

# Rare birds in the Netherlands in 1990

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This is the 11th annual report on rare birds in the Netherlands to be published in Dutch Birding (a Dutch-language version of this report appears in *Limosa*). It comprises 299 records (71% of which have been accepted) dating from 1990 (some into 1991 for long-staying individuals) as well as belated and reconsidered records, mainly from 1980-89, which have been evaluated by the Dutch rarities committee, the Commissie Dwaalgasten Nederlandse Avifauna CDNA. Several records for 1990 and earlier years are still under consideration for various reasons. A complete review of all rarity records from 1800-1980 has been compiled and will be published in due course.

Details included (if available) for each accepted record are: province and locality; date(s); number of birds if more than one, plumage and sex; if trapped, photographed, sound-recorded or collected (and where specimen is stored); names of up to three observers (usually the discoverer's name first) and relevant references in the literature (which normally includes (inter)national, not regional, journals). Numbers after each (sub)species' name refer to the total numbers of individuals 1 since 1 January 1980 but excluding 2 the current year. Species marked with an asterisk \* are new to the Dutch list. Icelandic Black-tailed Godwit *Limosa limosa islandica* and Siberian Chiffchaff *Phylloscopus collybita tristis* are no longer considered by the CDNA (cf van den Berg et al 1991).

The following CDNA members voted on some or all of the records in this report: Arnoud B van den Berg (chairman), Pieter W Bison (secretary), Rolf A de By (archivist), Klaas J Eigenhuis, Gerald J Oreel, Cock Reijnders, Kees (C S) Roselaar, Hans Schekerman and Gerard H Steinhaus. Records should be sent to CDNA, Postbus 45, 2080 AA Santpoort-Zuid, Netherlands, preferably using standard record forms, which can be obtained free of charge from CDNA. More information on the procedures of the CDNA can be found in Dutch Birding 9: 141-143, 1987; 11: 83-85, 1989; 12: 201, 1990; 13: 41, 1991 and in Dutch Birding (1990).

The year 1990 produced two new species for the Netherlands, Blyth's Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus dumetorum* and Two-barred Greenish Warbler *Phylloscopus plumbeitarsus*. Moreover, there was a good number of other rarities, eg, the second

record of Ivory Gull *Pagophila eburnea*, the third record of Bonaparte's Gull *Larus philadelphia*, the fourth record of Olive-backed Pipit *Anthus hodgsoni* and the fourth record of Booted Warbler *Hippolais caligata*. There was also an intriguing record of White Pelican *Pelecanus onocrotalus*, the first record since 1939 of Pacific Golden Plover *Pluvialis fulva*, the fifth to eighth records of Hume's Yellow-browed Warbler *Phumei* and the return of the Wallcreeper *Tichodroma muraria* to Amsterdam. Remarkable influxes occurred of Storm Petrel *Hydrobates pelagicus*, Two-barred Crossbill *Loxia leucoptera* and Parrot Crossbill *L. pytyopsittacus*. The first breeding attempt of Melodious Warbler *H. polyglotta* was successful.

It should be stressed that the committee's reasons for review and rejection are available to the public. From at least 1989 onwards, interested observers have received a photocopy of each committee member's hand-written (and hopefully legible) argumentation on their record. The CDNA hopes that complete freedom of information will stimulate a better understanding of the work of rarities committees and improves the interaction between birders and rarities committees, to the advantage of both parties.

## Systematic list of accepted records

**Balearic Shearwater** *Puffinus yelkouan mauretanicus* 10,3

ZUIDHOLLAND Scheveningen, 17 August (K J Eigenhuis). NOORDHOLLAND Camperduin, 21 August (T M F Kompier, K J Eigenhuis et al); Camperduin, 7 September (E van der Burg, A Veen et al).

It becomes more and more apparent that westerly winds from mid-August to mid-September on the Dutch coast create a chance of seeing this recently separated Mediterranean species.

**Storm Petrel** *Hydrobates pelagicus* 10,27

ZEELAND Westkapelle, 8 September (G A Davidse, H P Braam, A Ova et al).

FRIESLAND Harlingen, 21 September (P de Knijff, M J V Hoffer).

NOORDHOLLAND Texel, 21 September (H-J Wight); Camperduin 22 September, (at least) six (A de Bruin, E B Ebels, J Scharringa et al); Castricum, 22 September, four (P Zwitter); Petten, 22 September, two (D J Moerbeek); IJmuiden, 22 September (at least) six (one still present on

23 September), photographed (T J C Luijendijk, M Berlijn, O Endtz et al, van den Berg 1990, van der Burg et al 1990); Texel, 23 September (H-J Wight).

ZUIDHOLLAND Maasvlakte, 21 September (A P Ros, G M Goedhart); Scheveningen, 21 September (E J van IJzendoorn et al); Scheveningen, 22 September, two (H A Gaasbeek, K J Eigenhuis, A Veen).

CONTINENTAL SHELF Off Ameland, Friesland, 23 September (L Steijn, A de Bruin, E J van IJzendoorn et al).

After only 10 records during 1982-89, there was an unprecedented influx of at least 27 birds during strong westerly winds on 21-23 September. On Helgoland, Germany, two were seen on 21 and eight on 22 September (van den Berg 1990). At IJmuiden, at least six birds, together with three Leach's Petrels *Oceanodroma leucorhoa*, were seen flying in large circles off the pier's light-house. Regularly, the birds were flying very close to the pier enabling photographers to make presumably the first pictures of free-flying Storm Petrels in the Netherlands. Some observers at IJmuiden, and also at Camperduin and Scheveningen, are of the opinion that a much larger number of birds passed than the committee's conservative estimate (cf Koerts 1992).

**White Pelican** *Pelecanus onocrotalus* 1,1

FLEVOLAND Keersluisplas, Lelystad, 6 May, adult (J Zwaneveld, E B Ebels et al).

This is the third accepted record (cf Blankert et al 1988). However, the unlikely localities (suburban areas)

**69 Storm Petrel** *Hydrobates pelagicus*, IJmuiden, Noordholland, 22 September 1990 (Arnoud B van den Berg)



of the previous two records make it possible that, after review, the present record actually may become the first (although being poorly documented for a first record).

**Squacco Heron** *Ardeola ralloides* 10,1

ZUIDHOLLAND Nieuwkoop, 10-13 June, adult summer (M Berlijn et al).

80% of the birds in the 1980s of this former (until c 1880) breeding bird were recorded in June, the remaining four in May (two) and July (two).

**Cattle Egret** *Bubulcus ibis* 26,2

ZUIDHOLLAND Lisse, 25-28 October (M Berlijn, P Rousset); Hoogblokland, 24 November to 2 December (E van Boheemen).

1989 OVERIJSEL Deventer, 1-5 November, adult winter, photographed (N Noordhof, D C uit de Weerd et al).

The first record was in June 1964 and the species was seen annually during the 1980s (except in 1983). Perhaps to some, the total of 56 records is rather meagre, considering the increase of this species in France and the large number of cattle in the Netherlands.

**Greater Flamingo** *Phoenicopterus ruber roseus* 19,5

FLEVOLAND Lepelaarsplassen, 1 May, two, adult (A van Egmond, H van den Berg).

GRONINGEN Lauwersmeer, 7 June, adult (A de Bruin, L J R Boon et al).

FRIESLAND Steile Bank, 16 June to 2 August, six, adult (K Zwaan).

1989 ZEELAND Philipsdam, 5-13 May, two, adult (T O V Muusse, M J M Muusse et al).

GRONINGEN Lauwersmeer, 23 September to 3 November, adult (P van Scheepen, D Blok, D Schut et al).

1988 GRONINGEN Lauwersmeer, 11 April, adult (D Schut, D Blok).

1987 GRONINGEN Lauwersmeer, 11-16 August, adult (H P van der Jeugd et al).

The record from the Lauwersmeer in 1987 was previously reported for 12-16 August (Blankert et al 1988). The record at the Philipsdam in 1989 was previously reported for 13 May (one bird) (van den Berg et al 1991). It is assumed that three of the six birds on the Steile Bank are the same long-staying individuals reported earlier for Friesland (van den Berg et al 1989, 1991). It is also assumed that all Lauwersmeer records refer to the same individual first reported in 1987.

Flamingos are long-living and long-staying individuals and appear to move frequently between suitable areas in the south and the north of the country. Therefore, it is impossible to get a clear picture of the actual number of birds involved. An increase in accepted records since the species' survey in 1984 suggests that until the mid-1980s birders often refrained from the (sub)specific identification of flamingos (cf van den Berg 1987).

