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

Voor taxonomie, volgorde en naamgeving van vogels in Dutch Birding worden de volgende overzichten aangehouden: *Dutch Birding-vogelnamen* door A B van den Berg (2008, Amsterdam; online update 2017, http://tinyurl.com/hfwra7b) (taxonomie en wetenschappelijke, Nederlandse en Engelse namen van West-Palearctische vogels); *The Howard and Moore complete checklist of the birds of the world* (derde editie, door E C Dickinson (redactie) 2003; vierde editie, deel 1, door E C Dickinson & J V Remsen Jr (redactie) 2013) (taxonomie en wetenschappelijke namen van overige vogels van de wereld); en *IOC world bird list 7.1* door F Gill & D Donsker (2017, www.worldbirdnames.org) (Engelse en Nederlandse namen van overige vogels in de wereld; Nederlandse namen door P Vercruijsse en A J van Loon).

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

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

For taxonomy, sequence and nomenclature of birds in Dutch Birding the following lists are used: *Dutch Birding bird names* by A B van den Berg (2008, Amsterdam; online update 2017, http://tinyurl.com/hfwra7b) (taxonomy and scientific, Dutch and English names of Western Palearctic birds); *The Howard and Moore complete checklist of the birds of the world* (third edition, by E C Dickinson (editor) 2003; fourth edition, volume 1, by E C Dickinson & J V Remsen Jr (editors) 2013) (taxonomy and scientific names of remaining birds of the world); and *IOC world bird list 7.1* by F Gill & D Donsker (2017, www.worldbirdnames.org) (English and Dutch names of remaining birds of the world; Dutch names by P Vercruijsse and A J van Loon).

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

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Extremely rare birds in the Western Palearctic: update 2009-16

Marcel Haas

In February 2012, the book *Extremely rare birds in the Western Palearctic* was published (Haas 2012; see Dutch Birding 34: 176-177, 2012, for a review). In this book, all records of species recorded less than 10 times as genuine vagrants in the Western Palearctic (WP; sensu Cramp & Simmons 1977), are listed (compared with the 'greater WP' used by Dutch Birding, this excludes, eg, Iran and most of the Arabian Peninsula but includes, eg, parts of northern Mauritania and northern Chad). Records in the period 1800-2008 are listed in the book with full details; records from 1 January 2009 to 1 August 2010 are mentioned in the species accounts without further details.

This paper updates Haas (2012) with all accepted records from 1 January 2009, published here with full details. Not yet accepted records (if well documented) up to the end of 2016 are listed with a hash **#**; their publication here does not predict future acceptance by the relevant rarities committee. Full references are given for photographs that have been published in Dutch Birding. More photographs can be found in, eg, Gantlett (2005-12) and in papers documenting individual records (see references).

New species

In appendix 1 in Haas (2012), three new WP species, recorded in 2009-10, were mentioned (Asian Koel *Eudynamys scolopaceus*, African Openbill *Anastomus lamelligerus* and Ashy Drongo *Dicrurus leucophaeus*). An additional 35 species have been recorded since (marked with an asterisk *; and see table 1). Due to taxonomic changes, Western Willet *Tringa inornata*, Short-billed Gull *Larus brachyrhynchus*, Cabot's Tern *Sterna acuflavida* and Stejneger's Stonechat *Saxicola stejnegeri* are also listed because these taxa have now been split as separate species. Northern Shrike *Lanius borealis* has also been split but there have been 10 or more records in the WP, so this species is not listed (records in northern and eastern Europe are proven or presumed to refer to Palearctic *L b sibiricus*; there is one record of Nearctic *L b borealis*, a first-winter on Corvo, Azores, on 18-30 October 2014; Dutch Birding 37: 417, plate 558, 2014). The 24 species listed in table 2 have been recorded 10 times or more by the end of 2016 and will therefore be omitted from future updates.

Rejected species

Of three species listed in Haas (2012), the only records have recently been reviewed and subsequently rejected: African Palm Swift *Cypsiurus parvus* (Browne 2013), Fork-tailed Flycatcher *Tyrannus savana* (Gil-Velasco et al 2017, Rouco & Comité de Rarezas de SEO/BirdLife 2017a) and Louisiana Waterthrush *Parkesia motacilla* (Gil-Velasco et al 2017, Rouco & Comité de Rarezas de SEO/BirdLife 2017b). See the mentioned references for the reasons behind this rejection.

Breeding species

Two species that were listed in the book have now become breeding species, and should therefore be omitted from future updates as the book does not cover (rare) breeding species. These are Three-banded Plover *Charadrius tricolor* (breeding annually in Egypt since 2009) and Plain Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus neglectus* (breeding in Iraq since 2011). In addition, a small breeding population of Yellow Bittern *Ixobrychus sinensis* has been discovered in Egypt in 2012. Furthermore, Golden Nightjar *Caprimulgus eximius* has been recorded for the first time in the WP in Western Sahara, Morocco, on 3 May 2015, and was discovered to be probably breeding there in March-April 2016. See the species accounts below for more details and references.

New records

Listed below are 135 species which have been updated with: ***1*** accepted records since 1 January 2009; ***2*** records which had not been published in an annual report yet but were accepted by the time the book went to print (and referred to as 'in litt' in the book, now with full references); ***3*** (well-documented) reports up to the end of 2016 which have not yet been accepted by the relevant rarities committee but which are included here for sake of completeness; these records are listed with a hash; and ***4*** papers detailing the occurrence of a particular record.

The numbering of records is in accordance with

TABLE 1 New species recorded in the WP ('sensu BWP') in 1800-2016 chronologically listed and not yet mentioned in Haas (2012) (only date and country of first record, when there are multiple, mentioned)

Species	**Date and country**
Pallas's Rosefinch *Carpodacus roseus*	1 December 1850, Hungary
Spoon-billed Sandpiper *Calidris pygmaea*	20 August 1956, Ukraine
Canvasback *Aythya valisineria*	11 April 1977, Iceland
Cabot's Tern *Sterna acuflavida*	23 December 1978, Netherlands
Knob-billed Duck *Sarkidiornis melanotos*	7 December 1984, Mauritania
Short-billed Gull *Larus brachyrhynchus*	18 February to 24 March 2003, Azores
Streak-throated Swallow *Petrochelidon fluvicola*	19 November 2003, Egypt
Chinese Pond Heron *Ardeola bacchus*	31 October 2004, England
Village Weaver *Ploceus cucullatus*	1 May 2006, Egypt
White-backed Vulture *Gyps africanus*	7 September 2008, Spain
Stejneger's Stonechat *Saxicola stejnegeri*	2 October 2008, Sweden
Asian Koel *Eudynamys scolopaceus*	23-28 February 2009, Kuwait
African Openbill *Anastomus lamelligerus*	26 May 2009, Egypt
Yellow-crowned Night Heron *Nyctanassa violacea*	25 October 2009, Azores
Ruddy Duck *Oxyura jamaicensis*	30 October 2009, Azores
Ashy Drongo *Dicrurus leucophaeus*	3-4 April 2010, Kuwait
Lincoln's Sparrow *Melospiza lincolnii*	12-13 October 2010, Azores
Mourning Collared Dove *Streptopelia decipiens*	28 December 2010 to at least 1 August 2013, Egypt
Bruce's Green Pigeon *Treron waalia*	3 January 2011, Egypt
Black-bellied Storm Petrel *Fregetta tropica*	8 August 2011, Madeira
Dark-sided Flycatcher *Muscicapa sibirica*	1-5 October 2012, Iceland
Eastern Kingbird *Tyrannus tyrannus*	5 October 2012, Ireland
Prairie Warbler *Setophaga discolor*	20-23 October 2012, Azores
Common Grackle *Quiscalus quiscula*	8 April 2013, Netherlands
Wahlberg's Eagle *Aquila wahlbergi*	3 May 2013, Egypt
Yellow-throated Warbler *Setophaga dominica*	16-17 October 2013, Azores
White-throated Bee-eater *Merops albicollis*	5-6 December 2013, Morocco
Variable Wheatear *Oenanthe picata*	24 March 2014, Kuwait
Golden Nightjar *Caprimulgus eximius*	3 May 2015, Morocco
Eastern Wood Pewee *Contopus virens*	18-21 and 24 October 2015, Azores
Black Drongo *Dicrurus macrocercus*	c 10 November to at least 2 December 2015, Kuwait
Vega Gull *Larus vegae*	11 January 2016, Ireland
African Grey Woodpecker *Dendropicos goertae*	11 April 2016, Mauritania
Cape Gannet *Morus capensis*	14 April 2016, Azores
Sulphur-bellied Warbler *Phylloscopus griseolus*	30 May to 4 June 2016, Denmark
Pale-legged Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus tenellipes*	21 October 2016, England
American Tree Sparrow *Spizelloides arborea*	12-18 November 2016, Sweden
Asian House Martin *Delichon dasypus*	16-27 December 2016, Israel

Haas (2012) when dealing with records already mentioned in the book, and additional records are numbered accordingly (eg, there may be records listed as number 2, 5 and 6-7, where record 2 and 5 refer to additions/corrections of these records mentioned in the book and record 6 and 7 are new records).

Names and taxonomy follow the treatment by Dutch Birding (as from 1 January 2017; see colofon) and may differ from local treatment in relevant countries, as well as from Haas (2012). Distances from the nearest land of at-sea records have all been converted to kilometers, for the sake of uniformity.

* **Ruddy Duck / Rosse Stekelstaart** *Oxyura jamaicensis*
One record: one record in 1800-2016

Azores (1)
1# 30 October 2009, Lagoa Branca, Flores, female; 31 October 2009, Cabo da Praia, Terceira (Mitchell 2017; plate 224)

Ross's Goose / Ross' Gans *Anser rossii*
Seven additional records: 11 records (17 individuals) in 1800-2016

Iceland (3)
1#20-26 October 2013, Geirakot, Flói, Árnessýsla, adult, white morph (van den Berg & Haas 2013f; Yann Kolbeinsson in litt)
2#14 April 2015, Vík and vicinity, Lón, Vestur-Skafta-

fellssýsla; 3 May 2015, Vík and vicinity, Lón, Vestur-Skaftafellssýsla; 16 May 2015, Vopnafjörður, Norður-Múlasýsla (van den Berg 2015c; Yann Kolbeinsson in litt)

3# 11-12 April 2016, Krókur, Flói, Árnessýsla, white morph; 5-8 May 2016, Skagafjörður, Skagafjarðarsýsla; 9 May 2016, Laxamýri/Reykjahverfi, Suður-Þingeyjarsýsla (Ławicki & van den Berg 2016c; plate 223)

Netherlands (7/13)

2 20 January to 27 February 1988, Wissenkerke, Noord-Beveland, Zeeland, and Middelplaten, Goes, Zeeland, two (adults), white morphs; 18 November 1989 to 24 February 1990, Stellendam, Goeree-Overflakkee, Zeeland, two (adults), white morph; 29 October 1991 to 18 January 1992, Stellendam, Goeree-Overflakkee, Zeeland, adult, white morph; 27 December 1993 to 21 March 1994, Stellendam, Goedereede, Zuid-Holland, and Slikken van Flakkee, Goedereede, Zuid-Holland, adult, white morph (Ovaa et al 2012, 2013, Haas et al 2016)

4 14 November 2002 to 3 January 2003, Stinkgat, Tholen, Zeeland, adult, white morph; 19 May to 3 June 2003, Slijkplaat, Goeree-Overflakkee, Zeeland, adult, white morph; 28 January to 8 May 2006, Scherpenissepolder, Tholen, Zeeland, adult, white morph (Haas et al 2016)

5 9 May 2009, Banckspolder, Schiermonnikoog, Friesland, adult, blue morph (Ovaa et al 2010, Bot 2011; Dutch Birding 33: 38, plate 47-48, 2011)

6 28 September to 18 October 2009, Texel, Noord-Holland, four (adults), white morph; 20 October 2009, Huisduinerpolder, Den Helder, Noord-Holland, four (adults), white morph; 21 October 2009, Texel, Noord-Holland, four (adults), white morph; 21 November 2009 and 2 and 11 December 2009, Slikken van Flakkee, Dirksland, Zuid-Holland, adult, white morph;

TABLE 2 Species included in Haas (2012) with 10 or more records by the end of 2016 and to be excluded from future updates

Species	**Number of records (and individuals)**
Ross's Goose *Anser rossii*	11 (17 individuals)
White-winged Scoter *Melanitta deglandi*	34 (35 individuals)
Mourning Dove *Zenaida macroura*	17
Pacific Swift *Apus pacificus*	16
Pacific Loon *Gavia pacifica*	17
Trindade Petrel *Pterodroma arminjoniana*	13 (14 individuals)
Red-footed Booby *Sula sula*	17 (27 individuals)
Masked Booby *Sula dactylatra*	15
Long-toed Stint *Calidris subminuta*	11
South Polar Skua *Stercorarius maccormicki*	17 (19 individuals)
Kelp Gull *Larus dominicanus*	24 (27 individuals)
Amur Falcon *Falco amurensis*	13
Philadelphia Vireo *Vireo philadelphicus*	15 (17 individuals)
Long-tailed Shrike *Lanius schach*	10 (14 individuals)
Tree Swallow *Tachycineta bicolor*	10 (12 individuals)
Eastern Crowned Warbler *Phylloscopus coronatus*	12
Thick-billed Warbler *Arundinax aedon*	10
Cedar Waxwing *Bombycilla cedrorum*	13
Grey Catbird *Dumetella carolinensis*	10
Veery *Catharus fuscescens*	13
Chestnut Bunting *Emberiza rutila*	10
Yellow-browed Bunting *Emberiza chrysophrys*	10
Ovenbird *Seiurus aurocapilla*	16 (17 individuals)
Tennessee Warbler *Oreothlypis peregrina*	10

223 Ross's Goose / Ross' Gans *Anser rossii*, Krókur, Flói, Árnessýsla, Iceland, 11 April 2016 *(Jóhann Óli Hilmarsson)*

224 Ruddy Duck / Rosse Stekelstaart *Oxyura jamaicensis*, female, Lagoa Branca, Flores, Azores, 30 October 2009 *(Edward Vercruysse)*

29 November 2009, Wolsum, Wymbritseradiel, Friesland, adult, white morph; 3 and 8 December 2009, Ouddorp, Goeree-Overflakkee, Zuid-Holland, adult, white morph; 4-8 December 2009, Goedereede, Zuid-Holland, adult, white morph; 13-14 December 2009, Pikgat, Zierikzee, Schouwen-Duiveland, Zeeland, adult, white morph; 16 December 2009, Zierikzee, Schouwen-Duiveland, Zeeland, two (adults), white morph; 18-30 December 2009, Haamstede, Schouwen-Duiveland, Zeeland, adult, white morph; 26-31 December 2009, Koudekerksche Inlaag, Schouwen-Duiveland, Zeeland, adult, white morph; 1-4 January 2010, Kerkwerve and Serooskerke, Schouwen-Duiveland, Zeeland, adult, white morph; 7-9 January 2010, Oud-Noord-Bevelandpolder, Colijnsplaat, Noord-Beveland, Zeeland, adult, white morph; 8-16 January 2010, Ouwerkerk and Nieuwerkerk, Schouwen-Duiveland, Zeeland, adult, white morph; 10-18 January 2010, Zierikzee and Kapelle, Schouwen-Duiveland, Zeeland, adult, white morph; 20 January 2010, Woutrinapolder, Stellendam, Goeree-Overflakkee, Zuid-Holland, adult, white morph; 22-30 January 2010, 23 February 2010 and 2-4 March 2010, Middelburg, Middelburg, Zeeland, adult, white morph; 22-24 January 2010 and 4 and 24-27 February 2010, Slikken van Flakkee, Grevelingen, Goeree-Overflakkee, Zuid-Holland, adult, white morph; 28-29 January 2010, Veerse Meer, Middelplaten, Noord-Beveland, Zeeland, adult, white morph; 30 January 2010, Polder Oude Oostdijk, Goedereede, Zuid-Holland, adult, white morph; 1 February 2010, Polder Roxenisse, Melissant, Goeree-Overflakkee, Zeeland, adult, white morph; 6-8 February 2010 and 1 March 2010, Yerseke Moer, Reimerswaal, Zeeland, adult, white morph; 7-15 February 2010, Wieringermeer, Noord-Holland, adult, white morph; 9 February 2010, Polder Mosselhoek, Tholen, Zeeland, two (adults), white morph; 12-17 February 2010, Reigersbergsche Polder West and Zimmermanpolder Oost, Rilland-Bath, Reimerswaal, adult, white morph; 20 February 2010, Oudeland van Strijen, Strijen, Zuid-Holland, adult, white morph; 26 February 2010, Polder Diederik, Dirksland, Goeree-Overflakkee, Zuid-Holland, adult, white morph; 7-10 March 2010, De Blikken, Groede, Sluis, Zeeland, adult, white morph; 9 March 2010, Sliedrechtse Biesbosch, Dordrecht, Zuid-Holland, adult, white morph; 11-14 March 2010, Johannes Kerkhovenpolder, Breebaartpolder and surroundings, Delfzijl, Groningen, adult, white morph; 21 March to 22 May 2010, several sites around Lauwersmeer, Dongeradeel/De Marne, Friesland/Groningen, and Ferwert (Ferwerd), Ferwerderadiel, Friesland, adult, white morph (Ovaa et al 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, Haas et al 2014, 2015, 2016; Dutch Birding 31: 393, plate 542-543, 2009, 32: 64, plate 78, 2010)

7 22 August to 12 September 2014, Prunjepolder, Schouwen-Duiveland, Zeeland, adult, white morph (Haas et al 2015)

Russia (1)

1 9 June to 12 August 2006, Kolguev, Arkhangelsk oblast, adult male, paired with female Barnacle Goose *Branta leucopsis*, three fledged young; 29 June 2007, Kolguev, Arkhangelsk Oblast, adult male, paired with female Barnacle Goose, four eggs (Kondratyev & Zöckler 2009; Dutch Birding 31: 299, plate 388 & 390, 2009)

The Russian record was already mentioned in Haas (2012) but should have been included in the detailed list of records because the location is situated in European Russia, within the WP boundaries. This bird was shot on Kolguev in 2008 (Alexander Kondratyev via Peter de Vries in litt). Dutch record 2 and 4 mentioned above concern date extensions. An adult in Poland in March-May 2010 was accepted into category A at first but placed in category D after review (Komisja Faunistyczna 2011, 2014).

Spectacled Eider / Brileider *Somateria fischeri*
One additional record: five records (10 individuals) in 1800-2016

Svalbard (2/5)

2 20 June 2012, at sea, c 30 km west of Prins Karls Forland (78°20′6.53″N, 9°47′8.07″E), two (male and female) (Gantlett 2013, Heggøy & Olsen 2015; Dutch Birding 34: 260, plate 352, 2012)

White-winged Scoter / Pacifische Grote Zee-eend
Melanitta deglandi
26 additional records: 34 records (35 individuals) in 1800-2016

Britain (3)

1 11-23 June 2011, Murcar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, first-summer male (*M d deglandi*) (Gibbins et al 2011, 2015, Hudson & Rarities Committee 2013, British Ornithologists' Union 2014)

2 26 December 2013, River Esk, Musselburgh, Lothian, Scotland, adult male (*M d stejnegeri* or *M d deglandi*) (Hudson & Rarities Committee 2015)

3#25 June to 29 August 2016, Blackdog, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, adult male (*M d deglandi*) (Ławicki & van den Berg 2016de)

Denmark (2)

1 12-18 October 2009, Blåvands Huk, Ribe, adult male (*M d stejnegeri*); 19 March 2010, Blåvands Huk, Ribe; 18 February to 26 March 2011, Blåvands Huk, Ribe; 12-17 October 2014, Blåvand Strand and Hvidbjerg Strand, Ribe (Kristensen et al 2010, Neergaard et al 2011, Ortvad et al 2015)

2 23 January to 3 March 2013, Blåvand Strand and Hvidbjerg Strand, Ribe, adult male (*M d deglandi*); 15 October to 26 November 2014, Blåvand Strand and Hvidbjerg Strand, Ribe; 11-18 October 2015, Blåvands Huk and Hvidbjerg Strand, Ribe (Ortvad et al 2014, 2015, Olsen et al 2016; Dutch Birding 35: 198, plate 234, 2013)

Faeroes (1)

1#1 July 2011, Vestmanna, Streymoy, first-summer (*M d deglandi*) (Gantlett 2012)

Finland (3)

2 27 May to 12 June 2012, Uddskatan, Hanko, adult male (*M d stejnegeri*) (Gantlett 2013, Lehikoinen et al 2013; Dutch Birding 34: 187, plate 238, 2012)

3 11-13 June 2012, Sälskär, Hammarland, adult male (*M d deglandi*) (Gantlett 2013, Lehikoinen et al 2013)

Iceland (12/13)

2 4 June 1998, Þvottárskriður, Suður-Múlasýsla, two males (*M d deglandi*); 6 June 1998, Þvottárskriður, Suður-Múlasýsla; 2 July 1998, Þvottárskriður, Suður-Múlasýsla, two; 12-17 July 2001, Þvottárskriður við Álftafjörð, Suður-Múlasýsla; 24 April 2005, Hvalnesskriður við Álftafjörð, Austur-Skaftafellssýsla; 30 April to 9 May and 2-7 July 2007, Þvottárskriður við Álftafjörð, Suður-Múlasýsla; 5-10 May 2008, Þvottárskriður, Suður-Múlasýsla (Kolbeinsson et al 2001, 2004, 2008, Þráinsson et al 2011; Yann Kolbeinsson in litt)

5#26 May to 12 June 2008, Bakkatjörn, Seltjarnarnes, Gullbringusýsla, male (*M d deglandi*); 1-27 May 2012, Bakkatjörn, Seltjarnarnes, Gullbringusýsla; 4 February to 13 March 2014, Örfirisey, Reykjavík, adult male (*M d deglandi*); 28 November 2014 to 31 January 2015, Örfirisey, Reykjavík (van den Berg & Haas 2014b, Gantlett 2009; Yann Kolbeinsson in litt; Dutch Birding 37: 48, plate 60, 2015)

6#20 February to 29 March 2010, Njarðvík, Gullbringusýsla, adult male (*M d deglandi*); 17-28 March 2012, Njarðvík, Gullbringusýsla; 29 January to 23 March 2013, Njarðvík and vicinity, Gullbringusýsla; 28 March to 11 April 2013, Vatnsleysuströnd, Gullbringusýsla; 20 December 2013, Njarðvík and vicinity, Gullbringusýsla; 2 February to 17 March 2014, Njarðvík and vicinity, Gullbringusýsla; 29 March 2014, Garður, Gullbringusýsla; 6 May 2014, Básar, Kevlavík, Gullbringusýsla; 14 June 2014, Básar, Kevlavík, Gullbringusýsla; 30 January to 30 March 2015, Kevlavík and Helguvík, Gullbringusýsla; 26 May to 10 June 2015, Kevlavík and Helguvík, Gullbringusýsla; 10 October 2015 to 23 March 2016, Kevlavík and vicinity, Gullbringusýsla; 5 May to 4 June 2016, Kevlavík and vicinity, Gullbringusýsla; 3 October 2016 to 3 April 2017, Kevlavík and vicinity, Gullbringusýsla (Gantlett 2011, van den Berg & Haas 2013b, 2014acd; Yann Kolbeinsson in litt; Dutch Birding 32: 199, plate 250, 2010)

7#16 October 2011, Víkur, Reykjanes, Gullbringusýsla, male (*M d deglandi*) (Gantlett 2012; Yann Kolbeinsson in litt)

8#30 January to 23 March 2013, Höfn, Austur-Skaftafellssýsla, second-year male (*M d deglandi*) (van den Berg & Haas 2013b; Yann Kolbeinsson in litt; Dutch Birding 35: 134, plate 159, 2013)

9#1 June 2013, Rif, Snæfellsnessýsla, male (*M d deglandi*); 30 June 2013, Búlandshöfði, Snæfellsnessýsla (Yann Kolbeinsson in litt)

10#11 February 2014, Gerðhamrar, Dýrafjörður, Vestur-Ísafjarðarsýsla, adult male; 1 May 2015, Gerðhamrar, Dýrafjörður, Vestur-Ísafjarðarsýsla (*M d deglandi*) (Yann Kolbeinsson in litt)

11#28 February to 19 April 2014, Kolgrafafjörður, Snæfellsnessýsla, second-year male (*M d deglandi*) (van den Berg & Haas 2014bc; Yann Kolbeinsson in litt)

12#20-23 March 2016, Garður, Gullbringusýsla, male (Ławicki & van den Berg 2016c; Yann Kolbeinsson in litt)

Ireland (1)

1 1 February to 11 April 2011, Rossbeigh, Kerry, adult male (*M d stejnegeri*) (Farrar & Jones 2011, Fahy 2012; Dutch Birding 33: 135, plate 139, 2011)

Norway (7)

1 21-22 June 2011, Persfjorden, Vardø, Finnmark, first-summer female (*M d stejnegeri*) (Heggøy & Olsen 2015)

2#7-23 July 2015, Meskefjorden, Nesseby, Finnmark, adult female (*M d stejnegeri*) (van den Berg & Ławicki 2015; Tor Olsen in litt)

3#15 July to 14 August 2015, Klungsetvika, Fauske, Nordland, adult male (*M d stejnegeri*); 7 July to 6 August 2016, Klungsetvika, Fauske, Nordland (van den Berg & Ławicki 2015, Ławicki & van den Berg 2015a; Tor Olsen in litt)

4#11 March to 12 June 2016, Frosta, Nord-Trøndelag, adult male (*M d stejnegeri*) (Ławicki & van den Berg 2016bcd; Dutch Birding 38: 242, plate 361, 2016)

5#26 May 2016, Langesund, Telemark, male (*M d stejnegeri*) (Ławicki & van den Berg 2016d)

6#30 May to 13 June 2016, Berlevåg, Finnmark, male (*M d stejnegeri*) (Ławicki & van den Berg 2016d)

7#25 June to 2 July 2016, Vækker and Børselvosen, Porsanger, Finnmark, male (*M d deglandi*) (Ławicki & van den Berg 2016d)

Spain (2)

1 13-23 December 2011, Vilaboa, Ensenada de San Simon, Pontevedra, Galicia, adult male (*M d stejnegeri*); 27-30 December 2011 to 2 January 2012, O Grove, Playa de A Lanzada, Pontevedra, Galicia (Gutiérrez et al 2013, de Juana & Garcia 2015; Dutch Birding 34: 54, plate 60, 2012)

2#6-20 December 2016, Santa Pola, Alicante, Valencia, adult male (*M d stejnegeri*) (Ławicki & van den Berg 2017a; Dutch Birding 39: 51, plate 66, 2017)

Sweden (1)

1 3 May 2012, Utlängan, Blekinge, male (*M d stejnegeri*); 5 May 2014, Utlängan, Blekinge; 25 April 2015, Utlängan, Blekinge (Gantlett 2013, Raritetskommittén 2017)

* **Canvasback / Grote Tafeleend** *Aythya valisineria*
Eight records: eight records in 1800-2016

Britain (7)

1 7 December 1996, Cliffe, Kent, England, male (British Ornithologists' Union 2003, Rogers & Rarities Committee 2003, Larkin & Mercer 2004)

2 18-25 January 1997, Wissington, Norfolk, male; 21 January to 10 March 1997, Welney, Norfolk, England, male; 23-24 November 1997, Abberton Reservoir,

Essex, England, male; 29 November 1997, Ardleigh Reservoir, Essex, male; 30 November 1997, Abberton Reservoir, Essex, male; 3 December 1997 to 9 March 1998, Welney, Norfolk, male; 6-16 April 1999, Abberton Reservoir, Essex, male; 8 November 1999 to 15 February 2000, Abberton Reservoir, Essex, male; 12 November 2000 to 13 February 2001, Abberton Reservoir, Essex, male (Millington 1997, British Ornithologists' Union 1999, Rogers & Rarities Committee 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2004; Dutch Birding 19: 304, plate 307, 1997)

3 28 May 1999, Monk's Wall, Kent, England, male (Rogers & Rarities Committee 2001)

4 29 January to 14 March 2000, Lade, Dungeness, Kent, England, male; 18 November 2000 to 8 March 2001, Lade, Dungeness, Kent, male (Rogers & Rarities Committee 2001, 2002)

5 19 April 2000, Par Beach Pool, Cornwall, England, male (Rogers & Rarities Committee 2001)

6 21-23 June 2000, Loch of Rummie, Sanday, Orkney, Scotland, female (Rogers & Rarities Committee 2005)

7 11-30 July 2002, Pennington Flash, Greater Manchester, England, male (Rogers & Rarities Committee 2003; Dutch Birding 24: 237, plate 194, 2002)

Iceland (1)

1 11 April 1977, Arfadalsvík í Grindavík, Gullbringusýsla, immature female, collected (IMNH: RM6572) (Pétursson & Þráinsson 1999)

In retrospect, this species should have been included in Haas (2012); the rejection of a previously accepted report in the Netherlands (cf Reijnders & Ebels 2004, Ovaa et al 2010) prompted to recount the actual records.

Redhead / Amerikaanse Tafeleend *Aythya americana*
One additional record: five records in 1800-2016

Britain (1)

1 8-27 March 1996, Bleasby, Nottinghamshire, England, male; 4-24 February 1997, Rutland Water, Leicestershire, England, male (Dennis 1996, 1998, Rogers & Rarities Committee 1997, 1998, British Ornithologists' Union 1998, Garner & Rowlands 2015, Hudson & Rarities Committee 2015)

Netherlands (1)

1#19 January to 13 March 2016, Zuidhorn, Groningen, male (Ławicki & van den Berg 2016b; Dutch Birding 38: 194, plate 298, 256, plate 391, 2016)

After review by the BBRC, only a single British record remains (cf Hudson & Rarities Committee 2011, Garner & Rowlands 2015; contra Haas 2012).

Red-billed Teal / Roodsnavelpijlstaart *Anas erythrorhyncha*
One additional record: two records in 1800-2016

Israel (2)

2 30-31 January 2015, I'dan, northern Arava; 18 November 2015 to 7 May 2016, Hazeva, northern Arava (van den Berg 2015b, Granit 2015, Ławicki & van den Berg 2015b, 2016abc, Israeli Rarities and Distribution Committee 2016; Dutch Birding 38: 188, plate 286, 2016)

* **Knob-billed Duck / Knobbeleend** *Sarkidiornis melanotos*
One record: one record in 1800-2016

225 Mourning Dove / Treurduif *Zenaida macroura*, Heimaey, Vestmannaeyjar, Iceland (caught by cat on 6 September 2012), 12 September 2012 *(Ingvar A Sigurðsson)*

Mauritania (1)
1 7 December 1984, at sea, c 75 m off Iwik, Banc d'Arguin (Hazevoet et al 2011)

* **Mourning Collared Dove / Treurtortel** *Streptopelia decipiens*
One record (two individuals): one record (two individuals) in 1800-2016

Egypt (1)
1 28 December 2010 to at least 1 August 2013, Abu Simbel, maximum of two (De Rouck 2011, De Rouck & Colin 2012, Jiguet et al 2012, Harrison 2014b; Dutch Birding 33: 55, plate 62, 2011, 34: 105, plate 140-141, 106, plate 142-143, 2012)

Mourning Dove / Treurduif *Zenaida macroura*
10 additional records: 17 records in 1800-2016

Azores (6)
2 23 October 2008, Fajã Grande, Flores (Jara et al 2010)
3#22 October to 1 November 2012, Corvo (Gantlett 2013, Jones & Legrand 2013; Dutch Birding 34: 410, plate 572, 2012)
4#13-16 October 2013, Corvo (van den Berg & Haas 2013f, Azores Bird Club 2014; Dutch Birding 35: 401, plate 508, 2013)
5#24 October 2013, Corvo (Azores Bird Club 2014)
6#16-19 October 2013, Santa Cruz airfield, Flores (van den Berg & Haas 2013f, Azores Bird Club 2014)

Britain (5)
4 28 October to 3 November 2013, Kinloch, Rum, Highland, Scotland (Hudson & Rarities Committee 2014)
5 26 December 2015 to 15 January 2016, Lerwick, Mainland, Shetland, Scotland, first-year (Hudson & Rarities Committee 2016, Ławicki & van den Berg 2016a; Dutch Birding 38, 109, plate 160, 2016)

Iceland (2)
2#6 September 2012, Heimaey, Vestmannaeyjar, caught by cat, taken into captivity and died one week later (Gantlett 2013; Yann Kolbeinsson in litt; plate 225)

Ireland (2)
2 25 October 2009, Garnish, Cork (Fahy 2011a)

Sweden (1)
1 3-9 June 2001, Brannäs Våtmark, Oxelösund, Södermanland (cf Cederroth 2002, Ławicki & van den Berg 2016c)

The Swedish record was previously placed in category D and recently accepted in category A (Cederroth 2002, cf Ławicki & van den Berg 2016c; contra Haas 2012). A record at Barcelona, Catalunya, Spain, from 24 October to 7 November 2014 (identification confirmed) has not been accepted onto the Spanish list because it may have been an escape. This or another bird stayed also at Barcelona on 1-11 May 2016 (cf Ławicki & van den Berg 2016c, Gil-Velasco et al 2017; Dutch Birding 38: 248, plate 376, 2016).

