

Rare birds in the Netherlands in 1991

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This is the 12th 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 records dating from 1991 (some into 1992 for long-staying individuals) as well as belated and reconsidered records, mainly from 1980-90, which have been evaluated by the Dutch rarities committee, the Commissie Dwaalgasten Nederlandse Avifauna CDNA. Several records for 1991 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 (cf van den Berg 1993).

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.

This was the last year in which Red-throated Pipit *Anthus cervinus* and Common Rosefinch *Carpodacus erythrinus* were considered by the CDNA (van den Berg & CDNA 1992a). The number of accepted records of both species had increased in recent years. Besides, they had become so common that many observers did not take the trouble to submit these species' records to the CDNA. The same is true for Greater Flamingo *Phoenicopterus ruber roseus*, Long-tailed Skua *Stercorarius longicaudus* and Gull-billed Tern *Gelochelidon nilotica* which, therefore, are no longer considered from 1 January 1993 onwards (van den Berg & CDNA 1992b). In addition, five other species already mentioned by van den Berg & CDNA (1992b) were recorded more than 75 times during 1980-91 and, consequently, they are no longer considered, with effect from 1 January 1993 (Edward van IJzendoorn in litt.). These are Marsh Sandpiper *Tringa*

stagnatilis (at least 76 individuals during 1980-91), European Bee-eater *Merops apiaster* (101), Aquatic Warbler *Acrocephalus paludicola* (99), Barred Warbler *Sylvia nisoria* (82) and Parrot Crossbill *Loxia pytyopsittacus* (576). There are 14 (sub)species on the Dutch committee's list with an annual average of more than two individuals during 1980-91 but less than four (except Great Bustard *Otis tarda* which has an annual average of nearly five). These are, in order of abundance, Great Bustard (58 but none since 1988), Black Brant *Branta bernicla nigricans* (47), Broad-billed Sandpiper *Limicola falcinellus* (46), Whiskered Tern *Chlidonias hybridus* (45), Pallas's Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus proregulus* (40), European Storm-petrel *Hydrobates pelagicus* (39 of which 27 on 21-23 September 1990), Pectoral Sandpiper *Calidris melanotos* (39), Cetti's Warbler *Cettia cetti* (39 but only six since 1984), Little Bunting *Emberiza pusilla* (34), Iceland Gull *Larus glaucopterus* (33), Eurasian Treecreeper *Certhia familiaris* (33), Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis* (31), Woodchat Shrike *Lanius senator* (27) and Mediterranean Shearwater *Puffinus yelkouan* (26).

The following CDNA members voted on some or all of the records in this report: Arnoud B van den Berg, Pieter W Bison, Rolf A de By, Klaas J Eigenhuis, Cock Reijnders, C S (Kees) Roselaar, Hans Schekkerman and Gerard H Steinhäus. On 1 January 1993, the CDNA consisted of Edward J van IJzendoorn (chairman/secretary), Karel A Mauer, Cock Reijnders, C S (Kees) Roselaar, Jelle Scharringa, Hans Schekkerman, Gerard H Steinhäus and Wim Wiegant (archivist). 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; 14: 73, 85, 198, 1992; and van den Berg (1990).

The year 1991 produced three new species for the Netherlands: Sandhill Crane *Grus canadensis*, Great Knot *Cteniceros tristis* and Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler *Locustella certhiola*. Moreover, there was a good number of other rarities: Lesser

Yellowlegs *T. flavipes* (second record), Citrine Wagtail *Motacilla citreola* (second), Sardinian Warbler *S. melanocephala* (third) and Red-eyed Vireo *Vireo olivaceus* (third and fourth). Of peculiar interest were mid-winter records of two male King Eiders *Somateria spectabilis*, two Whiskered Terns and two Olive-backed Pipits *A. hodgsoni*. Other rare records included two Roseate Terns *Sterna dougallii* ringed as nestlings in Ireland almost two years earlier, the sixth Black-eared Wheatear *Oenanthe hispanica* which was the first to be documented by photographs and the sixth to eighth Arctic Warblers *P. borealis*. Demoiselle Crane *Anthropoides virgo* was removed from the Dutch list as it was shown that the only accepted record involved two birds escaped from captivity.

