, voornamelijk rond het IJsselmeer, met als maximum acht op 5 juli bij Den Oever, Noord-Holland. Een **Papegaaiduiker** *Fratercula arctica* vloog op 9 augustus langs Camperduin.

BIJENETERS TOT GORZEN Een (aantal?) **Bijeneter(s)** *Merops apiaster* werd op 25 augustus gehoord vliegend over Wageningen, Gelderland. Op 12 juli verbleef naar verluidt een **Scharrelaar** *Coracias garrulus* op de Holterberg, Overijssel. Op 22 augustus vertoefde een **Hop** *Upupa epops* bij Zevenhuizen, Zuid-Holland. Een **Rotszwaluw** *Hirundo rupestris* werd op 29 juli langsvliegend gemeld bij Hoogkerk, Groningen. Indien aanvaard zou dit het eerste geval voor Nederland zijn. Er werden opvallend weinig **Duinpiepers** *Anthus campestris* gemeld, met in de laatste dagen van augustus drie over Vlissingen. Een **Noordse Nachtegaal** *Luscinia luscinia* werd gevangen op 15 augustus in de AW-duinen, Noord-Holland. Na de afgelopen zachte winters zijn **Graszanger** *Cisticola juncidis* weer in opmars. Bolwerk is het Verdronken Land van Saeftinge, Zeeland. Op 29 juli werden hier 21 zangposten geteld en op 11 augustus 36. Verder waren er waarnemingen tot 19 juli op de Hellegatsplaten, Zuid-Holland, van 15 tot 26 juli in de Groote Peel, Noord-Brabant, op 21 augustus in de Prunjepolder, op 24 augustus op de Westplaat op de Maasvlakte, en op 31 augustus en 1 september bij het Kennemermeer, Noord-Holland. Een **Krekelzanger** *Locustella fluviatilis* werd gemeld op 30 augustus bij Westkapelle, Zeeland. In totaal 16 **Waterrietzangers** *Acrocephalus paludicola* werden doorgegeven, vanaf 5 augustus en vooral in het midden van die maand. Een op 20 augustus in de AW-duinen gevangen exemplaar bleek een Oekraïnse ring te dragen. Een **Orpheusspotvogel** *Hippolais polyglotta* werd op 18 augustus gevangen in de AW-duinen. **Sperwergrasmussen** *Sylvia nisoria* werden aangetroffen op 15 augustus in de netten van de ringgroep in de AW-duinen, op 24 augustus op Schiermonnikoog, Friesland, op 29 en 30 augustus bij Katwijk aan Zee, op 30 augustus in het Brabantse deel van de Grote Peel (vangst) en vanaf 31 augustus maximaal drie op Texel. Een **Grauwe Fitis** *Phylloscopus trochiloides* werd op 1 september gevangen op Vlieland. Een **Bergfluiter** *P bonelli* werd op 18 augustus

350 Witvleugelstern / White-winged Tern *Chlidonias leucopterus*, adult ruiend van zomer- naar winterkleed, Den Oever, Noord-Holland, 5 augustus 2001 *(Jan Stok)*

351 Reuzensterns / Caspian Terns *Sterna caspia*, Makkumerzuidwaard, Friesland, augustus 2001 *(Harm Niesen)*

352 Zwartkopmeeuw / Mediterranean Gull *Larus melanocephalus*, adult, met Kokmeeuwen / Black-headed Gulls *L ridibundus*, Oude Tonge, Zeeland, juni 2001 *(Marten van Dijl)*

waargenomen op de Maasvlakte. **Buidelmezen** *Remiz pendulinus* bleven schaars met slechts meldingen van vier locaties. De **Huiskraaien** *Corvus splendens* van Hoek van Holland, Zuid-Holland, worden daar nog regelmatig gezien. Een verlaat overlijdensbericht betreft de jarenlang aanwezige vogel van Renesse, Zeeland, die daar afgelopen voorjaar dood werd gevonden. Een adulte **Roze Spreeuw** *Sturnus roseus* werd op 3 juli gemeld vliegend langs de weg van Nijmegen naar Venlo, Limburg. Meer honkvaste exemplaren vertoonden zich van 18 tot 24 augustus (adult) en van 19 tot 26 augustus (juveniel) op het Kornwerderzand, Friesland, en op 20 en 21 augustus een juveniele op Terschelling. Vanaf 15 augustus werden al weer negen **Ortolanen** *Emberiza hortulana* op doortrek gemeld.