* **Bruce's Green Pigeon / Waaliaduif** *Treron waalia*
One record: one record in 1800-2016

Egypt (1)
1 3 January 2011, Kornish Al Nile, Luxor (van der Veen 2011, Jiguet et al 2012; Dutch Birding 33: 54, plate 59, 2011)

White-tailed Tropicbird / Witstaartkeerkringvogel
Phaethon lepturus
Two additional records: three records in 1800-2016

Azores (1)
1 14-27 October 2011, Fajãzinha, Flores, adult; 25 October 2011, Corvo; 25 March 2012, Paul da Praia, Terceira; 27-28 March 2012, Praia da Vitoria, Terceira; 15 April 2012, Velas, São Jorge; early September to 15 September 2012, Horta, Faial; 7-12 September 2013, Ponta Delgada, São Miguel; 7 October 2013, Agua de Pau, São Miguel (Gantlett 2012, 2013, Matias et al 2012, Monticelli & Aalto 2012, van den Berg & Haas 2013ef, Müller 2013, Azores Bird Club 2014; Dutch Birding 33: 395, plate 513, 2011, 34: 101, plate 135-136, 102, plate 137-139, 326, plate 446, 2012, 35: 335, plate 416, 2013)

Cape Verde Islands (2)
2 3 May 2011, at sea, off Santiago (c 14°58'N, 23°53'W), adult (Hazevoet 2012, Steijn 2012; Dutch Birding 33: 206, plate 240, 2011, 34: 312, plate 423-424, 2012)

A bird found dead at Mawbray Bank, Cumbria, England, on 6 January 2013 has not been accepted as a genuine vagrant (cf Hudson & Rarities Committee 2014, British Ornithologists' Union 2015).

*** Golden Nightjar / Goudgele Nachtzwaluw** *Caprimulgus eximius*
On 3 May 2015, a female collided with a car and died between Dakhla and Aousserd, Oued Ad-Deheb, Western Sahara, Morocco, constituting the first record for the WP (van den Berg 2015c, van den Berg & Ławicki 2015, Dyczkowski 2016, Fareh et al 2016; Dutch Birding 37: 261, plate 403, 2015, 38: 80, plate 130, 81, plate 131-132, 82, plate 133, 2016). In March-April 2016, several were recorded at Oued Jenna and surroundings, Oued Ad-Deheb, Western Sahara, and in April 2016 probably breeding was established at this site. Moreover, one turned up north-east of Ouadâne, Mauritania, inside the WP boundary, on 11 April 2016 (Ławicki & van den Berg 2016bc, Lawrie et al 2017, Drukker et al in prep; Dutch Birding 38: 246, plate 371, 2016).

Pacific Swift / Siberische Gierzwaluw *Apus pacificus*
Nine additional records: 16 records in 1800-2016

Britain (7)
6 9 July 2011, Spurn, East Yorkshire, England (Hudson & Rarities Committee 2012)

7 29 May 2013, Bawdsey, Suffolk, England; 12 June 2013, Spurn, East Yorkshire, England; 12 June 2013, Saltfleetby, Lincolnshire, England; 15-16 June 2013, Trimley Marshes, Suffolk, England (Smith 2013, Hudson & Rarities Committee 2014; Dutch Birding 35: 257, plate 338, 2013)

Denmark (4)
1 15 June 2010, Hejresøen, Vestamager, Sjælland (Neergaard et al 2011; Dutch Birding 32: 272, plate 362, 2010)
2 25 May 2013, Præstesø, Værløse, København, Sjælland (Ortvad et al 2014; Dutch Birding 35: 257, plate 339, 2013)
3 27 May 2014, Reservatet, Skagen, Nordtjylland (van den Berg & Haas 2014d, Ortvad et al 2015)[1]
4 29 May 2014, Mandø, Ribe (van den Berg & Haas 2014d, Ortvad et al 2015)[1]

Germany (1)
1 28 May 2014, Mellum, Niedersachsen (Deutsche Avifaunistische Kommission 2015, Horstkotte et al 2015)[1]

Sweden (5)
4 15 May 2013, Rysjön, Kvismaren, Närke; 10-11 and 30 May 2014, Kvismaren, Närke; 7 June 2015, Flinesjön, Dalarna (van den Berg & Haas 2014cd, van den Berg & Ławicki 2015, Raritetskommittén 2017)[1]
5 29 August 2015, Helsingborg, Skåne (Ławicki & van den Berg 2015a, Raritetskommittén 2017)

Horstkotte et al (2015) suggested that the records in Denmark, Germany and Sweden in May 2014 may have concerned the same individual.

[1] possibly same individual

* **Asian Koel / Indische Koël** *Eudynamys scolopaceus*
One record: one record in 1800-2016

Kuwait (1)
1 22-28 February 2009, Abdali Farms, first-winter (Gantlett 2010, KORC 2010; Dutch Birding 31: 130, plate 141, 2009)

African Crake / Afrikaanse Kwartelkoning *Crex egregia*
Four additional records: nine records in 1800-2016

Canary Islands (6)
5 5 January 2011, off Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Tenerife, adult, landed on boat, taken into care and died (Gutiérrez et al 2013)
6 26 December 2014, Puerto Rico, Mogán, Gran Canaria (van den Berg 2015a, Gil-Velasco et al 2017)

Morocco (1)
1 c 11-18 December 2009, near Dakhla, Oued Ad-Deheb, Western Sahara (Bergier et al 2011)

Spain (1)
1#6 April 2016, Guadalquivir river, Cantillana, Sevilla (Ławicki & van den Berg 2016d; Dutch Birding 38: 329, plate 512, 2016)

Striped Crake / Afrikaans Porseleinhoen *Aenigmatolimnas marginalis*
Four additional records: eight records in 1800-2016

Libya (1)
1 15 February 1970, Wadi Turghat, Tripolitania, female (Willcox & Willcox 1978, Isenmann et al 2016, Ławicki & van den Berg 2016e; contra Haas 2012)

Spain (2)
1 12 December 2010, Las Navas de la Concepción, Sevilla, female, taken into care, released on 13 December 2010 (Gutiérrez et al 2011, de Juana & Garcia 2015; Dutch Birding 33: 54, plate 58, 2011)
2#13 January 2016, Córdoba, Andalucía (Ławicki & van den Berg 2016a; Dutch Birding 38: 110, plate 164, 2016)

Kuwait (1)
1 1 January 2015, Jahra pools (KORC 2016, Ławicki & van den Berg 2016c, Harrison 2017)

Lesser Moorhen / Afrikaans Waterhoen *Paragallinula angulata*
Two additional records: three records in 1800-2016

Spain (2)
1 5 February 2000, at sea, c 5 km off Laxe, A Coruña, juvenile, taken into care and died (Ławicki & van den Berg 2016e, Criado & Picado 2017, Gil-Velasco et al 2017)
2 10 March 2003, Algeciras, Cádiz, female, taken into care and died (de Juana & Comité de Rarezas de la SEO 2005, de Juana 2006, de Juana & Garcia 2015; plate 226)

226 Lesser Moorhen / Afrikaans Waterhoen *Paragallinula angulata*, female, Algeciras, Cádiz, Spain, 10 March 2003 *(José Antonio Gil)*

The record in 2003 has recently been transferred from category D to category A (cf Gutiérrez et al 2012; contra Haas 2012).

Sandhill Crane / Canadese Kraanvogel *Grus canadensis*
Four additional records: nine records in 1800-2016

Britain (4)
3 22-29 September 2009, Burwick, South Ronaldsay, Orkney, Scotland, adult[1]; 29 September 2009, Sarclet, Latheron, Dunbeath, Helmsdale, Brora and Kildray, Highland, Scotland (Higson 2009, Hudson & Rarities Committee 2010)
4 22-26 September 2011, Loch of Strathbeg, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, adult[3]; 29 September 2011, Hartlepool, Cleveland, England; 29 September 2011, South Gare, Redcar, Cleveland; 29 September 2011, Warsett Hill, Brotton, Cleveland; 29 September 2011, Cleadon Hill, Durham, England; 29 September 2011, Newbiggin-by-the-Sea and Holywell Pond, Northumberland, England; 29 September 2011, Whitby, Yorkshire, England; 1 October 2011, Snettisham, Norfolk, England; 2 October 2011, Kessingland, Suffolk, England; 2 October 2011, North Warren, Suffolk; 2-7 October 2011, Boyton and Hollesley Marshes, Suffolk (Hudson & Rarities Committee 2012, 2013; Dutch Birding 31: 372, plate 498, 2009, 33: 396, plate 515, 2011)

Denmark (1)
1 27-28 May 2013, Ny Borre, Møn Fyr and Busemark Mose, Østmøn, adult (Ortvad et al 2014; Dutch Birding 35: 254, plate 328, 2013)[4]

Estonia (1)
1 6-9 September 2011, Kiia, Keila, Harjumaa, adult (Gantlett 2012, Ots & Paal 2012)[2]

Finland (2)
1 5 September 2011, Laajalahti and Soukka Kasavuori, Espoo, adult[2]; 5 September 2011, Sunds, Kirkkonummi, adult (Lehikoinen et al 2012; Dutch Birding 33: 340, plate 432, 2011)
2 7 May 2013, Välimaanperä, Pyhäjoki, adult (Lehikoinen et al 2014)[4]

France (1)
1 7-12 October 2009, Pontonx-sur-l'Adour, Landes, adult (Reeber & CHN 2010, Toutain 2011, Crochet et al 2013)[1]

Germany (2)
1 8-12 April 2010, Woosmerhof, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, adult (Deutsche Avifaunistische Kommission 2014)[1]
2 17 September to 1 October 2013, Bartelshagen II, Barth, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, adult[4]; 19 October to 10 November 2013, Wackerow-Jarmshagen, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern; 27 April 2014, Fehmarn, Schleswig-Holstein, adult (van den Berg & Haas 2014c, Deutsche Avifaunistische Kommission 2014, 2015; Dutch Birding 35: 390, plate 485, 2013)

Norway (1)
1 31 May to 5 June 2012, Grønningsbukta and Stadsbygd, Rissa, Sør-Trøndelag, adult (Gantlett 2013, Heggøy & Olsen 2015)[4]

Spain (2)
1 4 November 2011, Don Benito, between Torviscal and Palazuelo, Badejoz, adult[3]; 2 January 2012, Hernán Cortés, Don Benito, Badejoz (Gantlett 2013, Gutiérrez et al 2013, Copete et al 2015, de Juana & Garcia 2015)
2 24-26 February 2013, Gallocanta, Zaragoza, adult[4]; 25-28 February 2014, Gallocanta, Zaragoza (van den Berg & Haas 2013b, 2014b, Copete et al 2015, Gil-Velasco et al 2017, de Juana & Garcia 2015; Dutch Birding 35: 135, plate 161, 2013)

Sweden (1)
1 29 April to 2 May 2014, Sörsalbo, Västmanland, adult; 3-5 May 2014, Västerfärnebo, Västmanland[4] (van den Berg & Haas 2014c, Raritetskommittén 2017)

[1] same individual; [2] same individual; [3] same individual; [4] same individual

Pacific Loon / Pacifische Parelduiker *Gavia pacifica*
14 additional records: 17 records in 1800-2016

Britain (7)
2 25-26 February 2009, Llys-y-Fran Reservoir, Pembrokeshire, Wales, adult (Hudson & Rarities Committee 2010)
4 2 November 2009, Long Rock Beach, Marazion, Cornwall, England, adult; 19 November to 9 December 2009, Carnsew Pool, Hayle, Cornwall; 21 December 2010 to 3 March 2011, Marazion and Newlyn, Cornwall; 5 December 2012 to 25 March 2013, Marazion and Mount's Bay, Cornwall; 22 November 2014 to 14 March 2015, Marazion, Cornwall; 30 April to 4 May 2015, Marazion, Cornwall; 26 November 2015 to 13 April 2016, between Newlyn and Perranuthnoe, Cornwall; 18 December 2016 to 22 February 2017, Mount's Bay, Cornwall, adult summer (Hudson & Rarities Committee 2010, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, van den Berg 2015abc; Dutch Birding 31: 374, plate 504, 2009)
5 18-19 November 2009, Slimbridge to Sharpness, Severn Estuary, Gloucestershire, England, adult; 27 November 2009, Severn Beach, Avon, England (Hudson & Rarities Committee 2010)
6 16 May 2013, Grutness Voe, Mainland, Shetland, Scotland, adult summer (Hudson & Rarities Committee 2014)
7 10-27 November 2013, Dodman Point and Pendower Beach, Cornwall, England; 18-19 February, Dodman Point and Pendower Beach, Cornwall; 30-31 December 2015, Maenporth, Cornwall, adult (Hudson & Rarities Committee 2015, 2016)

Channel Islands (1)
1 2-6 January 2010, Grandes Havres, Guernsey, first-

winter; 28 March 2010, Perelle Bay, Guernsey; 8 January to 8 February 2011, Grandes Havres, Guernsey, second-winter (Lawlor 2010, Lawlor & Bailiwick of Guernsey Rarities Committee 2011, 2012)

Finland (1)
1 10-11 November 2010, Tuusulanjärvi, Järvenpää, juvenile (Lehikoinen et al 2011; Dutch Birding 32: 408, plate 569, 2010)

Ireland (2)
1 12 January 2009, Tawin, Galway; 30 January 2010, Oranmore, Galway, adult; 6-28 March 2010, Finvarra Point, Clare; 2-23 May 2010, Finvarra Point, Clare (Fahy 2011b, 2012)
2 5 April 2014, Tawin, Galway, adult winter; 5 January to 15 February 2016, Tawin, Galway; 19 November 2016 to 5 January 2017, Tawin, Galway (Carmody & Hobbs 2015, Ławicki & van den Berg 2016abf, 2017a)

Northern Ireland (1)
1 19 January to 28 February 2014, Lough Fea, Tyrone (van den Berg & Haas 2014b, Northern Ireland Rare Birds Committee 2015)

Norway (2)
1#12-14 July 2015, Kviljoodden, Farsund, Vest-Agder, second calendar-year (van den Berg & Ławicki 2015; Tor Olsen in litt; Dutch Birding 37: 270, plate 416, 2015)
2#24-25 March 2016, Stjødalselvosen, Nord-Trøndelag (Ławicki & van den Berg 2016c)

Spain (1)
1 7 December 2009, Santoña, Cantabria, juvenile (Lopez-Velasco 2010, Dies et al 2011, de Juana & Garcia 2015; Dutch Birding 32: 55, plate 65, 2010)

Sweden (1)
1 8 May 2015, Stenshuved, Skåne, adult summer (van den Berg 2015c, van den Berg & Ławicki 2015, Raritetskommittén 2017)

Switzerland (1)
1 13-25 December 2015, Silvaplanersee, Graubünden, first-year, found dead on 26 December (skin in Bündner Naturmuseum: BNM016793) (Ławicki & van den Berg 2016a, Martinez & Maumary 2016; Dutch Birding 38: 103, plate 152, 2016)

*** Black-bellied Storm Petrel / Zwartbuikstormvogeltje** *Fregetta tropica*
Four records: four records in 1800-2016

Canary Islands (3)
1 10 September 2011, at sea, c 70 km north-east of Lanzarote (Lopez-Velasco & Sagardia 2011, Gutiérrez et al 2013; plate 227)
2 18 August 2012, at sea, c 70 km north-east of Lanzarote (Gantlett 2013, Copete et al 2015; Dutch Birding 34: 325, plate 442, 2012)

227 Black-bellied Storm Petrel / Zwartbuikstormvogeltje *Fregetta tropica*, at sea, c 70 km north-east of Lanzarote, Canary Islands, 10 September 2011 *(Miguel Rouco)*

3#4 September 2016, at sea, Banco de la Concepción, off Lanzarote (Ławicki & van den Berg 2016e; Dutch Birding 38: 404, plate 618-619, 2016)

Madeira (1)
1#8 August 2011, at sea, c 24 km north-east of Madeira (Correia-Fagundes & Ramano 2011, Gantlett 2012; Dutch Birding 33: 340, plate 435, 2011)

A bird at Severn Beach, Avon, England, on 25 November 2009 has been accepted as White-bellied/Black-bellied Storm Petrel *F grallaria/tropica* (Martin 2009, Hudson & Rarities Committee 2011, Gaunt et al 2014).

Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross / Geelneusalabatros *Thalassarche chlororhynchos*
Three additional records: six records in 1800-2016

Faeroes (1)
1#22 July 2012, at sea, c 204 km north-west off Faeroes (63°10'N, 10°26'W), immature female, caught on board of ship, died from fishing hook (private collection) (Jens 2012, Gantlett 2013; plate 228)

France (1)
1 5 September 2014, at sea, 20 km south-east off Kerdonis, Belle-île-en-Mer, Morbihan, immature (Reeber et al 2016; contra van den Berg 2015a)

Norway (2)
2 28 June 2007, Grip, Kristiansund, Møre og Romsdal, second or third calendar-year; 4-8 July 2007, at sea, oil rig Heidrun, Norwegian Sea, north-west of Trondheim, Sør-Trøndelag, second or third calendar-year (Olsen 2014; Tor Olsen in litt; plate 229)

Cape Petrel / Kaapse Stormvogel *Daption capense*
One additional record: three records in 1800-2016

Norway (1)
1 5-7 May 2010, at sea, oil rig Åsgard B, Norwegian sea,

228 Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross / Geelneusalabatros *Thalassarche chlororhynchos*, immature female (caught on board of ship at sea c 204 km north-west off Faeroes on 22 July 2012), 7 August 2012 *(Jens-Kjeld Jensen)*

off Trøndelag (Olsen 2014; Dutch Birding 32: 204, plate 264, 2010)

Trindade Petrel / Arminjons Stormvogel *Pterodroma arminjoniana*
11 additional records: 13 records (14 individuals) in 1800-2016

Azores (12/13)
2#17 May 2006, at sea, off Faial, pale morph (Pinguinhas 2006)
3#29 October 2006, Corvo, dark morph (Gantlett 2007)
4#31 October 2007, Corvo, dark morph (Gantlett 2008)
5#20 August 2009, at sea, c 2 km north of Faial, dark morph (Gantlett 2010; Dutch Birding 31: 314, plate 400, 2009)
6#24 April 2010, at sea, 15 km off Ponta da Queimada, Pico, pale morph (Gantlett 2011)
7#8 May 2010, at sea, between Pico and Faial, dark morph (Gantlett 2011)
8#11 October 2011, at sea, c 6 km off Corvo, dark morph (Gantlett 2012; plate 230)
9#12 October 2011, at sea, off Santa Cruz, Flores, dark morph (Gantlett 2012)
10# 1 June 2012, at sea, 9 km south of Queimada, Pico, dark morph (Gantlett 2013)
11#26 June 2012, at sea, off Graciosa (Gantlett 2013)
12#23 August 2014, at sea, 9 km west off Faial, two, dark morph and pale morph (van den Berg & Haas 2014e)

Soft-plumaged Petrel / Donsstormvogel *Pterodroma mollis*
One additional record: two records in 1800-2016

Norway (1)
1 6 June 2009, Nesseby kirke, Nesseby, Finnmark (Catley 2009, Olsen 2014; Dutch Birding 31: 252, plate 306-307, 2009)

Flood & Fisher (2013) discussed this record extensively and agreed that it indeed could very well have been a Soft-plumaged Petrel but also raised some doubts as it also showed characters of Zino's Petrel *P madeira*.

Bermuda Petrel / Bermudastormvogel *Pterodroma cahow*
One additional record: two records in 1800-2016

Ireland (1)
1 19 May 2014, at sea, c 315 km off Slea Head, Kerry (Carmody & Hobbs 2015)

Flood & Fisher (2013) summarized the dispersion of birds fitted with geolocators: several spent the winter near the Azores and also off Europe, ie, c 230-280 km south-west of Ireland and off Spain.

Black-capped Petrel / Zwartkapstormvogel *Pterodroma hasitata*
Three additional records: seven records in 1800-2016

Azores (3)
1 26 May 2007, at sea, 16 km south-east of Graciosa (Jara et al 2010)
2 23 May 2009, at sea, 9-11 km south of Queimada do Pico, Pico (Jara et al 2010)
3 7 September 2011, at sea, c 16 km west of Faial (Gantlett 2012, Matias et al 2012)

Madeira (1)
1#8 May 2010, at sea, c 425 km north-east of Madeira (35°50'N, 14°46'W) (Flood & Fisher 2013)

Streaked Shearwater / Gestreepte Pijlstormvogel *Calonectris leucomelas*
One additional record: four records (five to seven individuals) in 1800-2016

Egypt (1)
1#30 April 2015, at sea, 20 km south of Safaga (van den Berg 2015c)

229 Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross / Geelneusalabatros *Thalassarche chlororhynchos*, second or third calendar-year, Grip, Kristiansund, Møre og Romsdal, Norway, 28 June 2007 *(Bjørn Thomassen)*

230 Trindade Petrel / Arminjons Stormvogel *Pterodroma arminjoniana*, dark morph, at sea c 6 km off Corvo, Azores, 11 October 2011 *(Mika Bruun)*

*** African Openbill / Afrikaanse Gaper** *Anastomus lamelligerus*
Two records: two records (three individuals) in 1800-2016

Egypt (2/3)
1 26 May 2009, Crocodile Island, Luxor (Steffen 2010, Jiguet et al 2011; Dutch Birding 31: 256, plate 314, 2009, 32: 254, plate 345-346, 2010)
2#31 May 2013, Kom Ombo, two (van den Berg & Haas 2013d; Dutch Birding 35: 256, plate 332, 2013)

Least Bittern / Amerikaanse Woudaap *Ixobrychus exilis*
No additional records: eight records in 1800-2016

Azores (7)
6 5 November 2001, Angra do Heroísmo, Terceira, first-winter, taken into care and released (Jara et al 2010)

*** Yellow Bittern / Chinese Woudaap** *Ixobrychus sinensis*
In April 2012, a small breeding population was discovered along the Red Sea coast of Egypt (van den Berg & Haas 2013e, Hering et al 2013, Päckert et al 2014; Dutch Birding 35: 336, plate 418-419, 2013). Since then, birders have visited the area annually and located several individuals (cf van den Berg & Ławicki 2015).

Von Schrenck's Bittern / Mantsjoerijse Woudaap *Ixobrychus eurhythmus*
No additional records: one record in 1800-2016

Italy (1)
1 12 November 1912, Bra, Cuneo, Piemonte, first-winter female, collected (MRSN: MZUT-12593) (Salvadori 1912-13, Boano & Mingozzi 1986, Haas & Crochet 2012; Dutch Birding 34: 196, plate 2015, 2012)

Dwarf Bittern / Afrikaanse Woudaap *Ixobrychus sturmii*
One additional record: four records in 1800-2016

Cape Verde Islands (1)
12 June and 17 July 2011, Barragem de Poilão, Santiago (Hazevoet 2012; plate 231)

A bird reportedly shot at Wied ix-Xoqqa, Birżebbuġa, Malta, on 16 November 2010 (Dutch Birding 33: 334, plate 425, 2011) has not yet been accepted, pending further investigations.

*** Yellow-crowned Night Heron / Geelkruinkwak** *Nyctanassa violacea*
Six records: six records in 1800-2016

Azores (5)
1 25 October 2009, Angra de Heroismo, Terceira, immature; 24-28 July 2010, Angra de Heroismo, Terceira, immature; 5 January to 18 April 2011, Angra de Heroismo, Terceira, immature; 8 December 2011, Angra de Heroismo, Terceira, adult (Muchaxo et al 2011, Matias et al 2012, Barreiros et al 2014; Dutch

Birding 33: 137, plate 142, 201, plate 231, 2011)
2 18-28 October 2010, Lajes do Pico, Pico, juvenile (Muchaxo et al 2011, Barreiros et al 2014)
3 28 June 2011, Vila do Porto, Santa Maria, first-summer (Gantlett 2012, Matias et al 2012, Barreiros et al 2014)
4 26 September to 12 October 2011, Corvo, juvenile (Gantlett 2012, Matias et al 2012, Barreiros et al 2014; Dutch Birding 33: 397, plate 519, 2011)
5#6 November 2013 to 16 January 2014, Ribeira de São Fransisco, Santa Maria, juvenile (van den Berg & Haas 2013f, 2014ab, Azores Bird Club 2014, Barreiros et al 2014)

Madeira (1)
1#17 February to 22 December 2011, Funchal Marina; 22 January 2012, Parque de Santa Catarina (Correia-Fagundes et al 2011, Gantlett 2012, Barreiros et al 2014, Mitchell 2017; Dutch Birding 33: 334, plate 424, 2011)

Mitchell (2017) regards both records on Madeira as the same individual.

Indian Pond Heron / Indische Ralreiger *Ardeola grayii*
Two records: two records (three individuals) in 1800-2016

Kuwait (2/3)
1 7 November 2009, Al-Abraq (KORC 2010)
2 15 July 2013, Jahra pools reserve, two (KORC 2014; plate 232)

After review (Jiguet et al 2011), the record on Crocodile Island, Egypt, on 24 April 2004, has been rejected (contra Haas 2012). A record in Finland from 31 August to 2 September 2016 has recently been placed in category E (Ławicki & van den Berg 2016e, 2017c).

231 Dwarf Bittern / Afrikaanse Woudaap *Ixobrychus sturmii*, Barragem de Poilão, Santiago, Cape Verde Islands, 12 June 2011 *(Pierre-André Crochet)*

*** Chinese Pond Heron / Chinese Ralreiger** *Ardeola bacchus*
Two records: two records in 1800-2016

Britain (2)
1 31 October 2004, Eccles-on-Sea, Norfolk, England, adult; 13 November 2004, East Dean, Hampshire, England (Gantlett 2004, Ławicki & van den Berg 2017a; plate 233)
2 17 January to 13 March 2014, Hythe and Saltwood, Kent, England, second calendar-year, found dead on 25 March 2014 (British Ornithologists' Union 2016, Hudson & Rarities Committee 2016, Ławicki & van den Berg 2016d; Dutch Birding 36: 125, plate 142, 2014).

An adult was photographed in Norway on 23 June 2016; a previous record in autumn 1973 was eventually not accepted onto the Norwegian list (cf Ławicki & van den Berg 2016d; Dutch Birding 38: 326, plate 504, 2016).

Black-headed Heron / Zwartkopreiger *Ardea melanocephala*
Two additional records: five records in 1800-2016

Cape Verde Islands (2)
1 21 March 2009 to 7 February 2012, Barragem de Poilão, Santiago, immature (Hazevoet 2010, 2012; Dutch Birding 31: 189, plate 209, 2009, 33: 202, plate 234, 2011)
2#2-13 April 2016, Rabil Lagoon, Ilhas de Barlavento, Boa Vista (Ławicki & van den Berg 2016c; Peter Kaestner via eBird.com)

Black Heron / Zwarte Reiger *Egretta ardesiaca*
Three additional records: six records (seven individuals) in 1800-2016

Cape Verde Islands (4/5)
3 11 February 2010, Ribeira da Vinha, São Vicente (Hazevoet 2012)

232 Indian Pond Heron / Indische Ralreiger *Ardeola grayii*, Jahra pools reserve, Kuwait, 15 July 2013 *(Mike Pope)*

233 Chinese Pond Heron / Chinese Ralreiger *Ardeola bacchus*, adult, Eccles-on-Sea, Norfolk, England, 31 October 2004 *(Neil Bowman)*

4 16 January to 29 May 2011, Barragem de Poilão, Santiago, maximum of two; 22 January to 6 April 2012, Barragem de Poilão, Santiago, two; 19 April to 5 May 2012, Barragem de Poilão, Santiago; 3 March to 22 April 2013, Barragem de Poilão, Santiago; 13 January to 24 March 2014, Barragem de Poilão, Santiago; 12 April 2014, Barragem de Poilão, Santiago; 26 December 2014 to 15 March 2015, Barragem de Poilão, Santiago; 19 December 2015 to at least 4 April 2016, Barragem de Poilão, Santiago, maximum of two (Hazevoet 2012, 2014, Gantlett 2013, van den Berg & Haas 2014bc, Ławicki & van den Berg 2016abc; Kees Hazevoet in litt; Dutch Birding 33: 201, plate 232, 2011, 34: 113, plate 149, 2012, 35: 134, plate 158, 2013)

Greece (1)
1 3-11 June 2012, Valti, Aitoloakarnania, adult (Gantlett 2013, Hellenic Rarities Committee 2013)

Tricolored Heron / Witbuikreiger *Egretta tricolor*
One additional record: four records in 1800-2016

Azores (3)
2 2 October 2007, Praia da Água de Alto, São Miguel, juvenile (Jara et al 2010)
3#20 October 2012, Cabo da Praia, Terceira, juvenile (Gantlett 2013; plate 234)

Canary Islands (1)
1 15 November to 1 December 2007, Playa de las Canteras, Gran Canaria, first-winter; 8 December 2007 to 6 June 2008, Playa de las Americas, Tenerife, first-winter (Bonser 2008, Dies et al 2009, 2010, Gantlett 2009; Dutch Birding 30: 124, plate 141, 2008)

Mitchell (2017) suggests that the record from the Canary Islands concerned the same individual as a bird in the Azores in October 2007.

234 Tricolored Heron / Witbuikreiger *Egretta tricolor*, juvenile, Cabo da Praia, Terceira, Azores, 20 October 2012 *(Dominic Mitchell)*

Little Blue Heron / Kleine Blauwe Reiger *Egretta caerulea*
Two additional records: six records in 1800-2016

Azores (5)
4#24 June to 15 July 2012, Lagoa das Furnas, São Miguel, adult (Gantlett 2013; Dutch Birding 34: 255, plate 345, 2012)
5#21 October 2012, Povoação, São Miguel, first-winter (Gantlett 2013)

Ascension Frigatebird / Ascensionfregatvogel *Fregata aquila*
One additional record: two records in 1800-2016

Britain (2)
2 5 July 2013, Bowmore, Islay, Argyll & Bute, Scotland, juvenile (Bonarjee et al 2013, Dickson 2013, Hudson & Rarities Committee 2014; Dutch Birding 35: 256, plate 330-331, 2013)

*** Cape Gannet / Kaapse Gent** *Morus capensis*
One record: one record in 1800-2016

Azores (1)
1#14 April 2016, at sea, between Corvo and Flores, sub-adult (Ławicki & van den Berg 2016c; Dutch Birding 38: 244, plate 367, 2016)

A previous WP record of a ringed juvenile recovered at sea off Western Sahara, Morocco, on 30 May 1966, was proven to relate to an error in longitude co-ordinates (Crochet & Haas 2008).

Red-footed Booby / Roodpootgent *Sula sula*
13 additional records: 17 records (27 individuals) in 1800-2016

Azores (1)
1#2 August 2015, Pontas Negras, Pico, adult (Ławicki & van den Berg 2015a)

235 Red-footed Booby / Roodpootgent *Sula sula*, adult, Raso, Cape Verde Islands, 14 March 2013 *(Martin Gottschling)*

Britain (1)

1#4 September 2016, St Leonards-on-Sea, East Sussex, England, adult, white-tailed brown morph, taken into care and transported to Cayman Islands in December 2016 but died before release (Ławicki & van den Berg 2016e, 2017a; Dutch Birding 38: 395, plate 603, 2016)

Canary Islands (2)

1 23 September 2012, at sea, aboard HMS Protector, between Tenerife and Gran Canaria, immature (Gantlett 2013, Copete et al 2015)

2#4 August 2016, at sea, off Puerto Colón, Tenerife, subadult (Ławicki & van den Berg 2016e; Dutch Birding 38: 395, plate 601, 2016)

Cape Verde Islands (11/21)

5 20 November 2009, Raso, subadult, white morph (Hazevoet 2010)

6 14 April 2011, at sea (c 17°15'N, 21°55'W), immature (Hazevoet 2012)

7 9 October 2012, Raso, adult, white morph (van den Berg & Haas 2013a, Hazevoet 2014; Dutch Birding 35: 45, plate 61, 2013)[1]

8 14 March 2013, Raso, adult (van den Berg & Haas 2013b; Hazevoet 2014; plate 235)[1]

9 2 October, 2014, at sea (19°48'59"N, 23°10'48"W) (Hazevoet 2014; Dutch Birding 36: 403, plate 530, 2014)

10#26 February 2016, Ilhéu de Curral Velho, Boa Vista, subadult (Ławicki & van den Berg 2016b; Kees Hazevoet in litt; Dutch Birding 38: 188, plate 287, 2016)

11#19 April to November 2016, Raso, four adults and three juveniles on 6 June; nine individuals on 2 August, up to 11 individuals in November (Ławicki & van den Berg 2016cde; Kees Hazevoet in litt; Dutch Birding 38: 244, plate 368, 2016)

France (1)

1 2-14 July 2011, Lac de Sainte-Croix, Aiguine, Var, adult, trapped on 5 July (Reeber & CHN 2012, Crochet et al 2013, Flitti & Rocha 2014; Dutch Birding 33: 255, plate 307-308, 2011)

Spain (1)

1 11 August 2010, Estepona, Málaga, subadult; 3 December 2010, Roses, Girona, subadult; 4-9 December 2010, L'Estartit harbour, Girona; 15 December 2010, L'Estartit harbour, Girona, subadult, taken into care, died on 23 December 2010 (Armada 2010, Gutiérrez et al 2011, de Juana & Garcia 2015; Dutch Birding 32, 337, plate 461, 2010, 33: 51, plate 53, 2011)

[1] possibly same individual

Masked Booby / Maskergent *Sula dactylatra*
Eight additional records: 15 records in 1800-2016

Azores (3)

1 1 August 2008, at sea, 7 km off Cedros, Faial, adult (Jara et al 2010)

2 between 20 August and 9 September 2011, at sea, off Santa Cruz da Graciosa, Graciosa, adult, (Gantlett 2012, Matias et al 2012)

3#4 July 2015, Lajes de Pico, Pico, adult (van den Berg & Ławicki 2015)

Cape Verde Islands (3)

2 13 December 2012, Ilhéu de Curral Velho, Boavista (van den Berg & Haas 2013a, Hazevoet 2014)

3 25 July 2014, Barreiro, Maio, taken into care (Porto Inglês Vila do Maio, Maio) (Hazevoet 2014)

Israel (2)

2#17 August 2015, Eilat (Ławicki & van den Berg 2015a)

Kuwait (2)

1 1 April 2015, off Jahra pools reserve, adult (van den Berg 2015c, Harrison 2016, KORC 2016)

2#15 April 2016, Al Zour, adult (Ławicki & van den Berg 2016c)

Morocco (2)

1 13 January 1997, Cap Rhir, Haha, second-calendar year (Fareh et al 2017)

Three-banded Plover / Driebandplevier *Charadrius tricollaris*

This species has been an annual breeding species in southern Egypt since 2009 (cf Haas et al 2010, Hering et al 2013; Dutch Birding 32: 126, plate 159, 127, plate 160, 2010, 35: 24, plate 41-42, 25, plate 43-44, 26, plate 45-48, 2013). The first Egyptian record (in March 1993) has now been formally accepted (Jiguet et al 2011).