It should be stressed that the committee's reasons for review and rejection are available to the public. During 1989-92 (but not since), interested observers have received a photocopy of each committee member's hand-written (and hopefully legible) comments on their record.

Systematic list of accepted records

Cory's Shearwater *Calonectris diomedea* 3,1

NOORDHOLLAND Camperduin, 18 May (N F van der Ham, K Woutersen et al).

1990 NOORDHOLLAND Camperduin, 17 September (N F van der Ham).

For a short period, the 1991 bird was swimming off the renowned seabird-watching post at the southern end of the Hondsbossche Zeewering, Noordholland. It was the sixth record and the first in spring. Pre-1990 records were in October 1947 and 1986 and in November 1966 and 1981.

Great Shearwater *Puffinus gravis* 3,0

1989 NOORDHOLLAND Camperduin, 20 October (N F van der Ham).

There are now 11 records but some old records are still under review. Apart from one in April and two in July, all records were in October (three) and November (five).

Mediterranean Shearwater *Puffinus yelkouan* 24,2

NOORDHOLLAND Camperduin, 9 August (N F van der Ham); Camperduin, 31 August (N F van der Ham).

1990 NOORDHOLLAND Camperduin, 20 July (N F van der Ham); Camperduin, 17 August (B Winters, N F van der Ham); Camperduin, 20 September (N F van der Ham, K J Eigenhuis, M Platteeuw et al); Camperduin, 24 September (M Platteeuw, N F van der Ham et al); Camperduin, 6 October (F Majoor, K J Eigenhuis, D Groenendijk).

1989 NOORDHOLLAND Egmond aan Zee, 8 August (N F van der Ham); Camperduin, 15 August (N F van der

Ham, J Achter de Molen et al).

1988 ZEELAND Westkapelle, 2 September (A van Gilst).

All records referred to Balearic Shearwater *P. y. mauretanicus*. The 26 records since 1980 were in July (two), August (12), September (eight), October (two) and November (two).

European Storm-petrel *Hydrobates pelagicus* 37,2

FRIESLAND Ternaard, 24 December, two (J de Vries).

Apart from the influx of (at least) 27 on 21-23 September 1990, there were only 12 other records since 1983. In contrast with 1990, the two birds in 1991 were on the Frisian mainland, not along the North Sea coast.

Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis* 29,2

ZEELAND Biervliet, 9-24 November, two, adult winter, photographed (J M Walhout, M van Dijl et al).

1989 ZUIDHOLLAND Oud-Alblas, 22 October, adult winter, photographed (T O V Muusse, M Muusse).

There are now 62 records, the first dating from 1964. A few might have been free-ranging feral individuals originating from introduced breeding colonies in Germany and north-eastern France (cf van den Berg 1992a). However, a bird found dead near Stockholm, Sweden, on 19 July 1987 was ringed as a nestling on 17 May 1986 near Cadiz, Andalucia, Spain (Stolt 1988), indicating that most of the records may refer to genuine vagrants.

Glossy Ibis *Plegadis falcinellus* 8,1

GELDERLAND Oldebroek, beginning of December, adult winter, male, found dead, photographed (A Liosi). 1990 NOORDHOLLAND Camperduin, 3 November, two (A Vink, N F van der Ham, S Lagerveld et al).

Since 1980, except one staying from May to August, all birds were in October-December, with two lingering on into January. Luttk (1980) showed that 82 individuals were recorded during 1800-1949 (the first two were shot in 1812) and 31 during 1950-79, with most of the records in September-November.