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EENDEN TOT IBISSEN Op 28 en 29 juli pleisterde een **Casarca** *Tadorna ferruginea* bij Hamme, Oost-Vlaanderen, en op 29 juli één bij Viersel, Antwerpen. In augustus volgden waarnemingen te Verrebroek, Oost-Vlaanderen, op 3 (één) en op 14 augustus (vier); te Lier, Antwerpen op 6 augustus (drie); en te Kruibeke, Oost-Vlaanderen op 19 augustus (twee). De enige **Kroon-eenden** *Netta rufina* zwommen te Liedekerke, Vlaams-Brabant, op 28 juli; te Zingem, Oost-Vlaanderen, op 7 augustus; en te Denderleeuw, Oost-Vlaanderen, op 17 augustus. Op 5 augustus zwom een mannetje **Witoog-eend** *Aythya nyroca* in eclipskleed te Duffel, Antwerpen, en op 26 augustus werd er één gemeld bij Eghezée, Namur. Van 1 tot 25 juli verbleef een **Rosse Stekelstaart** *Oxyura jamaicensis* op Blokkersdijk, Antwerpen. **Zomertalingen** *Anas querquedula* werden de afgelopen jaren zeldzamer, de enige grotere concentratie telde 50 exemplaren bij Gent, Oost-Vlaanderen, op 24 augustus. Er werden tijdens de periode drie **Roodhalsfuten** *Podiceps grisegena* waargenomen. Op 13 juli vloog een **grotere pijlstormvogel** *Puffinus/Calonectris* langs Oostende, West-Vlaanderen. Een **Vale Pijlstormvogel** *P mauretanicus* vloog op 19 augustus langs Koksijde, West-Vlaanderen. Op 3 augustus werd een gewonde juveniele **Woudaap** *Ixobrychus minutus* opgeraapt bij Aalst, Oost-Vlaanderen; de vogel overleed enkele dagen later aan de opgelopen verwondingen. Op 23 juli werd bij Kallo, Oost-Vlaanderen, een adulte

353 Kleine Vliegenvanger / Red-breasted Flycatcher *Ficedula parva*, Heist, West-Vlaanderen, 25 mei 2001 *(Han Remaut)* cf Dutch Birding 23: 240, 2001

Kwak *Nycticorax nycticorax* gezien. Op 6 augustus verbleef een juveniele bij Oudenaarde, Oost-Vlaanderen, op 12 augustus te Ronquières, Hainaut, en op 23 augustus een adulte te Lier-Duffel. Ten minste één **Koereiger** *Bubulcus ibis* verbleef nog tot 16 juli in en bij Het Zwin te Knokke, West-Vlaanderen. Op 9 en 20 augustus werd er een waargenomen te Bléharies, Hainaut, en op 17 augustus 2 exemplaren te Lens, Hainaut. In juli werden 57 **Kleine Zilverreigers** *Egretta garzetta* waargenomen en in augustus 86. Maxima werden geteld te Harchies, Hainaut (11); Knokke (27); Verrebroek (15); en Zeebrugge, West-Vlaanderen (12). Vanaf 4 augustus doken **Grote Zilverreigers** *Casmerodius albus* op te Zonhoven, Limburg, met maximaal drie op 12 augustus. Verder waren er waarnemingen te Harchies op 3 juli en vanaf 17 augustus; Virelles, Hainaut vanaf 23 juli; Gent op 25 augustus (twee); Mol-Postel, Antwerpen, op 28 augustus; en Retie, Antwerpen, vanaf 28 augustus. Tussen 20 en 26 juli werden **Purperreigers** *Ardea purpurea* gezien te Brecht, Antwerpen; Boechout, Antwerpen; en Verrebroek. In augustus volgden waarnemingen te Kruibeke, Lier, en Wintam (Bornem), Antwerpen. In Vlaanderen werd de eerste **Zwarte Ooievaar** *Ciconia nigra* voor het 'najaar' op 22 juli gezien te Schulen, Limburg. Daarna volgden nog 22 vogels in augustus. In juli werden 13 **Ooievaars** *C ciconia* opgemerkt. In augustus volgden een spectaculaire 424; de grootste groepen telden 28 te Montigny-sur-Roc, Hainaut; 38 te Lier; 42 te Nazareth, Oost-Vlaanderen; 52 te Waregem, West-Vlaanderen; 58 te Wuustwezel, Antwerpen, en Wommelgem, Antwerpen; 60 te Brussel, Brussels Gewest; en 76 te Neder-over-Heembeek, Brussels Gewest. Op 12 augustus dook wederom de **Puna-ibis** *Plegadis ridgwayi* op te Knokke. Een 'zwarte ibis' te Moerbrugge, West-Vlaanderen, vanaf 28 augustus kan betrekking hebben gehad op dezelfde vogel.

WOUWEN TOT FRANJEPOTEN Op 7 juli vloog een **Zwarte Wouw** *Milvus migrans* over Berlaar, Antwerpen; op 19 augustus over Lier; op 24 augustus over Zandvoorde, West-Vlaanderen; en op 26 augustus over Glabbeek, Vlaams-Brabant. **Rode Wouwen** *M milvus* werden gezien te Ursel, Oost-Vlaanderen, op 1 augustus; te Sint-Lambrechts-Woluwe, Brussels Gewest, op 15 augustus; te Gent op 18 augustus; en te Tienen, Vlaams-Brabant, op 25 augustus. Een **Roodkopgier** *Cathartes aura* wist op 10 augustus te ontsnappen bij Berlare, Oost-Vlaanderen. **Slangenarenden** *Circaetus gallicus* doken op te Rouveroy, Hainaut, op 3 juli; te Kalmthout, Antwerpen, op 4 juli; en te Moinet, Luxembourg, op 22 juli. Van pleisterende vogels was dit jaar dus geen sprake. Er werden in totaal 19 **Grauwe Kiekendieven** *Circus pygargus* waargenomen. Op 27 augustus ontsnapte een **Woestijnbuizerd** *Parabuteo unicinctus* te Vorselaar, Antwerpen. De indrukwekkende soortenlijst aan ontsnapte roofvogels van dit jaar moet slechts een fractie zijn van wat er écht rondvliegt. Wordt het niet tijd dat er iets gedaan wordt aan de manier waarop met deze vogels wordt omgesprongen? De **Dwergarend** *Hieraaetus pennatus* van Verrebroek liet zich nog tot 26 juli fraai bestuderen en op 1 augustus werd een donkere vorm waargenomen boven