Little Curlew / Kleine Regenwulp *Numenius minutus*
One additional record: seven records in 1800-2016

Belgium (1)
1 18 September 2010, Nieuwmunster, West-Vlaanderen (De Schutter et al 2011, Faveyts et al 2012; Dutch Birding 32: 337, plate 464, 360, plate 504-506, 2010)

Hudsonian Godwit / Rode Grutto *Limosa haemastica*
Two additional records: eight records in 1800-2016

Azores (1)
1 25 July 2007, Cabo da Praia, Terceira, adult (Jara et al 2010)

Britain (3)
3 24 April to 3 May 2015, Meare Heath, Somerset, England, adult female (van den Berg 2015c, Hudson & Rarities Committee 2016; Dutch Birding 37: 195, plate 301-302, 2015)

Ireland (1)
1#22 July 2015, Inishdawros, Ballyconneely, Galway, adult; 15-17 September 2015, Inismore, Galway (van den Berg & Ławicki 2015, Ławicki & van den Berg 2015a; Dutch Birding 37: 341, plate 525, 2015)

* **Spoon-billed Sandpiper / Lepelbekstrandloper** *Calidris pygmaea*
One record: one record in 1800-2016

Ukraine (1)
1 20 August 1956, Molochniy Liman, Sea of Azov, collected (specimen location unknown) (Lysenko 1974, Grishchenko 2004, Mitchell 2017)

Long-toed Stint / Taigastrandloper *Calidris subminuta*
Four additional records: 11 records in 1800-2016

France (2)
1 1 November 2011 to 26 January 2012, La Turballe, Loire-Atlantique, juvenile (Reeber & CHN 2012, Crochet et al 2013, Raitière et al 2013; Dutch Birding 33: 402, plate 527, 2011)
2#12-13 September 2016, Ars-en-Ré, Île de Ré, Charente-Maritime, juvenile (Ławicki & van den Berg 2016e; Dutch Birding 38: 396, plate 605, 2016)

Germany (1)
1 22-23 June 2011, Braunschweig, Niedersachsen, adult (Gruber & Jortzick 2011, Deutsche Avifaunistische Kommission 2013; Dutch Birding 33: 259, plate 319, 2011)

Netherlands (1)
1 22-28 October 2009, Vreugderijkerwaard, Zwolle, Overijssel, juvenile (Bot 2010, Ovaa et al 2010; Dutch Birding 31: 396, plate 552, 406, plate 568-569, 2009, 32: 317, plate 434-437, 372, plate 520, 2010)

Grey-tailed Tattler / Siberische Grijze Ruiter *Tringa brevipes*
One additional record: four records in 1800-2016

Netherlands (1)
1 28 July 2010, Zuidpier, IJmuiden, Noord-Holland, adult summer (Piek & Slaterus 2010, Ovaa et al 2011; Dutch Birding 32: 321, plate 438, 322, plate 439-440, 323, plate 441, 2010)

An unidentified tattler was reported at Ponta Delgada, São Miguel, Azores, on 7 September 2008 (van den Berg & Haas 2008, Mitchell 2017).

Eastern Willet / Oostelijke Willet *Tringa semipalmata*
One record: one record in 1800-2016

Norway (1)
1 14 October 1992 to 23 March 1993, Mølen and Omlidstranda, Larvik, Vestfold, first-winter (Sondbø 1992, Gustad 1994, 1995; Gerald Oreel in litt)

Willet has been split in two species: Eastern Willet *Tringa semipalmata* and Western Willet *T inornata* (cf Redactie Dutch Birding 2017). The record mentioned above has been assigned to Eastern. Five records were assigned to Western and are listed below under that species. All previous records mentioned in Haas (2012) have not (yet) been assigned to species. There has been one additional record from the Azores which has not been assigned to species (yet): 13 September 2009, Quatro Ribeira, Terceira (Gantlett 2010; Gerald Oreel in litt).

* **Western Willet / Westelijke Willet** *Tringa inornata*
Five records: five records in 1800-2016

Azores (2)
1#18 October 2012, Vila Franca do Campo, São Miguel (Gantlett 2013; Dutch Birding 34: 396, plate 538, 2012; Gerald Oreel in litt)
2#23 September 2014 to 11 February 2015, Ponta Delgada, São Miguel (van den Berg 2014, 2015a; Dutch Birding 36: 403, plate 531, 2014; Gerald Oreel in litt)

France (1)
1 12-13 September 1998, lagune de La Belle Henriette, La Faute-sur-Mer, Vendée, first-winter (Siblet & Spanneut 1998, Frémont & CHN 1999, Dubois et al 2008, Reeber et al 2008)

Italy (1)
1 2 February 2008, Riserva Naturale Regionale di Punta Aderci, Vasto, Abruzzo, first-winter (Antonucci & Corso 2008, Janni & Fracasso 2009; Gerald Oreel in litt)

Portugal (1)
1 29 April 2009, Alcochete, Ribeira das Enguias, Setúbal, adult (Jara et al 2010; Dutch Birding 31: 187, plate 204, 2009)

Swinhoe's Snipe / Siberische Snip *Gallinago megala*
One additional record: three records (four individuals) in 1800-2016

Russia (2/3)
2 19-20 June 2010, mount Kvarkush, Perm Krai, two; June 2011, mount Kvarkush, Perm Krai, two, displaying males; Jun 2012, mount Kvarkush, Perm Krai, two, displaying males (Boyko 2010, Gantlett 2011, 2012, Mitchell 2017)

Tufted Puffin / Kuifpapegaaiduiker *Fratercula cirrhata*
One additional record: two records in 1800-2016

Britain (1)
1 16 September 2009, Swale, near Oare Marshes, Kent, England, adult (Wright 2009, 2011, Hudson & Rarities Committee 2010; Dutch Birding 31: 318, plate 413-414, 2009)

South Polar Skua / Zuidpooljager *Stercorarius maccormicki*
14 additional records: 17 records (19 individuals) in 1800-2016

Azores (7)
1#3 September 1996, at sea, Mosteiros, São Miguel (Azores Bird Club 2016)
2#16 September 1998, at sea, Mosteiros, São Miguel, immature (Azores Bird Club 2016)
3#13 November 2000, at sea, Mosteiros, São Miguel, adult, light morph (Azores Bird Club 2016)
4#14 September 2011, at sea, c 16 km west of Faial (Gantlett 2012)
5#1 November 2011, at sea, off Lajes, Flores (Gantlett 2012)
6#27 August 2014, at sea, Bank of Fortune, off Graciosa (Azores Bird Club 2015, Bonser 2015)
7#30 September 2016, at sea, off São Miguel (Ławicki & van den Berg 2016f)

Canary Islands (1/3)
1 11 September 2011, at sea, c 70 km north-east of Lanzarote, three (Gutiérrez et al 2013; Dutch Birding 33: 418, 2011 (erroneously dated 10 September))

Madeira (1)
1 13 June 2012, at sea, off Desertas (Correia-Fagundes et al 2013, Flood et al 2013)

Mauritania (2)
1#8 May 2013, at sea (20°14'N, 17°40'W), off Iwik, Banc d'Arguin, subadult (Nils van Duivendijk in litt)
2#1 May 2016, at sea, off Iwik, Banc d'Arguin (Ławicki & van den Berg 2016c)

Spain (3)
1#13 August 2011, Estaca de Bares, A Coruña (Gantlett 2012)
2#4 August 2012, Estaca de Bares, A Coruña (de Juana & Garcia 2015)
3 3 October 2013, at sea (44°00'N, 7°23'W), off Viveiro, Lugo, immature (Copete et al 2015)

* **Short-billed Gull / Amerikaanse Stormmeeuw** *Larus brachyrhynchus*
One record: one record in 1800-2016

Azores (1)
1 18 February to 24 March 2003, Praia da Vitoria, Terceira, adult (Alfrey & Ahmad 2007, Jara et al 2007; Dutch Birding 29: 202, plate 272-275, 203, plate 276-277, 2007)

Kelp Gull / Kelpmeeuw *Larus dominicanus*
19 additional records: 24 records (27 individuals) in 1800-2016

Mauritania (2)
2#27 September 2014, Nouahdibou, adult (Hans Verdaat in litt)

Morocco (14/17)
1 28 August 2006, Agadir, Sous, adult (Bergier et al 2008)
2 23 April 2009, Khnifiss, Tarfaya, two, adult (Anonymous 2011; contra Bergier et al 2010)
3 19 January 2010, Oued Ad-Deheb (22°11'49.20''N, 16°46'22.80''W), Western Sahara, adult (Bergier et al 2014)
4 18 February 2011, Khnifiss, Tarfaya, adult (Bergier et al 2012)
5 2 April 2011, Khnifiss, Tarfaya, adult (Bergier et al 2012)
6 2 November 2011, Khnifiss, Tarfaya, adult (Bergier et al 2013)
7 27 December 2011, Khnifiss, Tarfaya, subadult (Bergier et al 2013)
8 5 February 2012, Pointe de la Sarga, Oued Ad-Deheb, Western Sahara, two, adult (Bergier et al 2014)
9 17-18 February 2012, 5 km west of Akhfenir, Tarfaya, adult (Bergier et al 2013)
10 20 January 2015, Dakhla, Oued Ad-Deheb, Western Sahara, adult (Fareh et al 2016)
11 8 March 2015, Akhfenir, Tarfaya, adult (Fareh et al 2016)
12 20 May 2015, Mhiriz, Oued Ad-Deheb, Western Sahara, two, adult (Fareh et al 2016)
13 15 and 25 January 2016, Anza, Agadir, adult (Ławicki & van den Berg 2016b, Fareh et al 2017; Dutch Birding 38: 188, plate 286, 2016)
14 12 March 2016, Dakhla, Oued Ad-Deheb, Western Sahara (Fareh et al 2017)

Portugal (5)
1#22-23 May 2013, Peniche, Leiria, subadult (van den Berg & Haas 2013d; Dutch Birding 35: 256, plate 335, 2013)
2#5 June 2013, Facho, Vila Chã beach, Vila do Conce, Porto, adult (van den Berg & Haas 2013d; Dutch Birding 35: 251, plate 322, 2013)
3#14 August 2013, ETAR de Faro Nascente, Faro (Thijs Valkenburg in litt)

4#27 April to 1 May 2015, Almada, Setúbal, fourth calendar-year (van den Berg 2015c)
5#5 July to 9 August 2016, Quinta de Marim, Algarve, adult (Ławicki & van den Berg 2016de; Dutch Birding 38: 325, plate 501, 2016)

Spain (1)
1 21 April 2014, Ondarroa, Bizkaia, subadult (van den Berg & Haas 2014c, Gil-Velasco et al 2017; Dutch Birding 36: 204, plate 255, 2014)

All records refer to the African taxon *L d vetula* (Cape Gull). The situation in Morocco is very complex due to the fact that Cape Gulls have been recorded breeding in the same areas as where Great Black-backed Gulls *L marinus* breed, clouding the actual numbers of Cape Gulls (cf Jönsson 2011). Two birds published in Dutch Birding (Dutch Birding 32: 139, plate 174, 204, plate 264, 2010) have not been accepted.

*** Vega Gull / Vegameeuw** *Larus vegae*
Two records: two records in 1800-2016

France (1)
1#17 November 2016, Charny, Seine-et-Marne, fourth-year (Ławicki & van den Berg 2017a)

Ireland (1)
1#10-13 January 2016, Duncannon, Wexford, adult (Ławicki & van den Berg 2016a; Dutch Birding 38, 104, plate 154, 2016)

Slaty-backed Gull / Kamtsjatkameeuw *Larus schistisagus*
Six additional records: seven records in 1800-2016

Belarus (1)
1 26 December 2012 to 4 January 2013, river Neman, Grodno, adult (Gantlett 2013, Nikiforov & Samusenko 2014; Dutch Birding 35: 45, plate 63, 2013)

Britain (1)
1 13-14 January 2011, Rainham Marshes/Landfill, London, England, near-adult (fifth calendar-year); 3 February 2011, Pitsea Landfill, Essex, England; 6 February 2011, Hanningfield Reservoir, Essex; 16-17 February 2011, Rainham Marshes/Landfill, London; 19 February 2011, Pitsea Landfill, Essex; 20-26 February 2011, Rainham Marshes/Landfill, London (Millington 2011ab, British Ornithologists' Union 2016, Hudson & Rarities Committee 2016, Ławicki & van den Berg 2016d; Dominic Mitchell in litt; Dutch Birding 33: 134, plate 137, 2011)

Finland (1)
1 3-4 November 2012, Ämmässuo, Kirkkonummi, adult (Gantlett 2013, Lehikoinen et al 2013; Dutch Birding 34: 396, plate 537, 2012)

Iceland (1)
1#14 May 2012, Húsavík, Norður-Þingeyjarsýsla, adult (Kolbeinsson 2012, Gantlett 2013; Dutch Birding 34: 182, plate 229, 2012)

Ireland (2)
1 8 February 2014, Waterside, Galway City, Galway, fourth-winter (Carmody & Hobbs 2015)
2#17-18 January and 11 February 2015, Killybegs, Donegal, adult (van den Berg 2015ab)

Latvia (1)
1 13-21 April 2009, Riga rubbish dump, near-adult (Gibbins & Hackett 2009, Gantlett 2010; Dutch Birding 31: 187, plate 205, 2009)[1]

Lithuania (1)
1 17-18 November 2008, Klaipeda rubbish dump, near-adult (Gantlett 2009; Dutch Birding 31: 54, plate 32, 2009)[1]

[1] same individual

Glaucous-winged Gull / Beringmeeuw *Larus glaucescens*
Five additional records: eight records in 1800-2016

Canary Islands (1)
1 7-10 February 1992, La Restinga, El Hierro, third-winter (de Juana & Comité de Rarezas de la SEO 1998, de Juana 2006)

Denmark (1)
1 27 November 2009, Århus, Østjylland, fourth calendar-year; 21 December 2009, Århus, Østjylland; 14-27 February 2010, Århus, Østjylland, fifth calendar-year; 27 August 2010, Århus, Østjylland; 4 and 10 October 2010, Århus, Østjylland; 14 November to 28 December 2010, Århus, Østjylland; 24 January to 11 February 2012, Århus, Østjylland, seventh calendar-year (Kristensen et al 2010, Neergaard et al 2011, Gantlett 2013, Neergaard 2013; Dutch Birding 32: 53, plate 62-63, 137, plate 169, 2010, 34: 115, plate 155, 2012)

Iceland (1)
1#30 January to 12 March 2015, Reykjavík, subadult (van den Berg 2015b; Yann Kolbeinsson in litt; Dutch Birding 37, 123, plate 185, 2015)

Ireland (1)
1#2 January to 2 May 2016, Castletownbere, Cork, adult (Ławicki & van den Berg 2016ab; Dutch Birding 38: 104, plate 155, 2016)

Norway (1)
1 4-27 July 2011, Ytre Kiberg and Vardø harbour, Vardø, Finnmark, adult (Heggøy & Olsen 2015; Dutch Birding 33: 334, plate 423, 2011)

The record on El Hierro has recently been transferred from category D to category A, constituting the first for the WP; the record from Morocco in 1995 may have been the same individual (cf Gutiérrez et al 2012; contra Haas 2012). A report of a subadult at Höfn, Austur-Skaftafellssýsla, Iceland, on 17 November 2013 is still under review (Yann Kolbeinsson in litt).

*** Cabot's Tern / Amerikaanse Grote Stern** *Sterna acuflavida*
Two records: two records in 1800-2016

Britain (1)
1 28 November 1984, Newhouse Wood, Herefordshire, England, first-winter, found dead, wearing colour-ring (ringed as chick near Beaufort, North Carolina, USA, on 25 June 1984) (Mead & Hudson 1986)

Netherlands (1)
1 23 December 1978, Veerse Meer, Noord-Beveland, Zeeland, first-winter, remains found, wearing colour-ring (ringed as chick at Cape Lookout, North Carolina, USA, on 23 June 1978) (Scharringa 1979, van den Berg & Bosman 2001)

Swallow-tailed Kite / Zwaluwstaartwouw *Elanoides forficatus*
One additional record: two records in 1800-2016

Azores (1)
1 24 August to 7 September 2008, Vigia das Feteiras, São Miguel (Jara et al 2010)

Canary Islands (1)
1 19-23 March 1993, Costa Calma, Fuerteventura (de Juana & Comité de Rarezas de la SEO 1998, Müller & Lippert 1998, de Juana 2006)

The record on Fuerteventura has recently been transferred from category D to category A, constituting the first for the WP (cf Gutiérrez et al 2012; contra Haas 2012).

*** White-backed Vulture / Witruggier** *Gyps africanus*
Five records: five records in 1800-2016

Morocco (1)
1 25 May 2014, near Tétouan, Tangérois (van den Berg & Haas 2014c, Fareh et al 2016; Dutch Birding 36: 269, 346, 2014)

Spain (4)
1 7 September 2008, Tarifa, Cádiz, immature (Dies et al 2011, de Juana & Garcia 2015; Dutch Birding 30: 419, plate 484, 2008; 38: 353, plate 558, 364, plate 571, 2016)
2 25 June 2009, Tarifa, Cádiz, second calendar-year, found dead (Dies et al 2011, de Juana & Garcia 2015; Dutch Birding 38: 361, figure 3 C, 2016)
3 19 September 2011, Algeciras, El Pelayo, Cádiz, immature (Gutiérrez et al 2013, de Juana & Garcia 2015)
4#17 June 2016, Puente de Montañana, Huesca, second-year (Ławicki & van den Berg 2016d; Dutch Birding 38: 334, plate 521, 2016)

There have also been records in Portugal (October 2006 and August 2014; Dutch Birding 36: 346, plate 451, 2014) and Italy (June 1933) but these have been placed in category D. Rodríguez & Elorriaga (2016) gave more information about vagrancy of White-backed Vulture in the WP.

*** Wahlberg's Eagle / Wahlbergs Arend** *Aquila wahlbergi*
One record: one record in 1800-2016

Egypt (1)
1#3 May 2013, Ras Shuqeir, juvenile, pale morph (van den Berg & Haas 2014c, Waheed 2016; Dutch Birding 36: 196, plate 240-241, 2014)

Blue-naped Mousebird / Blauwnekmuisvogel *Urocolius macrourus*
No additional records: unknown number of records in 1800-2016

Crochet & Haas (2013) re-evaluated the occurrence of five species in continental Mauritania, including Blue-naped Mousebird and list two detailed records (January 2005 and December 2007; Dutch Birding 27: 64, plate 69, 2005; 35: 29, plate 51-52, 2013) of this species. It is unclear whether these two documented records (with photographs) are, in fact, the only two records in the WP or that it occurred more regularly in the past. In April 2017, it was found again in Mauritania, within the WP boundaries (Ławicki & van den Berg 2017c; Dutch Birding 39: 208, plate 280, 2017).

*** White-throated Bee-eater / Witkeelbijeneter** *Merops albicollis*
One record: one record in 1800-2016

Morocco (1)
1 5-6 December 2013, Tachektent ('Gleb Jdiane'), Oued Ad-Deheb, Western Sahara (van den Berg & Haas 2014a, Bergier et al 2015, Ławicki & van den Berg 2017)

Broad-billed Roller / Breedbekscharrelaar *Eurystomus glaucurus*
No additional records: two records in 1800-2016

A bird found dead at Adal Deeb, Egypt, on 30 October 2010 (cf Gantlett 2011), was just outside the WP as defined by Cramp & Simmons (1977) but within the 'greater WP' as defined by Dutch Birding.

Northern Flicker / Gouden Grondspecht *Colaptes auratus*
Three additional records: four records in 1800-2016

Azores (3)
1 15-28 October 2010, Vila do Corvo, Corvo, male (Muchaxo et al 2011; Dutch Birding 32: 418, plate 591, 2010)
2#30 September 2013, Monte da Guia, Faial, male; 26 February to 4 March 2014, Pedro Miguel botanical gardens, Faial (van den Berg & Haas 2013f, 2014b, Azores Bird Club 2014, 2015)
3#19-20 October 2016, Corvo (Ławicki & van den Berg 2016f; Dutch Birding 38: 454, plate 689, 2016)

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker / Geelbuiksapspecht *Sphyrapicus varius*
No additional records: five records in 1800-2016

Azores (1)
11 October to 3 November 2008, Corvo, first-winter male (Jara et al 2010; Dutch Birding 30: 433, plate 517, 2008, 32: 302, plate 419, 2010)

* **African Grey Woodpecker / Grijsgroene Specht** *Dendropicos goertae*
One record: one record in 1800-2016

Mauritania (1)
1 11 April 2016, Gelb El Richat, Adrar, male (Didner 2016, Ławicki & van den Berg 2016c; Dutch Birding 38: 247, plate 373, 2016)

Amur Falcon / Amoerroodpootvalk *Falco amurensis*
Seven additional records: 13 records in 1800-2016

Azores (1)
1#30 November 2011, Criação Velha, Pico, juvenile (Gantlett 2012)

Britain (1)
1 14 September to 15 October 2008, Tophill Low, East Yorkshire, England, second-winter male (Mansell 2008, 2011, Hudson & Rarities Committee 2010, British Ornithologists' Union 2011; Dutch Birding 30: 420, plate 486-487, 2008)

Cyprus (1)
1 28 April to 15 May 2016, Anarita park, Paphos, adult male (Ławicki & van den Berg 2016c, Harrison 2017; Dutch Birding 38: 241, plate 358, 2016)

Faeroes (1)
1#24 June 2015, Tórshavn (van den Berg & Ławicki 2015)

Greece (1)
1 13 May 2003, Batoudiana, Antikythira, second-year female (Hellenic Rarities Committee 2010)

Kuwait (3)
1 29 May 2010, Sabah Al Ahmad, female (KORC 2011)
2 13 May 2012, Jahra East Outfall, female (Gantlett 2013, KORC 2013; Dutch Birding 34: 180, plate 227, 2012)
3#29 September 2015, Al-Abraq, subadult (Ławicki & van den Berg 2015b)

Eastern Phoebe / Phoebe *Sayornis phoebe*
No additional records: one record in 1800-2016

A bird found dead at Tilbury Docks, Essex, Britain, on 19 July 2010, has not been accepted as a genuine vagrant (cf Hudson & Rarities Committee 2014).

* **Eastern Wood Pewee / Oostelijke Bospiewie** *Contopus virens*
Two records: two records in 1800-2016

Azores (2)
1#18-21 and 24 October 2015, Lighthouse valley, Corvo, first-winter (Ławicki & van den Berg 2015b; Dutch Birding 37: 403, plate 620, 2015)
2#20-23 October 2015, Ribeira de Poço de Agua, Corvo, first-winter (Ławicki & van den Berg 2015b; Dutch Birding 37: 417, plate 649, 2015)

Acadian Flycatcher / Beukenfeetiran *Empidonax virescens*
One additional record: two records in 1800-2016

Britain (1)
1 22 September 2015, Dungeness, Kent, England, first-year, confirmed by DNA analysis (Ławicki & van den Berg 2015a, 2017a, Collinson 2017; Dutch Birding 37: 352, plate 546-548, 2015)

Alder Flycatcher / Elzenfeetiran *Empidonax alnorum*
Three additional records: four records in 1800-2016

Britain (2)
1 8-9 October 2008, Nanjizal, Cornwall, England, first-year male, trapped on 8 October (Wilson 2008, 2015, Hudson & Rarities Committee 2014, 2015, British Ornithologists' Union 2015; Dutch Birding 30: 430, plate 506, 2008)
2 25-27 September 2010, Blakeney Point, Norfolk, England, first-winter (McCallum 2010, 2015, Hudson & Rarities Committee 2014; Dutch Birding 32: 413, plate 580, 2010)

Norway (1)
1#21 September 2016, Kvitsøy, Rogaland, trapped, confirmed by DNA analysis (Ławicki & van den Berg 2016f; Dutch Birding 38: 457, plate 695, 2016)

* **Eastern Kingbird / Koningstiran** *Tyrannus tyrannus*
Three records: three records in 1800-2016

Britain (1)
1#29-30 September 2016, Eoligarry, Barra, Outer Hebrides, Scotland; 2 October 2016, Bornish, South Uist, Outer Hebrides, Scotland (Ławicki & van den Berg 2016f; Dutch Birding 38: 456, plate 693, 2016)

Ireland (2)
1 5 October 2012, Kilmurvey, Inishmore, Galway, first-winter (Delaney 2012, Fahy 2013; Dutch Birding 34: 401, plate 552, 2012)
2 24 September 2013, Inishbofin, Galway, adult (van den Berg & Haas 2013f, Fahy 2014; Dutch Birding 35: 398, plate 502, 2013)

White-eyed Vireo / Witoogvireo *Vireo griseus*
Three additional records: four records in 1800-2016

Azores (4)
1 22-23 October and 23 November 2005, Corvo, first-winter (Jara et al 2008, Muchaxo et al 2011, Alfrey et al 2012; Dutch Birding 34: 39, plate 41, 2012)
2 24 October 2008, Ribeira da Lapa, Corvo (Muchaxo et al 2011, Alfrey et al 2012; Dutch Birding 30: 436, plate 523, 2008, 32: 312, plate 430, 2010, 34: 39, plate 42, 2012)
3 18 October 2009, Pico, Corvo (Muchaxo et al 2011, Alfrey et al 2012; Dutch Birding 31: 388, plate 535, 2009, 34: 40, plate 43-44, 2012)
4#6 October 2012, Ponta da Fajã, Flores (Gantlett 2013)

Yellow-throated Vireo / Geelkeelvireo *Vireo flavifrons*
Three additional records: five records in 1800-2016

Azores (3)
1 11-17 October 2008, Corvo (Jara et al 2010; plate 236)
2#13 October 2008, Sete Cidades, São Miguel (Gantlett 2009)
3#19-20 October 2009, Corvo (Gantlett 2010)

Philadelphia Vireo / Philadelphiavireo *Vireo philadelphicus*
11 additional records: 15 records (17 individuals) in 1800-2016

Azores (11/13)
1 26 October 2005, Corvo (Jara et al 2010)
2 6-13 October 2009, Corvo (Jara et al 2010; Dutch Birding 31: 388, plate 536, 2009)
3 30 September to 4 October 2011, Ribeira da Ponte, Corvo (Gantlett 2012, Matias et al 2012; Dutch Birding 33: 413, plate 549, 2011)
4 1-8 October 2011, Ribeira da Lapa, Corvo (Gantlett 2012, Matias et al 2012)
5#5 October 2011, Fajã de Conde, Flores (Gantlett 2012)
6#14-18 October 2012, Ribeira da Ponte, Corvo (Gantlett 2013)
7#10-18 October 2013, Corvo (van den Berg & Haas 2013f, Azores Bird Club 2014; Dutch Birding 35: 402, plate 510, 2013)
8#14 October 2013, Corvo (van den Berg & Haas 2013f, Azores Bird Club 2014)
9#11-18 October 2014, Corvo (van den Berg 2014, Azores Bird Club 2015; Dutch Birding 36: 407, plate 540, 2014)
10# 17-25 October 2015, Corvo, maximum of two (on 17-20 October) (Ławicki & van den Berg 2015b)
11# 20 October 2016, Corvo, two (Ławicki & van den Berg 2016f)

Long-tailed Shrike / Langstaartklauwier *Lanius schach*
Two additional records: 10 records (14 individuals) in 1800-2016

Kazakhstan (1/5)
1 14 June to 14 August 2016, Victory Park, Atyrau, Atyrau, pair with three juveniles (Ławicki & van den Berg 2016de, Wassink 2016, Sarayev 2017; Dutch Birding 39: 101, plate 145-146, 102, plate 147-148, 2017)

Netherlands (1)
1 31 October 2011, Den Helder, Noord-Holland, first-winter (van Dillen-Staal & Ebels 2012, Ovaa et al 2012; Dutch Birding 33: 416, plate 556, 429, plate 583-584, 2011, 34: 307, plate 415-418, 309, 419-420, 366, plate 510, 2012)

The record from Kazakhstan concerns the first breeding in the WP (Sarayev 2017).

* **Black Drongo / Zwarte Drongo** *Dicrurus macrocercus*
One record: one record in 1800-2016

Kuwait (1)
1 12 November to at least 2 December 2015, near Salmy (Ławicki & van den Berg 2015b, 2016a, KORC 2016, Harrison 2017; Dutch Birding 38: 111, plate 171, 2016)

* **Ashy Drongo / Grijze Drongo** *Dicrurus leucophaeus*
Four records: four records (five individuals) in 1800-2016

Israel (1)
1 3-15 December 2014, Gan Shmuel, Hefer valley (van den Berg 2015a, Israeli Rarities and Distribution Committee 2016; Dutch Birding 37: 49, plate 64, 2015)

Kuwait (3/4)
1 3-10 April 2010, Jahra farms (Gantlett 2011, KORC 2011; Dutch Birding 32: 213, plate 286, 2010)
2 7 December 2010 to at least 1 January 2011, Jahra farms, maximum of two (on 7-16 December) (Gantlett 2011, KORC 2011; Dutch Birding 33: 55, plate 61, 2011)
3 5 February to 4 April 2013, Fintas park, Kuwait city (van den Berg & Haas 2013bc, KORC 2014; Dutch Birding 35: 130, plate 149, 2013)

Pied Crow / Schildraaf *Corvus albus*
Six additional records: nine records (15 individuals) in 1800-2016

Egypt (2)
1#11 April 2010, El Gouna golf course (Gantlett 2011; Dutch Birding 32: 209, plate 274, 2010)
2#5 May 2016, Wadi Lahami (Ławicki & van den Berg 2016c; Dutch Birding 38: 332, plate 516, 2016)

Libya (2/5)
2 7-17 June 2013, Tajura, near Tripoli, two adults with

236 Yellow-throated Vireo / Geelkeelvireo *Vireo flavifrons*, Corvo, Azores, 11 October 2008 (*Dominic Mitchell)* **237** Eastern Crowned Warbler / Kroonboszanger *Phylloscopus coronatus*, Ingooigem, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium, 24 October 2016 *(Miguel Demeulemeester)* **238** Thick-billed Warbler / Diksnavelrietzanger *Arundinax aedon*, Geosetter, Mainland, Shetland, Scotland, 5 October 2013 *(Stuart Piner)* **239** Dark-sided Flycatcher / Roetvliegenvanger *Muscicapa sibirica*, first-winter, Höfn, Austur-Skaftafellssýsla, Iceland, 5 October 2012 *(Brynjúlfur Brynjólfsson)*

two juveniles (van den Berg & Haas 2013d, Isenmann et al 2016)

Morocco (3/6)

1 13 December 2009 to 29 January 2011, Echtoucan, 152 km north-east of Dakhla, Western Sahara, maximum of four (three adults and juvenile), breeding, one young fledged in July 2010 (Batty 2010, Bergier et al 2011, Gantlett 2012; Dutch Birding 32: 140, plate 176, 329, plate 447, 330, plate 448, 331, plate 449-451, 2010)

2 26 March and 10 October 2015, Tétouan, Tangérois (van den Berg & Ławicki 2015, Ławicki & van den Berg 2015b, Fareh et al 2016, 2017)

3#1 November 2015, Ouled Driss, M'Hamid; 29 February 2016, Ouled Driss, M'Hamid; 1 November 2016, Ouled Driss, M'Hamid (Ławicki & van den Berg 2015b, 2016bf, Fareh et al 2017)

The record from Western Sahara, Morocco, in 2009-11 concerns the first breeding for the WP. A record at Djebel Elba, Egypt, on 2 April 2015 was just outside WP boundaries (but within the 'greater WP' boundaries defined by Dutch Birding). Records in the Canary Islands, Portugal and Spain have in the past been placed in category D or E.