Long-staying individuals are regularly seen in mixed flocks with Chilean Flamingo *P chilensis* and Greater Flamingo of the Caribbean subspecies *P r ruber*, both of which are considered to be definitely of captive origin. Moreover, it is likely that many birds originate from a thriving mixed breeding population in Nordrhein-West-



falen, Germany (Treep 1991). Nevertheless, the CDNA is of the opinion that a wild origin of Greater Flamingo can not be ruled out. It is hoped that one day a ringing recovery will confirm the species' genuine vagrancy since there have been extensive colour ringing projects in southern France and Spain. Often, though, it has been argued that vagrant Greater Flamingos in north-western Europe are more likely of eastern origin, ie from Kazakhstan.

**Ross's Goose** *Anser rossii* 3,0

ZUIDHOLLAND Stellendam, 1 December to 23 March 1991, one, adult, photographed (E B Ebels et al, van der Burg et al 1991).

1989 ZUIDHOLLAND Stad aan 't Haringvliet and Stellendam, 18 November to (at least) 19 February 1990, two (later one), adult, photographed (A B van den Berg, K Mullarney, Anonymus 1990a).

These birds are considered to be the same as the two during the winters of 1987/88 and 1988/89 (van den Berg et al 1989, 1991, Dutch Birding 1990). Probably the same two adult birds were photographed on 4-5 May 1988 at Grasdorp-Laatzten, Kreis Hannover, Niedersachsen (Bundesdeutscher Seltenheitausschuß 1990). It seems that one disappeared during 1990 because only a single individual was reported in the winter of 1990/91.

**Black Brant** *Branta bernicla nigricans* 43,2

FRIESLAND Schiermonnikoog, 27 March to 23 May, adult (H P van der Jeugd, D Heg, M Olthoff et al); Terschelling, 14-16 April, adult (K van Eerde); Lauwersmeer, 14 April, adult (J Sikkens, A de Bruin et al).

1989 FRIESLAND Schiermonnikoog, 22 January to 14 May, adult (H P van der Jeugd, D Heg).

1988 FRIESLAND Schiermonnikoog, 30 October to 22 November, two adults (D J Moerbeek, T M van der Have, H P van der Jeugd).

One of the Schiermonnikoog birds in 1988-90 is considered to be the same individual returning for three consecutive winters. The 1988 record was previously reported for 19 November (one bird) and the 1989 record for 13 May (van den Berg et al 1989, 1991). Including 1990, there are 53 records of this subspecies; only adults were identified.

**American Wigeon** *Anas americana* 9,0

1988 FRIESLAND Schiermonnikoog, 17 October to 17 November, male, photographed (M Berlijn, H P van der Jeugd et al).

This record was previously reported for 17-23 October (van den Berg et al 1989). The committee is still awaiting information on the bird's presence in the winter of 1988/89.

**Green-winged Teal** *Anas crecca carolinensis* 3,1

FLEVOLAND Oostvaarderspolder, 21 November to 29 April 1991, adult summer, male (K J Eigenhuis, A Poelmans, R E van der Vliet).

This concerns the 10th record (the first was recorded in April 1937).

**Ring-necked Duck** *Aythya collaris* 6,1

GRONINGEN Lauwersmeer, 14-22 April, adult, male (K de Vries, R de Vries, A de Bruin et al).

FRIESLAND Schiermonnikoog, 5 May, adult, male, photographed (G J van den Berg, K H Scholten).

The Lauwersmeer bird is considered to be the same as the one on Schiermonnikoog. It constitutes the 12th record (the first was recorded in March 1959).

**King Eider** *Somateria spectabilis* 3,1

FRIESLAND Harlingen, 4-30 April, third-year or older, male, photographed (P de Boer, P Ferwerda, E B Ebels, H A Gaasbeek et al, Anonymus 1990a,b, Anonymus 1991b, van der Burg et al 1990, Dutch Birding 1990); Schiermonnikoog, 21 October, adult, male (G O Keijl); Harlingen, 24 December, adult, male (M van der Kooij, E A W Erns).

The Schiermonnikoog bird was seen only briefly in flight. The records in Harlingen are considered to concern the same bird as on 7-9 October 1989 at nearby Kornwerderzand, Friesland (van den Berg et al 1991). It is noteworthy that in early 1991 two males appeared at Harlingen.

**Short-toed Eagle** *Circus gallicus* 2,1

GELDERLAND Hoevelaken, 31 July (R E van der Vliet & M A van der Vliet).

1989 NOORDHOLLAND Nederhorst den Berg, 26 June (R F van Beusekom).

These are the first records of this species seen in flight. Especially, the Hoevelaken bird provoked much discussion since it was seen flying overhead for a relatively short time. The previous four records concern individuals picked up dead or weakened in November 1907, October 1959, June 1979 and August 1981.

**Little Crake** *Porzana parva* 3,1

GRONINGEN Eemshaven, 24 August to 6 September, first-year, photographed (L J R Boon, R H Hofman et al, Anonymus 1990a,b, van der Burg et al 1990).

This confiding bird constituted only the species' fourth record since 1980. Nearly all previous records are of birds in spring which were usually heard only.

**Pacific Golden Plover** *Pluvialis fulva* 0,1

FRIESLAND Abbega, 8 November, first-winter, trapped, photographed (J Jukema, B van der Veen, Anonymus 1990b, Jukema & van der Veen 1992).

This is the 10th record and the first since 1939. The records during 1896-1939 concern specimens from October (two), November (one), December (three), February (two) and March (one) (cf Roselaar 1990). Other records of birds collected more than 50 years ago are no longer considered acceptable since the skins could not be retraced for review.

**Sociable Plover** *Chettusia gregaria* 6,2

UTRECHT IJsselstein, 11-12 April, adult summer, photographed (G Abel, W Stoopendaal, A de Bruin et al, Anonymus 1990a,b, van der Burg et al 1990).

NOORDBRABANT Someren and Beuven, 29 June to 12

July, adult summer, photographed (J Westerbeek, C van Seggelen, M Berlijn et al).

There are now 20 records: in April (five), May (three), June (one), July (three), August (three), September (two), October (one) and November (one).

**Pectoral Sandpiper** *Calidris melanotos* 30,1

ZEELAND Saeftinghe, 31 July, adult (J van Impe).

1989 FRIESLAND Mokkebank, 6 September, two (Y Kuipers, K Zwaan et al).

1988 ZUIDHOLLAND Valkenburg, 5-6 September, juvenile (K de Mooij, G van der Bent et al).

There are now 39 records: three in the 1960s, six in the 1970s and 29 in the 1980s; 80% of the records are from July-September.

**Broad-billed Sandpiper** *Limicola falcinellus* 38,2

FLEVOLAND Oostvaardersdijk, 6 May, adult summer (M Berlijn, J van der Laan).

GRONINGEN Lauwersmeer, 22-24 May, adult summer (B Gaxiola, A de Bruin et al).

1989 ZEELAND Wissenkerke 18 August, juvenile (T O V Muisse).

1984 FLEVOLAND Knardijk, 11-13 May, maximum of eight, adult summer (H Schekkerman et al).

During the last decade, this species has been recorded annually: one in 1981, one in 1982, four in 1983, nine in 1984, one in 1985, three in 1986, six in 1987, five in 1988, eight in 1989 and two in 1990. By far the most records are of spring migrants in May. The flock of eight in 1984 was unprecedented.

**Buff-breasted Sandpiper** *Tryngites subruficollis* 4,0

1986 GRONINGEN Lauwersmeer 19-20 May, adult summer (R Foppen et al).

This is the seventh record and the first in spring.

**dowitcher** *Limnodromus griseus/scolopaceus* 1,0

1986 GRONINGEN Lauwersmeer, 18 July, adult summer (R Foppen, T Meijer).

The CDNA is unable to judge which of the species was concerned. Apart from two records of unidentified dowitchers (including the one in September 1971 in the Lauwersmeer, Friesland), there are six of Long-billed Dowitcher *L. scolopaceus* and none of Short-billed Dowitcher *L. griseus*.

**Long-billed Dowitcher** *Limnodromus scolopaceus* 5,1

ZUIDHOLLAND Dordtse Biesbosch, 1-6 January, adult winter, photographed (T O V Muisse, M J M Muisse, H Gebuis, van der Burg et al 1990).

GRONINGEN Lauwersmeer, 7-12 May, adult summer, photographed (J van 't Hof, van der Burg et al 1990).

The Biesbosch bird constitutes the first winter record. The bird in May at Jaap Deensgat, Lauwersmeer, is considered to be the same as the one present at the same spot in July 1987, May 1988 and May 1989, and was possibly also the same as the unidentified bird in July 1986 (cf Dutch Birding 1990).

**Marsh Sandpiper** *Tringa stagnatilis* 52,13

ZEELAND Philipsdam, 28 April, adult (M Schildwacht, J

Kuipers, P van Rijn); Breskens, 4 May (P L Meininger, J Walhout); Kreekraksluizen, 14 June, three, adult (J van Impe).