Greater Flamingo *Phoenicopterus ruber roseus* 25,13

ZEELAND Ritthem, 10 February, adult (A H Oava); Philipsdam, 27 August-3 September, 17 November, five, adult (M Berlijn, T J C Luijendijk, P Rousset, P L Meijninger, W C Mullié et al).

FLEVOLAND Knardijk, 13 April, two, adult (P Rousset); Knardijk/Oostvaardersdijk, 30 August, adult (T Bakker, K van Dijken, H Neuteboom).

GRONINGEN Lauwersmeer, 7-10 June, six (M P Olthoff et al).

1981 FLEVOLAND Knardijk, 26 June, adult (J van der Laan, F Ossendorp).

Two of the five birds at Philipsdam are regarded to be the same as those previously reported for the same locality in 1989. It is not (yet) known whether two adults with a begging juvenile, all unringed, at Philipsdam in July 1992 may have originated from Zwillbrocker Venn, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany, where a small but thriving feral population of Chilean

Flamingos *P chilensis* is usually accompanied by a few Greater Flamingos (Treep 1991).

A large number of sightings was not submitted to the CDNA. Presumably, many observers disregarded these birds as escapes. Besides, the assumption in recent reports that many records refer to the same long-staying individuals may be wrong (van den Berg & CDNA 1992b). Therefore, it seems clear that the actual number is even higher than suggested by the total of accepted records.

From 1 January 1993, the species is no longer considered by the CDNA. The CDNA is of the opinion that this species' occurrence and status are more or less similar to those of, for instance, White Stork *Ciconia ciconia*, Snow Goose *Anser caerulescens*, Ruddy Shelduck *Tadorna ferruginea* and Raven *Corvus corax*. These regularly recorded species have in common that it is generally impossible to judge whether individuals are of captive or feral origin or genuine vagrants. For a discussion about a possible wild origin of Greater Flamingo, see van den Berg (1987), van den Berg et al (1992) and Christensen (1992).

Ross's Goose *Anser rossii* 3,0

FRIESLAND Workumerwaard, 25-27 January, adult (K H Scholten, R E Brouwer, J van der Laan).

ZUIDHOLLAND Stad aan 't Haringvliet and Stellendam, 29 October to 31 December, adult (M Mannaart, M Verkade, N Verkade; van der Burg et al 1991).

It is assumed that one of two birds present during the winters of 1987/88 and 1988/89 disappeared in 1990 and that the surviving bird returned again to Stellendam where it stayed from 1 December 1990 to 23 March 1991 (van den Berg et al 1992). Apparently, this individual flew to Friesland for a January break in 1991. The adult staying (again) with Barnacle Geese *Branta leucopsis* in Zuidholland from 29 October 1991 is regarded as the same individual, returning for the fifth consecutive winter; presumably, this bird was later again reported from Friesland, in February 1992 (Enno Ebels pers comm). On 6 November 1992, it came back for the sixth winter to Stellendam. An adult staying for two days with Pink-footed Geese *A brachyrhynchos* and a White-fronted Goose *A albifrons* at Santpoort-Noord and Assendelft, Noordholland, in November-December 1985 (van den Berg & Cottaar 1986), is regarded as a different individual. There were no records in 1986 and 1987.

Black Brant *Branta bernicla nigricans* 45,2

ZUIDHOLLAND/ZEELAND Oude Tonge/Grevelingendam, 15 December to 9 February 1992, adult, photographed (C M Berrevoets, A B van den Berg et al; van den Berg 1992a, Berrevoets & Erkman 1993).

NOORDHOLLAND Texel, 6-20 March, adult (K J Eigenhuis; van der Burg et al 1991).

The bird at Oude Tonge and Grevelingendam was paired with a Dark-bellied Brent Goose *B b bernicla* and accompanied by two 'hybrid' juveniles (Berrevoets & Erkman 1993). Including 1991, there are now 55 records of this North American and eastern Siberian

subspecies, compared with 54 for Britain (Rogers & Rarities Committee 1992). However, some individuals may return every winter visiting different areas and might have been counted twice or more.