Ruby-crowned Kinglet / Roodkroonhaan *Regulus calendula*
Two additional records: four records in 1800-2016

Azores (1)

1#31 October to 1 November 2015, Corvo (Ławicki & van den Berg 2015b; Dutch Birding 37: 416, plate 648, 2015)

Ireland (1)

1 27 October 2013, Cape Clear Island, Cork, first-winter

female, trapped (O'Donnell 2013, Fahy 2014; Dutch Birding 35: 398, plate 503, 2013)

Tree Swallow / Boomzwaluw *Tachycineta bicolor*
Six additional records: 10 records (12 individuals) in 1800-2016

Azores (7/9)
2#2 November 2005, Ponta Lopo Vaz, Flores, two (Gantlett 2006)
3#5-6 November 2005, Corvo (Gantlett 2006)
4 19-20 October 2007, Vila Nova do Corvo, Corvo, juvenile (Jara et al 2010; Dutch Birding 32: 302, plate 416, 2010)
5#23-26 October 2007, Corvo, juvenile (Gantlett 2008)
6#8 October 2012, Corvo (Gantlett 2013)
7#6 October 2013, Corvo (van den Berg & Haas 2013f)

Iceland (1)
1#15-17 May 2012, Helluvatn, Reykjavík, male (Gantlett 2013; Dutch Birding 34: 193, plate 256, 2012)

Purple Martin / Purperzwaluw *Progne subis*
One additional record: three records in 1800-2016

Azores (2)
2 13-18 October 2011, Vila Nova do Corvo, Corvo, first-winter (Gantlett 2012, Matias et al 2012; Dutch Birding 33: 402, plate 524, 2011)

* **Asian House Martin / Aziatische Huiszwaluw** *Delichon dasypus*
One record: one record in 1800-2016

Israel (1)
1#16-27 December 2016, Ma'agan Michael (Ławicki & van den Berg 2017a; Dutch Birding 39: 54, plate 73, 2017)

* **Streak-throated Swallow / Indische Klifzwaluw** *Petrochelidon fluvicola*
Three records: three records (four individuals) in 1800-2016

Egypt (1)
1 19 November 2003, Ras Umm Sid, Sharm el Sheikh (Jiguet et al 2011)

Kuwait (2/3)
1 6-7 December 2013, Jahra pools, Al-Jahra, immature (van den Berg & Haas 2014a, KORC 2014; Dutch Birding 36: 51, plate 59, 2014)
2 13-15 April 2014, Jahra pools, Al-Jahra, two (van den Berg & Haas 2014c, KORC 2015)

* **Pale-legged Leaf Warbler / Oessoerifitis** *Phylloscopus tenellipes*
One record: one record in 1800-2016

Britain (1)
1#21 October 2016, St Agnes, Scilly, England, found dead (Ławicki & van den Berg 2016f; Dutch Birding 39: 130, plate 201, 2017)

DNA analysis of the Scilly bird confirmed its identification as Pale-legged Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus tenellipes*. A bird photographed at Southwell, Portland, Dorset, Britain, on 22 October 2012, could not be assigned to species level; it was most likely a Pale-legged Leaf Warbler but the very similar and recently split Sakhalin Leaf Warbler *P borealoides* could not be excluded (cf Saunders 2012, British Ornithologists' Union 2015, Hudson & Rarities Committee 2015).

Eastern Crowned Warbler / Kroonboszanger *Phylloscopus coronatus*
Eight additional records: 12 records in 1800-2016

Belgium (1)
1#24 October 2016, Ingooigem, West-Vlaanderen, trapped (Ławicki & van den Berg 2016f; plate 237)

Britain (4)
1 22-24 October 2009, Trow Quarry, South Shields, Durham, England, first-winter (Holden & Bilton 2009, Hudson & Rarities Committee 2010, Holden & Newsome 2011; Dutch Birding 31: 388, plate 533-534, 2009, 32: 308, plate 427, 2010)
2 30 October 2011, Hilfield Park Reservoir, Hertfordshire, England, trapped (Hudson & Rarities Committee 2012; Dutch Birding 33: 410, plate 541, 2011)
3 30 October to 1 November 2014, Hunley Golf Course, Brotton, Cleveland, England, first-winter (Hudson & Rarities Committee 2015; Dutch Birding 36: 410, plate 545, 2014)
4#4-6 October 2016, Bempton Cliffs, East Yorkshire, trapped on 6 October (Ławicki & van den Berg 2016f; Dutch Birding 38: 460, plate 702, 2016)

France (1)
1#22 October 2016, Ouessant, Finistère (Ławicki & van den Berg 2016f)

Germany (2)
2 16 October 2012, Helgoland, Schleswig-Holstein (Deutsche Avifaunistische Kommission 2013, Möller et al 2013; Dutch Birding 34: 406, plate 563, 2012)

Netherlands (2)
2#21-23 October 2016, Castricum, Noord-Holland, trapped on 21 and 22 October (Ławicki & van den Berg 2016f; Dutch Birding 38: 461, plate 704, 479, plate 731-732, 2016)

* **Sulphur-bellied Warbler / Steenboszanger** *Phylloscopus griseolus*
One record: one record in 1800-2016

Denmark (1)
1 30 May to 4 June 2016, Christiansø, Bornholm (Ławicki & van den Berg 2016d, 2017c; Dutch Birding 38: 323, plate 498, 2016)

Plain Leaf Warbler / Dwergtjiftjaf *Phylloscopus neglectus*
In June 2011, breeding was confirmed in the Peramagroon mountains, Sulaymaniyah, Iraq (Balmer & Harrison 2011). In 2012, eight pairs were recorded on 26-29 May (Harrison & Grieve 2012). Details of records in 2004 and 2005 in Turkey have been published in Gottschling et al (2015). In April 2015, the first for Kuwait was photographed (van den Berg 2015c, Harrison 2016, KORC 2016; Dutch Birding 37: 198, plate 308, 2015).

Thick-billed Warbler / Diksnavelrietzanger *Arundinax aedon*
Two additional records: 10 records in 1800-2016

Britain (6)
5 4-5 October 2013, Geosetter, Mainland, Shetland, Scotland (Harrop & Fairhurst 2013, Hudson & Rarities Committee 2014; plate 238)
6 24 September 2015, Quendale, Mainland, Shetland, Scotland (Hudson & Rarities Committee 2016, Ławicki & van den Berg 2015b)

Cedar Waxwing / Cederpestvogel *Bombycilla cedrorum*
Nine additional records: 13 records in 1800-2016

Azores (2)
1 13-19 October 2010, Vila do Corvo, Corvo, juvenile; 23 October 2010, Ponta Delgada, Flores, juvenile (Muchaxo et al 2011; Dutch Birding 32: 418, plate 590, 2010)
2#12-15 October 2013, Corvo (van den Berg & Haas 2013f, Azores Bird Club 2014; Dutch Birding 35: 401, plate 507, 2013)

Britain (6)
3 21-29 September 2013, Vaul, Tiree, Argyll & Bute, Scotland, juvenile (Hudson & Rarities Committee 2014; plate 240)
4 2 June 2015, Rosehill, St Mary's, Scilly, England, adult male; 19 June 2015, Old Town, St Mary's, Scilly (van den Berg & Ławicki 2015, Hudson & Rarities Committee 2016)
5 10 June 2015, Scarinish, Tiree, Argyll & Bute, Scotland, adult male (van den Berg & Ławicki 2015, Hudson & Rarities Committee 2016; Dutch Birding 37: 270, plate 418, 2015)
6 26 June 2015, Treginnis, St Davids, Pembrokeshire, Wales, remains found (van den Berg & Ławicki 2015, Hudson & Rarities Committee 2016)

Ireland (3)
1 14 October 2009, Inishbofin, Galway, first-winter (McGeehan & Nash 2009, Fahy 2011a; Dutch Birding 31: 388, plate 537, 2009)
2 10 November 2012, Tarmon, Mullet Peninsula, Mayo, first-winter (Fahy 2013)
3#13 June 2015, Kilrush, Clare (van den Berg & Ławicki 2015)

240 Cedar Waxwing / Cederpestvogel *Bombycilla cedrorum*, juvenile, Vaul, Tiree, Argyll & Bute, Scotland, 28 September 2013 *(Jim Dickson)*

Grey Catbird / Katvogel *Dumetella carolinensis*
Three additional records: 10 records in 1800-2016

Azores (3)
1#7 October 2010, Ponta da Fajã, Flores (Gantlett 2011)
2#12 October 2010, Lagoa Funda, Flores (Gantlett 2011)
3#18 October 2011, Ponta da Fajã, Flores (Gantlett 2012)

Daurian Starling / Daurische Spreeuw *Agropsar sturninus*
No additional records: one record in 1800-2016

The Norwegian record in September 1985 has recently been transferred to category D, leaving the Dutch record in October 2005 the sole WP record (Berlijn & van der Laan 2011, Olsen & Heggøy 2015; contra Haas 2012).

Purple Sunbird / Purperhoningzuiger *Cinnyris asiaticus*
One additional record: two records (five individuals) in 1800-2016

Kuwait (2/5)
2 11 November 2014, Khiran, two (KORC 2015)

Wood Thrush / Amerikaanse Boslijster *Hylocichla mustelina*
One additional record: four records in 1800-2016

Azores (2)
2#9-17 October 2012, Corvo (Gantlett 2013, Jones &

Legrand 2013; Dutch Birding 34: 410, plate 571, 2012)

Veery / Veery *Catharus fuscescens*
Five additional records: 13 records in 1800-2016

Azores (1)
1#15-20 October 2015, Corvo (Ławicki & van den Berg 2015b; Dutch Birding 37: 413, plate 643, 2015)

Britain (11)
8 1-7 October 2009, Ham, Foula, Shetland, Scotland, first-winter (Hudson & Rarities Committee 2010)
9 2-5 October 2009, Whalsay, Shetland, Scotland, first-winter (Hudson & Rarities Committee 2010; Dutch Birding 31: 382, plate 524, 385, plate 528, 2009)
10 16-24 November 2011, Galanach Farm, Muck, Highland, Scotland, first-winter (Hudson & Rarities Committee 2012; Dutch Birding 34: 61, plate 74, 2012)
11 30 May to 9 June 2015, North Ronaldsay, Orkney, Scotland, trapped on 30-31 May, male (van den Berg & Ławicki 2015, Hudson & Rarities Committee 2016)

* **Dark-sided Flycatcher / Roetvliegenvanger** *Muscicapa sibirica*
One record: one record in 1800-2016

Iceland (1)
1#1-5 October 2012, Höfn, Austur-Skaftafellssýsla, first-winter (Birding Iceland/BirdGuides 2016, Ławicki & van den Berg 2016a; plate 239)

This bird was first identified as an unusually fresh Spotted Flycatcher *M striata* and correctly identified from photographs three years later. Similarly, an Asian Brown Flycatcher *M dauurica* trapped on Helgoland, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, on 16 August 1982 was later re-identified as a Dark-sided but was not accepted onto the German list because it had damaged eyes and toes (cf Stühmer 2005; contra Fleet 1982).

Asian Brown Flycatcher / Bruine Vliegenvanger *Muscicapa dauurica*
One additional record: seven records in 1800-2016

Britain (4)
4 5 September 2010, Buckton, East Yorkshire, England, adult (Waudby 2010, Hudson & Rarities Committee 2011; Dutch Birding 32: 346, plate 479, 2010)

Siberian Blue Robin / Blauwe Nachtegaal *Larvivora cyane*
One additional record: five records in 1800-2016

Britain (3)
3 1 October 2011, Ham, Foula, Shetland, Scotland, first-winter female, found dead (NMS.Z 2011.151) (Hudson & Rarities Committee 2012, McGowan 2012)

Rufous-tailed Robin / Snornachtegaal *Larvivora sibilans*
Three additional records: five records in 1800-2016

Britain (3)
2 2 October 2010, North Ronaldsay, Orkney, Scotland, first-winter, found dead (NMS: NMS.Z 2010.95) (Hudson & Rarities Committee 2011)
3 14 October 2011, Warham Greens, Norfolk, England (Hudson & Rarities Committee 2012; Dutch Birding 33: 405, plate 532, 2011)

Denmark (1)
1 14-21 October 2012, Christiansø, Bornholm, first-year, trapped on 14 and 18-20 October (Neergaard 2013; Dutch Birding 34: 402, plate 553, 2012)

Mugimaki Flycatcher / Mugimakivliegenvanger *Ficedula mugimaki*
One additional record: two records in 1800-2016

Italy (1)
1 6 October 2011, Bagolino, Brescia, first-winter male, trapped (Barezzani & Ebels 2012, Janni & Fracasso 2013; Dutch Birding 33: 411, plate 545, 2011, 34: 41, plate 45-46, 42, plate 47-48, 2012)

* **Stejneger's Stonechat / Stejnegers Roodborsttapuit** *Saxicola stejnegeri*
Eight records: eight records in 1800-2016

Britain (3)
1 24-26 October 2012, Portland Bill, Dorset, England, first-winter male, trapped, confirmed by DNA analysis (British Ornithologists' Union 2015, Hudson & Rarities Committee 2013, 2014, Cade & Collinson 2015)[1]
2#6-7 October 2016, Landguard, Suffolk, England, trapped, confirmed by DNA analysis (Ławicki & van den Berg 2016f)
3#23-24 October 2016, Spurn, Yorkshire, England, first-winter female, trapped, confirmed by DNA analysis (Ławicki & van den Berg 2017a)

Finland (1)
1 31 October to 26 November 2013, Orivesi, Pappilanniemi, first-winter male, trapped, confirmed by DNA analysis (Hellström & Norevik 2014, Väisänen et al 2015; plate 241)

Netherlands (2)
1 8-23 October 2012, De Cocksdorp, Texel, Noord-Holland, first-winter male, confirmed by DNA analysis (Kok 2012, Haas et al 2015; Dutch Birding 34: 427, plate 604, 2012)[1]
2#9 October 2016, Vlieland, Friesland, ringed (Ławicki & van den Berg 2016f; Dutch Birding 38: 477, plate 726, 2016)

Sweden (3)
1#2 October 2008, Landsort, Södermanland, first-winter male, trapped, found dead, confirmed by DNA analysis (Hellström & Norevik 2014; Magnus Hellström in litt)

241 Stejneger's Stonechat / Stejnegers Roodborsttapuit *Saxicola stejnegeri*, first-winter male, Orivesi, Pappilanniemi, Finland, 7 November 2013 *(Jani Vastamäki)* **242** Variable Wheatear / Picatatapuit *Oenanthe picata*, Liyah Reserve, Jahra, Kuwait, 24 March 2014 *(Abdulrahman Al-Sirhan)* **243** Summer Tanager / Zomertangare *Piranga rubra*, Ribeira da Lapa, Corvo, Azores, 14 October 2010 *(Hugues Dufourny)*

2#9-11 October 2015, Ottenby, Öland (Magnus Hellström in litt)
3#20 September 2016, Falsterbo, Skåne, trapped, confirmed by DNA analysis (Ławicki & van den Berg 2016f; Magnus Hellström in litt)

[1] same individual

* **Variable Wheatear / Picatatapuit** *Oenanthe picata*
Two records: two records in 1800-2016

Kuwait (2)
1 24 March 2014, Liyah Reserve, Jahra (KORC 2015; plate 242)
2 25 April 2015, Kabd Reserve (Harrison 2017, KORC 2016)

The record at Eilat, Israel, on 4 February 1986 has been rejected after review and re-accepted as Basalt Wheatear *O lugens warriae* (cf Shirihai 2012; contra Haas 2012).

* **Village Weaver / Grote Textorwever** *Ploceus cucullatus*
One record: one record in 1800-2016

Egypt (1)
1 1 May 2006, El Faros garden, Abu Simbel, male (Crochet et al 2012, Jiguet et al 2012; Dutch Birding 34: 316, plate 427-428, 317, plate 429, 2012)

Amur Wagtail / Amoerkwikstaart *Motacilla leucopsis*
One additional record: three records in 1800-2016

Finland (1)
1 27 November to 2 December 2015, Kujala, Päijät-Häme, first-winter male (Ławicki & van den Berg 2016a, Väisänen et al 2016; Dutch Birding 38: 112, plate 175, 2016)

Pallas's Rosefinch / Pallas' Roodmus *Carpodacus roseus*
Nine records: nine records (12 individuals) in 1800-2016

Hungary (1)
1 1 December 1850, Buda, Budapest, male, caught alive, taken into captivity, dead (specimen destroyed) (Petényi c 1850, Haas et al 2013)

Russia (5/7)
1 November 1900, Buzuluk district, Orenburg oblast, first-year male, collected (ZMSP: 124900/466-60) (Karamzin 1909, Haas et al 2013; Dutch Birding 35: 171, plate 190-191, 2013)
2 9 December 1995, valley of Malaya Tsivil river, Opytny, Tsivil district, Republic of Chuvashia, female or first-year male, trapped (Sotnikov 2008, Isakov et al 2009, Haas et al 2013; Dutch Birding 35: 172, plate 192-193, 2013)
3 24 November 1998, near Prechistinka, Saraktash district, Orenburg oblast, female or first-year male, collected (Institute of Plant and Animal Ecology, Ural Centre of Russian Academy of Science, Yekaterinburg: no specimen number) (Kornev & Korshikov 1999, Haas et al 2013; Dutch Birding 35: 173, plate 195-197, 2013)
4 16 November 2005, outskirts of Saratov, Saratov oblast, three (two males and female), first-winter male trapped, taken into captivity (Haas et al 2013; Dutch Birding 35: 172, plate 194, 2013)
5 25-26 January 2011, Ulyanovsk, Ulyanovsk oblast, male (Haas et al 2013; Dutch Birding 33: 142, plate 152, 2011, 35: 174, plate 198-199, 2013)

Ukraine (3/4)
1 15 November 1902, Askania-Nova, Khersons'ka oblast, immature male, collected (specimen destroyed) (Grote 1914, Haas et al 2013)
2 13 December 1902, near Simferopol, Crimea peninsula, two (male and female), collected (specimens location unknown) (Molchanov 1906, Grote 1914, Haas et al 2013)
3 late November 1927, suburb of Kiev, adult male, collected (specimen location unknown) (Sharleman 1928, Haas et al 2013)

Haas et al (2013) reviewed all records of Pallas's Rosefinch in the WP and concluded that (only) nine records were acceptable as genuine vagrants and, therefore, the species should have been included in the book.

Summer Tanager / Zomertangare *Piranga rubra*
Two additional records: four records in 1800-2016

Azores (3)
1 26-28 October 2006, Corvo, first-winter (Jara et al 2010; Dutch Birding 32: 303, plate 423, 2010)
2 14 October 2010, Ribeira da Lapa, Corvo (Muchaxo et al 2011; plate 243)
3#23-27 October 2011, Fojo, Corvo (Gantlett 2012; Dutch Birding 33: 413, plate 550, 2011)

Dickcissel / Dickcissel *Spiza americana*
Four additional records: five records (six individuals) in 1800-2016

Azores (4/5)
1 6 November 2009, Ponta Delgada, Flores, two (Jara et al 2010, de Vries 2011; Dutch Birding 31: 382, plate 520, 2009, 33: 45, plate 49-52, 2011)
2 26-28 September 2011, Corvo, first-winter male (Gantlett 2012, Matias et al 2012; Dutch Birding 33: 414, plate 552, 2011)
3#14-16 October 2012, Corvo, first-winter male (Gantlett 2013, Jones & Legrand 2013; Dutch Birding 34: 415, plate 587, 2012)
4#23 October 2012, Corvo, first-winter male (Gantlett 2013, Jones & Legrand 2013)

Savannah Sparrow / Savannahgors *Passerculus sandwichensis*
Two additional records: six records in 1800-2016

Azores (3)
2#6 October 2009, Fajã Grande, Flores (Gantlett 2010)
3#21-29 October 2009, Corvo (Gantlett 2010; Dutch Birding 32: 301, plate 414, 2010)

Red Fox Sparrow / Rode Roodstaartgors *Passerella iliaca*
One additional record: three records in 1800-2016

Estonia (1)
1 2-17 December 2012, Haapsalu, Läänemaa (Gantlett 2013, Ots & Paal 2013; Dutch Birding 35: 56, plate 84, 2013)[1]

Finland (1)
1 20 December 2012 to 3 April 2013, Utö, Parainen (Gantlett 2013, Lehikoinen et al 2013, 2014; Dutch Birding 35: 56, plate 85, 2013)[1]

[1] same individual

* **American Tree Sparrow / Toendragors** *Spizelloides arborea*
One record: one record in 1800-2016

Sweden (1)
1 12-18 November 2016, Torreberga, Staffanstorp, Skåne (Ławicki & van den Berg 2016f, 2017a; Dutch Birding 38: 470, plate 715, 2016)

* **Lincoln's Sparrow / Lincolns Gors** *Melospiza lincolnii*
Five records: five records in 1800-2016

Azores (4)
1 12-13 October 2010, Vila do Corvo, Corvo (Muchaxo et al 2011; Dutch Birding 32: 421, plate 595, 2010)
2#17-18 October 2012, Corvo (Gantlett 2013, Jones & Legrand 2013)
3#31 October 2012, Corvo (Gantlett 2013, Jones & Legrand 2013; Dutch Birding 34: 415, plate 586, 2012)

244 Chestnut Bunting / Rosse Gors *Emberiza rutila*, first-winter, Merkeskogen, Utsira, Rogaland, Norway, 5 October 2010 *(Morten Vang/fuglefoto.net)*

4#31 October 2016, Corvo (Ławicki & van den Berg 2016f; Dutch Birding 38: 457, plate 696, 2016)

Iceland (1)
1#7 December 2013 to 19 April 2014, Hafnarfjörður, Gullbringusýsla (van den Berg & Haas 2014ab; Dutch Birding 36: 52, plate 61, 2014)

Chestnut-eared Bunting / Grijskopgors *Emberiza fucata*
Two additional records: three records in 1800-2016

Britain (2)
2 23-25 October 2012, Virkie, Mainland, Shetland, Scotland, first-winter (Hudson & Rarities Committee 2013; Robertson et al 2012; Dutch Birding 34: 409, plate 569, 2012)

Sweden (1)
1 25 October 2011, Understen, Singö skärgård, Uppland, first-winter (Raritetskommittén 2017; Dutch Birding 33: 409, plate 538, 2011)

Chestnut Bunting / Rosse Gors *Emberiza rutila*
Five additional records: 10 records in 1800-2016

Britain (1)
1#19-29 October 2015, Papa Westray, Orkney, Scotland, first-winter (Ławicki & van den Berg 2015b, 2017a; Dutch Birding 37: 410, plate 637, 2015)

France (3)
1 5-11 October 1995, Vuillecin, Doubs (Dubois & CHN 1997, Michelat et al 2011, Crochet et al 2013)
2 13 October 2009, île de Sein, Finistère, first-winter male (Reeber & CHN 2010, Michelat et al 2011, Crochet et al 2013; Dutch Birding 31: 382, plate 522, 2009)
3 24-25 October 2014, Lampaul, Ouessant, Finistère, first-winter (van den Berg 2014, Reeber et al 2015; Dutch Birding 36: 416, plate 556, 2014; plate 244)

Norway (2)
2 5 October 2010, Merkeskogen, Utsira, Rogaland, first-winter, trapped (Olsen 2014)

A first-winter trapped at Piliscsaba, Pest, Hungary, on 24-25 September 2011 has been placed in category D (Gantlett 2012, MME Nomenclator Bizottság 2012).

Yellow-browed Bunting / Geelbrauwgors *Emberiza chrysophrys*
Two additional records: 10 records in 1800-2016

Poland (1)
1 5 October 2014, Dąbkowice, Sławieński, Zachodniopomorskie, first-winter female, trapped (Komisja Faunistyczna 2015; Polakowski & Niemc 2015; Dutch Birding 36: 416, plate 555, 2014, 37: 181, plate 287-288, 2015)

Sweden (1)
1 3 January to 27 February 2009, Matningen, Säbysjön, Uppland, male (Raritetskommittén 2017; Dutch Birding 31: 58, plate 41, 2009)

Brown-headed Cowbird / Bruinkopkoevogel *Molothrus ater*
Seven additional records: nine records in 1800-2016

Britain (5)
2 25 April to 2 May 2009, Belford, Northumberland, England, male (Hudson & Rarities Committee 2010)
3 8-10 May 2009, Upper Stoneybrek, Haa, Fair Isle, Shetland, Scotland, male (Hudson & Rarities Committee 2010, 2011; Dutch Birding 31: 197, plate 225, 2009)
4 14-15 July 2009, Angle, Pembrokeshire, Wales, male (Hudson & Rarities Committee 2010)
5 10 May 2010, Seaburn, Durham, England, male (Hudson & Rarities Committee 2011)

France (1)
1 4 May 2010, Ouzouër-sur-Trézée, Loiret, male (Danjon 2011, Reeber & CHN 2011, Crochet et al 2013; plate 245)

Germany (1)
1 15 May 2012, Greifswalder Oie, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, male (Deutsche Avifaunistische Kommission 2013; Dutch Birding 34: 188, plate 242, 2012)

Norway (2)
2 15 May 2010, Orkelbogen, Tynset, Hedmark, male (Olsen 2014)

*** Common Grackle / Glanstroepiaal** *Quiscalus quiscula*
One record: one record in 1800-2016

Netherlands (1)
1 8 April 2013, Kamperhoek, Flevoland (Haas et al 2014, Slaterus 2014; Dutch Birding 35: 215, plate 266-267, 2013, 36: 313, plate 410-415, 2014)

245 Brown-headed Cowbird / Bruinkopkoevogel *Molothrus ater*, male, Ouzouër-sur-Trézée, Loiret, France, 4 May 2010 *(Yves Danjon)*

246 Ovenbird / Ovenvogel *Seiurus aurocapilla*, Ponta da Fajã, Flores, Azores, 23 October 2011 *(Mika Bruun)*

247 Blue-winged Warbler / Blauwvleugelzanger *Vermivora cyanoptera*, first-year, Corvo, Azores, 17 October 2015 *(Mika Bruun)*

Ovenbird / Ovenvogel *Seiurus aurocapilla*
Seven additional records: 16 records (17 individuals) in 1800-2016

Azores (7/8)
2 21 October to 18 November 2008, Serreta, Terceira, maximum of two (Jara et al 2010; Dutch Birding 30: 436, plate 524, 2008)
3 10 October to 1 (possibly 3) November 2009, Fojo, Corvo (Jara et al 2010; Dutch Birding 31: 387, 532, 2009, 32: 308, plate 427, 2010)
4#16-20 October 2009, Corvo (Gantlett 2010)
5#27 September 2011, Ribeira do Vinte, Corvo (Gantlett 2012)
6 23 October 2011, Ponta da Fajã, Flores (Gantlett 2012, Matias et al 2012; plate 246)
7#17-18 October 2015, Corvo (Ławicki & van den Berg 2015b)

Britain (6)
5 23-24 October 2011, Castlebay, Barra, Outer Hebrides, Scotland (Hudson & Rarities Committee 2012)
6 6 October 2013, Holland, Papa Westray, Orkney, Scotland (Hudson & Rarities Committee 2014)

Golden-winged Warbler / Geelvleugelzanger *Vermivora chrysoptera*
One additional record: two records in 1800-2016

Azores (1)
1#12-13 October 2012, Corvo (Gantlett 2013, Jones & Legrand 2013; Dutch Birding 34: 413, plate 580, 2012)

Blue-winged Warbler / Blauwvleugelzanger *Vermivora cyanoptera*
Two additional records: three records in 1800-2016

Azores (2)
1 2-11 October 2011, Ribeira da Ponte, Corvo, first-winter male (Gantlett 2012, Matias et al 2012; Dutch Birding 33: 414, plate 553, 2011)
2#17-19 October 2015, Corvo, first-year (Ławicki & van den Berg 2015b; plate 247)

A hybrid first-year Blue-winged x Golden-winged Warbler *V cyanoptera x chrysoptera* ('Brewster's Warbler') was photographed on Corvo, Azores, on 20-21 October 2015 (Ławicki & van den Berg 2015b).

Tennessee Warbler / Tennesseezanger *Oreothlypis peregrina*
Three additional records: 10 records in 1800-2016

Azores (4)
2#7 October 2010, Ponta da Fajã, Flores (Gantlett 2011)
3#7-11 October 2011, Corvo (Gantlett 2012; Dutch Birding 33: 414, plate 551, 2011)
4#13-18 October 2012, Corvo, first-winter (Gantlett 2013, Jones & Legrand 2013; Dutch Birding 34: 414, plate 584, 2012)

Hooded Warbler / Monnikszanger *Setophaga citrina*
No additional records: four records in 1800-2016

Azores (2)
2 11 October 2008, Corvo, first-winter male (Jara et al 2010; Dutch Birding 32: 312, plate 431, 2010)

Cape May Warbler / Tijgerzanger *Setophaga tigrina*
One additional record: two records in 1800-2016

Britain (2)
2 23 October to 2 November 2013, Baltasound, Unst, Shetland, first-winter female (Pennington 2013, Hudson & Rarities Committee 2014; Dutch Birding 35: 399, plate 504, 2013)

Magnolia Warbler / Magnoliazanger *Setophaga magnolia*
Three additional records: six records in 1800-2016

Azores (2)
1 6 October 2009, Ponta da Jajã, Flores (Jara et al 2010)
2#10 October 2012, Corvo (Gantlett 2013, Jones & Legrand 2013; Dutch Birding 34: 411, plate 575, 2012)

Britain (2)
2 23 September 2012, Lerness, Fair Isle, Shetland, Scotland, male (Moss 2012, Hudson & Rarities Committee 2013; Dutch Birding 34: 330, plate 458-459, 2012)

Blackburnian Warbler / Sparrenzanger *Setophaga fusca*
One additional record: four records in 1800-2016

Britain (3)
3 12-14 September 2009, Hirta, St Kilda, Outer Hebrides, Scotland, first-winter male (Hudson & Rarities Committee 2010; plate 248)

248 Blackburnian Warbler / Sparrenzanger *Setophaga fusca*, first-winter male, Hirta, St Kilda, Outer Hebrides, Scotland, 13 September 2009 *(Will Miles)*

Chestnut-sided Warbler / Roestflankzanger *Setophaga pensylvanica*
Two additional records: four records in 1800-2016

Azores (1)
1#13 October 2009, Corvo (Gantlett 2010)

France (1)
1 10-12 October 2010, Kélaourou, Île de Sein, Finistère, first-winter male (Reeber & CHN 2011, Jordan et al 2012, Crochet et al 2013; Dutch Birding 32: 413, plate 581, 2010)

Black-throated Blue Warbler / Blauwe Zwartkeelzanger *Setophaga caerulescens*
Four additional records: eight records in 1800-2016

Azores (6)
1#24 October to 23 November 2005, Corvo, female (Gantlett 2006)
2 24-29 October 2006, Corvo, female (Jara et al 2010)
3 28 October 2006, Ribeira do Cantinho, Corvo, first-winter male (Jara et al 2010; Dutch Birding 32: 303, plate 422, 2010)
4#4-5 and 14-17 October 2013, Corvo (Azores Bird Club 2014; Dutch Birding 35: 406, plate 518, 2013)
5#20 October 2015, Corvo, male (Ławicki & van den Berg 2015b; plate 249)
6#21 October 2015, Corvo, male (Ławicki & van den Berg 2015b)

* **Yellow-throated Warbler / Geelkeelzanger** *Setophaga dominica*
One record: one record in 1800-2016

Azores (1)
1#16-17 October 2013, Corvo (van den Berg & Haas 2013f, Azores Bird Club 2014; Dutch Birding 35: 402, plate 509, 2013)

249 Black-throated Blue Warbler / Blauwe Zwartkeelzanger *Setophaga caerulescens*, male, Corvo, Azores, 20 October 2015 *(Marcin Sołowiej)*

* **Prairie Warbler / Prairiezanger** *Setophaga discolor*
One record: one record in 1800-2016

Azores (1)
1#20-23 October 2012, Corvo, first-winter male (Gantlett 2013, Jones & Legrand 2013; Dutch Birding 34: 413, plate 581, 2012)

Black-throated Green Warbler / Gele Zwartkeelzanger *Setophaga virens*
Five additional records: seven records in 1800-2016

Azores (5)
1#22-23 October 2008, Corvo (Gantlett 2009; Dutch Birding 30: 434, plate 519, 2008)
2 5-7 October 2009, Fojo, Corvo (Jara et al 2010; Dutch Birding 31: 386, plate 529, 2009)
3 9-12 October 2009, Ribeira da Ponte, Corvo (Jara et al 2010; Dutch Birding 32: 309, plate 428, 2010)
4#24-28 October 2013, Corvo (van den Berg & Haas 2013f, Azores Bird Club 2014; Dutch Birding 35: 406, plate 518, 2013)
5#19-24 October 2014, Corvo (Azores Bird Club 2015)

Canada Warbler / Canadazanger *Cardellina canadensis*
Two additional records: four records in 1800-2016

Azores (2)
1#12 October 2009, Fojo, Corvo, first-winter female (Gantlett 2010; Dutch Birding 32: 312, plate 433, 2010)
2#7 October 2016, Corvo, first-winter male (Ławicki & van den Berg 2016f; Dutch Birding 38: 456, plate 692, 2016)

Wilson's Warbler / Wilsons Zanger *Cardellina pusilla*
Two additional records: three records in 1800-2016

Britain (2)
2 13-17 October 2015, Port of Ness, Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Scotland, male (Hudson & Rarities Committee 2016, Ławicki & van den Berg 2015b; Dutch Birding 37: 417, plate 650, 2015)

Ireland (1)
1 18-21 September 2013, Dursey Island, Cork, first-winter male (Scott 2013, Fahy 2014)

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Samenvatting
Extreem zeldzame vogels in de WP: actualisatie 2009-16 In februari 2012 verscheen het boek 'Extremely rare birds in the Western Palearctic' (Haas 2012), waarin alle dwaalgasten werden vermeld met minder dan 10 gevallen in het West-Palarctische gebied (WP; 'sensu BWP'). Alle gevallen in 1800-2008 staan in het boek met volledige details; nagekomen meldingen van 1 januari 2009 tot 1 augustus 2010 werden zonder nadere details vermeld. Dit artikel biedt een update van Haas (2012) met alle gevallen en herzieningen van oudere gevallen vanaf 1 januari 2009.