Olloy-sur-Viroin, Namur. Juli was goed voor drie **Visarenden** *Pandion haliaetus* en augustus leverde nog eens 25 exemplaren op. **Roodpootvalken** *Falco vespertinus* trokken langs Zandvoorde op 2 augustus; langs Lier op 11 augustus; en langs Zonhoven op 25 augustus. Een vroeg **Smelleken** *F columbarius* vloog reeds op 29 augustus over Angre. Er waren 12 waarnemingen van **Porseleinhoenders** *Porzana porzana*. Tijdens de nacht van 18 op 19 augustus werd een **Klein** of **Kleinst Waterhoen** *P parva/pusilla* gezien bij Bredene, West-Vlaanderen. Van 13 tot 17 juli pleisterde een **Steltkluut** *Himantopus himantopus* te Harchies, Hainaut, ten minste op 18 juli te Kallo-Doel, Oost-Vlaanderen en op 24 en 30 juli respectievelijk een vrouwtje en een mannetje op Blokkersdijk. Op 30 juli verscheen een exemplaar te Fontenoy, Hainaut. Twee Steltkluten die daar op 10 augustus verbleven, hadden gezelschap van een gekleurringde hybride **Kluut x Steltkluut** *Recurvirostra avosetta x H himantopus*. Tussen 23 en 31 augustus trokken 12 **Morinelplevieren** *Charadrius morinellus* over Angre; negen over Clermont-Donstiennes, Hainaut; en vijf over Frasnes-lez-Anvaing, Hainaut. Te Burdinne, Liège werd een **Griel** *Burhinus oedicnemus* waargenomen op 4 en 9 augustus en bij Kallo was er op 27 augustus kortstondig één aanwezig. Er werden slechts 13 **Temmincks Strandlopers** *Calidris temminckii* opgemerkt, waarvan negen in de minst gebruikelijke maand: juli. Op 15 augustus werd een ruiende, adulte **Bonapartes Strandloper** *C fuscicollis* ontdekt in de IJzermonding te Nieuwpoort, West-Vlaanderen. Deze vogel liet zich tot 18 augustus bekijken. Van 18 tot 25 augustus pleisterde een eerste-winter **Grauwe Franjepoot** *Phalaropus lobatus* te Veurne, West-Vlaanderen.