American Wigeon *Anas americana* 9,2

GELDERLAND/UTRECHT Ingen/Elst, 24-31 March, male, photographed (A Vink, M Berlijn, L Stegeman; van der Burg et al 1991).

NOORDHOLLAND Texel, 16-22 October, male (P H Barthel, A Wassink, M Berlijn et al).

All 17 records concerned males in October-June, with seven in March-April. The first was recorded in December 1922 and the second in April 1977.

Green-winged Teal *Anas crecca carolinensis* x Common Teal *A c crecca* 1,1

NOORDHOLLAND IJmuiden, 23 April, adult, male (K J Eigenhuis, C Crommelin, D J Moerbeek).

This was the second record of such a hybrid. The first was an adult male photographed on 9 April 1989 at Camperduin, Noordholland (Eigenhuis 1990). There are now nine records of 'pure' Green-winged Teals of which seven in March-May.

Ring-necked Duck *Aythya collaris* 7,1

UTRECHT Maartensdijk, 5-8 May, adult summer, male (E B Ebels, K J Eigenhuis).

All 13 records concerned males in November-May, with 10 in February-April. The first was recorded in March 1959.

King Eider *Somateria spectabilis* 3,1

FRIESLAND Harlingen, 24 January to 2 February, two, one since 27 January, adult and third-year, males, photographed (M Berlijn, P Keyser et al).

ZUIDHOLLAND Hoek van Holland, 10-17 February, 28-31 March, 14-15 April, adult, male, photographed (F Dröge; van der Burg et al 1991).

The adult male at Harlingen is now considered by the CDNA to be the same bird as the immature at nearby Kornwerderzand, Friesland, on 7-9 October 1989, the third-year or older male at Harlingen on 4-30 April 1990, the adult male flying past Schiermonnikoog, Friesland, on 21 October 1990 and the adult male at Harlingen on 24 December 1990 (contra van den Berg et al 1992). Moreover, it is thought that the adult male at Hoek van Holland also concerns this same individual. The record at Harlingen in 1991 is the first of two birds seen together. Before the two males were recorded in Friesland (possibly concerning up to six different individuals), there were three records in Noordholland, of an immature male in May 1975, a long-staying immature male from December 1981 to March 1982 and a female in April 1989.

White-headed Duck *Oxyura leucocephala* 4,1

ZEELAND Philipsdam, 10-24 November, female, photographed (M van Dijl, S Tas, M Berlijn et al).

All nine records concerned female-type birds in November-March. The first was collected in March



87 Great Knot / Grote Kanoet *Calidris tenuirostris*, Oostvaardersdijk, Flevoland, 21 September 1991 (Hans Gebuis)

1851, the second in November 1874, the third was a long-staying individual from November 1955 to March 1956 and the fourth in January-March 1965 (cf Eykman et al 1941, Voous 1957). (One collected in November 1913 could not be traced during review.) The pattern of records in central European countries shows that these birds originated from south-eastern rather than south-western Europe (Eigenhuis & Menkveld 1985). Some of the five birds recorded in 1985-91 might involve escapes. Apparently for the first time, a large number (24) was successfully raised in 1984 in captivity in the Netherlands at 't Zand, Noordholland, destined for re-introduction programmes elsewhere in Europe (Eigenhuis & Menkveld 1985). At least one bird staying with Ruddy Ducks *O. jamaicensis* at Abtskolk, Petten, Noordholland, in November-December 1987 is regarded as an escape from 't Zand (where Ruddy Duck is also bred) and was rejected (Blankert et al 1988, van der Burg et al 1988). The latter bird was possibly the same as the one at the same locality in January-March 1989 (cf van den Burg et al 1989).

Pallid Harrier *Circus macrourus* 2,1

ZEELAND Vlissingen, 5 September, third-year, male, photographed (R Sponelee, P A Wolf).

There are six previous records: in April 1866, August 1935 (two), May 1939, October 1984 and April-May 1985.