In bijlage 1 in Haas (2012) stonden drie nagekomen nieuwe WP-soorten uit 2009-10 (Aziatische Koel *Eudynamys scolopaceus*, Afrikaanse Gaper *Anastomus lamelligerus* en Grijze Drongo *Dicrurus leucophaeus*); deze zijn inmiddels alle aanvaard. Er zijn 35 aanvullende nieuwe soorten vastgesteld, deels uit de periode voor 2009 (zie tabel 1). Door taxonomische veranderingen worden ook Westelijke Willet *Tringa inornata*, Amerikaanse Stormmeeuw *Larus brachyrhynchus*, Amerikaanse Grote Stern *Sterna acuflavida* en Stejnegers Roodborsttapuit *Saxicola stejnegeri* vermeld omdat deze taxa inmiddels soortstatus hebben. Noordelijke Klapekster *Lanius borealis* is ook gesplitst maar er zijn meer dan negen gevallen in de WP, dus deze soort is niet opgenomen. De 24 soorten in tabel 2 waren eind 2016 meer dan negen keer vastgesteld en vervallen daarom in toekomstige updates. Van drie soorten in Haas (2012) zijn de enige WP-gevallen onlangs herzien en afgewezen: Afrikaanse Palmgierzwaluw *Cypsiurus parvus*, Vorkstaartkoningstiran *Tyrannus savana* en Louisianawaterlijster *Parkesia motacilla*. Van twee soorten is vastgesteld dat ze regelmatig broeden binnen de grenzen van de WP en daarom vervallen bij toekomstige updates: Driebandplevier *Charadrius tricolor* (in Egypte vanaf 2009) en Dwergtjiftjaf *Phylloscopus neglectus* (in Irak vanaf 2011). Daarnaast is in 2012 in Egypte een kleine broedpopulatie van Chinese Woudaap *Ixobrychus sinensis* ontdekt. Tenslotte is Goudgele Nachtzwaluw *Caprimulgus eximius* in mei 2015 voor het eerst in de WP vastgesteld (Marokko) en waarschijnlijk broeden werd vastgesteld in maart-april 2016.

In het overzicht staan 135 soorten opgenomen met: ***1*** gevallen sinds 1 januari 2009 (aantal gevallen, aantal individuen kan hoger zijn); ***2*** gevallen die nog niet in een jaarverslag waren gepubliceerd maar vooruitlopend waren vermeld in Haas (2012), nu met volledige verwijzingen; ***3*** (goed gedocumenteerde) meldingen tot eind 2016 die nog niet door de betrokken dwaalgastencommissie zijn aanvaard maar die voor de volledigheid zijn opgenomen (aangeduid met #); en ***4*** verwijzingen naar publicaties over de betreffende gevallen. De nummering

sluit aan bij Haas (2012) waar het gevallen betreft die reeds in het boek zijn vermeld en aanvullende gevallen zijn dienovereenkomstig genummerd.

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Bulwer's Petrel at Kressbachsee, Germany, in July 2015

Andreas Hachenberg, Marta Cruz-Flores & Teresa Militão

Late in the afternoon of 22 July 2015, the Avifaunistische Kommission Baden-Württemberg (AKBW) received an e-mail from Vogelwarte Radolfzell asking for help with the identification of an all-dark tubenose. The attached photographs ruled out Sooty Shearwater *Puffinus griseus* and suggested Bulwer's Petrel *Bulweria bulwerii*. At that time, the bird was kept in the NABU bird recovery station of Reinhold Schuster in Ellwangen, northeastern Baden-Württemberg, Germany. Some members of the AKBW immediately got in the car in order to confirm the identification of the bird still alive at Ellwangen. During the two-hour drive the transfer of the bird to the larger and better equipped NABU bird recovery station Vogelschutzzentrum Mössingen nearby Tübingen was organized. Once arrived at Ellwangen, the measurements, structural details and the plumage features ruled out Matsudaira's Storm Petrel *Hydrobates matsudairae*, Swinhoe's Storm Petrel *H monorhis* and Jouanin's Petrel *B fallax*, and confirmed that it was indeed a Bulwer's. After taking some photographs, we took the bird in the car and brought it to Vogelschutzzentrum Mössingen where we arrived at midnight. Richard Schneider (†), deputy head of the facility, awaited the bird together with Dieter Haas, an experienced veterinary. The bird was examined, fed and brought in a prepared aviary with a saline basin. It weighed 79 g, which is light for Bulwer's. The body and flight muscles were in bad condition. Another bad sign was the low grade of feather impregnation, which meant that the bird's plumage got drenched when in contact with water. Because of its bad condition, it was put into a special box later on. Unfortunately the bird died in the afternoon of 23 July.

We met with the head of NABU Ellwangen, Helmut Vaas, who examined and documented the last days of the bird's life history. It had been seen first on Monday 20 July on the Kressbachsee (48°58′56.52″N, 10°08′18.84″E), a 7 ha sized artificial water reservoir near Ellwangen (cf figure 1). Roland Lay, pool attendant of Kressbachsee (which is used as natural swimming basin), discovered the bird during his inspection at 09:30 (plate 251). It was sitting on the concrete shoreline, with feet and belly in the water, and showed no flight response to the swimmers passing by at a very close distance (less than 1 m). RL picked the bird up and took it into care because it appeared very exhausted; in the late afternoon, he brought it to the recovery station of RS. RS took care of the bird, put it in an aviary with a water basin and fed it with natural, untreated sardines obtained from the local gourmet store. Having no idea about the identification of the bird, RS informed HV about the spe-

250 Bulwer's Petrel / Bulwers Stormvogel *Bulweria bulwerii* (picked up alive at Kressbachsee, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, on 20 July 2015), NABU-Vogelschutzzentrum Mössingen, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, 22 July 2015 (*Andreas Hachenberg*)

251 Kressbachsee, Baden-Württemberg, Germany (arrow marks spot where Bulwer's Petrel *Bulweria bulwerii* was first found on 20 July 2015), 26 July 2015 *(Helmut Vaas)* **252** Bulwer's Petrel / Bulwers Stormvogel *Bulweria bulwerii* (picked up alive at Kressbachsee, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, on 20 July 2015), Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, 8 December 2015 *(Johannes Mayer)*. Spread tail-feathers. Note perforations.

cial finding the next day. As HV could not identify the bird either, he sent the e-mail with attached photographs to Vogelwarte Radolfzell, as mentioned above.

Description

SIZE & STRUCTURE Small tern-sized bird with long wedge-shaped tail and comparatively long wings with extraordinary long and slim hand. Long and spindle-shaped body with well protruding breast and relatively small head and long neck. Moderately steep forehead (much flatter than in storm petrels) with highest point of crown in front of eye. Bill stout with heavy tip. Rounded hook-shaped upper mandible together with well-defined gonys of lower mandible creating swollen bill-tip. Leg thin and toes completely webbed.

PLUMAGE All-dark sooty brown body-feathers. Upperwing with all-dark sooty black-brown wing-feathers, primary coverts and lesser coverts. Greater coverts conspicuously paler brown, forming upperwing-bar. Outer median coverts paler than inner median coverts, which only a tint paler than lesser coverts, creating comma-shaped dull buff wing-bar with bulky edge pointing to wing-tip. Underwing all dark black-brown except for dark and translucent greater coverts, creating kind of silvery gloss onto them; similar pattern on underside of wing-feathers. Tail-feathers all-dark sooty black-brown.

BARE PARTS All black. Eye blackish. Leg greyish-pink.

MOULT Body plumage showing no signs of moult. Feathers moderately worn. No breeding patch present. Outer four secondaries (s1-4) new and therefore darker, whereas other wing-feathers of same generation and showing signs of moderate wear, especially primaries. Greater and median upperwing-coverts heavily worn. Upper primary coverts and lesser upperwing-coverts seemingly renewed. Except for new outer ones, tail-feathers old, having more faded coloration and being abraded. Perforations of wing-feathers and especially tail-feathers, obviously caused by feather parasites (plate 252).

BIOMETRICS See table 1.

253 Bulwer's Petrel / Bulwers Stormvogel *Bulweria bulwerii* (picked up alive at Kressbachsee, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, on 20 July 2015), Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, 16 October 2016 *(Andreas Hachenberg)*

Identification

Sooty Shearwater could be ruled out immediately by the structure of the bird, which resembled the jizz of a large storm-petrel more than that of a shearwater. Any shearwater would have shown a heavy cigar-shaped body with a long neck, long and thin bill and short tail. Matsudaira's Storm Petrel or Swinhoe's Storm Petrel are quite similar to

TABLE 1 Measurements (mm, except weight, with SD, sample size and range) of Bulwer's Petrels *Bulweria bulwerii*

	bird at Kressbachsee	Azores (Monteiro et al 1996)	Desertas (Nunes & Vicente 1998) (n=205)
wing span	639	–	–
wing length	195	203.8 (4.3; 168) 187-214	199
body length	250	–	–
tail length	110	110.6 (3.7; 136) 100-122	–
bill height at nostril	9.0	9.3 (0.42; 133) 8.3-10.4	9.2
bill height at gonys	7.2	7.46 (0.33; 142) 6.7-8.2	7.4
bill length	20.75	21.71 (0.76; 143) 19.2-23.4	21.6
head length	50.5	53.8 (1.15; 121) 50.9-56.9	–
tarsus length	27.0	28.2 (0.98; 138) 25.1-30.2	27.4
body mass of living bird (g) (22 July 2015, 0:30 at VSZ Mössingen)	79.1	97.7 (11.5; 252) 76-139	89.9

Bulwer's Petrel, also being all-dark and showing the pale upperwing-bar, and are therefore not easy to tell apart. Bulwer's is distinctly larger and has a longer, wedge-shaped tail instead of a forked tail (but beware of Swinhoe's flying with closed tail, which can appear surprisingly long). The head shape is much flatter in comparison with the peaked forehead of the two storm petrel species, which also have a relatively thinner bill without a heavy swollen tip. Bulwer's lacks the pale primary patch of the two storm petrel species created by the white shafts of the primary bases. The most likely confusion species is the congeneric Jouanin's Petrel. That species can be ruled out by size alone. With a body length of 320-355 mm and a wing span of 760-800 mm (Howell 2012), it is c one third larger than Bulwer's. The body is heavier, the tail shorter and broader, the head bigger and the wings are broader and less pointed (cf Howell 2012). The bill of a Jouanin's is much bulkier with a more impressive swollen hook at the tip (cf plate 254).

Sexing and size

The small size suggested a female, which was confirmed by the examination of the gonads. The body mass varies seasonally and is at its highest during the breeding period. In July, it should range between 95 and 100 g (Monteiro et al 1996). The low body mass of the Kressbachsee individual was most probably caused by the long period when food uptake was not possible during the bird's overland flight. The bird's measurements were compared to data sets of the Azores and the Desertas Islands. Wing, bill, head and tarsus length average lower than in birds from these two areas. As birds from the Desertas and Selvagens seem to be smaller than birds from the Azores (Monteiro et al 1996), it is perhaps more likely that it originated from the former area.

Ageing

According to Monteiro et al (1996) and Howell (2012), wing moult occurs from October to April. The body-feathers apparently are not always moulted completely: 'In May 1994, four out of ten birds had a mixture of old and new ventral body feathers, while the other six had completely new ventral plumage' (Monteiro et al 1996). The Kressbachsee bird showed three generations of feathers: ***1*** body-feathers, wing-feathers and tail-feathers; ***2*** fresh outer secondaries; and ***3*** heavily abraded greater upperwing-coverts. Hence, it was at least in its second calendar-year. This is supported by the absence of the Bursa of Fabricius (a lymphoid organ that opens into the cloaca) which degenerates during the first year. Both the absence of a brood patch and commenced moult of the secondaries suggested that the bird was a non-breeding, immature bird because breeding birds start their moult later in the year (Monteiro et al 1996, Howell 2012).

Distribution and movements

Bulwer's Petrels belong to the few European pelagic bird species that are hardly seen at the European coasts, even after storm events. The Atlantic breeding population comprises c 11 000 breeding pairs (Ramos et al 2015) of which c 5000 breed on the Selvagens alone (Zino & Biscoito 1994). Further, breeding occurs on the Azores,

254 Comparison of Bulwer's Petrel / Bulwers Stormvogel *Bulweria bulwerii* (back) and Jouanin's Petrel / Jouanins Stormvogel *B fallax* (front) *(Peter Pyle/© B P Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii, USA)*. Note differences in body size and bill shape.

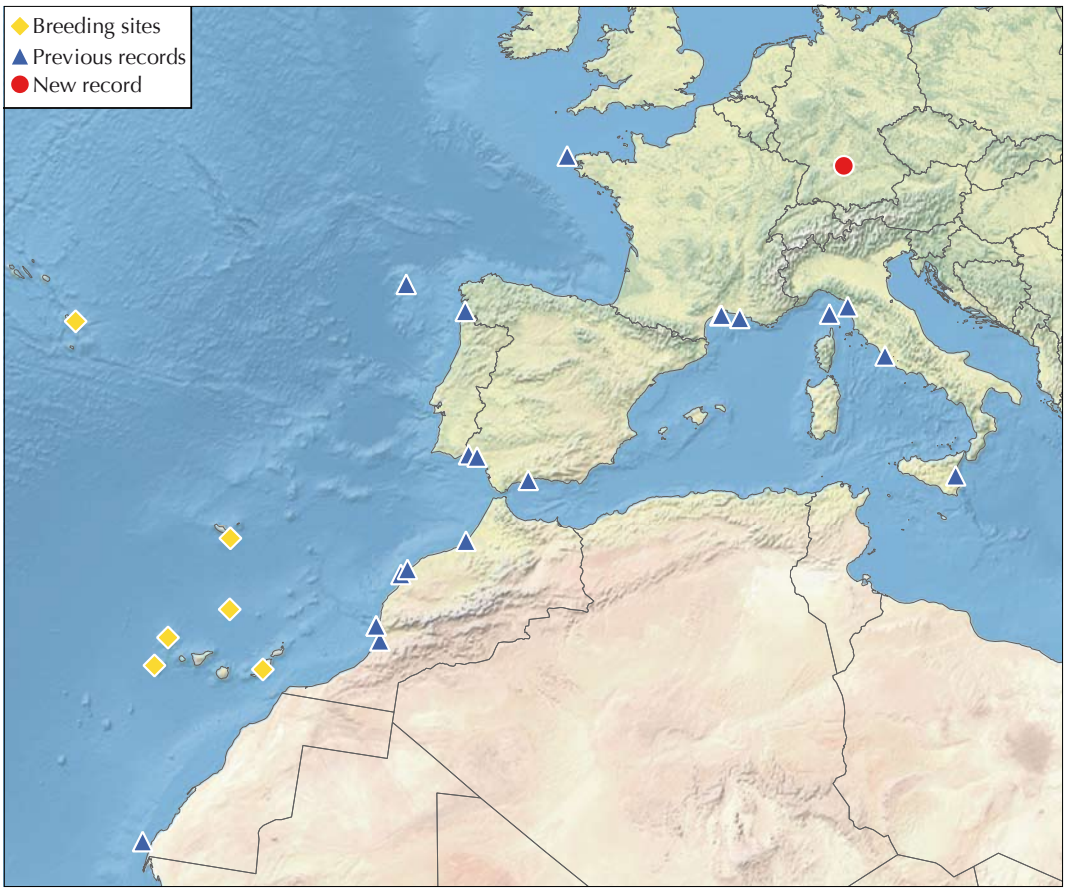


FIGURE 1 Distribution of breeding colonies and extralimital records of Bulwer's Petrel *Bulweria bulwerii* in the Western Palearctic

Madeira, the Canary Islands and the Cape Verde Islands. Brooke (2004) estimated the world population at 500 000 to 1 million individuals, most of which are found in the Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean. Although the species has a disjunct distribution, no subspecies are recognized. Jouanin's Petrel of southern Arabia is the only other member of the genus, with a world population of c 7000 individuals (IUCN 2016).

Bulwer's Petrels of the northern Macaronesian islands are migrants, arriving at and leaving the breeding sites between mid-April and mid-September. Before egg laying, all mated individuals leave their breeding sites for some 28 days in order to fill up their fat resources for the breeding season. Nunes & Vicente (1998) described that as the 'pre-laying exodus'. Non-breeders and failed breeders may leave the breeding sites as early as mid-August (Nunes & Vicente 1998, Dias et al 2015). The Atlantic populations spend the winter in the central tropical waters of the open Atlantic Ocean off Brazil in regions of great depth (c 5000 m) far away from the continental shelf, areas which are avoided by other pelagic species because of the lack of food (Dias et al 2015). The latest results of telemetry and habitat modelling indicate that the winter ranges differ between the Atlantic islands populations and that the northern populations leapfrog the southern ones (Ramos et al 2015).

Occurrence in the Western Palearctic outside breeding area

Although some of the records are under revision and may be withdrawn, up to now there are 14 records in Europe away from Macaronesia (France, Germany, Italy and Spain) and a further seven (relating to 35+ individuals) are accepted by the rari-

255 Bulwer's Petrel / Bulwers Stormvogel *Bulweria bulwerii* (picked up alive at Kressbachsee, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, on 20 July 2015), Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, 16 October 2016 *(Andreas Hachenberg)*. Stretched upperwing.

ties committee of Morocco (table 2). The spatial distribution of the records (figure 1) shows that the German bird is the first for Central Europe and the first inland in the Western Palearctic.

Revisions by the BOU Records Committee resulted in the rejection of four records previously accepted for Britain and the removal of the species from the British list (British Ornithologists' Union 2006, Harrop 2008). In the revision of the species by the Irish Rare Birds Committee in 2014 all records so far for Ireland were rejected (Carmody & Hobbs 2015). In the Netherlands, a field record (with long-distance photographs) at Westplaat, Zuid-Holland, in August 1995 (Schaftenaar 1996) remained accepted for many years but was rejected after review in 2011 because the photographs did not rule out Swinhoe's Storm Petrel (cf Ovaa et al 2012). Another record in the Netherlands concerned a strongly emaciated bird taken alive from a ship at Europoort, Rotterdam, Zuid-Holland, in late November 1993 (it was taken into care and died later); this bird was considered ship-assisted and therefore not accepted (Moeliker & Kompanje 1996).

Determination of non-breeding area

Stable isotope analysis on feathers can be used to infer the non-breeding areas exploited by migratory seabirds (Hobson & Wassenaar 2008). This approach is based on the fact that feathers integrate the isotopic forms assimilated through the diet when and where they were grown (eg, Ramos & González-Solís 2012). However, these isotopic forms can vary geographically (McMahon et al 2013) which may allow to infer the area where the bird moulted a specific feather. Bulwer's Petrels moult their wing-feathers and tail-feathers in the wintering quarters. As the populations winter in different areas (Dias et al 2015, Ramos et al 2015), it may be possible to infer the origin of the bird from isotope values (Quillfeldt et al 2005, Roscales et al 2011).

To infer the non-breeding area of the German Bulwer's Petrel, we compared the δ15N and δ13C isotopic values of its eighth secondary (s8) with the ones of other Bulwer's tracked with geolocators from different breeding sites (Cruz-Flores et al in prep). We chose s8 to perform the analysis because it is moulted during the non-breeding season (Howell 2012), and therefore reflecting the isotopic values of the non-breeding area. We used a discriminant function analysis based on the isotopic values of 84 s8 feathers of tracked Bulwer's to infer the non-breeding area of the German Bulwer's (Cruz-Flores et al in prep). This discriminant function assigned correctly 92% of the tracked birds to their respective non-breeding areas, Central or South Atlantic (figure 2). The s8 of the German Bulwer's presented the following isotopic values: 12.48‰ for δ15N and -16.49‰ for δ13C. By applying the previously mentioned discriminant function, this feather was assigned to the Central Atlantic non-breeding area.

TABLE 2 Records of Bulwer's Petrels *Bulweria bulwerii* in the Western Palearctic outside breeding areas in Macaronesia (n=21) (Thévenot & Bergier 2003, Flood & Fisher 2013, de Juana & Garcia 2015; www.tarsiger.com)

France (5 records / 6 individuals)
3 June 1898, between Genova, Italy, and Corsica (see also Italy)
12 May 1967, off Salin de Giraud, Bouches-du-Rhône, two
17 June 1977, 11 km off Frontignan, Hérault
15 January 1986, off Quessant, Finistère
19 May 1997, off Sète harbor, Hérault

Germany (1)
20-23 July 2015, Kressbachsee, Baden-Württemberg

Italy (4)
3 June 1898, between Genova and Corsica (same bird as listed for France)
9 March 1991, past Simeto River mouth, Sicily
26 May 2007, past Marina di Vecchiano, Serchio mouth
2 May 2010, Torre Flavia, Roma

Morocco (7 records / 35+ individuals)
9-12 May 1947, between Mauritania and Qued Ad Deheb coast, several individuals
25 May 1961, off Cap Rhir, c 20
2 July 1972, Cap Beddouzza
27 April 1977, off Souss estuary, five (flying north)
14 September 1979, Oualidia, four
22 May 1980, between Rabat and Kénitra offshore, two
6 August 1983, Cap Rhir (flying north)

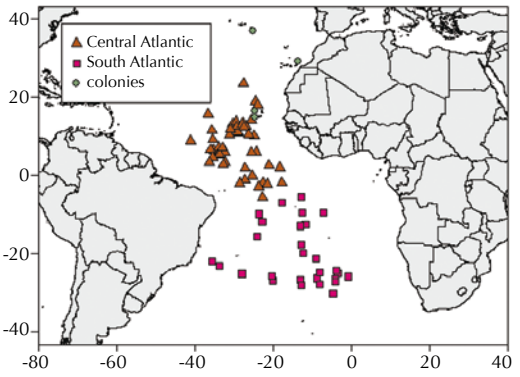
Spain (5)
7 February 1982, off Torremolinos, Màlaga
1 June 1983, Puerto Vigo harbor, Galicia, ship-assisted
7 June 2000, Odiel river estuary, Huelva (trapped and ringed)
25 October 2006, Isla Cristina, Huelva (found dead as stranded corpse)
24 August 2010, Banco de Galicia, 370 km west of Fisterra

Discussion

Any interpretation about the origin of the Bulwer's Petrel far inland of Europe remains speculative. We can envision the following two hypotheses, possibly in combination, contributing to this exceptional record: ***1*** the bird was displaced from the Atlantic, the North Sea or Mediterranean waters by the winds of a strong cyclonal system which replaced the bird into the mainland; ***2*** the bird suffered a malfunction of its orientation systems and reached the tiny lake by flying over land or following the rivers as guidelines, respectively. The distance from Kressbachsee to the North Sea and to the Mediterranean Sea is c 500 km, and to the Desertas c 2800 km.

Generally, the first hypothesis seems to be the most likely to explain nearly all extralimital records of seabirds found in the mainland of Europe. Indeed, the weather report of the Deutscher Wetterdienst (DWD) stated for the night of 19 July 2015: 'a greater area of rain with possible thunderstorms reaches Germany from the west'. DWD analyzed the weather situation on 15-20 July in the eastern Atlantic, North Sea and Mediterranean Sea in order to test the first hypothesis. Their results were as follows: 'the macro-weather situation over the Atlantic and Europe seems not suitable to be able to withdraw such a bird to Germany. We can exclude with high likelihood the occurrence of a severe weather event with gales or thunderstorms in the eastern Atlantic which could explain a withdrawal from the breeding grounds' (Norbert Bonanati/DWD pers comm). It is therefore unlikely that the bird was displaced by a storm system all the way to Germany. In such a case, many other pelagic birds would have turned up as well. Indeed, Bulwer's Petrels are able to cover large distances without wind, while it is also true that their flight and navigation are not affected by strong winds (cf Dias et al 2015). This may explain the paucity in extralimital occurrences of the species. Hence, the second hypothesis may fit better, especially in combination with a local event of severe weather pushing the bird onto land where it may have got disorientated.

FIGURE 2 Geographical centroids of non-breeding distribution of Bulwer's Petrel *Bulweria bulwerii* used to perform discriminant function



Nearly half of all extralimital records of Bulwer's Petrel were in the period of the 'pre-laying exodus', in May or June (cf figure 3). During that time, mated birds of the Canary Islands, Desertas and Selvagens remain at the feeding grounds, the

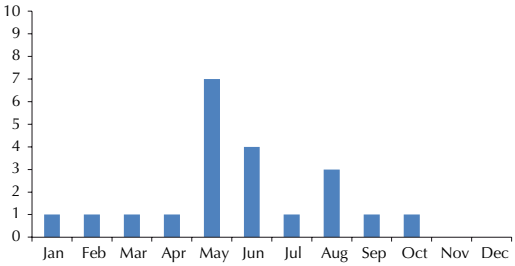


FIGURE 3 Temporal distribution of records of Bulwer's Petrels *Bulweria bulwerii* in the Western Palearctic outside Macaronesian Islands (n=21)

Canary upwelling off the north-western African coast and to a minor extent the waters north-west of the Selvagens (Zino et al 2012).

One might expect another peak of extralimital occurrences in the period of departure from the colonies after breeding in the first half of September. Indeed, there are three records in August, which almost certainly refer to failed breeders who leave the colonies on average c 26 days earlier than successful breeders (Dias et al 2015).

The lack of records in November and December is remarkable because there is a large variation in the departure dates in autumn. There is only one record each in the first four months of the year, when the deviation of the arrival dates and the duration of the return migration is much lower (Dias et al 2015, Ramos et al 2015). At that time, birds should still be in their wintering quarters, except for the Cape Verde Islands population which are partial migrants and return to their breeding grounds as early as January (Ramos et al 2015).

The Bulwer's Petrel from Kressbachsee was found during the breeding season and the period of hatching in the colonies of the northern Macaronesian islands (Nunes & Vicente 1998). The absence of a brood patch suggests that the bird did not even attempt to breed in 2015 but belonged to the group of immature non-breeders. Their wandering behavior – especially during the breeding season – is poorly known but they seem to accompany adult birds on migration (Francis Zino pers comm). On Selvagem Grande, failed breeders depart on average on 21 August with a deviation range between 12 August and 1 September (Dias et al 2015). These dates might vary up to more than six days between different years (Ramos et al 2015). As the Kressbachsee record lies outside these temporal limits, it is unlikely that it had lost its way to the wintering grounds.

The phenology of Bulwer's Petrel populations overlaps but the measurements suggest an origin from the Desertas. Analysis of the isotope value of the feathers could have been a better help to get an idea about its origin, because some parts of the populations winter in distinctly different areas (Dias et al 2015, Ramos et al 2015). However, according to the results of the discriminant function analysis, the Kressbachsee bird wintered in the central Atlantic Ocean, an area used by most of the populations as wintering grounds, precluding to assign the Kressbach bird with certainty to a particular breeding population.

The Bulwer's Petrel from Kressbachsee is one of the most extraordinary records of rare birds in Germany and an impressive reminder of how mobile birds can be. With respect to seabirds on the German list, it is only rivaled by the equally exceptional capture of a living Wilson's Storm Petrel *Oceanites oceanicus* that was picked up from a street during a rainy night at Geislingen/Steige, Baden-Württemberg, on 5 October 1984, and died the next day (Rockenbauch 1986).

Acknowledgements

AH wants to dedicate this paper to Reinhold Schuster, who had to close down his bird recovery station after 30 years because of his health. Many thanks go to the finder Roland Lay and to Helmut Vaas from NABU Ellwangen, who dedicated time into the identification and the story of the bird; to Hans-Günther Bauer (Vogelwarte Radolfzell) for the initiating e-mail and to NABU Vogelschutzzentrum Mössingen, especially to the late Richard Schneider and Dietmar Haas; to Norbert Bonanati from the DWD for the weather analysis; to Nils Anthes for the map; to Jacob González-Solís and Francis Zino for providing valuable information; to Tobias Epple for his support to improve the manuscript, the supply of information, literature and his search for photographs; and to Johannes Mayer and Peter Pyle for providing reference photographs. Finally, many thanks go to Jan Panninger and Friederike Woog (Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart) for the preparation, the samples and their support.

Samenvatting

Bulwer's Stormvogel bij Kressbachsee, Duitsland, in juli 2015 Op 22 juli 2015 werd een Bulwers Stormvogel *Bulweria bulwerii* verzwakt opgeraapt aan de oever van de Kressbachsee, Ellwangen, Baden-Württemberg, Duitsland. De vogel bleek in een zeer slechte conditie te zijn en stierf de dag na de vondst. De maten van de vogel duidden op een vrouwtje, wat bevestigd werd tijdens de sectie. De afmetingen zijn vergeleken met die van vogels van de Ilhas Desertas en de Azoren, en wijzen op een mogelijke herkomst van de Desertas. De vogel was ten minste in het tweede kalenderjaar. Het betrof het 14e geval buiten de broedgebieden en het eerste binnenlandgeval in de WP. Eerdere gevallen waren onder meer langs

de kust van de Middellandse Zee in Frankrijk, Italië en Spanje. Van de achtste armpen (s8) werd een isotoopanalyse gedaan. De conclusie hiervan was dat de vogel overwinterde in het centrale deel van de Atlantische Oceaan. Hoe de Bulwers in Duitsland terecht kan zijn gekomen is onduidelijk. Er worden twee theorieën besproken: ***1*** de vogel is door een storm in Centraal-Europa terechtgekomen, en ***2*** het oriëntatiesysteem functioneerde niet goed waardoor hij verdwaalde. Omdat in juli 2015 geen zware stormen zijn geweest waardoor de vogel van koers kan zijn geraakt lijkt de tweede theorie een betere. Bijna de helft van alle Europese gevallen zijn in de periode kort voor het broedseizoen. Daarnaast zijn er gevallen in augustus, die kunnen worden toegeschreven aan vogels waarvan het broedseizoen mislukt is. De vogel van de Kressbachsee is gevonden tijdens het broedseizoen en had geen broedvlek. Dit duidt erop dat de vogel niet heeft gebroed, en behoorde tot het populatiedeel van onvolwassen vogels die nog niet broeden. Deze Bulwers behoort tot de meest extreme Duitse zeldzaamheden die qua bijzonderheid mogelijk wordt geëvenaard door het Wilsons Stormvogeltje *Oceanites oceanicus* dat op 5 oktober 1984 levend op straat werd gevonden in Geislingen/Steige, Baden-Württemberg. Ook die vogel overleed de volgende dag.