GELDERLAND Erlecom, 28-29 April, adult summer (M Berlijn et al).

GRONINGEN Lauwersmeer, 3 May, adult winter (R Hofman, A de Bruin et al); Lauwersmeer, 4-5 May, adult summer, photographed (L J R Boon, R H Hofman et al); Eemshaven, 5 May, adult summer (L J R Boon et al); Hoeksmeer, 16-18 June, summer, photographed (D J Moerbeek, S Gardeslen, A de Bruin et al); Hoeksmeer, 18-23 June, summer, photographed (A de Bruin, R Romijn, D J Moerbeek et al); Beerta, 5 August, adult summer (S Luinenburg).

FLEVOLAND Oostvaardersdijk, 12 July (M Berlijn).

1989 ZEELAND Philipsdam, 5-10 May, adult summer (T O V Muisse, M J M Muisse, A van der Hout).

GRONINGEN Eemshaven, 5 September, adult winter (S Luinenburg).

1986 GRONINGEN Lauwersmeer, 1 May, photographed (S de Bruin, A de Bruin, I de Bruin).

This was the best year ever. Other good years were 1989 (11), 1987 (nine) and 1981 (eight). There are now 115 records. The first record dates back to May 1958.

**Long-tailed Skua** *Stercorarius longicaudus* 54,15

CONTINENTAL SHELF North off Schiermonnikoog, Friesland, 15 September, juvenile, photographed (A Veen, L van der Veen et al).

ZUIDHOLLAND Katwijk, 21 September, seven, four adults, one subadult and two immatures (J van Dijk et al); Scheveningen, 21 September, four, three adults and one juvenile (G J van den Berg, E J van IJzendoorn et al).

NOORDHOLLAND IJmuiden, 28 September, juvenile (E J van IJzendoorn); Camperduin, 9 October, adult summer (J Scharringa, N F van der Ham).

FRIESLAND Harlingen-Terschelling, 29 September, juvenile (P de Knijff).

1989 NOORDHOLLAND Camperduin, 2 October, adult (K J Eigenhuis, L Stegeman, J Stok).

It seems that there was an influx during the second half of September coinciding with influxes of Storm Petrel *Hydrobates pelagicus* and Sabine's Gull *Larus sabini*. In contrast, the bird in 1989 was the only record for that year.

**Bonaparte's Gull** *Larus philadelphia* 2,1

ZEELAND Ritthem, 11-19 February, first-winter, photographed (H Schekkerman, P L Meininger et al, Anonymus 1990a, Berlijn et al 1990, van der Burg et al 1990, Hoogendoorn & Steinhaus 1990).

The bird was spending much time at a sewage farm and on the river Schelde. The record coincided with an influx of at least nine individuals during February-April in Cornwall, Devon, Merseyside and Warwickshire, England. This constitutes the third record. The first record refers to an adult on 4 August 1985 and the second to a first-summer to second-winter from 16 June 1988 to 28 January 1989, both at IJmuiden, Noordholland.

**Russian Common Gull** *Larus canus heinei* 2,1

ZUIDHOLLAND Maasvlakte, 9 February, adult, male,





70 Squacco Heron *Ardeola ralloides*, Nieuwkoop, Zuidholland, June 1990 (Hans Gebuis)

71 King Eider *Somateria spectabilis*, male, Roptazijl, Harlingen, Friesland, 17 April 1990 (Arnoud B van den Berg)





72 Iceland Gull *Larus glaucooides*, IJmuiden, Noordholland, February 1990 (Hans Gebuis) 73 Bonaparte's Gull *Larus philadelphia*, first-winter, Ritthem, Zeeland, 19 February 1990 (Arnoud B van den Berg) 74 Ivory Gull *Pagophila eburnea*, first-winter (swimming!), Stellendam, Zuidholland, 17 January 1990 (Arnoud B van den Berg)



found dead (E J O Kompanje, J N J Post, Kompanje & Post 1990).

All three records of this subspecies concern birds found dead.

**Iceland Gull** *Larus glaucoides* 28,2

NOORDHOLLAND Zandvoort, 17 February, first-winter (F G S M Hieselaar).

ZUIDHOLLAND Scheveningen, 24-28 February, first-winter (A A Dijkstra, H P Braam, M Berlijn et al).

1989 ZUIDHOLLAND Stellendam, 14 March, first-winter (T O V Muisse).

NOORDHOLLAND IJmuiden, 16 December 1989 to 10 March 1990, first-winter, photographed (L van der Veen et al, van der Burg et al 1990).

The IJmuiden record was previously reported for 16-18 December 1989 (van den Berg et al 1991). The bird at Zandvoort could have easily concerned the same individual.

**Ivory Gull** *Pagophila eburnea* 1,1

ZUIDHOLLAND Stellendam, 9-19 February, first-winter, photographed (F Dröge, R F Boot, K J Eigenhuis, Anonymus 1990a, Berlijn et al 1990, van der Burg et al 1990, Dröge 1990, Dutch Birding 1990, Weber 1990).

This is the second record, exactly 4 years after the first. The remarkably tame bird entertained large crowds while being fed, and was regularly swimming.

**Gull-billed Tern** *Gelochelidon nilotica*

ZEELAND Breskens, 5 May, two, adult summer (J M Walhout et al).

FLEVOLAND Oostvaardersdijk, 8 May, adult (K J Eigenhuis).

NOORDHOLLAND Balgzand, 25 July, nine, adults (R E Brouwer); Balgzand, 10 August, 20, 16 adults and four juveniles (R E Brouwer, D J Moerbeek et al); Camperduin, 18 August, adult summer (A Vink, A de Bruin et al); Balgzand, 18 August, five, adults, one winter (D J Moerbeek, R E Brouwer, S Gardeslen); 't Zand, 6 September, four, adults (R E Brouwer, D van Dijk).

1989 NOORDHOLLAND Haarlemmerliede, 24 May, adult summer (R F J van Beusekom); Bergen aan Zee, 20 June, adult summer, (R F J van Beusekom).

The numbers roosting during late summer at Balgzand and a few other places in north-western parts of mainland Noordholland seem to be stable since the early 1980s (cf van den Berg et al 1991).

**Roseate Tern** *Sterna dougallii* 5,4

NOORDHOLLAND IJmuiden, 25 May, adult (D J Moerbeek); IJmuiden, 16 June, adult (K J Eigenhuis, J van 't Hof); IJmuiden, 3 July, adult (W E M van der Schot); Camperduin, 13-15 July, adult, photographed (L Stegeman, P P Böhre et al).

1982-85 ZEELAND Hooze Platen and Vlissingen, extreme dates 30 April and 3 October, adult, female, photographed (Bijtersbergen 1988, Mullarney 1988, Walhout 1988).

The four records in 1990 increase the total number of records in the Netherlands by 50% to 12. It is, however, possible that (at least) some records actually concern the

same individual. The 1982-85 female was paired with a Common Tern *S hirundo* in 1982 and 1984, producing a hybrid juvenile which was seen flying in 1984. At the Hooze Platen tern colony, the female was seen in 1982 from 20 to 29 July, in 1983 from 30 April to 26 July, in 1984 from 7 June to 11 September, and in 1985 from 20 June to 2 July. The female previously reported by Blankert et al (1986) for Vlissingen, Zeeland, on 8 September and feeding a hybrid juvenile from 28 September to 3 (or 4) October 1984, is considered to be the same as the one on Hooze Platen. The hybrids are not included in the totals.

**Whiskered Tern** *Chlidonias hybridus* 34,3

OVERIJSEL Olst, 21 June, two, adult summer (D C Uit de Weerd).

FLEVOLAND Houtribsluizen, 7 August, adult summer (S Luinenburg).

After only one record during 1984-86, the 16 records during 1987-90 show a marked increase.

**Black Guillemot** *Cephus grylle* 14,2

ZEELAND Westkapelle, 8 September, immature (H P Braam, T O V Muisse, F Twisk).

NOORDHOLLAND Camperduin, 10 October, immature (D Groenendijk, K J Eigenhuis et al).

There is now a total of 45 records. Most birds were recorded during August-December.

**Great Spotted Cuckoo** *Clamator glandarius* 4,1

ZUIDHOLLAND Hellevoetsluis, 7-16 May, immature, photographed (J Keukelaar, J Trammer, K Minnaar, van der Burg et al 1990).

There are now 10 records: in March (one), April (two), May (three), August (two), September (one) and October (one). None of these birds were twitchable.

**Snowy Owl** *Nyctea scandiaca* 1,1

NOORDBRABANT Lage Zwaluwe, 2 March, immature or female, photographed (A Hoevenaar, van der Burg et al 1990).