JAGERS TOT GORZEN De voorlopig enige **Middelste Jager** *Stercorarius pomarinus* trok op 9 augustus langs Oostende; op 10 augustus vloog daar ook een juveniele **Kleinste Jager** *S longicaudus* langs en op 28 augustus trok een juveniele over Honnay, Namur. Vermoedelijk dezelfde **Grote Jager** *S skua* die op 21 juli te Heist, West-Vlaanderen, werd waargenomen werd op 14 augustus dood aangetroffen in de Voorhaven van Zeebrugge. Juliwaarnemingen van **Pontische Meeuwen** *Larus cachinnans cachinnans* werden gedaan te Liedekerke en te Zeebrugge, en in augustus werd er één gezien te Lier-Duffel en te Pommeroeul, Hainaut. Een **Reuzenstern** *Sterna caspia* vloog op 1 juli enkele malen langs Oostende en op 25 augustus was er kortstondig een adult-zomer aanwezig te Zeebrugge. De adult-zomer **Dougalls Stern** *S dougallii* die nog tot 5 juli in de Voorhaven van Zeebrugge verbleef, was op 9 juli aanwezig te Heist. Voor het eerst was er ook een waarneming van een adult-winter in de IJzermonding te Nieuwpoort op 22 augustus. Van 3 tot 6 augustus foerageerde een juveniele **Witvleugelstern** *Chlidonias leucopterus* te Verrebroek. Op 3 en 4 augustus verbleef hier bovendien een tweedezomer. Een adulte ruiend naar winterkleed trok op 19 augustus langs De Panne, West-Vlaanderen. Op 5 augustus werd de **Velduil** *Asio flammeus* nogmaals waargenomen bij Wuustwezel, Antwerpen. Op 9 juli werden bij De Panne vier **Bijeneters** *Merops apiaster* opgemerkt. Een **Hop** *Upua epops* verbleef van begin tot 14 juli tevens in De Panne. Een langstrekkend exemplaar werd op 2 augustus gezien bij Zandvoorde en op 24 augustus was er één aanwezig te Bierbeek, Vlaams-Brabant. In Wallonië werden Hoppen gezien op 23 augustus in de Vallée de la Lienne, Chevron, Liège en van 25 tot 28 augustus te Bersillies-L'Abbaye, Hainaut. De eerste **Draaihals** *Jynx torquilla* werd op 2 augustus gezien in Rupelmonde, Oost-Vlaanderen; vanaf 18 augustus volgden er nog 34. Twee vrij vroege **Duinpiepers** *Anthus campestris* werden gemeld op 9 augustus te Haasrode, Vlaams-Brabant, gevolgd door 31 in de tweede helft van de maand, met maximaal 18 te Angre op 25 augustus. Een eerste-winter **Citroenkwikstaart** *Motacilla citreola* liet zich op 21 augustus slechts enkele minuten bekijken in het Havengebied van Antwerpen, Antwerpen. **Graszangers** *Cisticola juncidis* waren nog te zien of horen te Doel; te Heist; te Kallo-Melsele (drie); en te Zeebrugge (zeven). Tijdens de tweede helft van augustus werden acht **Snorren** *Locustella luscinioides* geringd. **Waterrietzangers** *Acrocephalus paludicola* werden gezien te Lier op 23 augustus; te Merksplas, Antwerpen, half augustus (twee); te Zeebrugge op 14 augustus; en te Zonhoven op 10 augustus. Bij Veurne werden er in totaal 42 geringd. Op 6 en 7 juli zong nog een **Grote Karekiet** *A arundinacus* bij Waasmunster, Oost-Vlaanderen. De vroegste eerste-winter **Sperwergrasmus** *Sylvia nisoria* ooit werd op 31 juli geringd te Beerse, Antwerpen; ook op 25 augustus werd er daar één geringd. De **Iberische Tjiftjaf** *Phylloscopus brehmii* van Willerzie, Namur, liet zich daar nog tot 5 juli horen en bekijken. Ondertussen weer schaars geworden **Buidelmezen** *Remiz pendulinus* werden gezien te Lier op 15 juli en 11 augustus; te Oudenaarde, Oost-Vlaanderen op 28 juli (twee); en te Tienen van 15 tot 26 augustus (met Franse ring). Een vrouwtje **Grauwe Klauwier** *Lanius collurio* was op 21 augustus aanwezig te Bierbeek. Op 22 juli werd een **Roodkopklauwier** *L senator* gezien te Vilvoorde, Vlaams-Brabant. Op 23 augustus verbleef een adulte **Roze Spreeuw** *Sturnus roseus* in de IJzermonding te Nieuwpoort. Ook nu was de vogel niet voor de menigte beschikbaar en leverden zoekacties niets meer op. Vanaf 15 augustus werden hier en daar kleine groepjes overtrekkende **Kruisbekken** *Loxia curvirostra* opgemerkt. Op 7 augustus werd een vrouwtje **Roodmus** *Carpodacus erythrinus* gemeld bij Verrebroek. De eerste **Ortolanen** *Emberiza hortulana* verschenen te Frasnes-lez-Buissenal, Overijse, Vlaams-Brabant, op 23 augustus en te Zeebrugge op 30 augustus.

Deze waarnemingsrubriek kwam tot stand met medewerking van Luk Bekaert (Oost-Vlaanderen), Peter Collaerts en Kelle Moreau (Vlaams-Brabant), Frank De Scheemaeker (Mergus), Hugues Dufourny (Hainaut), Koen Leysen (Limburg), en Willy Verschueren (Groenlink). Ook de hulp van al diegenen die (hun) waarnemingen inspraken op de Wielewaal-vogellijn (03-4880194) was hier onontbeerlijk.

Gerald Driessens, Pastoriestraat 16, 2500 Lier, België

DB Actueel

Wenkbrauwalbatros langs Vlieland Op vrijdag 20 juli, tijdens een lang weekend Vlieland, Friesland, met mijn vriendin Marjan, was de wind noordwest, dus een goede gelegenheid om weer eens zeetrek te kijken in de hoop eindelijk eens een Vale Pijlstormvogel *Puffinus mauretanicus* te zien. Marjan besloot echter uit te slapen, en ik vertrok met de toevallig ook aanwezige Rik van der Starre om 05:30 naar de Noordzeekust ten noorden van het Posthuis. Het was bewolkt en er viel af en toe een bui of wat motregen. Rik van de Starre moest om 08:00 weer terug naar de camping, maar omdat er veel vloog bleef ik nog zitten kijken. Om c 09:00 naderde uit het zuidwesten een groep van 5-10 Jan-van-genten *Morus bassanus*. Ze waren met het blote oog te zien op ongeveer 400 à 500 m uit de kust. Omdat er al 193 Jan-van-genten langs gevlogen waren keek ik in eerste instantie maar met een half oog naar deze groep. Ik had mijn telescoop gericht op het platform voor de kust, en telde de vogels pas toen ze door het scoopbeeld vlogen. Zo ook deze groep. Op het moment dat de eerste vogels door mijn beeld vlogen werd mijn aandacht getrokken door een ondervleugelpatroon wat ik nog niet eerder had gezien die dag: een witte ondervleugel met een brede zwarte baan langs de voorrand en een smalle zwarte baan langs de achterrand. Mijn aandacht was onmiddellijk op deze vogel gevestigd en ik volgde hem in de telescoop. Hij 'zwenkte' en meteen zag ik een witte kop en nek, een zwart 'gebied' rond het oog, een oranjeachtige snavel, een zwarte rug en zwarte bovenvleugels, een helder witte stuit en onderzijde en een korte zwarte, afgeronde staart. Dit, gecombineerd met het formaat van de vogel en mijn ervaringen rond de Falklandeilanden twee jaar geleden, maakte dat ik onmiddellijk wist dat hier een Wenkbrauwalbatros *Diomedea melanophris* vloog! De vogel vloog zeer rustig keilend langs de kust naar het noordoosten en liet zich daardoor goed bekijken. Op het moment dat er een tijdje een adulte Jan-van-gent precies achter hem aanvloog was ook goed het grootteverschil te zien; ik schatte de spanwijdte van de albatros ongeveer een halve meter groter dan die van de Jan-van-gent. Tot zover ik ze kon volgen leek de albatros in de groep Jan-van-genten te blijven.