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Blauwe Rotslijster op Vlieland in april 2017

Andries Zijlstra, Guus Jenniskens & Enno B Ebels

Op zondag 23 april 2017 arriveerden Hetty Sinnema en ik (Andries Zijlstra) op Vlieland, Friesland, voor een vijfdaagse vogel- en uitrustvakantie. Het herfstachtige weer gaf eerder het gevoel dat we op één van de najaarsweekenden van Deception Tours waren beland, maar dat mocht de pret niet drukken. De eerste twee dagen was het sprokkelen en echt zoeken naar vogels. Op 25 april werd het weer slechter en werden de aantallen vogels wat hoger. Na een lekkere dag vogelen fietsten we in de buurt van Lange Paal toen er weer een flinke bui aankwam. We besloten eerst terug te gaan naar ons hotel. Toen de bui was overgetrokken sloten we de dag af met een rondje oostpunt, vanaf het RWS-huisje lopend richting het noordoosten en dan weer terug via de duinen. Bijna terug bij de fietsen, vloog een vogel langs die ik c 2 sec in de kijker kon krijgen: ik zag een lange snavel en ook iets van blauw...? Kort daarna schreeuwde ik, zoals vaker in mijn enthousiasme, het eerste wat in me opkwam: Blauwe Rotslijster! Met bonkend hart liep ik rond het RWS-huisje; HS bleef bij de fietsen. Na c 10 min hoorde ik een vogel overvliegen met een ratelend geluidje en direct daarna schreeuwde HS: 'hij zit op de basaltblokken'. Ik ging er in volle sprint naar toe maar helaas was hij alweer doorgevlogen. De seconden die volgden zullen velen herkennen: totale chaos in je lijf – en probeer dan maar eens te focussen. Ik hield de camera in de aanslag en eindelijk zat hij op 60 m voor me op de betonblokken! De eerste foto's waren wazig door alle paniek maar wel blauw: het was echt een Blauwe Rotslijster *Monticola solitarius*. Snel maakte ik een foto van het scherm en maakte ik de waarneming wereldkundig via Dutch Bird

256 Blauwe Rotslijster / Blue Rock Thrush *Monticola solitarius*, eerste-zomer mannetje, Industrieterrein, Vlieland, Friesland, 25 april 2017 *(Andries Zijlstra)*

[*Dutch Birding 39: 192-196, 2017*]

Alerts. Daarna belde ik de plaatselijke boswachter en vogelaar Carl Zuhorn en met zijn drieën zochten we totdat we de vogel iets westelijker op het bedrijventerrein terugvonden. Dezelfde avond arriveerden 14 vogelaars met twee watertaxi's; zij zagen de vogel tot c 21:00. De volgende ochtend werd hij om c 06:15 weer gezien; de opvarenden van de eerste watertaxi kregen hem rond 07:45 in beeld. Tot c 09:45 werd hij regelmatig gezien, maar steeds kortstondig en vaak alleen in vlucht. Om c 10:15 vloog hij onverwacht op vanuit de begroeiing. Ruim 30 vogelaars konden hem hierbij volgen; hij won snel hoogte, aanvankelijk in noordelijke richting en daarna afbuigend naar west en voorbij het dorp uit beeld verdwijnend. Voor de vogelaars die daarna arriveerden zag het er somber uit...

Jelle Aalders, Pieter Baalbergen en Guus Jenniskens behoorden tot de mensen die op de reguliere boot van 09:00 zaten en dus te laat op de oostpunt aankwamen. Ze zochten nog even op de oude plek en beseften dat ze de rest van de dag met slecht weer op zoek mochten naar een speld in een hooiberg. Ze fietsten straatje voor straatje het dorp door en splitsten op om de kansen te vergroten. Na enkele uren kozen ze ervoor om langs de Waddendijk richting het Posthuis en de kazerne te fietsen en alles daartussen te checken. Ze besloten naar de Oude Kooi te gaan, waar een SBB-huisje staat met interessante veldjes eromheen; deze locatie is bijna 7 km ten westen van de oorspronkelijke plek. Om 14:15 liep JA voorop en riep plotseling: 'daar gaat-ie!'. Hij had de vogel heel kort gezien. Even later zat de Blauwe Rotslijster open en bloot in beeld. GJ belde PB en gaf de nieuwe locatie door via DB Alerts. Binnen korte tijd snelden van alle kanten vogelaars toe, sommigen met de tong uit hun mond van het fietsen en anderen rennend vanuit de Oude Kooi. De vogel bleef hier de rest van de dag, tot opluchting van alle vogelaars die op het eiland waren gebleven of die alsnog de oversteek waagden. De volgende dag werd hij niet meer teruggevonden.

Beschrijving

De beschrijving is gebaseerd op foto's van onder meer Alex Bos, Jaap Denee, Lennaert Verheuvel en AZ (www.dutchbirding.nl, www.waarneming.nl).

GROOTTE & BOUW Slanke maar toch forse 'lijster', in formaat vergelijkbaar met Merel *Turdus merula*, met lange staart en lange snavel. Staart vrijwel recht afgesneden. Bovensnavel heel licht naar beneden gebogen, ondersnavel vrijwel recht. Neusgat dicht bij snavelbasis gesitueerd. Vleugelpunt ongeveer samenvallend met top van langste bovenstaartdekveer.

KOP Donkerblauw. Gedeelte rond oog en teugel donkerder, bijna zwart.

BOVENDELEN Donkerblauw tot helder blauw (sterk afhankelijk van belichting), helderst op mantel en kop.

ONDERDELEN Donkerblauw, naar buik toe iets lichter en grijzer wordend.

VLEUGEL Donkergrijs met bruin waas nabij vleugelboeg. Ondervleugel donker met lichtere grijze armpennen en handpennen.

STAART Bovenstaart donkergrijs. Op onderstaartdekveren enige schubtekening zichtbaar.

NAAKTE DELEN Snavel en poot donkergrijs. Nagels donkergrijs tot zwart. Oog zeer donker (donkerbruin tot zwart).

GELUID Ratelend roepje in vlucht.

RUI & SLEET Binnenste grote dekveren geruid.

GEDRAG Regelmatig op houtstapels en steenhopen verblijvend maar ook op de grond of langdurig in begroeiing. Af en toe rustend op hek, paaltje, schoorsteen of ander hoog punt. Schuw en zeer beweeglijk. Vlucht enigszins vlinderachtig.

Determinatie

De combinatie van formaat, donkerblauw verenkleed, donkere staart en lange bijna rechte snavel sluit alle soorten uit behalve Blauwe Rotslijster. Andere rotslijsters hebben in meer of mindere mate rood of roodbruin in het verenkleed en zijn kleiner en compacter gebouwd, met een kortere staart. Lijsters met een overwegend donkerblauw verenkleed, zoals mogelijk ontsnapte Aziatische fluitlijsters *Myophonus*, verschillen onder meer door een kortere en dikkere snavel, een andere bouw en vaak een andere oogkleur (cf Cramp 1988, Clement & Hathway 2000, van Duivendijk 2011, Svensson et al 2016).

Geslacht, leeftijd en ondersoort

Op grond van het diepblauwe effen verenkleed met donkere vleugels en staart betrof het een mannetje. Een vrouwtje is meer grijsbruin met een blauw waas en heeft schubtekening op de bovendelen en onderdelen (Clement et al 2000). De bruine tint op de vleugel en de geruide binnenste grote dekveren duidden op een eerste-zomer (Cramp 1988, Svensson 1992, van Duivendijk 2011).

Van Blauwe Rotslijster zijn vijf ondersoorten beschreven (Gill & Donsker 2017). De twee westelijke ondersoorten zijn *M s solitarius* (Zuid-Europa en Noord-Afrika, oostelijk tot Turkije en het Midden-Oosten) en *M s longirostris* (Turkije, oostelijk tot Pakistan). Deze verschillen onderling voornamelijk in biometrie en subtiel in de tint van het verenkleed; *M s longirostris* is iets lichter getekend dan *M s solitarius* maar zonder onderzoek in de hand is het onderscheid tussen beide veelal niet mogelijk. De Oost-Aziatische ondersoort *M s phi-*

257 Blauwe Rotslijster / Blue Rock Thrush *Monticola solitarius*, eerste-zomer mannetje, Oude Eendenkooi, Vlieland, Friesland, 26 april 2017 *(Alex Bos)*

258 Blauwe Rotslijster / Blue Rock Thrush *Monticola solitarius*, eerste-zomer mannetje, Industrieterrein, Vlieland, Friesland, 26 april 2017 *(Jaap Denee)*

lippensis wordt gekenmerkt door de rode onderdelen bij een adult mannetje; vrouwtjes en onvolwassen vogels zijn donkerder dan vogels in West-Azië en Europa en vertonen vaak wat rossige tekening op de onderdelen. *M s pandoo* uit Centraal-Azië lijkt meer op de westelijke ondersoorten. *M s madoci* komt alleen voor in Maleisië en Indonesië en is duidelijk kleiner met een kortere staart dan de andere ondersoorten (Clement et al 2000). Zuccon & Ericson (2010) gaven op basis van fylogenetisch onderzoek aan dat de groep van drie oostelijke ondersoorten beter als aparte soort kan worden beschouwd (Aziatische Blauwe Rotslijster *M philippensis*).

Vanwege het ontbreken van rood in het verenkleed van de vogel van Vlieland vallen de oostelijke ondersoorten af (deze zijn daarnaast alleen als escape te verwachten). Omdat het onderscheid tussen *solitarius* en *longirostris* subtiel is, blijft de ondersoort onbepaald.

Verspreiding en voorkomen

Blauwe Rotslijster broedt in berggebieden in Zuid-Europa (noordelijk tot de zuidelijke Alpen), Noord-Afrika, het Midden-Oosten en grote delen van Azië, oostelijk tot Japan. Het zijn overwegend standvogels in Zuid-Europa; vogels uit West-Azië zijn echter uitgesproken trekvogels die in de winter te vinden zijn in de noordelijke helft van Afrika en in India en ook de meest noordelijke broedgebieden in Europa worden in de winter verlaten (Cramp 1988, Clement et al 2000). Van meer soorten die overwegend standvogel zijn in berggebieden in Centraal- en Zuid-Europa worden met enige regelmaat dwaalgasten waargenomen ver buiten de reguliere gebieden, zoals Alpenheggenmus *Prunella collaris*, Rotskruiper *Tichodroma muraria* en Sneeuwvink *Montifringilla nivalis*; de waarnemingen van Blauwe Rotslijsters in Noordwest-Europa passen in dit patroon. Omdat de ondersoort *M s longirostris* meer trekvogel is dan *M s solitarius* is er ook een kans dat dwaalgasten in Noordwest-Europa tot *longirostris* behoren.

De waarneming op Vlieland betreft na aanvaarding door de Commissie Dwaalgasten Nederlandse Avifauna (CDNA) het tweede geval voor Nederland; het eerste was op 20 september 2003 bij Westkapelle, Zeeland (Ebels & van Gilst 2004). Vermeldenswaard is daarnaast het vermoedelijke hybride tweede-kalenderjaar mannetje Rode x Blauwe Rotslijster *M saxatilis x solitarius* dat van 11 tot 14 april 2013 in Den Helder, Noord-Holland, verbleef (Boven et al 2015).

Waarnemingen van Blauwe Rotslijster zijn erg zeldzaam in Noordwest-Europa. Ebels & van Gilst (2004) gaven een overzicht van gevallen tot en met 2003; deze zijn herhaald in tabel 1. Na 2003 waren er in Centraal- en Noordwest-Europa gevallen in Brittannië (twee), Hongarije (één), Roemenië (twee) en Zweden (drie). De soort is in Europa verder als dwaalgast vastgesteld op de Canarische Eilanden, op Madeira en in Oostenrijk (voormalige broedvogel). Alle gevallen (inclusief aanvullingen of herzieningen van voor 2004) staan vermeld in tabel 1. Meer dan drie kwart had betrekking op een mannetje. Twee goed gedocumenteerde gevallen in Duitsland (8 juni 1962, Helgoland, Schleswig-Holstein, vrouwtje, verzameld, en 10 juni 2007, Spiekeroog, Niedersachsen, eerste-zomer mannetje; cf Ebels & van Gilst 2004) zijn

TABEL 1 Gevallen van Blauwe Rotslijster *Monticola solitarius* in Europa buiten reguliere broedgebieden (* in afwachting van aanvaarding) / records of Blue Rock Thrush *Monticola solitarius* in Europe outside regular breeding grounds (* awaiting acceptance) (Ebels & van Gilst 2004; Szilard Daroczi in litt, Jochen Dierschke in litt, Leander Khil in litt, Łukasz Ławicki in litt)

België (1)
1 september 1877, Olloy, Namur, eerste-winter mannetje, vangst

Brittannië (7)
4-7 juni 1985, Skerryvore, Argyll, Schotland, eerste-zomer mannetje, dood gevonden op 8 juni
4 juni 1987, Moel-y-gest, Gwynedd, Wales, mannetje
14-15 oktober 1999, St Mary's, Scilly, Engeland, mannetje
25 oktober 1999, Cot Valley, Cornwall, Engeland, mannetje (mogelijk dezelfde vogel als op Scilly)
14-18 mei 2000, Pendeen, Cornwall, Engeland, eerste-zomer vrouwtje
11 april 2007, Elan Valley, Radnorshire, Wales, mannetje
* 27 december 2016 tot 4 april 2017, Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire, Engeland, adult mannetje, en 6 april 2017, Beachy Head, Sussex, Engeland (zelfde vogel)
Drie Britse gevallen (29 augustus tot 6 september 1966,10 augustus 1977 en 17-27 augustus 1996) zijn vanwege een te hoog ontsnappingsrisico niet aanvaard.

Canarische Eilanden (2)
9 september 2002, Gran Canaria, mannetje
26 september tot 21 oktober 2008, Lanzarote, eerste-winter mannetje

Finland (2)
2-3 juni 1995, Isokylä, Kemijärvi, mannetje
5 april 1997, Majasaari, Rääkkylä, mannetje

Hongarije (1)
11-27 april 2006, Nagyharsány, Szársomlyó, eerste-zomer mannetje

Madeira (1)
10 maart 2012, Ponto do Pargo, vrouwtje

Nederland (2)
20 september 2003, Westkapelle, Zeeland, eerstejaars, vermoedelijk mannetje
* 25-26 april 2017, Vlieland, Friesland, eerste-zomer mannetje

Oostenrijk (1 na 1980)
29 juni 1988, Cellonschulter, Plöckenpaß, Karinthië, vrouwtje
De soort was een sporadische broedvogel in de 19e eeuw (1884-90, Centrale Alpen) maar er zijn geen aanwijzingen voor broedgevallen na 1930. Een melding van een mannetje bij Mallnitz, Kärnten, 4 mei 1971 (Pflegerl 1971) is nooit behandeld door de Oostenrijkse dwaalgastencommissie en dient als onbevestigd te worden beschouwd.

Roemenië (3)
1 mei 2011, Enisala, Tulcea, adult mannetje
1-2 mei 2014, Măcin mountains, Tulcea, adult mannetje
13 april 2016, Cheia, Constanţa, eerste-zomer vrouwtje

Slowakije (3)
3 juli tot 9 oktober 1988, Velky vrch natuureservaat bij Male Krstenany, adult vrouwtje, gevangen en losgelaten op 3 juli
31 mei tot 7 juni 1996, Trencanske Mitice, zingend mannetje
12 mei tot 18 juni 1997, Gombasek bij Vidova, Slovensky kras, adult mannetje

Zweden (4)
21-25 april 1981, Hoburgen, Gotland, mannetje
6 juni 2007, Fyrbyn, Gotska Sandön, Gotland, mannetje
13 mei 2008, Lilla Karlsö, Gotland, vrouwtje
31 mei 2014, Hallands Väderö, Skåne, mannetje

vanwege een te hoog ontsnappingsrisico niet (meer) aanvaard, evenals drie vogels in Brittannië (naast ten minste zes aanvaarde exemplaren; zie tabel 1). In Oekraïne is een (te) summier gedocumenteerde melding van vier tot zes exemplaren in Polonyna Runa, Perechyn, op 1 juli 2004 (Zagorodnyuk 2004).

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Summary
BLUE ROCK THRUSH ON VLIELAND IN APRIL 2017 A first-summer male Blue Rock Thrush *Monticola solitarius* stayed on Vlieland, Friesland, the Netherlands, on 25-26 April 2017. On 26 April, it was last seen at c 10:15 on the eastern tip of the island, when it flew off high to the west. At c 14:15, it was relocated c 7 km to the west. This was the second record for the Netherlands; the first was on 20 September 2003. A presumed second calendar-year male hybrid Common x Blue Rock Thrush *M saxatilis x solitarius* stayed at Den Helder, Noord-Holland, on 11-14 April 2013. In central and north-western Europe, away from of its breeding range, Blue Rock Thrush is very rare with records in Belgium (one), Britain (seven), Finland (two), Hungary (one), Slovakia (thee), Romania (three)

and Sweden (four). There are also vagrant records from Austria, Canary Islands and Madeira. There is a poorly documented report of four to six birds in Ukraine. Two well-documented records from Germany have been (re) placed into Category D/E and, apart from at least six accepted birds, three birds in Britain are considered (probable) escapes. See table 1 for all extralimital records in Europe.

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Tristram's Warbler at Montpellier, France, in May 2016

During the 2015/16 academic year, I was an 'Erasmus' programme exchange student at the Montpellier University, Montpellier, Hérault, France. This region is a good place for birdwatching, especially for a Belgian birder with little experience of Mediterranean birding, so I went outside with my binoculars and camera whenever I could. In early May 2016, my parents and one of my brothers visited me and we did a week of tourism and birding. On 7 May 2016, we went to the Aresquiers beach, near Montpellier, to enjoy the sea and the mid-afternoon sun. With a lot of shrubs along the coast, this place is a very good for birds that have just crossed the Mediterranean Sea during northbound spring migration. While my mother and brother were still swimming, I quickly checked the shrubs on my way back to the car. A hot afternoon is not the best time of the day to find passerines in shrubs and the only bird I found was a 'Mediterranean *Sylvia* warbler'. Because it was my first spring in the south, I was not familiar with all Mediterranean *Sylvia* warblers. I noted that the bird did not match Spectacled Warbler *S conspicillata,* and so I thought it was possibly one of the new splits of the 'subalpine warbler complex' *S inornata/subalpina/cantillans*. I got my camera from the car and looked for the bird again. After some searching, my father and I found it at the base of a shrub 100 m away from the orginal site and I was able to take photographs (plate 259-262). I had no field guide with me, so I postponed the identification. It was only in the evening that I could check the field guide in my apartment. After quickly comparing the warblers in the guide with my photographs, I realized that it was a Tristram's Warbler *S deserticola* – the first for France! I announced the news to another birder and he informed me that Christophe Haag had also seen the bird in the evening but that he did not manage to observe it properly. The next day, c 20 birders searched for the bird all day, for up to 10 hours for the most motivated, but unfortunately it could not be refound.

Description

STRUCTURE Small warbler with relatively short wing and long tail.
HEAD Crown, nape and side of head grey, lore dusky. Conspicuous white eye-ring. Diffuse whitish moustachial stripe. Throat vinous-pink with delicate white spots.
UPPERPARTS Buff-brown, paler than crown and nape.
UNDERPARTS Vinous-pink of throat continuing onto breast, belly, flank and undertail-coverts.
WING Wing-feathers brown. Secondaries and tertials with broad rusty-brown outer edges, forming conspicuous wing-panel. Tertials and greater coverts with black centre, contrasting with rusty-brown feather edges.
TAIL Brown-grey, with pale tail side. Pale part of outer tail-feather greyish (not pure white) and with blackish shaft almost reaching tip (plate 262).
BARE PARTS Iris reddish-brown. Bill dark, with yellowish base on lower mandible. Leg pinkish-yellow.

259-262 Tristram's Warbler / Atlasgrasmus *Sylvia deserticola*, male, Montpellier, Hérault, France, 7 May 2016 *(Damien Gailly)*

Identification

The rusty-brown wing-panel excludes any subalpine warbler as well as Dartford Warbler *S undata* and is typical of Common Whitethroat *S communis*, Spectacled Warbler and Tristram's Warbler. The vinous-pink throat and reddish-brown iris discard Common Whitethroat and Spectacled, which have a white throat in all plumages. Therefore, the combination of these features only fits a male Tristram's (cf Svensson et al 2015). In addition, no hybrid type of *Sylvia* species (eg, involving subalpine warbler) is known that produces an appearance like the bird at Montpellier. Based on the rather brownish primaries and the pattern of the outer tail-feather, it was most probably a second calendar-year bird (Svensson 1992). The record was accepted as the first for France (Crochet et al 2016).

Distribution and vagrancy

Tristram's Warbler breeds in scrubby areas and open forests of cistus, ever-green oak and juniper on slopes of the Atlas mountains, mostly at 1000-2500 m altitude. Its breeding range is limited to (from west to east) Morocco, northern Algeria and north-western Tunisia (Baker 1997, Shirihai et al 2001). Its migration is partial, with altitudinal and short-distance movements to the south, mainly in the semi-desert areas of Algeria and Morocco (Cramp 1992). Vagrant records of this species are extremely rare and the Montpellier bird constitutes only the third to be confirmed for Europe. The previous two were a male seen at Windmill Hill, Gibraltar, on 10 April 1988 (Finlayson 1992, de Juana & Garcia 2015) and a male trapped and ringed on Lampedusa, Sicily, Italy, on 14 May 2011 (Janni & Fracasso 2013). Sultana & Gauci (1982) mention a record from Malta of an individual shot

at Mizieb in March or July 1974. Due to the conflicting dates and even the possibility of the bird not being captured in Malta, this record will be reviewed by the Maltese rarities committee in the near future (Raymond Galea in litt). Furthermore, outside the mainland of Africa, a male was seen at Barranco de Los Canarios, Pájara, Fuerteventura, Canary Islands, on 30 October 1995 (de Juana et al 1997), although at present this record is under reconsideration by the Spanish rarities committee (Miguel Rouco in litt).

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CDNA-mededelingen

Recente CDNA-besluiten Tijdens de (uitgestelde) wintervergadering van de Commissie Dwaalgasten Nederlandse Avifauna (CDNA) op 12 maart 2017 zijn diverse dossiers besproken en zijn de volgende beslissingen genomen.

Op het personele vlak werd afscheid genomen van Roy Slaterus; statutair kwam er na acht jaar een einde aan zijn lidmaatschap. Roy diende vaak als geheugen van de CDNA en wist feilloos beslissingen uit het verleden toe te lichten; zijn beoordelingen waren doordacht en zijn kennis van geluiden was regelmatig van doorslaggevend belang. Thijs Fijen is als opvolger van Roy benoemd. Marcel Haas heeft aangegeven te stoppen als archivaris. De archivaris vervult een belangrijke rol bij het zo soepel mogelijk laten circuleren van (zo compleet mogelijke) dossiers. Er is een voorkeur uitgesproken voor invulling van deze functie als duobaan; naast Marcel wordt deze rol momenteel vervuld door August van Rijn. Inmiddels is Gerjon Gelling bereid gevonden om de rol van Marcel over te nemen. De commissie is Marcel en Roy zeer erkentelijk voor hun jarenlange inspanningen. Met het afzwaaien van Marcel en Roy verdwijnen de twee belangrijkste trekkers van het CDNA-jaarverslag. Om te zorgen dat een goede overdracht van werkzaamheden kan plaatsvinden worden Marcel en Roy nog betrokken bij het jaarverslag 2016.

Jeroen van Vianen was bij de vergadering aanwezig om te inventariseren welke wensen er liggen om het digitale roulatie- en beoordelingssysteem nog verder te verbeteren. Een aantal technische wensen is inmiddels al doorgevoerd. Verder is besloten om het bestaande indienformulier voor beoordeeltaxa te verbeteren en om twee nieuwe formulieren te ontwikkelen: één voor ringvangsten en één voor datumuitbreiding van reeds aanvaarde gevallen.

Met betrekking tot drie soortparen is een beleidslijn voorbereid over hoe om te gaan met de beoordeling van hybriden: het betreft (hybriden van) Bastaardarend *Aquila clanga* en Schreeuwarend *A pomarina*, Gekraagde Roodstaart *Phoenicurus phoenicurus* en Zwarte Roodstaart *P ochruros* (in relatie tot Oosterse Zwarte Roodstaart *P o phoenicuroides*), en Witkopgors *Emberiza leucocephalos* en Geelgors *E citrinella*. Besloten is per soortgroep de voorgestelde lijn verder uit te werken en te toetsen of deze werkbaar is bij de beoordeling. Daarnaast is besloten om de beschreven aanpak samen te vatten in een nieuwe lijn voor de beoordeling van hybriden die in het Handboek CDNA kan worden opgenomen. Voor een aantal ingediende gevallen betekent dit dat de besluitvorming tijdelijk wordt uitgesteld (bijvoorbeeld: mogelijke Oosterse Zwarte Roodstaarten waarvan de *primary spacing* niet fotografisch is vastgelegd). Besluitvorming over deze gevallen zal waarschijnlijk niet voor de zomer plaatsvinden.

Na uitvoerige discussie op basis van de aangeleverde informatie, literatuur en aanvullende gegevens die zijn

verzameld heeft de CDNA een standpunt ingenomen over de status van Lammergier *Gypaetus barbatus*. Met betrekking tot dit uiterst complexe dossier zijn de volgende standpunten ingenomen: ***1*** het is aannemelijk dat de vogel van de Sallandse Heuvelrug, Overijssel, in mei 2015 (ook gezien in Friesland en Groningen) en alle vergelijkbare recente waarnemingen in Nederland afkomstig zijn van herintroductieprojecten; ***2*** op dit moment is er onvoldoende onderbouwing voor de theorie dat het recente voorkomen van Lammergieren in Noordwest-Europa een gevolg is van natuurlijk gedrag van de soort; en ***3*** daarom kunnen Lammergieren in Nederland voorlopig niet als wild worden beschouwd. Een meer uitgebreide toelichting is te vinden op www.dutchbirding.nl/dbactueel/1397/nadere_toelichting_besluit_lammergier. Geconstateerd is verder dat de huidige richtlijn voor herintroducties in het Handboek CDNA te weinig criteria bevat om tot evenwichtige besluitvorming te kunnen komen. Besloten is daarom om te onderzoeken of aanvullende criteria mogelijk en toepasbaar zijn. Een eventueel nieuwe beleidslijn zal ook antwoord moeten geven op de vraag of en wanneer in het wild uitgevlogen Lammergieren die voortkomen uit een herintroductieproject ooit aanvaardbaar zullen zijn als wilde vogels.

Op basis van recent genetisch onderzoek naar Sierlijke Sterns *Sterna elegans* (en hybriden) in Europa is besloten om Nederlandse gevallen die mogelijk betrekking hebben op deze soort in herroulatie te brengen; het betreft oranjesnavelige sterns te Wassenaar, Zuid-Holland, en Petten, Noord-Holland (9-10 juni 2002, zelfde exemplaar; Dutch Birding 24: 256-259, 2002) en Texel, Noord-Holland (16 juli 2006; Dutch Birding 28: 247, plaat 341, 2006). De recente aanvaarding van de vogel in Zeebrugge, West-Vlaanderen, België (juli 1988; Dutch Birding 13: 161-169, 1992) wordt bij de herroulatie betrokken.

Met betrekking tot het afvoeren van te beoordelen taxa is een besluit genomen over IJslandse Koperwiek *Turdus iliacus coburni*. Met de aanvaarding van een exemplaar op Vlieland, Friesland, in oktober 2014 als eerste geval voor Nederland, ontstond de vraag hoe zeldzaam dit taxon daadwerkelijk is, en of het thuishoort op de lijst van beoordeeltaxa. Met ingang van 2015 werd ervoor gekozen het beoordelen van dit taxon 'on hold' te zetten om eerst een beter beeld van het voorkomen te krijgen. De CDNA heeft inmiddels een verkenning uitgevoerd met betrekking tot goed gefotografeerde waarnemingen in 2015-2016. De determinatieproblematiek van dit taxon, versterkt door de variatie bij zowel *coburni* als nominaat *T i iliacus*, leidt er toe dat alleen duidelijke exemplaren op basis van het totale palet aan veldkenmerken met zekerheid kunnen worden herkend. Op basis van de genoemde verkenning is de conclusie dat voor beide jaren minimaal vijf, maar waarschijnlijk meer, waarnemingen voor acceptatie als *coburni* in aanmerking zouden komen. De CDNA leidt hieruit af dat dit taxon een schaars voorkomen heeft en niet zeldzaam genoeg is om te worden beoordeeld. Besloten is daarom om dit taxon met terugwerkende kracht af te voeren van de lijst van beoordeeltaxa. De waarneming van 2014 en waarnemingen nadien hebben duidelijk bijgedragen aan betere inzichten in het voorkomen van dit taxon in Nederland. Over 2015 en 2016 valt op dat *coburni* pas laat in het najaar aankomt, gedurende eind oktober en november, mogelijk beïnvloed door stevige noordwestenwinden. Het is niet ondenkbaar dat er sprake is van een influxachtig voorkomen maar dat is op basis van beide onderzochte jaren niet met zekerheid te bepalen. De komende jaren zal blijken welke patronen in voorkomen zich aftekenen.

Ten slotte zijn nog enkele andere thema's kort besproken. Zo is de werksnelheid een terugkerend thema. De snelheid van rouleren is weliswaar al verbeterd maar is als speerpunt voor 2017 benoemd. Wel blijft zorgvuldigheid voorop staan en zullen complexe dossiers er nooit 'doorheen gejast' worden. Verder kwamen zaken aan de orde als de relatie met de Nederlandse Ornithologische Unie (NOU) en DBA en communicatie vanuit de CDNA naar buiten toe. Eddy Nieuwstraten

Corrigenda

In het artikel over Vanuatustormvogel *Pterodroma occulta* (Dutch Birding 39: 106-110, 2017) dient op p 107 onder het kopje 'Distribution' de laatste zin als volgt verbeterd te worden: 'Following this discovery, the species was successfully searched for at sea off Vanuatu in December 2009 (Shirihai & Bretagnolle 2010) and February 2010 (Harrison 2010).'

De foto van het notitieboekje met de veldbeschrijving van de baardgrasmus *Sylvia cantillans/inornata/subalpina* (Dutch Birding 39: 98, figuur 1, 2017) is van Evert van Huijssteeden.

In Dutch Birding 39: 140, 2017, zijn de bijschriften van plaat 220 en 221 omgewisseld. Redactie

In the paper on Vanuatu Petrrel *Pterodroma occulta* (Dutch Birding 39: 106-110, 2017) the last sentence under the heading 'Distribution' on p 107 should be amended as follows: 'Following this discovery, the species was successfully searched for at sea off Vanuatu in December 2009 (Shirihai & Bretagnolle 2010) and February 2010 (Harrison 2010).'

The photograph of the notebook with the field description of the subalpine warbler *Sylvia cantillans/inornata/subalpina* (Dutch Birding 39: 98, figure 1, 2017) is made by Evert van Huijssteeden.

In Dutch Birding 39: 140, 2017, the captions of plate 220 and 221 have been switched. Editors

WP reports

This review lists rare and interesting Western Palearctic birds reported mainly from **late March to late May 2017**. The reports are largely unchecked and their publication here does not imply future acceptance by a rarities committee. Observers are requested to submit their records to each country's rarities committee. Corrections are welcome and will be published.

SWANS TO DUCKS A **Bewick's Swan** *Cygnus bewickii* on Sandoy on 6 April was (only) the first for the Faeroes. Winter censuses of **White-headed Duck** *Oxyura leucocephala* in Algeria in 2007-14 revealed that numbers have been rather stable at 1000 individuals, with most in the north-east and an increase in the west (Alauda 85: 29-36, 2017). Two **Long-tailed Ducks** *Clangula hyemalis* at Al Thikira on 29-30 November 2016 were the first for Qatar (Sandgrouse 39: 81-88, 2017). In the Faeroes, the long-staying **Steller's Eider** *Polysticta stelleri* on Suðuroy from October 2015 remained into May. An adult male **American White-winged Scoter** *Melanitta deglandi deglandi* near Stafnes, Iceland, in April may be the same individual as the one at Keflavík in January-March. The first for Sweden was found at Svenska Högarna, Uppland, on 14 May. If accepted, a male **Asian White-winged Scoter** *M d stejnegeri* photographed from the deck of a vessel at the Adlergrund shoal in the south of the Baltic Sea on 16 January will be the first for Germany. The adult male at Vinge, Nord-Trøndelag, Norway, was again seen on 2-10 April. Another one was reported at Metsä-Haru, Hamina, Finland, on 13 May. Two males **Black Scoter** *M americana* were present at Kjul Strand, Denmark, on 28 March. In Poland, males were found on the Baltic coast at Kuźnica on 8 April and at Pobierowo on 6 May, and a male was photographed in a migratory flock of Common Scoters *M nigra* at Ottenby, Öland, Sweden, on 8 April. In Iceland, the female **Bufflehead** *Bucephala albeola* at Sandgerði from 9 November 2016 remained into May. A **Red-breasted Merganser** *Mergus serrator* at Kafrein dam on 9-12 December 2016 was the first for Jordan (Sandgrouse 39: 81-88, 2017). A female **American Wigeon** *Anas americana* at Kartong Bird Observatory on 22 December 2015 was the first for The Gambia (Bull Afr Bird Club 24: 85-87, 2017). A male **American Black Duck** *A rubripes* on Frøya, Sør-Trøndelag, from 16 March to 11 April and then at Rinnleiret, Nord-Trøndelag, on 19 April will be the fourth for Norway, if accepted. The first for Greenland was a male photographed at Nuuk on 16 April. The resident male at Strontian, Highland, Scotland, remained into May. A male **Green-winged Teal** *A carolinensis* at Yverdon, Vaud, on 25-31 March was (only) the third for Switzerland.