The bird was sitting on a roof during the day and seen by only a few local people. It could not be found the next days despite much effort by a lot of birders. After review, there are seven acceptable records: in January 1869, December 1884, November 1888, May 1904, June-August 1965 (presumably, the same bird was reported in March and November that year) and December 1980-March 1981. Among the old records reviewed are lost or badly labelled museum skins without sufficient details on date (at least month required) and locality (at least province required). Old field observations with no more details than, eg, 'large and white owl with some black markings and yellow eyes' were also rejected.

**Bee-eater** *Merops apiaster* 80,1

FRIESLAND Schiermonnikoog, 22-26 September, adult, photographed (M van den Berg, A de Bruin et al, van der Burg et al 1990).

1989 NOORDHOLLAND Huizen, 17 May, 14 (R F J van Beusekom).

In recent years, apart from several flocks of less than 10



birds, there have been flocks of 12 (in 1984), 10 (in 1987), 15 (in 1987) and 14 birds (in 1989).

**Middle Spotted Woodpecker** *Dendrocopos medius* 1,1  
NOORDBRABANT Kaatsheuvel, 19 June, adult (J Couwenberg).

There is only one other record during the 1980s, a male wintering at Amelisweerd, Utrecht, from 1 December 1985 to 15 February 1986. Last breeding occurred in Twente, Overijssel, in 1973.

**Red-rumped Swallow** *Hirundo daurica* 11,3  
ZEELAND Groede, 2 May, two (G A Davidse, P van Tuil, S Lilypaly); Breskens, 5 May (M Capello, G A Davidse et al).

All individuals were migrating in north-easterly direction.

**Olive-backed Pipit** *Anthus hodgsoni* 3,1  
NOORDHOLLAND Bloemendaal, Kennemerduinen, 25-29 October, immature, trapped, photographed (Vrs van Lennep, A van Kleunen, D Groenendijk, van der Burg et al 1990, Eggenhuizen & de Meijer 1991).

This is the fourth record and the first of a trapped bird. Unexpectedly, the bird remained for 4 days in the coastal dunes where it was released.

**Red-throated Pipit** *Anthus cervinus* 38,3  
GRONINGEN Eemshaven, 5 May, photographed (L J R Boon, A van Dijk, L Steijn et al); Eemshaven, 20 May (K van Dijken).

ZUIDHOLLAND Haagse Waterleidingduinen, 6 May, flying northward (A Remeus).

The actual number seen (or rather heard) by birders is much larger, especially in autumn. However, it is hard to get views good enough to make an acceptable description of a bird flying overhead.

**Thrush Nightingale** *Luscinia luscinia* 13,1  
FRIESLAND Tjeukemeer, 16 June, adult, male, trapped, photographed (J de Jong).

This was the second year in succession without any spring records of singing birds.

**Cetti's Warbler** *Cettia cetti* 36,2  
FRIESLAND Vlieland, 8 October, female, trapped (K Terpstra, J Jassies).  
FLEVOLAND Kamperhoek, 15 October, trapped, photographed (G Frank).

Two or three birds trapped in October in the Amsterdamse Waterleidingduinen, Noordholland, have not yet been submitted to the CDNA. Apparently, there was an influx in October.

**Fan-tailed Warbler** *Cisticola juncidis* 16,4  
ZEELAND Kruispolderhaven, 22 July to 22 August, two adults and two fledglings, photographed and sound-recorded (J van Hooien, M Berlijn, A de Bruin, L J R Boon et al, van der Burg et al 1990).

This is the first breeding record since 1984; the species was not recorded during 1986-89. The committee is still

awaiting information on a September bird in Flevoland.

**River Warbler** *Locustella fluviatilis* 5,4  
ZUIDHOLLAND Brabantse Biesbosch, 13-24 May, singing, photographed (H Gebuis, Anonymus 1990a, van der Burg et al 1990).

FLEVOLAND Ooievaarsweg, 4-10 June, singing, sound-recorded (R F J van Beusekom, L J R Boon et al); Knardijk, 6-22 June, singing (R F J van Beusekom, M Berlijn); Oostvaardersdijk, 30 June, singing (P M A van der Wielen).

This was the species' best year ever. There are now 16 records. All 13 records since May 1956 refer to singing birds in spring.

**Aquatic Warbler** *Acrocephalus paludicola* 87,6  
GRONINGEN Lauwersmeer, 31 July to 8 August, immature (G van Aalst, L J R Boon, A de Bruin et al).

GELDERLAND Elburg, 3 August, two, adult and immature, trapped (K Terpstra); Elburg, 4 August, immature, trapped (K Terpstra); Elburg, 15 August, immature, trapped (K Terpstra).

ZEELAND Colijnsplaat, 12 August, immature (A van Kleunen, A Hannevijk).

A moderate year with numbers dropping from the 1986-89 yearly average of 12-13 records (cf de By 1990).

**\*Blyth's Reed Warbler** *Acrocephalus dumetorum* 0,1  
FLEVOLAND Lelystad, 26 June, adult, trapped, photographed (C J Breek, van der Burg et al 1990).

A paper on this first record has been prepared and will be published in due course. The bird was ringed (Arnhem F203084). It had worn remiges and rectrices. No call was heard. Biometrics: wing 63 mm; tail 56 mm; tarsus 23 mm; bill from feathers 12 mm; bill from skull 17.5 mm; bill width 4 mm; leg width 1.8 mm; p1 (outermost primary) 1.5 mm shorter than longest primary covert; p3, p4 and p5 longest primaries; p2 5 mm, p6 3.5 mm, p7 5.5 mm, p8 8 mm, p9 9 mm and p10 10.5 mm shorter than p4; emarginations on outer web of p3-5 (less obvious on p5); primary projection 13 mm; tail rounded: 5 mm for outermost pair; longest undertail-coverts 14 mm shorter than longest rectrix; weight 11.5 gram.

**Booted Warbler** *Hippolais caligata* 3,1  
NOORDHOLLAND Bloemendaal, Kennemerduinen, 29 September, immature, trapped, photographed (Vrs van Lennep, van der Burg et al 1990).

The previous one was trapped at the same site on 21 September 1988 (van den Berg 1989).

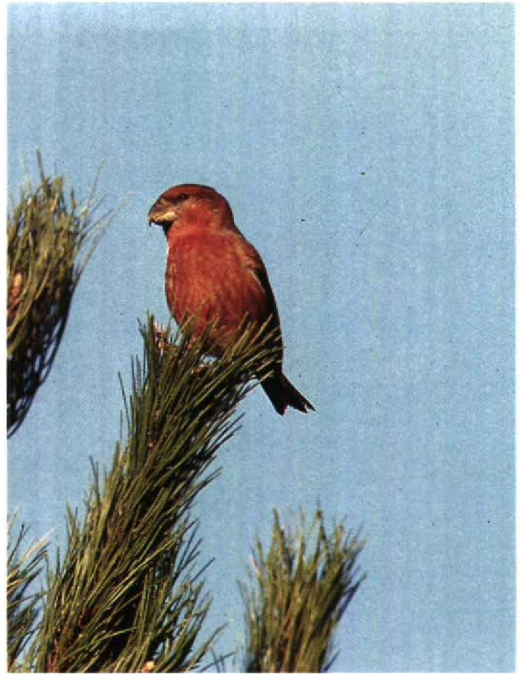
**Melodious Warbler** *Hippolais polyglotta* 5,4  
FLEVOLAND Vogelweg/Knarweg, 24 May into June, two adults and two fledglings, photographed and sound-recorded (J Boshuizen, M Berlijn, A de Bruin et al).

This first breeding record follows the species' increase in Belgium. As a consequence, records after 31 December 1990 in south-eastern Belgium are no longer considered by the Wallonian rarities committee (Lafontaine et al 1991).