De waargenomen kenmerken passen alleen op een Wenkbrauwalbatros en de oranje snavel duidt op een adult exemplaar. Indien aanvaard betekent dit het eerste geval voor Nederland; eerdere meldingen konden nooit de toets der (CDNA-)kritiek doorstaan of werden niet ingediend. Opmerkelijk is dat afgelopen voorjaar in het gebied rond de Noordzee al twee keer eerder een Wenkbrauwalbatros werd waargenomen: op 4 mei was een exemplaar bijna een uur lang ter plaatse in Engeland voor de kust van Dungeness, Kent, en op 19 en 20 mei was een subadult twitchbaar in Zweden bij Hovs Hallar, Skåne (cf Dutch Birding 22: 224, plaat 249, 2001). Daarnaast werd na de waarneming op Vlieland een Wenkbrauwalbatros op 29 juli waargenomen tot op 40 m vanaf de veerboot tussen Stromstad, Zweden en Sandefjord, Noorwegen. GERBEN MENSINK

BLACK-BROWED ALBATROSS On 20 July 2001 at c 09:00, an adult Black-browed Albatross *Diomedea melanophris* was seen by a single observer during a seawatch on Vlieland, Friesland, the Netherlands. The bird was flying in a group of 5-10 Northern Gannets *Morus bassanus* towards the north-east and could be observed and compared with the gannets very well. If accepted, this will be the first record for the Netherlands.

Verdachte Giervalk in Groningen Tijdens een verblijf op Rottumeroog, Groningen, zagen Bert Corté en Evert Thomas, beiden boswachter voor Staatsbosbeheer, op 25 augustus 2001 een vreemde valk die groter was dan een Torenvalk *Falco tinnunculus* en forser dan een Slechtvalk *F peregrinus*. De vogel viel op door de predatie op een groepje Kauwen *Corvus monedula*, door de lichte kleur en door een ander gedrag dan de gebruikelijke roofvogels op het eiland(je). De borst was gebroken wit met verticale zwarte streepjes en de bovendelen waren van dezelfde kleur wit met aan elke veer een zwarte zoom. De snavelaanzet was blauw. Na enige tijd rondvliegen ging de valk op de Zeekaap zitten. Daar was hij lange tijd te bewonderen en tilde hij één keer zijn poot op. Op dat moment was aan de rechterpoot een metaalkleurige ring zichtbaar. De vogel was vrij mak en tot op c 10 m te benaderen; BC maakte van dichtbij dia's van zowel de voorzijde als de achterzijde. BC en ET wisten niet om welke soort het ging. Via via hadden zij wel vernomen dat er een vermoedelijke kruising tussen een Sakervalk *F cherrug* en Witte Giervalk *F rusticolus* was gezien bij Harlingen, Friesland. Omdat de ontsnapte (geringde) valk bij Harlingen op 4 augustus 2001 echter door 10-tallen waarnemers als juveniele Sakervalk werd gedetermineerd zonder tekenen van hybride herkomst, lijkt er geen direct verband te zijn tussen deze twee waarnemingen.

Op zaterdag 8 september 2001 waren Jan Bos, Wery Hegge en andere leden van Vogelwerkgroep Het Gooi voor een vogelweekend in het Lauwersmeergebied. Op de camping waar zij verbleven hoorden zij het gerucht dat er al enkele dagen een mogelijke Witte Giervalk in de Zoukamperril, Groningen, zou rondvliegen. Zij hechtten weinig waarde aan het verhaal en van een serieuze zoektocht was geen sprake. Tot zijn verbazing vond JB de vogel echter om 17:30 op de dijk bij de aangegeven plek en toonde hem aan de groep waarmee hij op stap was. De andere leden van de Vogelwerkgroep werden telefonisch weggeroepen van de camping. Zij spraken de waarneming in op de Dutch Birding-vogellijn. De volgende ochtend werd gezocht naar de vogel maar veel waarnemers konden de lokroep van de noordwesterstorm niet weerstaan en gingen bij Lauwersoog, Groningen, over zee kijken. Uiteindelijk was het Bart Brieffies die de vogel rond

13:15 terugvond bij Zoutkamp, tegelijkertijd met Jan Kuyper, Maarten Verrips en Jos Vroege, die een kleine kilometer verder op de dijk stonden.