GROUSE TO GREBES A census of **Common Quail** *Coturnix coturnix* in Ljubljansko barje, Slovenia, in 2015, using the same methods as in 1989-96, showed that the species' local population decreased by half or even much more in 20 years, with only 39 singing males present (Acrocephalus 37: 171-176, 2016). A male **Rock Partridge** *Alectoris graeca* calling at Hribarce on 30 December 2016 concerned one of only a few documented winter records in Slovenia (Acrocephalus 37: 233, 2016). The last three **Black Grouse** *Tetrao tetrix* for Belgium at Hautes Fagnes, Liège, this spring were a male and two females. An adult **Lesser Flamingo** *Phoenicopterus minor* returned on Kulu lake, Konya, Turkey, on 10 April. The second **Pied-billed Grebe** *Podilymbus podiceps* for mainland Portugal from 23 October 2016 remained at Venda Nova, Codeçoso, Montalegre, until at least 16 March. An adult stayed at Loch Feorlin, Argyll, Scotland, from 28 March to 15 May. On São Miguel, Azores, the long-stayers at Furnas lake (for three years) and Sete Cidades (for seven years) remained at least into mid-May.

DOVES TO CUCKOOS A **Rufous Turtle Dove** *Streptopelia orientalis meena* was photographed at Crigglestone, West Yorkshire, England, on 11 March. Others stayed at Kivik, Skåne, Sweden, on 2-23 April and at Suchedniów, Świętokrzyskie, Poland, on 8-17 April. In Morocco, two males and one female **Namaqua Dove** *Oena capensis* were present near Mijk, Western Sahara, on 11-20 April; the species bred here for the first time in 2016 (cf Dutch Birding 38: 186, 240, 322, 2016). A **Red-necked Nightjar** *Caprimulgus ruficollis* found at Gruissan, Aude, on 17 May was the seventh to be seen alive in France since 1997. In April, up to four **Golden Nightjars** *C eximius* were still present at Oued Jenna, Western Sahara, and another one was found in Mauritania within WP 'sensu BWP' boundaries (cf Dutch Birding 39: 118, 2017). The first **Common Swift** *Apus apus* for Australia stayed on Christmas Island (south of Java, Indonesia) in November-December 2016. An adult **Great Spotted Cuckoo** *Clamator glandarius* photographed at Gura Dobrogei, Constanţa, on 8-13 May was the first for Romania.

RAILS TO BUSTARDS A **Corn Crake** *Crex crex* photographed on Christmas Island on 24 December 2016 was the third for Australia (the previous ones were in 1893 and 1944). In Vogelwelt 136: 71-196, 2016, it was shown that 92% of the c 2 million in Europe in 2008-12 bred in six countries (Belarus, European Russia, Latvia, Poland, Romania and Ukraine), and that the species increased in 16 of 38 countries in the 1990s but only in three of 41 countries since 2000. Ringing data indicate that during a breeding season males may wander long distances of up to 1500 km, as was shown by a male ringed at Tiel, Gelderland, the Netherlands, on 23 May 1972 and retrapped at Gulbene, Latvia, on 1 August 1972. An influx of at least 40 **Little Crakes** *Zapornia parva* occurred this spring in France. The remains of an **Allen's Gallinule** *Porphyrio alleni* were found on St Kilda, Outer Hebrides, Scotland, on 26 March; previous British records concerned a first-winter trapped on a fishing boat off Norfolk on 1 January 1902 and a first-winter picked up moribund at

263 Pied Bush Chat / Zwarte Roodborsttapuit *Saxicola caprata*, first-summer male, Utö, Korppoo, Finland, 19 May 2017 *(Jorma Tenovuo/jtenovuo.com)*

264 Red-winged Blackbird / Epauletspreeuw *Agelaius phoeniceus*, female, North Ronaldsay, Orkney, Scotland, 14 May 2017 *(Vincent Legrand)*

265 Three-banded Plover / Driebandplevier *Charadrius tricollaris*, adult, Aswan, Egypt, 4 May 2017 *(Claes Wikström/ bigyearwp.com)* **266** Black-browed Albatross / Wenkbrauwalbatros *Thalassarche melanophris*, adult, Rantumbecken, Sylt, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, 21 April 2017 *(Martin Gottschling)* **267** Black-browed Albatross / Wenkbrauwalbatros *Thalassarche melanophris*, adult, with Common Eiders / Eiders *Somateria mollissima*, Rantumbecken, Sylt, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, 21 April 2017 *(Martin Gottschling)*

268 Upland Sandpiper / Bartrams Ruiter *Bartramia longicauda*, Mosteiros, São Miguel, Azores, 3 May 2017 *(Gerbrand Michielsen)*

269 Long-billed Dowitcher / Grote Grijze Snip *Limnodromus scolopaceus*, K20, Eilat, Israel, 26 April 2017 *(Otto Plantema)*

270 Red-footed Booby / Roodpootgent *Sula sula*, adult, Raso, Cape Verde Islands, 2 April 2017
(Kris De Rouck)

271 Laughing Gull / Lachmeeuw *Larus atricilla*, adult, Nowa Pasłęka, Warmińsko-Mazurskie, Poland, 26 April 2017
(Zbigniew Kajzer)

Weston, Portland, Dorset, on 10 February 2002. The first-winter **American Coot** *Fulica americana* at Balranald, North Uist, Outer Hebrides, from November 2016 remained until at least 16 April. In Finland, an adult male **Little Bustard** *Tetrax tetrax* was found at Alasenlahti, Nokia, on 18 May and at Yyteri, Pori, on 19 May.

TUBENOSES A total of 10 **Wilson's Storm Petrels** *Oceanites oceanicus* photographed at sea c 12 km off Bel-Air, Boffa, on 5-9 May and a **Leach's Storm Petrel** *Hydrobates leucorhoa* at Bel-Air on 3 May concerned the first records of these species for Guinea. From 5 April onwards, the adult **Black-browed Albatross** *Thalassarche melanophris* in Germany returned for its fourth spring to Sylt and Helgoland, Schleswig-Holstein. On 22 April, it flew over Havneby, Rømø, Denmark. Between 13 and 18 May, this or another bird was seen off Bempton Cliffs, East Yorkshire, England. Two **Scopoli's Shearwaters** *Calonectris diomedea* photographed off Piran on 16 June 2016 have been accepted as (only) the first for Slovenia; from the evidence, the Slovenian rarities committee could not identify the birds with certainty from Cory's Shearwater *C borealis* but it adopted a pragmatic approach as Cory's has never been recorded in the Adriatic Sea, while data obtained by tracking breeding Scopoli's from the Tremiti islands, Croatia, suggest that the Slovenian sea area is within the range of the latter's foraging trips (Acrocephalus 37: 229-232, 2016). The first **Sooty Shearwater** *Puffinus griseus* for Guinea was noted at Bel-Air on 10 May.

STORKS TO HERONS In Egypt, a juvenile **Yellow-billed Stork** *Mycteria ibis* was seen on the Red Sea coast at Ras Gharib on 19 April. A **Pink-backed Pelican** *Pelecanus rufescens* at Neve Eitan, Bet Shean valley, on 9-29 April was the ninth for Israel. A photographed adult **Indian Pond Heron** *Ardeola grayii* at Turku from 31 August to 2 September 2016 was rejected by the Finnish rarities committee as concerning an escape from captivity (cf Dutch Birding 38: 400-401, plate 613, 2016). The first for Qatar stayed at Doha golf course from 29 February to the end of December 2016 (Sandgrouse 39: 81-88, 2017). In 2016, the breeding population of **Western Great Egret** *Ardea alba* in Poland increased to 275 pairs in six colonies, with the largest colony of 174 nests at Gaładuś lake, Podlaskie. A **Snowy Egret** *Egretta thula* was photographed at Madalena, Pico, Azores, on 12-13 May.

IBISES TO CORMORANTS The feral population of **African Sacred Ibis** *Threskiornis aethiopicus* in France showed a decline from c 1700 breeding pairs in 2006 to none in 2016, with the number of non-breeding individuals decreasing from c 5000 in the winter of 2005/06 to 300-350 in January 2017. This was due to an eradication programme at Lac de Grand-Lieu colony, Loire-Atlantique, in which 8237 individuals were culled and 3334 clutches of eggs were sterilised in 2007-16 (Br Birds 110: 197-212, 2017). In 2012-15, two females **Black-faced Spoonbill** *Platalea minor* and a male **Eurasian Spoonbill** *P leucorodia* produced a total of nine hybrid young out of 11 eggs on an islet in Incheon, South Korea, in 2012-15. Two fledglings were colour-ringed in 2013, and one of them returned to its natal site in 2015-16. The hybrids showed characters intermediate between Black-faced and Eurasian, such as a larger body size and longer bill and legs than in Black-faced, a narrow band of black bare skin on the lore to the eyes and just a small yellow naked chin (Waterbirds 40: 77-81, 2017). In the Cape Verde Islands, an adult **Red-footed Booby** *Sula sula* was seen on Raso on 2 April. In Portugal, a **Brown Booby** *S leucogaster* flew at sea three nautical miles south of Faro on 15 March. In the Canary Islands, an immature flew off Puerto Colon, Tenerife, on 28 April. The second calendar-year **Masked Booby** *S dactylatra* at Cap Rhir, Haha, on 13 January 1997 has recently been accepted as the first for Morocco (the second was in January 2006); chronologically, it was the third for the WP 'sensu BWP' (Go-South Bull 14: 88-100, 2017). Three adult **Pygmy Cormorants** *Phalacrocorax pygmeus* at Jahra pools reserve on 20 March constituted the fourth record for Kuwait.

WADERS The first **Black-winged Stilt** *Himantopus himantopus* for Iceland stayed at Garður from 20 April to 12 May. One of the largest influxes ever for Poland concerned c 54 individuals between 9 April and 20 May. Two adults and one juvenile **Three-banded Plover** *Charadrius tricollaris* were seen at Aswan, Egypt, on 4 May. The long-staying **Killdeer** *C vociferus* at Sandwick, Shetland, Scotland, from 13 November 2016 remained until 5 April. A **Little Ringed Plover** *C dubius* photographed at Midway Atoll on 28 March was the first for Hawaiian. A **Sociable Lapwing** *Vanellus gregarius* at Athens airport on 1-3 April was the sixth for Greece. In Romania, an adult **White-tailed Lapwing** *V leucurus* turned up at Măxineni, Brăila, on 5 May. An **Upland Sandpiper** *Bartramia longicauda* was photographed at Mosteiros, São Miguel, Azores, on 3 May. In Bull Afr Bird Club 24: 26-37, 2017, Gary Allport shined more light on the status of **Steppe Whimbrel** *Numenius phaeopus alboaxillaris* after the discovery of two winterers at Maputo Bay, Mozambique, on 10-12 February 2016 (the female staying until 28 February and the male until 24 March 2016), which constituted the first record for Africa since 1965 (cf Dutch Birding 38: 402, 2016). The taxon was declared extinct in 1994 but it has now been found breeding in Russia east of the southern end of the Urals. It seems that *alboaxillaris* spends the austral summer in southern Mozambique and on the east coast of South Africa. In Austria, a whimbrel showing features of *alboaxillaris* was photographed at Sankt Andrä am Zicksee, Burgenland, on 22-23 April. The long-staying **Hudsonian Whimbrel** *N hudsonicus* in Cornwall, England, from October 2015 remained until at least 8 April. The second for Spain at Santoña, Cantabria, from 29 January was last seen on 1 May, and another one turned up at Zarautz, Gipuzkoa, on 28 April. If accepted, a male **Icelandic Godwit** *Limosa limosa islandica* at Kirchdorf am Inn, Oberösterreich, on 22-30 April may be the first for Austria. The first **Pectoral Sandpiper** *Calidris melanotos* for Algeria was found at Constantine on 1 May. A juvenile sandpiper photographed at Ventry harbour, Kerry, Ireland, on 6 September 2007, previously thought to have been a Semipalmated Sandpiper *C pu-*

silla, has been re-identified as the first juvenile **Red-necked Stint** *C ruficollis* seen alive in the WP (cf Dutch Birding 38: 453-454, 2016). If accepted, a **Long-toed Stint** *C subminuta* videoed at Doha on 11 April will be the first for Kuwait. In Thailand, 86 **Nordmann's Greenshanks** *Tringa guttifer* were counted at Lam Pak Bie on 10 January. Up to three **Lesser Yellowlegs** *T flavipes* were found at three sites in Belgium in mid-May; there were (only) five previous records. The second **Long-billed Dowitcher** *Limnodromus scolopaceus* for Israel stayed at K20, Eilat, on 23-29 April (the first was in 1984). If accepted, an **Oriental Pratincole** *Glareola maldivarum* photographed at Bottorp, Småland, on 14 May will be the second for Sweden (the first was in 2001). A **Cream-coloured Courser** *Cursorius cursor* stayed at Punta Spano, Haute-Corse, France, from 15 May onwards.

GULLS The first-summer **Black-legged Kittiwake** *Rissa tridactyla* at Jahra pools reserve on 11 April was the second for Kuwait. In Finland, two first-winter **Ivory Gulls** *Pagophila eburnea* were photographed at Porttipahta, Sodankylä, on 8 May. An adult **Slender-billed Gull** *Chroicocephalus genei* at Doel, Oost-Vlaanderen, on 26-27 April was the fourth for Belgium and one (possibly the same individual) at Ossenisse, Zeeland, on 2 May was the seventh record (12th individual) for the Netherlands. If accepted, an adult **Bonaparte's Gull** *C philadelphia* at Hortobágy on 14 and 23 April will be the first for Hungary. The first **Laughing Gull** *Larus atricilla* for New Zealand was an immature photographed on 23 December 2016 near Opotiki, Bay of Plenty, North Island (Birds of New Zealand 13: 3, March 2017). The second for Poland was an adult at Nowa Pasłęka, Vistula lagoon, on 24-26 April (the first was in 2007). In Norway, an adult was found at Farsund, Vest-Agder, on 19 May. A **Franklin's Gull** *L pipixcan* at Nouakchott on 23 April was the third for Mauritania (the previous ones were at Banc d'Arguin in 2006 and 2016). A **Pallas's Gull** *L ichthyaetus* at Seewinkel, Burgenland, on 8 May was the sixth for Austria. One of three adults **Cape Gull** *L dominicanus vetula* was still present at Akhfennir, Western Sahara, on 4 April (cf Dutch Birding 39: 120, 124, 2017). The first **Baltic Gull** *L fuscus fuscus* for the Western Sahara to be confirmed by a colour-ring was an adult at Dakhla on 24 February that had been ringed on Gotland, Sweden. A putative adult **Armenian Gull** *L armenicus* photographed at Grønningen, Blåvand, Vestjylland, on 4 May will be the first for Denmark and western Europe, if accepted. The **Thayer's Gull** *L thayeri* spending its 10th winter at Lugo, Spain, remained until 30 April.

TERNS A **Sooty Tern** *Onychoprion fuscatus* at Arrecife, Lanzarote, on 25 March was the second for the Canary Islands. An adult at Porto de Peniche, Peniche, on 19 April was the second for mainland Portugal. One stayed in the terns colony at Banc d'Arguin, Gironde, France, on 8-11 May. Mostello et al (2016) published molecular analyses confirming that all young (at least five males and four females) raised by a male **Arctic Tern** *Sterna paradisaea* and a female **Common Tern** *S hirundo* on Penikese Island, Massachusetts, USA, in 2007-15 were their hybrid offspring. The hybrid young had some intermediate characteristics such as dark feathers extending below the eye, giving them a distinctly Arctic-like appearance; however, they all had secondary feathers darker than wing-coverts, as in Common. One male hybrid returned to breed and paired with a Common to produce three confirmed backcross hybrid young closely resembling Common (Seabird 29: 39-65, 2016). In the Azores, a **Forster's Tern** *S forsteri* on Faial on 20 April was probably the same individual as the one on São Miguel in February-March. Two **Elegant Terns** *S elegans* were found at Marjal dels Moros, Valencia, Spain, on 19-21 April. In France, an adult was seen at Banc d'Arguin, Gironde, from 23 April onwards. In 2016, a record 770 pairs of **Sandwich Tern** *S sandvicensis* for Poland were nesting at Vistula river mouth. The **American Royal Tern** *S maxima maxima* on Guernsey, Channel Islands, from 5 February remained through May.

RAPTORS In western Europe, **Black-winged Kites** *Elanus caeruleus* were reported in Belgium (photographed in Oost-Vlaanderen on 9 April), Germany, the Netherlands (c four, including two singles photographed in Drenthe/Friesland and Zuid-Holland on 11 May), Sweden (probably the same individual at different sites in Bohuslän and Skåne between 12 and 23 April) and Switzerland. The first for Malta was videoed at Buskett on 14 April. Checking old colour transparencies resulted in the re-identification of a raptor photographed at Bab-el-Mandeb, Djibouti, in November 1987 as the first juvenile **Crested Honey Buzzard** *Pernis ptilorhynchus* for Africa (Bull Afr Bird Club 24: 96-97, 2017). The first for Tanzania (and second for East Africa) was photographed at Arusha National Park on 11 April. In spring 2017, at least 45 occupied territories of **Bearded Vulture** *Gypaetus barbatus* were established in the Alps, of which 20 in Switzerland, 13 in France, nine in Italy and three in Austria. The 17th for the Netherlands since 1997 was a presumably wild-born second calendar-year flying 175 km northward on 13 May from Culemborg, Gelderland (10:00), via Flevoland (11:30) and Friesland (13:35) to north-western Groningen (15:45). On 15 May, it turned up on Langeoog, Niedersachsen, Germany, and then on 20 May at three sites in Denmark (Hyllekrog, Lolland and Møn). Photographs showed it to be another individual than the one staying in Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany, from 18 January to 10 March and then passing through the Netherlands on 12-13 March. The long-staying immature **Bateleur** *Terathopius ecaudatus* was still present in Judean plains, Israel, during April. The first **White-backed Vulture** *Gyps africanus* for Egypt was an adult photographed at Bir Shalatayn on 25 March; previous WP records were in Spain (four) and Morocco, while records in Portugal (two) and Italy have been placed in 'category D'. In France, a **Rüppell's Vulture** *G rueppelli* flew over Cassagnes, Pyrénées-Orientales, on 19 March. A flock of up to 29 **Griffon Vultures** *G fulvus* migrated north over Belgium and landed to roost in the centre of the Netherlands near Scherpenzeel, Gelderland, on 20 May. No less than five juveniles **Eastern Imperial Eagle** *Aquila heliaca* (including one wearing a transmitter) were report-

272 Blue-cheeked Bee-eater / Groene Bijeneter *Merops persicus*, Jandía, Fuerteventura, Canary Islands, 9 April 2017 *(Rubén Cerdeña)* **273** White-backed Vulture / Witruggier *Gyps africanus*, adult, Bir Shalatayn, Egypt, 25 March 2017 *(Heiko Krätzel)* **274** Pied-billed Grebe / Dikbekfuut *Podilymbus podiceps*, adult, Venda Nova, Codeçoso, Montalegre, Portugal, 16 March 2017 *(José Frade)* **275** Pectoral Sandpiper / Gestreepte Strandloper *Calidris melanotos*, Constantine, Algeria, 1 May 2017 *(Aissa Djamel Filali)* **276** Golden Nightjar / Goudgele Nachtzwaluw *Caprimulgus eximius*, Oued Jenna, Aousserd, Oued Ad-Deheb, Western Sahara, Morocco, 29 April 2017 *(Sander Bot)*

277 Common Rock Thrush / Rode Rotslijster *Monticola saxatilis*, adult male, St Martin's, Scilly, England, 15 April 2017 *(Brian Harrison)* **278** Black-throated Thrush / Zwartkeellijster *Turdus atrogularis*, adult male, Wadi Lahami, Egypt, 25 April 2017 *(Mattias Nilsson)* **279** White-crowned Wheatear / Witkruintapuit *Oenanthe leucopyga*, first-summer, Campo Gallo, Viterbo, Italy, 26 March 2017 *(Angelo Meschini)* **280** Blue-naped Mousebird / Blauwnekmuisvogel *Urocolius macrourus*, Choum, Adrar, Mauritania, 19 April 2017 *(Claes Wikström/bigyearwp.com)* **281** Little Bunting / Dwerggors *Emberiza pusilla*, adult, Drăuşeni, Braşov, Romania, 27 March 2017 *(József Szabó)* **282** Snow Bunting / Sneeuwgors *Plectrophenax nivalis*, female, Pico do Areeiro, Madeira, 3 April 2017 *(Han Buckx)*

ed in Italy in March-May. The adult male **Northern Harrier** *Circus hudsonius* remained on North Ronaldsay, Orkney, Scotland, into April. In western Europe, a large influx of **Pallid Harriers** *C macrourus* this spring involved at least 47 in France, c 45 in Denmark, more than 20 in Spain and an amazing number in the Netherlands (more than 90 from 31 March to mid-May, of which 59 in the first two weeks of May). The second for Iceland was a female at Stafafell on 6 May. In Israel, more than 30 000 **Levant Sparrowhawks** *Accipiter brevipes* passed over Eilat mountains and Arava valley on 27-28 April. Rodríguez et al (2017) showed that **Common Buzzards** *Buteo buteo 'lanzarotae'* breeding on Fuerteventura, Canary Islands, are distinctive and possibly the product of a past hybridisation event; they describe the differences from Common Buzzard in the western Canary Islands and Atlas Long-legged Buzzard *B rufinus cirtensis* in North Africa and suggest that records of the latter in the Canary Islands may have concerned *'lanzarotae'* (Br Birds 110: 222-232, 2017). The second **Long-legged Buzzard** *B r rufinus* for Belgium was photographed at Rutten, Limburg, on 15 May. In Ibis 159: 255-479, 2017, Chamorro et al described their methods and models by which they predict that **Atlas Long-legged Buzzards**, already breeding in southernmost Spain, could soon spread throughout Europe; they suggest that their results may be used to determine whether a northward expansion of the Mediterranean biome could be followed by distribution shifts of bird species that have so far been restricted to Africa.

OWLS A female **Dark-breasted Barn Owl** *Tyto alba guttata* paired with a nominate male Common Barn Owl *T a alba* in Cheshire & Wirral in May 2014 has been accepted by the British rarities committee and involved this subspecies' second breeding record for Britain; three eggs were laid from which two chicks hatched and fledged (Br Birds 110: 213-221, 2017). The first concerned a breeding female in Norfolk in June 2008 (also paired with a nominate male) that had been ringed as a chick in the Netherlands in 2007; moreover, there have been c 10 recoveries in Britain of other individuals ringed in the Netherlands. In Ornis Norvegica 40: 1-13, 2017, Dale analysed one of the largest irruptions of **Northern Hawk Owl** *Surnia ulula* in southern Norway in September-October 2016; he concluded that the total number must have been 10 000-20 000 and that they originated from northern Fennoscandia, where large numbers bred in 2015, and not from further east. The third **Eurasian Scops Owl** *Otus scops* for the Faeroes was trapped at Rituvík on 2 May. In Poland, a record 30-35 pairs of **Short-eared Owl** *Asio flammeus* were counted at Biebrza marshes in 2016. An **Omani Owl** *Strix butleri* was heard at Wadi Wurayah, United Arab Emirates, on 20 March (cf Dutch Birding 37: 334-336, 2015). In Orkney, **Snowy Owls** *Bubo scandiacus* were seen on Papa Westray from 16 April onwards and on North Ronaldsay on 10 May.

BEE-EATERS TO MOUSEBIRDS The second **White-throated Bee-eater** *Merops albicollis* for Morocco at Attitude hotel garden, Dakhla bay, Western Sahara, from 28 February remained until at least 1 May. In Spain, **Blue-cheeked Bee-eaters** *M persicus* turned up at Tahivilla, Cádiz, on 7 April and at Moheda Alta, Badajoz, Extremadura, on 28 April. The second for the Canary Islands was photographed at Jandía, Fuerteventura, on 9 April. Two **African Grey Woodpeckers** *Dendropicos goertae* north of Ouadâne, Adrar, Mauritania, on 21 April concerned the second record for the WP 'sensu BWP'; the first was a male in April 2016 at a distance of c 30 km from the same site, which suggests that this species might occur here regularly (cf Dutch Birding 38: 247, plate 373, 2016). Also in northern Mauritania and within the WP 'sensu BWP' were four **Blue-naped Mousebirds** *Urocolius macrourus* photographed near Choum, Adrar, on 19 April; previous ones were reported in January 2005 and December 2007 (cf Dutch Birding 35: 28-30, 2013).

FALCONS TO CROWS Geolocators applied to 27 **Lesser Kestrels** *Falco naumanni* in France showed that their wintering area extends from western Senegal to western Niger, eg, with many concentrating in south-eastern Mauritania and north-western Mali. There was a strong individual variation in migratory routes and the use of stopovers. The average departure date was 12 September followed by a migration flight of 13-23 days, including a stopover of c seven days. In spring, the average departure date back north was 8 March with a migration of 4-32 days, including a stopover of c 11 days (Alauda 85: 1-28, 2017). In Switzerland, a female was found in Ticino on 27-28 April. In the Netherlands, **Alexandrine Parakeets** *Psittacula eupatria nipalensis* have bred since at least 2004-05 in Noord-Holland at Amsterdam and Haarlem; numbers at autumn roosts increased at Amsterdam from 142 individuals in 2013 to 205-227 in 2014-15; the highest total at Haarlem was 12 individuals with no sign of a substantial increase, while there were only a few sightings from elsewhere in the Netherlands (Frank van Groen in Tussen Duin & Dijk 16 (1): 4-7, 2017). The first **Brown Shrike** *Lanius cristatus* for Turkey was a female found at Zeyit reservoir on 17 December 2016 (Sandgrouse 39: 81-88, 2017). A pair of **Hooded Crow** *Corvus cornix* raising at least three juveniles at El Prat de Llobregat, Barcelona, on 1 May concerned the species' first confirmed breeding for Spain. In Morocco, a **Pied Crow** *C albus* was photographed at Oumazza near Rabat on 1 May.

TITS TO SYLVIAS A hybrid **Azure** x **Eurasian Blue Tit** *Cyanistes cyanus* x *caeruleus* was trapped at Sumony, Hungary, on 26 February. The third **Lesser Short-toed Lark** *Alaudala rufescens* for France stayed at Gillonay, Isère, on 23-29 April (the previous ones were in 1906 (collected) and 2001). The fourth **Eurasian Crag Martin** *Ptyonoprogne rupestris* for Belgium flew about at Nimy, Hainaut, on 19 April. The first three **Scrub Warblers** *Scotocerca inquieta* for Iraq were found at Darbandikhan Lake, Kurdistan, on 17 June 2016 (Sandgrouse 39: 69-71, 2017). The **Sulphur-bellied Warbler** *Phylloscopus griseolus* on Christiansø, Bornholm, Denmark, from 30 May to 4 June 2016 has been accepted as the first for the WP (cf Dutch Birding 38: 323, plate 498, 2016). The third

283 African Grey Woodpecker / Grijsgroene Specht *Dendropicos goertae*, female, north of Ouadâne, Adrar, Mauritania, 21 April 2017 *(Claes Wikström/bigyearwp.com)* **284** Lesser Short-toed Lark / Kleine Kortteenleeuwerik *Alaudala rufescens*, Gillonay, Isère, France, 23 April 2017 *(Jean-Christophe Cordara)* **285** Radde's Accentor / Steenheggenmus *Prunella ocularis*, Liyah reserve, Kuwait, 31 March 2017 *(Pekka Fågel)*

Eastern Bonelli's Warbler *P orientalis* for Kuwait turned up at Mutlaa Ranch on 21 March. The first **Rüppell's Warbler** *Sylvia ruppeli* for Uzbekistan and Central Asia was a male photographed in Kyzylkum desert c 100 km from Gazly on 9 April. An **Eastern Subalpine Warbler** *S cantillans* at Juodkrantė on 1 May was (only) the second for Lithuania. A male **Spectacled Warbler** *S conspicillata* watched for a few hours at Portland Bill, Portland, Dorset, in the afternoon of 8 May was the ninth for Britain.

PARROTBILLS TO WAXWINGS Three to four **Vinous-throated Parrotbills** *Sinosuthora webbiana* were found at Bolle di Magadino Natural Reserve, Ticino, on 28 April constituting the first record for Switzerland; probably, they originated from the introduced population breeding in northern Italy which spread along Lago Maggiore (cf Dutch Birding 39: 56, 2017). A **Common Grasshopper Warbler** *Locustella naevia* at Hof í Öræfum on 4-5 May was the third for Iceland. If accepted, a **Booted Warbler** *Iduna caligata* at Illmitz, Burgenland, on 30 April will be the second for Austria. In Bull Afr Bird Club 24: 49-62, 2017, Hering et al showed that **Mangrove Reed Warbler** *Acrocephalus scirpaceus avicenniae* is a regular breeder in southern Egypt in sufficiently large and low-growing mangroves. This subspecies was discovered for the first time in Egypt near Hamata in April 2012 and may breed sporadically in more northerly mangroves of the Red Sea; there is a record of a first calendar-year individual in suitable habitat on the Sinai Peninsula. Five **Aquatic Warblers** *A paludicola* were reported in northern Italy during April. A flock of c 50 **Bohemian Waxwings** *Bombycilla garrulus* on mount Aragats on 1 May concerned (only) the second record for Armenia.

STARLINGS TO THRUSHES A **Rosy Starling** *Pastor roseus* photographed at Santa Maria, Sal, on 25 April was the first for the Cape Verde Islands. In Scotland, a **Hermit Thrush** *Catharus guttatus* was found on Noss, Shetland, on 19 April. The third **Black-throated Thrush** *Turdus atrogularis* for Egypt was an adult male at Wadi Lahami on 25 April (the previous ones were in 1833 (collected) and 1982). If accepted, an **American Robin** *T migratorius* reported at Llanas de Codés, Navarra, on 24 March will be the third for Spain (the previous ones were in 1999 and 2014). The long-staying **Eastern Black Redstart** *Phoenicurus ochruros phoenicuroides* at Skinningrove, Cleveland, England, remained from 27 October 2016 to 28 March. Adult males **Common Rock Thrush** *Monticola saxatilis* stayed on St Martin's, Scilly, England, on 10-15 April and at Den Helder, Noord-Holland, on 3-4 May. A female was photographed on Helgoland on 18 May. In England, the **Blue Rock Thrush** *M solitarius* at Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire, from 27 December remained until 4 April, and it was then rediscovered at Beachy Head, Sussex, on 6 April. A first-summer male on Vlieland, Friesland, on 25-26 April was the second for the Netherlands (the previous one was in 2003).

STONECHATS TO WAGTAILS The second **Pied Bush Chat** *Saxicola caprata* for Finland (and Europe apart from Cyprus) was a first-summer male at Utö, Korppoo, on 19 May (the first was in October 2010). If accepted, a male **Siberian Stonechat** *S maurus* at Nenach river floodplain, Kalinkavichy, on 5 May will be the first for Belarus. A male **Seebohm's Wheatear** *Oenanthe seebohmi* south of Den Haag, Zuid-Holland, on 22 May was the first for the Netherlands and northern Europe; the only previous vagrants in Europe of this breeding endemic of the Atlas mountains were in Gibraltar (28 April 2005) and Malta (five; most recently on 30 March 2016). An **Isabelline Wheatear** *O isabellina* photographed at Seewinkel on 5 May was (only) the second for Austria. A **Black Wheatear** *O leucura* at Saint-Étienne-de-Baïgorry, Pyrénées-Atlantiques, from 18 May onwards was the first for France since 1997. A first-summer **White-crowned Wheatear** *O leucopyga* at Campo Gallo, Viterbo, on 26 March was the fourth for Italy. A **Black-throated Accentor** *Prunella atrogularis* was found at Gräsö, Uppland, Sweden, on 2 April. The fourth **Radde's Accentor** *P ocularis* for Kuwait was seen at Liyah reserve on 31 March. A **Siberian Accentor** *P montanella* was photographed at Izmailovo park in Moscow, Russia, on 21 March (two previous records for the Moscow region were in the late 19th century and on 14 November 1993). The one at Løten, Hedmark, Norway, from 4 March remained until 11 April. In Morocco, up to 500 **Desert Sparrows** *Passer simplex* and up to 50 **Sudan Golden Sparrows** *P luteus* were present at Oued Jenna and close to Aousserd village, Western Sahara, in April. A male **Citrine Wagtail** *Motacilla citreola* at Golf del Sur, Tenerife, on 6 April was the third for the Canary Islands. The first for Namibia was photographed at Swakopmund on 14 April.