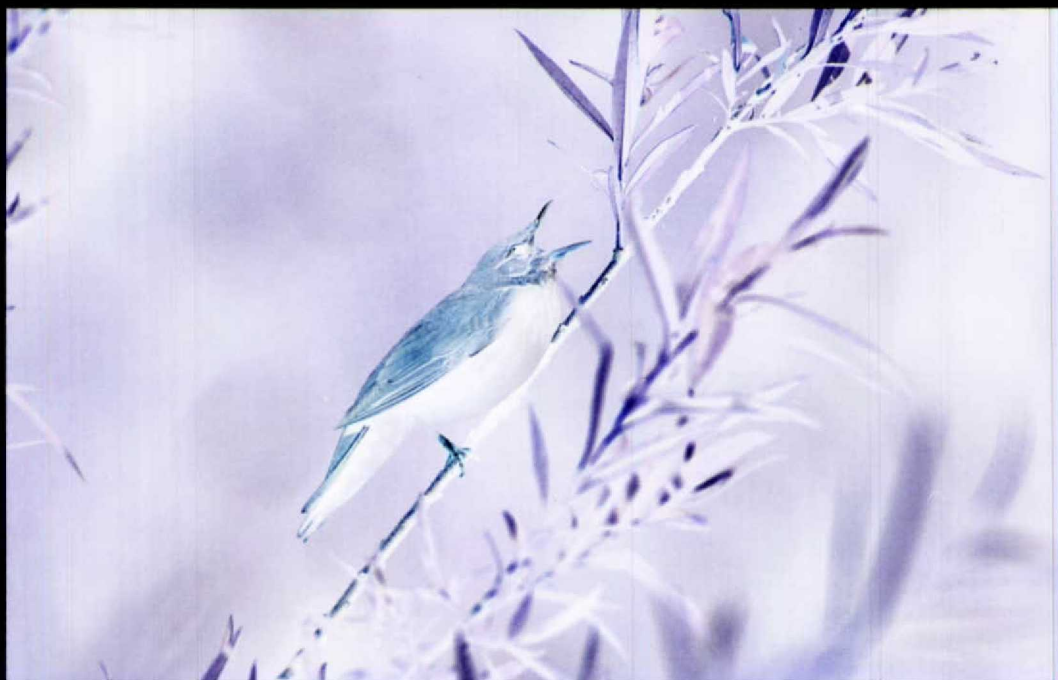
75 Radde's Warbler *Phylloscopus schwarzi*, Maasvlakte, Zuidholland, November 1990 (Hans Gebuis)



76 Parrott Crossbill *Loxia pytyopsittacus*, Noordwijk, Zuidholland, February 1990 (René van Rossum)

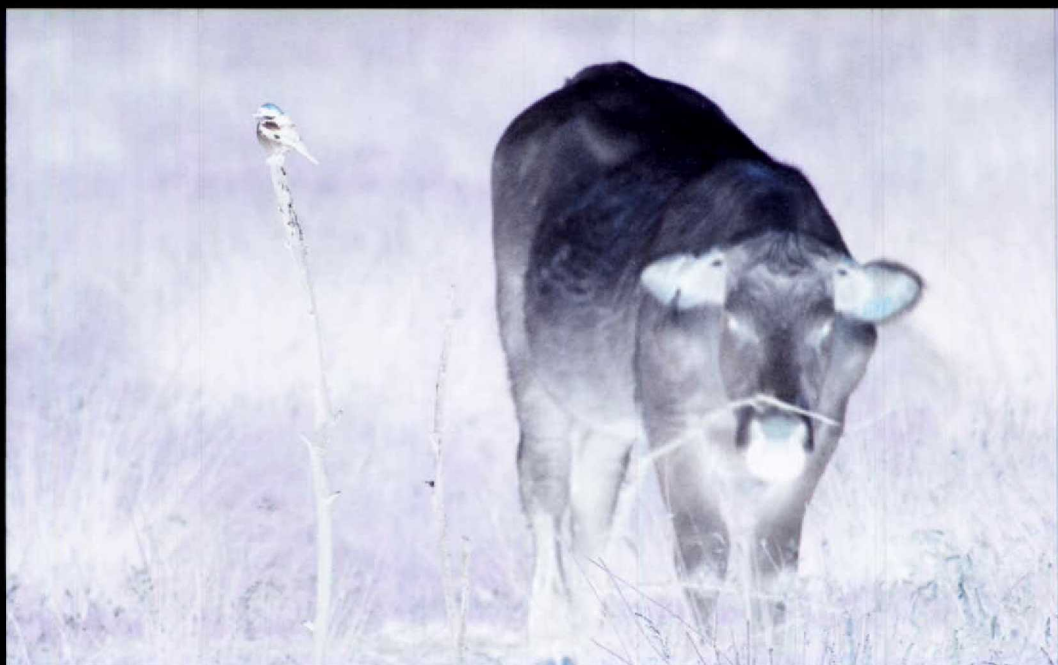
77 Sociable Plover *Chettusia gregaria*, adult summer, IJsselstein, Utrecht, April 1990 (Hans Gebuis)





78 River Warbler *Locustella fluviatilis*, Brabantse Biesbosch, Zuidholland, May 1990 (Hans Gebuis)

79 Woodchat Shrike *Lanius senator*, Den Bosch, Noordbrabant, June 1990 (Hans Gebuis)





**Subalpine Warbler** *Sylvia cantillans* 12,0

1979 NOORDHOLLAND Amsterdamse Waterleiding-duinen, 9 May, adult, male (P P Böhre, G van der Berg et al).

Chronologically, this is the fifth record. There are 17 records, nearly all in spring: one in April, 13 in May, two in June and one in October. After two good periods in the 1980s (six in 1982-83 and six in 1986-88), 1990 was the second year in succession without any record.

**Barred Warbler** *Sylvia nisoria* 70,5

NOORDHOLLAND Castricum, 27 August, immature, trapped (Vrs Castricum); Bloemendaal, Kennemerduinen, 12 October, immature, trapped (Vrs van Lennep).

FRIESLAND Ameland, 10-12 September, immature, photographed (J M Walhout, E B Ebels, L J R Boon et al, Anonymus 1990a, van der Burg et al 1990); Vlieland, 25 September, immature, trapped (K Terpstra); Terschelling, 27 September, immature, trapped, photographed (J Jukema).

1989 GRONINGEN Eemshaven, 4 October, immature (S Luinenburg).

A rather meagre year showing typical occurrences from late August to early October. Only two out of 11 records in 1989-90 concern field observations.

**\*Two-barred Greenish Warbler** *Phylloscopus plumbeitarsus* 0,1

NOORDHOLLAND Castricum, 17 September, first-winter, trapped, photographed (Vrs Castricum, van der Burg et al 1990, Schekkerman 1992).

This constitutes the second record for Europe. The first was in 21-27 October 1987 on Gugh, Scilly, England, but has not yet been formally admitted to the British list (Rogers & Rarities Committee 1991).

**Pallas's Warbler** *Phylloscopus proregulus* 35,1

FRIESLAND Kornwerderzand, 3-4 November (D J Moerbeek, K J Eigenhuis, S Gardeslen et al).

1989 NOORDHOLLAND Texel, 17 October (R F J van Beusekom, G A Morel, O Wildschut et al); Texel, 20 October (P van Scheepen, W H Hoogendoorn, D Meijer).

1987 FLEVOLAND Blocq van Kuffeler, 7 November, photographed (Mauer 1989).

This was the poorest showing since 1984 when there was also only one record. In contrast, 1989 was the best year ever with 10 records. During 15-27 October 1989, no less than five birds were recorded on Texel.

**Hume's Yellow-browed Warbler** *Phylloscopus humei* 3,4

NOORDHOLLAND Texel, 6-7 November, photographed and sound-recorded (A Wassink et al, Anonymus 1991a). ZUIDHOLLAND Meyendel, 11 December to 4 January 1991, photographed (A Remeus, M Berlijn et al); Rijnsburg, 12-13 December (L van der Veen, P P Böhre).

FLEVOLAND Blocq van Kuffeler, Almere, 24 December to 22 January 1991, photographed and sound-recorded (R F J van Beusekom, O Wildschut, Anonymus 1991a, Oreel 1991).

In 1990, the number of records was doubled. Previous records were on 28 November 1958 (found dead), 4 February to 3 April 1975, 9 to 14 November 1982 and 7 December 1982 to 10 April 1983.

**Radde's Warbler** *Phylloscopus schwarzi* 2,1

ZUIDHOLLAND Maasvlakte, 6-8 November, photographed (H Gebuis, E B Ebels et al).

This is (only) the fifth record and the first for November (the previous four are in October).

**Dusky Warbler** *Phylloscopus fuscatus* 9,2

ZEELAND Vlissingen, 25 October (J M Walhout et al).

ZUIDHOLLAND Meyendel, 29 November to 4 December (M Berlijn, J D Eerdmans, P Eerdmans, L van der Veen). 1989 ZUIDHOLLAND Maasvlakte, 25 October (T O V Muisse, K J Eigenhuis, H Gebuis).

There are now 12 records of which 11 in the last five years, all in October-November. The CDNA still awaits information on the Terschelling bird on 7-9 November.

**Bonelli's Warbler** *Phylloscopus bonelli* 8,2

LIMBURG Herkenbosch, 22 May to 9 June, male, sound-recorded (D J Moerbeek, S Gardeslen, M Berlijn et al).

NOORDHOLLAND Castricum, 14 August, immature, trapped, photographed (Vrs Castricum).

There are now 19 records including (at least) three belonging to the eastern subspecies *P b orientalis*. The Herkenbosch bird belonged to the western subspecies *P b bonelli*. Records are from May (13), June (one), July (one), August (two), September (one) and November (one); most birds were singing.