De vogel verdween snel maar werd ongeveer een uur later teruggevonden op de dijk langs de oude weg naar Lauwersoog. Hier kon hij geruime tijd aan de grond bekeken worden door 10-tallen vogelaars. De determinatie als Giervalk werd bevestigd, onder andere op basis van de zwarte toppen aan de handpennen. De grijsblauwe kleur van de washuid en poten duidde op een onvolwassen vogel. Aan de poten kon geen ring worden gezien maar de vogel liet zich niet dicht benaderen. Er was geen sprake van riemen of andere verdachte attributen en de vogel zag er wat verenkleed betreft gaaf uit. Later in de middag werd de Giervalk nog bij het Oude Robbengat gezien. De volgende dagen werd hij niet meer gemeld.

De beschrijving van de vogel van Rottumeroog past goed op een Witte Giervalk en de foto's zullen deze determinatie naar verwachting bevestigen. Hoewel nog niet bekend is om wat voor soort ring het precies ging, is het aannemelijk dat aan een wilde herkomst van de vogel moet worden getwijfeld. Bedacht moet worden dat met name ontsnapte grote valken regelmatig op hybriden betrekking hebben en soms lastig van zuivere vogels te onderscheiden zijn (cf Birding World 5: 101-105, 1992). De afstand van Rottumeroog naar het Lauwersmeergebied is hemelsbreed 25-30 km en beide waarnemingen hadden naar mag worden aangenomen betrekking op hetzelfde exemplaar. Op basis van de vergelijking van foto's en beschrijvingen van beide waarnemingen zal de CDNA moeten bepalen of beide gevallen inderdaad op dezelfde Giervalk betrekking hebben en of de aanwezigheid van de ring bij de eerste waarneming voldoende reden is om beide gevallen af te wijzen als mogelijke wilde vogels.

Aangetekend moet worden dat een waarneming van een wilde Giervalk eind augustus uitzonderlijk vroeg zou zijn. In Groot-Brittannië beginnen de najaarswaarnemingen rond half september met lage aantallen tot half november; daarna nemen de waarnemingen toe en houden aan tot eind april, met een kleine piek eind maart. Van de c 250 Britse gevallen was er tot nu toe maar één in augustus. BERT CORTÉ, WERY HEGGE & ENNO B EBELS

354 Vermoedelijke Giervalk / presumed Gyr Falcon *Falco rusticolus*, onvolwassen, Lauwersmeer, Groningen, 9 september 2001 *(Eric Koops)*

GYR FALCON On 25 August 2001, a presumed (immature white) Gyr Falcon *Falco rusticolus* was seen on Rottumeroog, Groningen, the Netherlands. The observers noted a ring and the bird was easy to approach and therefore considered a probable escape. On 8-9 September 2001, an immature white Gyr Falcon was seen at Lauwersmeer, Groningen, 25-30 km south-west of Rottumeroog. No ring could be seen but the bird was not observed at close range. Study of the photographs of both birds must comfirm if both observations relate to the same bird. A vagrant Gyr Falcon in late August would be exceptionally early.

CDNA-mededelingen

Recente CDNA-besluiten Op de zomervergadering van 25 augustus 2001 zijn door de CDNA verschillende besluiten genomen die voor de lezers van Dutch Birding en vogelaars in het veld van belang (kunnen) zijn. Zo is ten aanzien van de 'omgekeerde bewijslast' besloten om Sakervalk *Falco cherrug* en Lammergier *Gypaetus barbatus* aan de lijst toe te voegen. Beide soorten (maar met name Sakervalk) moeten in staat worden geacht in wilde staat en op eigen kracht naar Nederland af te dwalen. Tot nu toe zijn diverse waarnemingen van beide soorten in Nederland bekend van vogels van bewezen niet-wilde herkomst (herintroductie of ontsnapt). Om de kans op aanvaarding van een niet-wilde vogel daarom zoveel mogelijk te beperken, geldt voor beide soorten – met terugwerkende kracht – dat gevallen alleen voor aanvaarding in aanmerking

komen wanneer *positief* is vastgesteld dat de vogel in kwestie geen tekenen van dubieuze herkomst vertoont aan vleugels, kop of poten.