FINCHES TO AMERICAN BLACKBIRDS The second **Common Rosefinch** *Erythrina erythrina* for Cyprus was found at Sadrazamköy, Livera, on 18 May. In 2015-16, the first breeding of **Desert Finches** *Rhodospiza obsoleta* for Iraq occurred at Sulaimani and Erbil (Sandgrouse 39: 69-71, 2017). The first records for Cyprus concerned one on 5 April and up to two between 20 April and 2 May at Cape Andreas. A yellow-variant male **House Finch** *Haemorhous mexicanus* lacking rings or any other obvious signs of captivity was present at Haverigg, Cumbria, England, on 4-11 April; as in previous cases, it will probably be treated as an escape. On Madeira, two **Snow Buntings** *Plectrophenax nivalis* were seen at Pico do Areeiro on 3 April. In the Azores, a strikingly blue male **Indigo Bunting** *Passerina cyanea* was found at Lajes das Flores, Flores, on 7-13 May. A male **Dark-eyed Junco** *Junco hyemalis* was photographed at Melrose, Borders, Scotland, on 31 March and 1 April. Another one was seen at Petersfield, Hampshire, England, on 2 May. A male photographed in a private garden at Bergen aan Zee, Noord-Holland, on 7-8 May was the third for the Netherlands. The second for Wales was found on Skomer, Pembrokeshire, on 8 May (the previous one was in 1975). A singing male at Svenska Högarna, Uppland, on 14 May was the first for Sweden. This winter, more than 1000 **Yellow-breasted Buntings** *Emberiza aureola* were reported from various sites in northern and central Thailand, with a maximum of 450 at Bung Boraphet, Nakhon Sawan province. A **Little Bunting** *E pusilla* at

286 Great Spotted Cuckoo / Kuifkoekoek *Clamator glandarius*, adult, Gura Dobrogei, Constanţa, Romania, 8 May 2017 *(József Szabó)* **287** Blue-cheeked Bee-eater / Groene Bijeneter *Merops persicus*, Moheda Alta, Badajoz, Extremadura, Spain, 28 April 2017 *(Judd Hunt/Shetland Wildlife)* **288** Dark-eyed Junco / Grijze Junco *Junco hyemalis*, male, Skomer, Pembrokeshire, Wales, 8 May 2017 *(Dave Astins/pembsbirds.blogspot.co.uk)*

289 Blue Rock Thrush / Blauwe Rotslijster *Monticola solitarius*, male, Beachy Head, Sussex, England, 6 April 2017 *(Bob Eade)* **290** Common Rock Thrush / Rode Rotslijster *Monticola saxatilis*, first-summer male, Den Helder, Noord-Holland, Netherlands, 3 May 2017 *(Rob Halff)* **291** Hermit Thrush / Heremietlijster *Catharus guttatus*, Noss, Shetland, Scotland, 19 April 2017 *(Rebecca Nason)*

Drăuşeni, Braşov, on 27-29 March was (only) the first for Romania. The fourth for Cyprus was seen at Polis on 4 April. The first for Luxembourg was trapped at Schlammwiss, Schuttrange, on 9 April. If accepted, a female **Red-winged Blackbird** *Agelaius phoeniceus* on North Ronaldsay, Orkney, from 29 April to 14 May will be the first for Britain and perhaps the WP (the Dutch rarities committee is still reconsidering a male staying at Westvoorne, Zuid-Holland, from 9 June 1980 to 29 July 1981). A first-summer male **Baltimore Oriole** *Icterus galbula* on Tory Island, Donegal, on 15 May was the third for Ireland. The first **Common Yellowthroat** *Geothlypis trichas* for Japan and Asia was a male staying at Hinuma lake, Ibaraki prefecture, from 23 March to 14 April. In Ecology 10.1002/ecy.1844, McKinnon et al (2017) disclosed the results of using miniaturised tracking devices on four **Connecticut Warblers** *Oporornis agilis* which flew for more than 48 hours non-stop (!) from the USA coast to the Greater Antillean islands, probably Hispaniola; then, after a week's rest, they went on for another 800 km across the Gulf of Venezuela. From here, they moved overland to their wintering haunt deep in the Amazon basin.

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Recente meldingen

Dit overzicht van recente meldingen van zeldzame en interessante vogels in Nederland beslaat voornamelijk de periode **maart-april 2017**. De vermelde gevallen zijn merendeels niet geverifieerd en het overzicht is niet volledig. Alle vogelaars die de moeite namen om hun waarnemingen aan ons door te geven worden hartelijk bedankt. Waarnemers van soorten in Nederland die worden beoordeeld door de Commissie Dwaalgasten Nederlandse Avifauna (CDNA) wordt verzocht hun waarnemingen zo spoedig mogelijk in te dienen via www.dutchavifauna.nl.

EENDEN Trektellers noteerden in totaal 14 **Witbuikrotganzen** *Branta hrota*, waarvan zeven op 3 maart langs Breskens, Zeeland. Kleine aantallen pleisteraars hielden zich de gehele periode op in het Waddengebied. Een **Zwarte Rotgans** *B nigricans* trok op 9 april langs De Vulkaan bij Den Haag, Zuid-Holland, terwijl pleisteraars nog steeds acte de présence gaven op enkele bekende plekken in het Waddengebied en de Delta. **Roodhalsganzen** *B ruficollis* werden op c 30 locaties aangetroffen, met een maximum van vijf op Ameland, Friesland. In de loop van maart werden alleen nog vogels gezien in het Waddengebied en binnendijks in Friesland en Groningen. Het aantal **Dwergganzen** *Anser erythropus* liep snel terug**,** met tot half maart nog maximaal 25 bij Strijen, Zuid-Holland, en 10 bij Camperduin, Noord-Holland. Daarnaast waren er nog meldingen van c 10 andere plekken verspreid over het land. **IJseenden** *Clangula hyemalis* bleven talrijk, met op 19 maart maar liefst 370 ten noorden van Ameland, op 2 april 45 in het centrale deel van de Waddenzee, Friesland, en tot begin maart maximaal 26 langs de Brouwersdam, Zeeland/Zuid-Holland. Daarnaast waren er nog meldingen van bijna 20 locaties, ook diep in het binnenland. Op 16 april trokken maar liefst 1810 **Grote Zee-eenden** *Melanitta fusca* langs Paal 18 op Terschelling, Friesland (de op twee na beste teldag ooit). Op 14 april passeerden er hier overigens al 1024. Het mannetje **Buffelkopeend** *Bucephala albeola* bij Den Oever, Noord-Holland, werd voor het laatst gezien op 12 maart en de long-stayer bij Barendrecht, Zuid-Holland, bleef de gehele periode. **Witoogeenden** *Aythya nyroca* werden van 17 plekken verspreid over het land gemeld, met enkele langdurig pleisterende bijvoorbeeld in de Lauwersmeer, Friesland/Groningen; op het Dwingelderveld, Drenthe; bij Hilversum, Noord-Holland; bij

292 Steppekiekendief / Pallid Harrier *Circus macrourus*, adult mannetje (rechts), met Bruine Kiekendief / Marsh Harier *C aeruginosus*, mannetje, 't Weegje, Waddinxveen, Zuid-Holland, 27 april 2017 *(Martin van der Schalk)*

293 Ringsnaveleend / Ring-necked Duck *Aythya collaris*, adult mannetje, Appingedam, Groningen, 17 februari 2017 *(Wies Vink)*

Blitterswijck, Limburg; bij Meppel, Drenthe; en bij Rhoon, Zuid-Holland. Een maximum van drie zwom op 2 april in De Wieden, Overijssel. Het mannetje **Ringsnaveleend** *A collaris* dat vanaf 11 februari in Appingedam, Groningen, verbleef, werd voor het laatst gemeld op 9 april. Van 4 april tot ten minste 2 mei bevond zich een (ontsnapt) mannetje met een groene ring bij Kerkdriel, Gelderland. Mannetjes **Kleine Topper** *A affinis* zwommen op 9 en 10 maart bij Wervershoof, Noord-Holland, en een ander exemplaar tot 25 maart bij Den Oever, van 25 maart tot 9 april in de Dijkwielen in de Wieringermeer, Noord-Holland, en op 17 april bij Breezanddijk, Friesland. Het eerste-winter mannetje **Siberische Taling** *Anas formosa* dat zich vanaf 4 februari ophield in de omgeving van Noordwijk, Zuid-Holland, werd voor het laatst gemeld op 5 april. Een vermoedelijke hybride **Smient x Amerikaanse Smient** *A penelope x americana* bevond zich op 10 maart bij Assendelft, Noord-Holland. Het mannetje **Amerikaanse Wintertaling** *A carolinensis* van de Brabantse Biesbosch, Noord-Brabant, bleef tot 28 maart. Vanaf 24 maart verbleef hier ook een tweede vogel en op 16 april werd er één gefotografeerd in de Dordtse Biesbosch, Zuid-Holland. Daarnaast waren er waarnemingen op 1 maart bij Hendrik-Ido-Ambacht, Zuid-Holland, van 12 tot 25 maart bij Stellendam, Zuid-Holland, en van 26 tot 29 maart bij Westdorpe, Zeeland.

HOENDERS TOT STORMVOGELS De eerste **Kwartel** *Coturnix coturnix* van het seizoen liet zich op 27 april horen bij Wageningen, Gelderland, en op 30 april werden de eerste vier geringd bij Bloemendaal, Noord-Holland. De aantallen van 17 langsvliegende **Geoorde Futen** *Podiceps nigricollis* langs IJmeerdijk, Flevoland, en 16 over het Paterswoldse Meer, Drenthe/Groningen, op 28 maart betroffen waarschijnlijk de tweede en derde beste dag ooit voor een telpost. Een vermoedelijk ontsnapte maar ongeringde **Grijskoppurperkoet** *Porphyrio poliocephalus* verbleef eind maart bij Hurwenen, Gelderland. Ook dook er weer eens een ontsnapte (want geringde) **Jufferkraanvogel** *Grus virgo* op, eerst op 19 april over de Ooijpolder bij Nijmegen, Gelderland, en vanaf 22 april op verschillende plekken in het oosten van Noord-Brabant. Meer dan 4000 **Kraanvogels** *G grus* werden geregistreerd op de telposten, met de meeste over telpost Oelemars bij Losser, Overijssel (op 4 maart alleen al 1217). In totaal werden 180 **Parelduikers** *Gavia arctica* geteld vanaf telposten langs de Noordzeekust, waarvan meer dan de helft langs Camperduin. Opvallend is dat de soort vrijwel uitsluitend werd opgemerkt in Noord-Holland. **IJsduikers** *G immer* werden nog met name in de Delta waargenomen, met maximaal vier op het Volkerak, Zuid-Holland, ook zingend. De vogel bij Heel, Limburg, bleef tot 22 maart en op 11 maart trok een exemplaar langs Castricum aan Zee, Noord-Holland. Er werden 23 **Noordse Stormvogels** *Fulmarus glacialis* gemeld vanaf telposten aan de kust, waarvan meer dan de helft langs Camperduin.

OOIEVAARS TOT STRANDLOPERS In deze periode werden 11 overtrekkende **Zwarte Ooievaars** *Ciconia nigra* vanaf telposten waargenomen. Op meer dan 20 plekken werden **Koereigers** *Bubulcus ibis* gezien, met de nadruk op Zuid-Holland. Vermeldenswaard is een exemplaar van 24 maart tot 9 april op Ameland. Waarnemingen van kleine groepjes **Zwarte Ibissen** *Plegadis falcinellus* bleven beperkt tot inmiddels traditionele plaatsen in Zuid-Holland (Ackerdijksche Plassen, Berkel-Rodenrijs, Leidschendam en Stompwijk) en Noord-Holland (Bergen en Koedijk). Een **Griel** *Burhinus oedicnemus* werd op 14 maart waargenomen op een militaire vliegbasis bij Venray, Limburg. Het was weer een prima jaar voor **Steltkluut** *Himantopus himantopus*, met vanaf half maart meldingen uit 58 uurhokken. Een **Temmincks Strandloper** *Calidris temminckii* vanaf 19 maart bij Arcen, Limburg, was er op tijd bij. Een 'off-season' **Rosse Franjepoot** *Phalaropus fulicarius* passeerde op 1 maart Camperduin. De 162 **Witgatten** *Tringa ochropus* die op 9 april langs Breskens vlogen, zorgden voor een landelijk telpostrecord. Het oude record (121 op 15 april 2004) was eveneens in handen van de vermaarde Zeeuwse telpost. Vanaf 13 april werden c zeven **Poelruiters** *T stagnatilis* doorgegeven, waaronder twee op 28 en 29 april op de Kalmthoutse Heide, Noord-Brabant, en een druk bezocht exemplaar van 13 tot 20 april bij Stadskanaal, Groningen. Een **Grote Grijze Snip** *Limnodromus scolopaceus* verbleef op 29 april kortstondig in de Groene Jonker bij Zevenhoven, Zuid-Holland. Dezelfde dag werd ook een (ander) exemplaar gemeld in de Ezumakeeg, Friesland.

ALKEN TOT MEEUWEN Op 1 maart werd een adulte **Papegaaiduiker** *Fratercula arctica* waargenomen vanaf een boot op het Friese Front, Continentaal Plat. De fraaie adult zomerkleed **Zwarte Zeekoet** *Cepphus grylle* zwom tot 10 maart langs de Brouwersdam, Zuid-Holland. Verder bleek de omgeving van Terschelling in trek, met op 3 maart twee eerste-winters langs het Noordzeestrand, op 21 april een adulte in zomerkleed langs Richel en op 26 april (en opnieuw vanaf 10 mei) een exemplaar bij West-Terschelling. Er werden 118 **Kleine** *Stercorarius parasiticus* (waarvan de helft langs Camperduin), één **Middelste** *S pomarinus* (langs Camperduin) en drie **Grote Jagers** *S skua* gezien vanaf telposten langs de kust. Op 11 april passeerden 11 183 **Dwergmeeuwen** *Hydrocoloeus minutus* Camperduin (tweede dag ooit in Nederland). Ook de 9943 vogels die hier op 5 april langsvlogen, zijn het vermelden waard (vijfde dag). Het trektelrecord voor **Zwartkopmeeuw** *Larus melanocephalus* werd op 30 april verpulverd bij Breskens, waar maar liefst 446 exemplaren langsvlogen. Het oude record betrof 238 op 15 april 2015 langs telpost Margarethapolder bij Terneuzen, Zeeland. De metalen ring van een uit Finland afkomstige adulte **Baltische Mantelmeeuw** *L fuscus fuscus* op 29 maart bij Barneveld, Gelderland, kon helaas niet volledig worden afgelezen. De nasleep van de influx van **Kleine Burgemeesters** *L glaucoides* liep nog even door met op diverse plaatsen langs de kust één of twee. Ook in het binnenland waren nog enkele waarnemingen, bijvoorbeeld eerste-winters van 3 tot 23 maart in Utrecht, Utrecht, en van 3 tot 26 maart bij Westervoort, Gelderland, en een derde-winter van 5 tot 8 maart bij Wildervank, Groningen. Ook werden langs de kust nog verscheidene **Grote Burgemeesters** *L hyperboreus* ge-

294 Grijze Wouw / Black-winged Kite *Elanus caeruleus*, Robbenoordbos, Wieringermeer, Noord-Holland, 31 maart 2017 *(Fred Visscher)* **295** Vermoedelijke hybride Schreeuwarend x Bastaardarend / presumed hybrid Lesser Spotted x Greater Spotted Eagle *Aquila clanga x pomarina*, subadult, Losser, Overijssel, 30 maart 2017 *(Ben Hulsebos)* **296** Lammergier / Bearded Vulture *Gypaetus barbatus*, tweede-kalenderjaar, Delft, Zuid-Holland, 12 maart 2017 *(Wietze Janse)* **297** Provençaalse Grasmus / Dartford Warbler *Sylvia undata*, Berkheide, Zuid-Holland, 22 april 2017 *(Arjan van Egmond)* **298** Siberische Taling / Baikal Teal *Anas formosa*, mannetje, Noordwijkerhout, Zuid-Holland, 25 februari 2017 *(Jan Miske)*

299 Roodstuitzwaluw / Red-rumped Swallow *Cecropis daurica*, De Cocksdorp, Texel, Noord-Holland, 25 april 2017 *(Julian Bosch)* **300** Mogelijke Roodsterblauwborst / possible Red-spotted Bluethroat *Luscinia svecica svecica*, Vijfhoek, Diemen, Noord-Holland, 4 april 2017 *(Pieter Doorn)* **301** Mogelijke Balkankwikstaart / possible Black-headed Wagtail *Motacilla feldegg*, tweede-kalenderjaar mannetje, Zeeburg, Texel, Noord-Holland, 19 april 2017 *(Jos van den Berg/birdingtexel.com)*

zien maar de aantallen waren beduidend lager dan in januari-februari. Wat dieper in het binnenland verbleven exemplaren bij Wijster, Drenthe, en Barneveld en Nijkerk, Gelderland. Vanaf telposten werden er in totaal 24 doorgegeven. **Lachsterns** *Gelochelidon nilotica* vlogen op 30 april langs Breskens (twee), Weesp, Noord-Holland, en telpost Noordkaap, Groningen. De eerste twee **Reuzensterns** *Hydroprogne caspia* van het jaar werden op 29 maart gefotografeerd bij Lemmer, Friesland. Opmerkelijk was het hoge aantal van 16 op 12 april bij Workum, Friesland. Al op 10 april verscheen de eerste **Witwangstern** *Chlidonias hybrida* in de Kropswolderbuitenpolder, Groningen, waar later in de maand maximaal drie verbleven. Andere waarnemingen werden gedaan op 18 april langs Vlissingen, Zeeland (twee), en op 23 april bij Bergen op Zoom, Noord-Brabant. Een vroege **Witvleugelstern** *C leucopterus* werd op 19 april gemeld bij Epe, Gelderland, en op 30 april vloog een groep van 12 kortstondig in de Ezumakeeg.

ROOFVOGELS Kwam er vorig jaar van de twee aanwezige paren **Visarend** *Pandion haliaetus* in de Brabantse Biesbosch één tot broeden, dit voorjaar gold dat voor beide. Trektellers verspreid over het land noteerden in deze periode in totaal 75 **Visarenden**, 30 **Grauwe Kiekendieven** *Circus pygargus*, 35 **Zeearenden** *Haliaeetus albicilla*, 137 **Rode Wouwen** *Milvus milvus*, 90 **Zwarte Wouwen** *M migrans* en 176 **Smellekens** *Falco columbarius*. Spectaculair was de melding van een groep van 18 Rode Wouwen op 20 maart bij Cuijk, Noord-Brabant! **Grijze Wouwen** *Elanus caeruleus*, je raakt er zo onderhand aan gewend... Er waren meldingen op 28 maart over telpost Hazewater bij Amersfoort, Utrecht, en op 31 maart bij het Robbenoordbos bij Den Oever. Een tweede-kalenderjaar **Lammergier** *Gypaetus barbatus*, die vanaf 18 januari tot 10 maart in het westen van Duitsland werd waargenomen, deed op 12 en 13 maart een rondje boven Nederland; hij werd voor het eerst opgemerkt bij Noordwijk en vloog vervolgens via Delft, Vlaardingen en Rhoon (waar hij overnachtte) in Zuid-Holland naar Uden, Noord-Brabant. Al op 2 april werd een overtrekkende **Slangenarend** *Circaetus gallicus* gefotografeerd boven telpost Loozerheide bij Weert, Limburg; het betreft de vroegste waarneming ooit. Een goed gefotografeerde vermoedelijke hybride **Schreeuwarend x Bastaardarend** *Aquila pomarina* x *clanga* vloog op 30 maart over telpost Oelemars bij Losser. Een lichte vorm **Dwergarend** *A pennata* werd op 30 april gefotografeerd boven de Onnerpolder bij Haren, Groningen. (Sub)adulte mannetjes **Steppekiekendief** *C macrourus* trokken de gehele periode veel bekijks in en rond De Onlanden, Drenthe (tweede opeenvolgende winter), en vanaf 26 april in de omgeving van Waddinxveen, Zuid-Holland (baltsend!). Daarnaast waren er vanaf eind maart maar liefst c 36 meldingen van doortrekkers verspreid over het land, waarvan c 12 op 30 april.

301 Vermoedelijke Witkopgors / presumed Pine Bunting *Emberiza leucocephalos*, mannetje, Terschelling, Friesland, 3 april 2017 *(Arie Ouwerkerk)*. Gele randen aan handpennen doen denken aan hybride invloed van Geelgors *E citrinella*.

302 Blauwe Rotslijster / Blue Rock Thrush *Monticola solitarius*, eerste-zomer mannetje, Industrieterrein, Vlieland, Friesland, 26 april 2017 *(Jaap Denee)*

HOPPEN TOT STAARTMEZEN Vroege **Hoppen** *Upupa epops* werden opgemerkt op 4 maart bij Aarle-Rixtel, Noord-Brabant, en op 26 maart bij Westervoort, Gelderland. In april volgden er nog ten minste 10. Op 30 april vloog een groep van acht **Bijeneters** *Merops apiaster* laag over een grote groep tellers bij Breskens. Waarnemingen later deze dag in Zuid-Holland bij onder meer Ouddorp (zeven), Oostvoorne en Katwijk hadden mogelijk betrekking op vogels uit deze groep. Vanaf half april kwamen uit in totaal 83 uurhokken meldingen van **Draaihalzen** *Jynx torquilla*. De eerste-winter **Bruine Klauwier** *Lanius cristatus* die vanaf 19 februari in Den Helder, Noord-Holland, verbleef werd voor het laatst gezien op 7 maart. Een **Roodstuitzwaluw** *Cecropis daurica* liet zich van 22 tot 29 april uitgebreid bekijken in De Cocksorp op Texel, Noord-Holland; zelden was deze soort zo lang twitchbaar op één plaats. Van c 20 plekken verspreid over het land kwamen meldingen van kleine aantallen **Witkopstaartmezen** *Aegithalos caudatus caudatus*.

BOSZANGERS TOT GRASZANGERS De **Humes Bladkoning** *Phylloscopus humei* bij Vinkel, Noord-Brabant, werd voor het laatst gemeld op 18 maart. Van een handvol plekken werden **Siberische Tjiftjaffen** *P tristis* gemeld, waaronder zingende van 4 tot 16 maart in het Haaksbergerveen, Overijssel, en op 11 en 27 maart in de Brabantse Biesbosch. **Iberische Tjiftjaffen** *P ibericus* verbleven vanaf 9 april in Noordwijk en op 29 en 30 april nabij de Cocksdorp op Texel (op roep ontdekt). De mogelijke **Siberische Braamsluiper** *Sylvia althaea blythi* bij het kantoor van Sovon in Nijmegen werd op 15 maart voor het laatst waargenomen. Nog een mogelijke werd op 13 en 14 maart opnieuw in Heinenoord, Zuid-Holland, opgemerkt (op dezelfde plek als in december 2016). Een 'skulkend' mannetje **Provençaalse Grasmus** *S undata* werd op 22 april knap ontdekt midden in Berkheide bij Wassenaar, Zuid-Holland, maar was vervolgens slechts voor een enkeling weggelegd. Verrassend snel na het eerste geval van **Zwartkoprietzanger** *Acrocephalus melanopogon* in april 2016 bij Ooij, Gelderland, volgde een tweede en wel van 18 tot 21 maart in Polder Maltha in de Brabantse Biesbosch. Zijn zang was doorgaans goed hoorbaar (ook zonder parabool!) en een enkeling kreeg de vogel zelfs te zien. Vanaf 1 april zongen twee **Graszangers** *Cisticola juncidis* in het Verdronken Land van Saeftinghe, Zeeland.

PESTVOGELS TOT VLIEGENVANGERS In maart werden nog aardig wat **Pestvogels** *Bombycilla garrulus* waargenomen, naar schatting ruim 200, met de meeste in het noorden. De grootste groepen verbleven in Leeuwarden, Friesland (maximaal 31), en in Zuidhorn, Groningen (24). Een groep van maximaal 17 in Bilthoven en Utrecht kreeg ook de nodige aandacht. **Zwartbuikwaterspreeuwen** *Cinclus cinclus cinclus* verbleven tot 6 maart in het Robbenoordbos, tot 8 maart in de dierentuin te Emmen, Drenthe, en tot 10 maart bij Zutphen, Gelderland. Van 25 tot 28 maart deed er één de Amsterdamse Waterleidingduinen, Noord-Holland, aan. Een **Roodbuikwaterspreeuw** *C c aquaticus* werd op 20 april gefotografeerd bij Eijsden, Limburg. De 80 **Beflijsters** *Turdus torquatus* die op 21 april telpost Eemshaven, Groningen, passeerden, resulteerden in de op vier na beste teldag ooit; 23 april 1989 zal echter met het ongelooflijke aantal van 467 langs De Vulkaan bij Den Haag ongetwijfeld nog lang aan kop gaan. Een vroege **Roodsterblauwborst** *Luscinia svecica svecica* zong van 2 tot 5 april bij Muiden, Noord-Holland, maar het is de vraag of de determinatie 100% zekergesteld kan worden. De beste soort van deze periode was een tweede-kalenderjaar mannetje **Blauwe Rotslijster** *Monticola solitarius* dat in de late middag van 25 april werd gevonden bij de jachthaven van Vlieland, Friesland. De volgende ochtend was de vogel nog aanwezig, maar rond 10:30 vloog hij hoog weg in westelijke richting. Verrassend genoeg werd hij rond 14:00 teruggevonden in de Oude Eendenkooi, c 7 km verderop, waar hij zich de rest van de dag uitstekend liet bekijken. Indien aanvaard betreft dit het tweede geval na dat van Westkapelle op 20 september 2003. Degenen die de Zeeuwse vogel niet hadden gezien kregen derhalve (net) voldoende kans op een inhaler.

KWIKSTAARTEN TOT GORZEN Een mogelijk vrouwtje **Witkeelkwikstaart** *Motacilla cinereocapilla* bevond zich van 21 tot 23 april bij Katwijk. Een waarschijnlijk mannetje **Balkankwikstaart** *M feldegg* verbleef op 19 april bij Zeeburg op Texel; het enige twijfelpunt was dat de opgenomen roep de klassieke raspende klank miste. Indien aanvaard betreft dit het tweede geval (na dat van Texel

vorig voorjaar). De twee **Grote Piepers** *Anthus richardi* bleven de gehele periode bij Grijpskerke, Zeeland, al werden de waarnemingen steeds onregelmatiger. Doortrekkers werden opgemerkt bij IJmuiden, Noord-Holland, op 21 april en in de Eemshaven op 26 april. De eerstewinter **Mongoolse Pieper** *A godlewskii* die zich vanaf 8 januari ophield in de Brabantse Biesbosch bleef tot 22 april. In de laatste decade van april werden c zeven **Duinpiepers** *A campestris* gemeld, met pleisteraars op 22 april op de Groote Heide bij Leende, Noord-Brabant, en op 27 april in Polder Arkemheen bij Nijkerk, Gelderland. Een **Siberische Boompieper** *A hodgsoni* trok op 28 maart over telpost Noordkaap. Naast enkele **Grauwe Gorzen** *Emberiza calandra* in Limburg (onder meer maximaal negen bij Sibbe), werd de soort op slechts enkele plaatsen gemeld. Van 6 tot 26 maart verbleven er maximaal drie bij Zuidbroek, Groningen. Er werden slechts drie **Ortolanen** *E hortulana* gemeld, namelijk op 30 april langs Breskens en Kloosterzande, Zeeland, en Den Haag. Het vrouwtje **Witkopgors** *E leucocephalos* dat zich vanaf 11 januari aan beide zijden van de provinciegrens tussen Appelscha, Friesland, en Smilde, Drenthe, bevond, werd voor het laatst gemeld op 13 maart. Een (hybride?) mannetje met heel weinig geel op de handpennen liet zich op 3 april uitvoerig fotograferen bij West-Terschelling. De bekende twee **Dwerggorzen** *E pusilla* bij Noordwijk konden tot 15 april worden bewonderd. Op 30 april werd er één gefotografeerd op Schiermonnikoog, Friesland. Een **Bosgors** *E rustica* werd op 28 maart gefotografeerd in Europoort bij Rotterdam, Zuid-Holland.

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

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DB Actueel

Seebohms Tapuit bij Den Haag Op maandag 22 mei 2017 zag Nick van der Marel rond 08:00 een voor hem onbekende tapuit *Oenanthe* op het terrein van Hoogheemraadschap Delfland te Kijkduin, Den Haag, Zuid-Holland. NM haalde zijn collega Garrit Hendriks erbij die een fototoestel had en belde collega Gerjon Gelling. GG kwam echter net te laat. De foto's toonden kenmerken die sterk richting een mannetje Seebohms Tapuit *O seebohmi* wezen (de eerste melding als Woestijntapuit *O deserti* werd snel van vraagtekens voorzien). Ondanks zoekacties op de plek en in de ruime omgeving konden vogelaars de vogel niet terugvinden. Daar kwam verandering in toen Dunea-medewerker Hans Lucas – zich onbewust van de eerdere waarneming – op Solleveld (hemelsbreed 2 km ten zuiden van de oude plek) even voor 18:00 via www.waarneming.nl een Bonte Tapuit *O pleschanka* meldde. Omdat de vogel zich in afgesloten terrein ophield wilde hij dat met de embargofunctie doen maar dat mislukte. Zijn nu openbare waarneming leidde tot een reeks aan gebeurtenissen. De overeenkomst in uiterlijk tussen beide soorten deed gelijk vermoeden dat het de Seebohms betrof en het nieuws van de herontdekking werd snel verspreid. GG, die op Solleveld vogels inventariseert, was degene met terreinvergunning die de vogel rond 18:20 terugvond. Ook zeven anderen met een terreinvergunning zagen de tapuit, die net achter een talud liep. Hij foerageerde rustig, zong zelfs af en toe en liet zich geweldig bekijken. Maar de sfeer was niet euforisch: natuurlijk waren de aanwezigen intens tevreden maar zij voelden zich ook bezwaard, want in de vrij toegankelijke zeereep stonden 10-tallen vogelaars die de tapuit vanuit hun positie (net) niet konden zien. Een excursie bleek ondanks enkele telefoontjes niet meer te organiseren maar er werden wel plannen gemaakt voor de volgende dag. Toen de vogel rond 19:30 plotseling over het talud vloog zagen enkele twitchers

303 Seebohms Tapuit / Seebohm's Wheatear *Oenanthe seebohmi*, mannetje, Solleveld, Zuid-Holland, 22 mei 2017 *(Vincent van der Spek)*

304 Seebohms Tapuit / Seebohm's Wheatear *Oenanthe seebohmi*, mannetje, Solleveld, Zuid-Holland, 22 mei 2017 *(Gerjon Gelling)*

hem vanaf het uitkijkpunt – zij het heel kort en op flinke afstand. De mensen in het terrein konden hem daarna niet meer terugvinden en daarmee leken de kansen voor de toegesnelde vogelaars verspeeld. Het verhaal kreeg weer een wending toen Jacco Duindam en Danny Laponder hem rond 20:20 c 600 m naar het noorden terugvonden, foeragerend bij het hek tussen vakantiepark Ockenburgh en Solleveld. Ondernemende vogelaars vonden een weg door het vakantiepark en zagen de vogel rond dat tijdstip vanaf een openbaar toegankelijk punt. Hier was hij tot c 22:00 vrijwel continu in beeld, tot opluchting van al uren aanwezige vogelaars en velen die pas na het terugvinden waren gaan reizen. Uiteindelijk werd hij door c 150 vogelaars gezien. Vrijwel alle toegesnelde vogelaars hielden zich aan de regels maar helaas werden ook enkelen op de bon geslingerd omdat ze afgesloten terrein betraden. De volgende dag was de tapuit gevlogen.

De determinatie kwam tot stand aan de hand van de uitgebreide zwarte keel, smalle lichte wenkbrauwstreep, grijze kruin en bovendelen, witte onderdelen (met op sommige foto's zichtbare beige zweem op onderbuik), (vrijwel gesloten) zwarte verbinding tussen vleugelboeg en keel, witte staart met smalle zwarte eindband en (op foto's zichtbare) donkere ondervleugeldekveren. Seebohms Tapuit broedt in het Atlasgebergte in Marokko en Algerije en trekt in de winter zuidwaarts naar woestijnen, tot in Noord-Senegal (een afstand van zeker 1700 km). Deze vogel was niet alleen de eerste voor Nederland maar ook voor bijna heel Europa, hoewel onderzoek aan 'verdachte' tapuiten op Helgoland, Schleswig-Holstein, Duitsland, en Vlieland, Friesland, misschien nog verrassingen oplevert. De enige andere Europese gevallen waren mannetjes in Gibraltar (28 april 2005) en een handvol in Malta (het meest recent op 30 maart 2016). Bovendien zijn er gevallen op Gran Canaria, Canarische Eilanden (19 juni 2010) en in Kameroen, Tunesië en het zuidoosten van Libië. De status van een melding in Egypte (mei 1995) is onduidelijk. Voorheen werd *seebohmi* beschouwd als ondersoort van Tapuit *O oenanthe*, ondanks sterke verschillen in verenkleed, structuur en (allopatrisch) broedgebied. Vanaf 2002 wordt *seebohmi* in Dutch Birding behandeld als aparte soort en veel andere publicaties en checklists volgen eveneens deze lijn (cf Dutch Birding 24: 22-24, 2002). Gerjon Gelling & Vincent van der Spek

Seebohm's Wheatear On 22 May 2017, a male Seebohm's Wheatear *Oenanthe seebohmi* stayed at two sites 2 km apart, in morning and evening, near Den Haag, Zuid-Holland, the Netherlands. This was the first record for the Netherlands and northern Europa. The (only) previous records in Europe are from Gibraltar and Malta. Additional vagrant records are from the Canary Islands (one), Cameroon, Tunisia, south-eastern Libya and (possibly one) Egypt. Seebohm's is an endemic breeding bird of the Atlas mountains and winters in deserts, south to northern Senegal.