**Iberian Chiffchaff** *Phylloscopus collybita brehmii* 5,1

NOORDHOLLAND Amsterdam, 29 April to 20 July, male, photographed and sound-recorded (R Vlek, M Berlijn et al).

The bird was singing in high trees in the Vondelpark near the centre of Amsterdam. Its calls and behaviour indicated that it was paired and nesting.

**Wallcreeper** *Tichodroma muraria* 1,0

NOORDHOLLAND Amsterdam, 27 November to 5 April 1991, female, photographed (van de Staaij & Fokker 1991).

The same bird was present from 13 November 1989 to 11 April 1990. It did not return again in the winter of 1991/92.

**Treecreeper** *Certhia familiaris* 31,1

GRONINGEN Groningen, 13-16 January (M Olthoff, A de Bruin et al).

1989 OVERIJSEL Staphorst, 27 September, trapped, photographed (G E H Smallegenbroek, J G Bredenbeek). FRIESLAND Ameland, 10 October, trapped (J T Hendriksma).

1988 FRIESLAND Schiermonnikoog, 15 October, trapped (J van der Straaten).

The continuing search for identification features of this difficult species recently culminated in an inspiring paper by Daunicht (1991). Perhaps, it will result in a future increase of acceptable field records.

**Woodchat Shrike** *Lanius senator* 21,2

NOORDBRABANT Den Bosch, 13-16 June, subadult, male, photographed (A de Bruin, S Luinburg, van der Burg et al 1990).

NOORDHOLLAND Texel, 3-5 October, juvenile, photographed (T J C Luijendijk, C G Quispel, D Groenendijk et al, van der Burg et al 1990).

1988 ZUIDHOLLAND Katwijk, 17 May (J A van den Anel, T Uitterdijk).

In 1980-90, records were in April (one), May (nine), June (10), July (one), September (one) and October (one). The Texel bird looked remarkably pale due to its heavily worn juvenile plumage.

**Rose-coloured Starling** *Sturnus roseus* 14,0

1988 NOORDHOLLAND Texel, 22-24 October, juvenile, photographed (H P Braam, S Lilipaly, L Stegeman et al). 1985 GELDERLAND Aalten, 16 May, adult summer, male (A P Ros).

The 1988 record was previously reported for 22 October (van den Berg et al 1989). There are now 33 records of which seven are from the 19th century, 14 during 1900-80 and 12 during 1981-90.

**Arctic Redpoll** *Carduelis hornemanni* 17,3

NOORDHOLLAND Amsterdam, 15-22 December, two, photographed (A W J Meijer, L van der Veen, E B Ebels et al, Anonymus 1991a).

GRONINGEN Eelderwolde, 21 December (K van Dijken). 1988 FRIESLAND Cornwerd, 16 November, adult, trapped (J T Hendriksma).

In the winter of 1990/91, several birds were reported from November onwards of which, until now, three December records have been accepted (cf van der Burg et al 1991). The influx from November 1988 to January 1989 involved 10 birds of which eight were trapped. In contrast, there were no records in the winter of 1989/90. Previous influxes were in October-November 1962 (five), October-December 1972 (eight), November-December 1975 (19) and November 1986-January 1987 (four).

**Two-barred Crossbill** *Loxia leucoptera* 3,12

FRIESLAND Terschelling, 24 August, juvenile (W Renema, P Edelaar, L van Gent et al).

NOORDHOLLAND Den Helder, 2 September, juvenile, female, found dead, photographed (F Geldermans, specimen in collection Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum, Leiden, Zuidholland).

OVERIJSEL Dalfsen, 27 October, adult, male, found dead, photographed (E Goutbeek, A de Bruin, specimen in collection of Natuurmuseum West-Overijssel, Zwolle).

UTRECHT Baarn, 8 November to 1 February 1991, adult, male (R F J van Beusekom, M Berlijn, P Knolle et al, van der Burg et al 1991); Baarn, 11-20 November, female, photographed (K J Eigenhuis et al).

NOORDBRABANT Hooge Mierde, 25 November to 24 January 1991, seven, adults, three males (L Peeters, M Berlijn, P M A van der Wielen et al).

The committee still awaits information about a male at Hilversum, Noordholland, in late November. The Den

Helder bird was hit by a car and died the day after, on 3 September. Interestingly, it had very narrow white fringes to greater and median wing-coverts and tertials and it must have been very hard to identify in the field. However, the wing:tail ratio of 1.40 (wing 95 and tail 68 mm) was decisive and even below the extreme (1.41,  $n=30$ ) given by Svensson (1984). The first reports of the 1990-91 influx came from coastal northern areas during late August and early September. In late October and November, at least 10 individuals were found in inland forests. The only other influx known for the Netherlands was in September 1889 when 32 birds were recorded. In the 100 years between both influxes, only seven records were accepted after review (in September 1942, October 1963, July 1972, December 1972, March 1984, April-May 1984 and February 1987).

**Parrot Crossbill** *Loxia pytyopsittacus* 240,137

NOORDHOLLAND Texel, 15-21 October, 15, six males, eight females, one immature, photographed (P M Gnodde, M Berlijn, K H Scholten, L van der Veen et al); Robbenoordbos, 16 October to 4 January 1991, 25, photographed and sound-recorded (O de Vries, R E Brouwer); Texel, 20 October, two, adult, female (K H Scholten, S Luinburg et al).

ZUIDHOLLAND Noordwijk, 20 October to 15 March 1991, 24, photographed (W-J Hooymans, M Berlijn, A B van den Berg, Anonymus 1991a); Meyendel, 2 December, 12, one immature, five males, six females (M Berlijn, J J Blankert, C G Quispel et al).

FRIESLAND Bakkeveen, 21 October, two, adult male and immature (K H Scholten); Schiermonnikoog, 27 October to 12 November, 14, including one subadult, photographed (D Schut, D Blok, E B Ebels et al); Vlieland, 12-17 November, 15, including six males and six females, photographed (R A de By).

UTRECHT Baarn, 1-17 November, three, two males and one female (R F J van Beusekom, E B Ebels et al).

ZEELAND Vrouwenpolder, 24 December, adult, male (J M Walhout).

DRENTHE Veenhuizen, 25 December to 4 January 1991, four, one male and three immatures (K H Scholten); Doldersum, 28 December, 18 (J M Swart, M J Swart). GRONINGEN Groningen, 31 December, two, photographed (K van Dijken).

The influx in 1990-91 brought birds further south and more inland than during the first influx, in 1982-83. The 1982/83 influx comprised c 230 birds, mostly in coastal forests of Noordholland (Schekkerman 1986). Interestingly, the 1990-91 influx coincided with a large influx of Crossbills *L. curvirostra* and a remarkable influx of Two-barred Crossbills *L. leucoptera*. The first accepted records in 1990 were during the DBA week on Texel in mid-October. Curiously, however, possible Parrot Crossbills were reported as early as June, and the identification of birds photographed in August on Terschelling and at Groesbeek, Gelderland, is still a matter of debate (cf Anonymus 1990b). It has been suggested that the actual numbers in 1990-91 were higher than in 1982-83 (Anonymus 1991a). The CDNA still awaits the submission of a number of records (eg, the birds photographed in



October in the Kennemerduinen, Noordholland (Anonymus 1990b)). Bert de Bruin is preparing a paper on the 1990-91 invasion.

**Scarlet Rosefinch** *Carpodacus erythrinus* 71,9

FLEVOLAND Galjoetweg, 20-24 May, adult, male (R F J van Beusekom, M Berlijn, L J R Boon et al); Knardijk, 25 May to 9 June, adult, male (T J C Luijendijk et al, Anonymus 1990a, van der Burg et al 1990); Lelystad, 20 June, second-year, male, trapped, photographed (C J Breek).

GRONINGEN Rottumeroog, 30 May, female (G O Keijl, E V Koopman); Lauwersmeer, 7-10 June, immature, male, photographed and sound-recorded (A de Bruin, A van Dijk, L J R Boon et al).

FRIESLAND Schiermonnikoog, 3-4 June, two, adult summer, male and female (J Sikkens, L J R Boon et al).

NOORDHOLLAND Texel, 30 September (A W J Meijer, M van Weeghel).

ZUIDHOLLAND Katwijk, 1 October (A W J Meijer, M van Weeghel).

1989 FRIESLAND Ameland, 12 June, male (D Verroken, L Verroken).

The species has established itself as a breeding bird in Flevoland and on the Wadden islands. The CDNA still awaits information on most of the breeding pairs in 1989 and 1990, especially from Flevoland, Terschelling and Texel (cf Anonymus 1989). It is likely that in the near future, like Penduline Tit *Remiz pendulinus*, the species will no longer be considered by the CDNA.