Voor een aantal taxa is besproken of de criteria voor beoordeling nog voldoende duidelijk zijn en of deze nog voldoen aan de meest recente (gepubliceerde) kennis. Met betrekking tot de canadese ganzen is bevestigd dat van Kleine Candese Gans *B hutchinsii* alleen Hutchins Canadese Gans *B h hutchinsii* beoordeeld wordt (overige taxa worden niet geacht in wilde staat in Europa te kunnen komen). Omdat de borst- en halstekening (kleur en contrast) een belangrijk determinatiekenmerk vormen, worden alleen gevallen met foto's of video-opnames beoordeeld (cf Dutch Birding 22: 29, 2000). Van Grote Canadese Gans *B canadensis* worden in tegenstelling tot eerdere mededelingen (cf Dutch Birding 22: 29, 2000) de taxa *P c parvipes* (Middelste Canadese Gans) en *B c interior* wel beoordeeld. Zij staan echter niet in de lijst van beoordeelsoorten, omdat van deze taxa nog geen aanvaard geval is. Samen met *B c canadenis* worden deze taxa als potentiële dwaalgasten beschouwd. Een eventueel wild voorkomen van *B c canadensis* is niet te bepalen door de aanwezigheid in Europa van verwilderde populaties van aanzienlijke omvang waardoor een status als beoordeeltaxon zinloos is. De eerder aangekondigde herziening van alle gevallen van Kuhls/Scopoli's Pijlstormvogel *Calonectris borealis/diomedea* (cf Dutch Birding 20: 33 & 298, 1998) zal binnenkort beginnen. Naar aanleiding van een recent artikel (Corso, A 2001. Plumages of Common Stonechats in Sicily and comparison with vagrant 'Siberian Stonechats'. Br Birds 94: 315-318) is besloten om alle voorjaarsgevallen van Aziatische Roodborsttapuit *Saxicola maura* te laten herrouleren. Naar aanleiding van de publicatie van het uitgebreide boek over grasmussen (Shirihai, H, Gargallo, G, Helbig, A, Harris, A & Cottridge, D 2001. The *Sylvia* warblers. Londen) zullen alle Nederlandse gevallen van Baardgrasmus *S cantillans* worden herzien om om na te gaan of een nauwkeurigere determinatie mogelijk is (Westelijke Baardgrasmus *S (c) cantillans*, Oostelijke Baardgrasmus *S (c) albistriata* en Moltoni's Baardgrasmus *S (c) moltonii*). Geluidsopnamen van Baardgrasmussen die nog niet in het bezit zijn van de CDNA worden ten behoeve van deze herziening zeer op prijs gesteld. Voor Siberische Tjiftjaf *Phylloscopus collybita tristis* worden de beoordelingscriteria opnieuw tegen het licht gehouden.

Ten aanzien van de lijst van beoordeeltaxa wordt besloten om met terugwerkende kracht vanaf 1 januari 2001 Graszanger *Cisticola juncidis* af te voeren. De telling van 36 exemplaren in Zeeuws-Vlaanderen, Zeeland, in augustus 2001 geeft aan dat de aantallen sterk stijgen en dat de verhouding tussen ingediende en aanvaarde aantallen waarschijnlijk snel schever wordt. Daarnaast is het geen moeilijk te herkennen soort en zullen de meeste meldingen ook zonder beoordeling door de CDNA als betrouwbaar kunnen worden aangemerkt. Met SOVON zal overleg worden gevoerd om Grote Kruisbek *Loxia pytyopsittacus* – afgevoerd met ingang van 1993 – weer op te nemen op de lijst van beoordeelsoorten.

Op organisatorisch vlak is besloten om de samenwerking met de 'ringerswereld' te intensiveren zodat bijzondere ringvangsten vaker en sneller worden ingediend. Ten aanzien van overzichtsartikelen over het voorkomen van beoordeelsoorten wil de CDNA graag als co-auteur optreden en op die manier de schat aan gegevens in het CDNA-archief beter toegankelijk maken. Op het personele vlak zijn op dit moment geen wijzigingen te melden. In 2002 zal voor Ruud van Beusekom en Jan van der Laan (voorzitter) een opvolger gevonden moeten worden. BERT DE BRUIN & JAN VAN DER LAAN

Corrigenda

Bij de platen van de dode Geoorde Aalscholver *Hypoleucos auritus* (Dutch Birding 23: 138, plaat 160-161, 2001) werd helaas niet de juiste fotograaf vermeld. Beide foto's werden gemaakt door Antoine Joris.

In het vorige nummer werd een van de foto's van de hybride Waterhoen x Meerkoet *Gallinula chloropus x Fulica atra* (Dutch Birding 23: 200, plaat 230, 2001) per ongeluk gespiegeld afgedrukt. De vogel is dus wel degelijk, zoals in het bijschrift wordt vermeld, geringd aan de linker tarsus.

De locatie in het bijschrift van de foto van de Roodstuitzwaluw *Hirundo daurica* in het vorige nummer (Dutch Birding 23: 237, plaat 270, 2001) moet zijn: Aalsmeer, Noord-Holland. REDACTIE

In the captions of the two plates of the dead Double-crested Cormorant *Hypoleucos auritus* (Dutch Birding 23: 138, plate 160-161, 2001) unfortunately the wrong photographer was mentioned. Both photographs were taken by Antoine Joris.

In the previous issue, one of the photographs of the hybrid Common Moorhen x Eurasian Coot *Gallinula chloropus x Fulica atra* (Dutch Birding 23: 200, plate 230, 2001) unfortunately was printed in reverse. The bird was definitely, as mentioned in the caption, ringed on the left tarsus.

The location in the caption of the photograph of the Red-rumped Swallow *Hirundo daurica* in the previous issue (Dutch Birding 23: 237, plate 270, 2001) should be: Aalsmeer, Noord-Holland. EDITORS

Aankondigingen & verzoeken

Vogelgeluidenclub De Club voor Natuurgeluiden Registratie (CNR) is een landelijke vereniging voor vogelaars, zowel amateurs als professionals, die vogel- en andere natuurgeluiden opnemen. Tot de activiteiten van de vereniging behoort het uitbrengen van een clubblad, het twee keer per jaar organiseren van een bijeenkomst, het beschikbaar stellen van kennis en ervaring, het onderhouden van contacten met leveranciers van apparatuur en het produceren van parabolen. Voor informatie kan men contact opnemen met de voorzitter, Wil Heemskerk, Holbeekstraat 37, 2203 HA Noordwijk, Nederland, e-mail wil.heemskerk@12move.nl. De audiotheek van de CNR wordt beheerd door Jan Ivangh, Speenkruidstraat 43, 9404 HA Assen, Nederland, telefoon 0592-315610; hij kan bemiddelen bij het ter beschikking stellen van opnamen. Het lidmaatschap kost NLG 38.00 per jaar met een eenmalige eerste bijdrage van NLG 15.00. Het gironummer van de CNR is 3638832, tnv CNR te Groenlo.

Boek over Groningse Bijeneters Het afgelopen voorjaar kwamen in Harkstede, Groningen, drie paar Bijeneters *Merops apiaster* tot broeden. Beeldend kunstenaar en vogelaar Erik van Ommen greep deze unieke gelegenheid aan om, op een steenworp afstand van zijn atelier, een kleurrijk dagboek over het wel en wee (alle broedsels mislukten) van deze vogels bij te houden. Zijn schetsen, uitgewerkte aquarellen en dagboekaantekeningen worden dit najaar gepubliceerd in het boek *De bijeneters van Harkstede*. Dit rijkelijk geïllustreerde boek met 32 pagina's wordt geheel in kleur gedrukt op luxe 170 gr papier en gebonden. De winkelprijs is NLG 27.50. Deze uitgave is tot 20 oktober 2001 met korting te bestellen voor NLG 22.50 (exclusief verzendkosten) bij Oban Press Publishers, Antwoordnummer 2810, 9700 VR Groningen (geen postzegel nodig), onder vermelding van 'boek Bijeneters'.

DBA-nieuws

Betaling van abonnementsgeld voor 2002 Bij dit nummer van Dutch Birding treft u een rekening met acceptgirokaart aan waarmee het abonnementsgeld voor 2002 kan worden betaald. Vanwege de stijging van de portokosten hebben wij voor het eerst in vijf jaar de prijs iets moeten verhogen; deze bedraagt nu EUR 30.00 voor Nederland, en EUR 33.00 voor België. Wij verzoeken u het abonnementsgeld voor 1 januari 2002 over te maken. In verband met de kosten die verbonden zijn aan het versturen van herinneringen en aanmaningen zal voor latere betalers EUR 2.00 extra in rekening worden gebracht.

Voorts verzoeken wij u om alle correspondentie over abonnementszaken te richten aan: Dutch Birding Association, p/a Jeannette Admiraal, Iepenlaan 11, 1901 ST Castricum, Nederland.

Payment of subscription for 2002 Enclosed with this issue, you will find the invoice for the subscription fee for 2002. The rates for 2002 are EUR 33.00 for subscribers in Europe and EUR 36.00 for subscribers outside Europe. We kindly request to follow the instructions on the enclosed invoice. Subscribers who have not paid by 1 January 2002 will be charged EUR 2.00 extra to compensate administration costs.

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Korting op British Birds Abonnees van Dutch Birding komen in aanmerking voor een korting op de abonnementsprijs van het maandelijks verschijnende tijdschrift British Birds. Hierdoor kost dit abonnement voor 2002 GBP 46.00 (normale prijs GBP 56.50). Voor een abonnement kunt u gebruikmaken van het bij dit nummer van Dutch Birding meegezonden formulier. Voor een proefnummer kan men zich wenden tot: Vivienne Hunter, The Banks, Mountfield, Nr Robertsbridge, East Sussex TN32 5JY, UK, telefoon +44-1580882039, fax +44-1580882038, e-mail subscriptions@britishbirds.co.uk.

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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.

The sequence of birds in Dutch Birding basically follows a classic 'Wetmore sequence'. Within this framework, the following lists are used for taxonomy and nomenclature: *Rare birds of the Netherlands* by A B van den Berg & C A W Bosman (2001, Haarlem) (taxonomy and scientific, Dutch and English names of birds recorded in the Netherlands); *Palearctic birds* by M Beaman (1994, Stonyhurst) (English names of remaining Palearctic birds); *Vogels van de wereld - complete checklist* by M Walters (1997, Baarn) (Dutch names of remaining birds of the world); and *Birds of the world* by C G Sibley (1996, Version 2.0, Cincinnati) (taxonomy and scientific and English names of remaining birds of the world). Deviations from and additions to these lists are based on CSNA decisions (cf Dutch Birding 19: 21-28, 1997; 20: 22-32, 1998).

A schedule of payment rates for authors, photographers and artists is available from the editors.

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