**Pine Bunting** *Emberiza leucocephalos* 5,1

NOORDHOLLAND Texel, 1 November, immature, male (A Wassink).

This was the first accepted sight record. Previous records concerned trapped or photographed birds. All 20 post-1900 records are in October-November, eight in the 1960s, four in the 1970s and five in the 1980s.

**Rustic Bunting** *Emberiza rustica* 16,4

FRIESLAND Terschelling, 27 September to 2 October, adult, male (A Ouwerkerk, M Berlijn, T J C Luijendijk et al); Terschelling, 13 October, male (J J Blankert, M D Witvliet).

ZUIDHOLLAND Scheveningen, 27 September to 1 October, photographed (R Messemaker, D Laponder et al, van der Burg et al 1990, Camici 1990).

ZEELAND Westkapelle, 27 September to 2 October, photographed (J M Walhout, E Sanders et al, van der Burg et al 1990).

1989 GRONINGEN Eemshaven, 25 May, adult summer, male (S Luinenburg).

In the last days of September, three birds were present simultaneously at three widely separated coastal sites. Especially, the remarkably tame bird in the harbour of Scheveningen was seen by many people. This was not the species' best autumn: in September-October 1980 nine birds were recorded. After review, there are 32 records of which 11 in September, 14 in October, one in November and six in March-May. The first record dates back to October 1874.

**Little Bunting** *Emberiza pusilla* 24,8

ZUIDHOLLAND Katwijk, 31 March to 14 April, three, photographed and sound-recorded (A W J Meijer et al, Anonymus 1990a, van der Burg et al 1990).

FRIESLAND Terschelling, 27 September, trapped, photographed (J Jukema); Terschelling, 28-29 October, ringed (E Kieft, J J Blankert).

ZEELAND Westkapelle, 27 September (H Schekkerman, P L Meininger, R Strucker et al).

NOORDHOLLAND Texel, 13 October (M Berlijn et al); Castricum, 10 November, immature, trapped, photographed (Vrs Castricum).

The three singing birds in early spring at Katwijk were one of the highlights of the year and concerned the first March-April records. There are now 59 records of this species, the commonest of the rare buntings, in February (one), March-April (three), May (two), September (14), October (27) and November (12). The first record dates back to November 1842.

**Systematic list of records not accepted**

This list contains all records not accepted by the CDNA. Records marked with @ were rejected by all committee members in the first or second voting, those with @-1 by all except one, and the remaining by two or more (with at least two votes against rejection). Most records were rejected when the identification was not fully established (often due to a lack of documentation) or when the individual showed signs of captivity (such as dubious rings, excessive wear or aberrant behaviour). For certain duck species which in recent years repeatedly turned out to be escapes (ie, Bufflehead *Bucephala albeola* and Hooded Merganser *Mergus cucullatus*), the CDNA now demands to ascertain that the bird is not carrying a ring of dubious origin. Species for which the CDNA unanimously decided that all records refer to birds of captive origin, are usually omitted from this list. These include species of which all ancestors are of captive origin (introduced species of British Category C). Species for which a majority vote decided that all records refer to birds of captive origin, are included in this list. For 1990, these concern (apart from Hooded Merganser, see above) correctly identified individuals without obvious signs of captivity of Pink-backed Pelican *Pelecanus rufescens*, Lesser Flamingo *Phoenicopterus minor* and Desert Finch *Rhodospiza obsoleta*. It is noteworthy that in some western European countries Pink-backed Pelican, Lesser Flamingo and Hooded Merganser are listed as genuine vagrants.

**Bulwer's Petrel** *Bulweria bulwerii*, Westkapelle (Zeeland) 27 September @-1 (description of all-black long-tailed petrel of marsh tern *Chlidonias* size flying past at 1 km distance with flight pattern matching that of Bulwer's



Petrel under similar conditions; because of the species' rarity and recent discoveries of all-dark petrels *Oceanodroma*, it was felt that more documentation is required for this potential first). **Balearic Shearwater** *Puffinus yelkouan*, Katwijk (Zuidholland) 16 August @. **Pink-backed Pelican** *Pelecanus rufescens*, Nijkerkernauw (Flevoland/Gelderland) 25-30 October (photographed; identification accepted but all except one voted against possible genuine vagrancy in this species). **Glossy Ibis** *Plegadis falcinellus*, Meyelsedijk, Peel (Limburg/Noordbrabant) 19 May @ (no description); Enumatil (Friesland) September @; Engwierum (Friesland) 16 November @ (the descriptions do not exclude Puna Ibis *P. ridgwayi* of which several escaped individuals are roaming around). **Lesser Flamingo** *Phoenicopterus minor*, Mokkebank (Friesland) 29 April; Kornwerderzand (Friesland) 26 September (photographed; identification of both records accepted but all except one voted against genuine vagrancy in this species). **Whistling Swan** *Cygnus columbianus columbianus*, Pampuspad/Oostvaardersdijk (Flevoland) 1-27 December @ (photographed; amount of yellow on bill was considered too extensive to exclude Bewick's Swan *C. c. bewickii*; cf van der Burg et al 1991). **Blue-winged Teal** *Anas discors*, Lauwersmeer (Groningen) 1-2 July @-1 (female; description was insufficient to exclude Cinnamon Teal *A. cyanoptera*). **Hooded Merganser** *Mergus cucullatus*, Den Oever (Noordholland) 1-2 December (male, photographed; identification accepted but only the left leg was ascertained to be unringed). **Black-shouldered Kite** *Elanus caeruleus*, Texel (Noordholland) 20 May @. **Pallid Harrier** *Circus macrourus*, Flediteweg (Flevoland) 11 February @ (male Hen Harrier *C. cyaneus* not excluded); Leusderheide (Utrecht) 25 August @ (female; no description was given of body shape or dark patch on side of breast). **Booted Eagle** *Hieraaetus pennatus*, Dui-ven (Gelderland) 5 June @. **Saker** *Falco cherrug*, Serooskerke (Zeeland) 12 February @ (photographed; description does not exclude other large falcons nor hybrids). **Gyrfalcon** *F. rusticolus*, Texel (Noordholland) 4 January @-1 (description not sufficiently detailed to exclude other large falcons nor hybrids). **Little Crane** *Porzana parva*, Vlieland (Friesland) 7 May @ (only heard and no sound-recording made). **Pratincole** *Glareola*, Praamweg (Flevoland) 24 February @. **American Golden Plover** *Pluvialis dominica*, Dordtse Biesbosch (Zuidholland) 27-28 January (description insufficient considering the species' rarity, especially in mid-winter). **White-rumped Sandpiper** *Calidris fuscicollis*, Almere (Flevoland) 22 July @. **American Whimbrel** *Numenius phaeopus hudsonicus*, Noordwijkerhout (Zuidholland) 23 April @ (flying past). **Laughing Gull** *Larus atricilla*, Katwijk aan Zee (Zuidholland) 1 December @. **Franklin's Gull** *L. pipixcan*, Zandvoort (Noordholland) 26 January @ (description wrong for adult winter). **Bonaparte's Gull** *L. philadelphia*, Hoek van Holland (Zuidholland) 1 January @ (description incomplete without, eg, underwing pattern). **Russian Common Gull** *L. canus heinei*, IJmuiden (Noordholland) 11 December @-1 (photographed; no measurements). **Thayer's Gull** *L. thayeri*, Lauwersoog (Groningen) 7 December @ (first-winter, unintentionally photographed; no complete dark tail-band visible). **Bee-eater** *Merops*

*apiaster*, six, Stadskanaal (Groningen) 31 May @-1 (no description made); Santpoort (Noordholland) 31 July @-1 (flying past and only heard, not seen). **Middle Spotted Woodpecker** *Dendrocopos medius*, Meddo (Gelderland) 18 April @. **Lesser Short-toed Lark** *Calandrella rufescens*, Stellendam (Zuidholland) 20 April @ (description incomplete, primary projection not described). **Red-throated Pipit** *Anthus cervinus*, Texel (Noordholland) 13 October @-1; Westkapelle (Zeeland) 15 October @-1 (flying past and giving the species' characteristic call which, however, could not be recorded on tape; it should be noted that several similar observations of flying and calling pipits, mainly in May, were not submitted). **Black-headed Yellow Wagtail** *Motacilla flava feldegg*, Den Oever (Noordholland) 23 May @-1 (photographed; no sound heard and description incomplete; photograph does not exclude Northern Yellow Wagtail *M. f. thunbergi*). **Thrush Nightingale** *Luscinia luscinia*, Gorsel (Gelderland) 27 April @-1 (photographed; Nightingale *L. megarhynchos* could not be excluded). **Aquatic Warbler** *Acrocephalus paludicola*, Lauwersmeer (Groningen) 18 August @. **Melodious Warbler** *Hippolais polyglotta*, Schiermonnikoog (Friesland) 28 August @. **Treecreeper** *Certhia familiaris*, Lisse (Zuidholland) 24 April @. **Parrot Crossbill** *Loxia pytyopsittacus*, two, De Koog, Texel (Noordholland) 28 July @; four, De Cocksdorp, Texel (Noordholland) 15 September; one, De Cocksdorp, Texel (Noordholland) 15 September; one, Oosterend, Terschelling (Friesland) 25 September; one, Dwingeloo (Drenthe) 4 November @; seven, Drakesteyn (Utrecht) 6 November @-1; two, Groningen (Groningen) 15 November @; 13, Diever (Drenthe) 28 December @ (it seems that there were more birds having bill size looking intermediate between Crossbill *L. curvirostra* and Parrot Crossbill than during the 1982/83 invasion). **Little Bunting** *Emberiza pusilla*, Wassenaar (Zuidholland) 1 April @-1 (only seen while flying past on migration); Cammingaburen (Friesland) 6 April (some features missing in description); K12 Bravo Platform (Continental Shelf) 20 October @ (found dead; specimen appeared to be a Reed Bunting *E. schoeniclus*); Nieuwegein (Utrecht) 22 November @. **Red-headed Bunting** *Emberiza bruniceps*, Schiermonnikoog (Friesland) 6 June (adult male; description incomplete and not excluding certain African weavers *Pioceus*).

1989

**Cory's Shearwater** *Calonectris diomedea*, Bloemendaal (Noordholland) 8 October @-1 (description incomplete, bill not described). **Storm Petrel** *Hydrobates pelagicus*, off Terschelling (Continental Shelf) 19 July (underwing pattern not described). **Middendorff's Bean Goose** *Anser fabalis middendorffii* (or *A. f. johanseni*), Meerkoetweg (Flevoland) 3 December @-1 (in flock of *A. f. rossicus*; aberrant *A. f. fabalis* not excluded). **American Wigeon** *Anas americana*, Ellewoutsdijk (Zeeland) 11 February (incomplete description not ruling out a hybrid: adult male with white wing-coverts and white crown-stripe but without, eg, dark green eye-stripe). **Steller's Eider** *Polysticta stelleri*, Lauwersmeer (Groningen) 27 March (incomplete description of adult male flying past). **Lesser Spotted Eagle** *Aquila pomarina*, Zuidzande (Zeeland) 28





**80** Scarlet Rosefinch *Carpodacus erythrinus*, adult male, Galjoottweg, Almere, Flevoland, 22 May 1990 (Hans Gebuis)

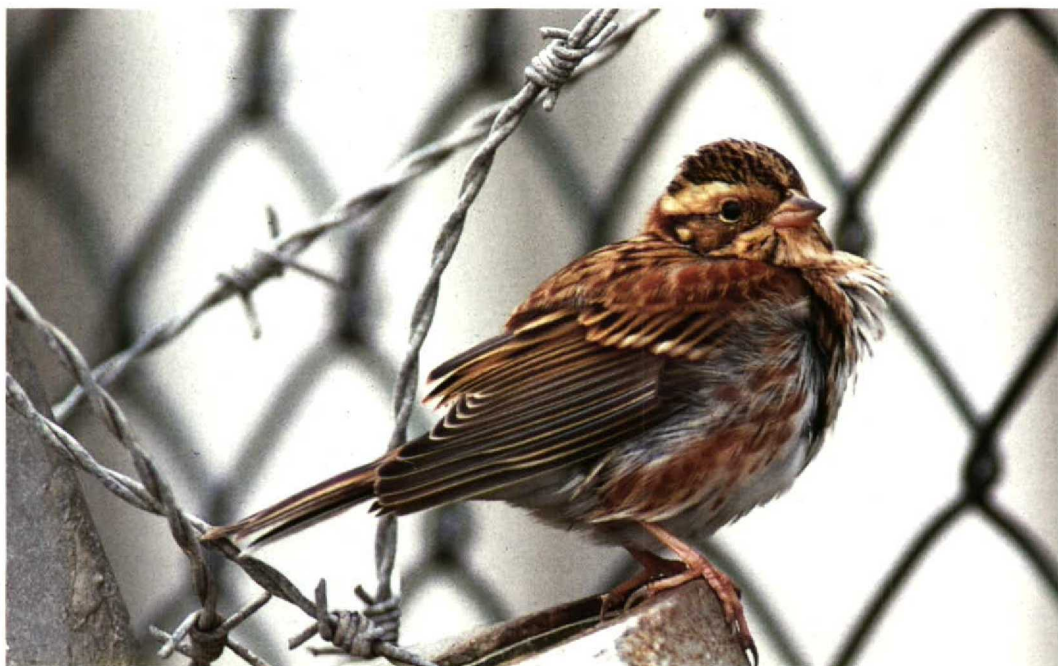
**81** Little Bunting *Emberiza pusilla*, Katwijk aan Zee, Zuidholland, 5 April 1990 (Arnoud B van den Berg)





82 Rustic Bunting *Emberiza rustica*, Westkapelle, Zeeland, September 1990 (Hans Gebuis)

83 Rustic Bunting *Emberiza rustica*, Scheveningen, Zuidholland, 29 September 1990 (René van Rossum)





May (adult; description incomplete). **Broad-billed Sandpiper** *Limicola falcinellus*, Lauwersmeer (Groningen) 16 May (description lacking); Terschelling (Friesland) 1-3 October @. **Wilson's Phalarope** *Phalaropus tricolor*, Knardijk (Flevoland) 20 August @ (juvenile). **Roseate Tern** *Sterna dougallii*, Terschelling (Friesland) 18 May (adult summer; description incomplete). **Bridled Tern** *Sterna anaethetus*, Ameland (Friesland) early August (adult; description considered insufficient although at least two individuals frequented Dutch coasts in the same period (cf Schekkerman & Meininger 1990)). **Aquatic Warbler** *Acrocephalus paludicola*, Goudriaan (Zuidholland) 13 August @-1. Greenish Warbler *Phylloscopus trochiloides*, Roggebotzand (Flevoland) 10 June @. **Treecreeper** *Certhia familiaris*, Herwen (Gelderland) 1 October @ (trapped). **Rose-coloured Starling** *Sturnus roseus*, Terschelling (Friesland) 31 (!) September (description of juvenile but field sketch of bill shape not convincing). **Desert Finch** *Rhodospiza obsoleta*, IJmuiden (Noordholland) 29-31 December (possibly until March 1990) (adult, photographed; identification accepted but all except one voted against possible genuine vagrancy in this species; cf Anonymus 1990a). **Siberian Snow Bunting** *Plectrophenax nivalis vlasowae*, Sint Jacobiparochie (Friesland) 13 November @ (adult male, trapped and photographed; cf Jukema 1992).

1988

**Baird's Sandpiper** *Calidris bairdii*, Lauwersmeer (Groningen) 24 July (description incomplete, actually suggesting White-rumped Sandpiper *C. fuscicollis*). **Terek Sandpiper** *Xenus cinereus*, Breskens (Zeeland) 10 May (seen flying past with seven Redshanks *Tringa totanus* at 100 m distance because of which description remained incomplete, eg, without bill shape). **Treecreeper** *Certhia familiaris*, Oppenhuizen (Friesland) 23 November @ (trapped). **Arctic Redpoll** *Carduelis hornemanni*, Afsluitdijk (Friesland) 25 November (trapped); Tongeren (Gelderland) 27 December (trapped).

1986

**Glossy Ibis** *Plegadis falcinellus*, Lauwersmeer (Groningen) 9 May @. **Pallid Harrier** *Circus macrourus*, Marne-ward (Groningen) 10 June @ (female). **Subalpine Warbler** *Sylvia cantillans*, Lauwersoog (Groningen) 15 May @ (incomplete description of male seen during a few seconds).

1981

**Siberian Lesser Whitethroat** *Sylvia curruca blythi/halimodendri*, Kornwerderzand (Friesland) 17 October @ (trapped and photographed; obvious white supercilium, short wing 63 mm and long tail 55 mm do not exclude nominate; p2 3mm shorter than p3-4 (longest) and p2=p6 fits better for nominate than for eastern subspecies; cold colours (no brownish on upperside) are wrong for eastern subspecies).

1980

**Franklin's Gull** *Larus pipixcan*, Scheveningen (Zuidholland) 4 September @-1 (although this record has never

been accepted (cf Blankert & CDNA 1982), it was prematurely cited by Jönsson & Wennberg (1981) and Glutz von Blotzheim & Bauer (1982); it was reviewed again because this would no longer be the species' only record as there are now accepted records in 1987 and 1988; however, the 1980 bird was still considered unacceptable by the (new) committee).

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