Little Crake *Porzana parva* 4,0

1966 Utrecht Veenendaal, 30 August-8 October, first-year, female, photographed (A Vink, W Vink).

From 25 August to 17 September 1968, another individual was seen at the same spot by the same observers. However, that record was rejected because no description and no photograph were submitted. Since 1980, there was only one autumn record, from 24 August to 6 September 1990 at Eemshaven, Groningen.

***Sandhill Crane** *Grus canadensis* 0,1

FRIESLAND Paesens-Moddergat, 28-30 September, first-summer, photographed (F Douma, D Kuiken; van der Burg et al 1991, van den Berg et al 1993).

This bird is considered to be the same individual as the one staying at Exnaboe, Sumburgh, Shetland, Scotland, on 17-27 September 1991 (van den Berg et al 1993). Before 1991, there were three records in Europe: on 11-14 September 1905 in Cork, Ireland, on 14 October 1980 on Suduroy, Faeroes, and on 26-27 April 1981 on Fair Isle, Shetland. One bird was present at Tasersuit, Avanersuaq/Thule, Greenland, from 29 July to 1 August 1985 (Olsen 1991, 1993).

Demoiselle Crane *Anthropoides virgo* 0,0

1989 NOORDBRABANT Schayk and Heusden, 25 July to 12 September 1989, two, adults, reconsidered and now regarded as escapes (R G Bouwman; cf van den Berg et al 1991, cf Berlijn 1991).

A single bird was seen again in the same area on, for instance, 7-10 May 1991 at Strabrechtse Heide, Noordbrabant, and 6 June 1992 at Heusden. Because of this coincidence and the fact that the bird could be approached within a few metres, Rob Bouwman (in litt) further investigated a possible origin from captivity. He discovered that two unringed birds escaped from an open aviary of the zoo Animali at Eindhoven, Noordbrabant, in the spring of 1989. The CDNA concluded that place and timing of latter incident render a wild origin of the Noordbrabant birds extremely unlikely. Consequently, the species is removed from the Dutch list as there are no other accepted records.

Stone-curlew *Burhinus oedicnemus* 12,0

1990 NOORDHOLLAND Castricum, 13-14 May, adult (G van Duin, W van der Waal).

This 21st record since 1969 and the third since 1984 again concerned a briefly staying bird. The last breeding occurred in 1957 in Zuidholland but there are rumours of withheld breeding records during the 1980s.

Collared Pratincole *Glareola pratincola* 3,0

1990 GRONINGEN Eemshaven, 5 May (J W Wierda, W Hooijmans).

This was the seventh record and the first in May. Previous records were in August (one), October-November (three) and March (two). There were three records of unidentified pratincoles and 21 of Black-winged Pratincole *G. nordmanni*.

Pacific Golden Plover *Pluvialis fulva* 1,1

NOORDHOLLAND Texel, 18-29 September, adult summer, photographed (H Spindel, M Berlijn, A Wassink et al; van der Burg et al 1991).

This was the 11th record, the second since 1940 and the first in September. All previous records concerned trapped birds which were either collected or ringed, in October-December (seven) and February-March (three). The identification of an adult in summer plumage photographed near Middelburg, Zeeland, on 13-

15 September 1991 is under reconsideration (cf van der Burg et al 1991).

***Great Knot** *Calidris tenuirostris* 0,1

FLEVOLAND Oostvaardersdijk, 19-25 September, juvenile, photographed (K J Eigenhuis et al; Eigenhuis 1992).

NOORDHOLLAND Camperduin, 29 September to 6 October, juvenile, photographed (H van der Meulen, K J Eigenhuis; Anonymus 1991ab, Barthel 1991, van der Burg et al 1991, Anonymus 1992, Eigenhuis 1992).

Both observations concerned the same individual which could be seen for a week at the place of discovery and even longer at the site where it was rediscovered four days later, at a distance of c 54 km. This was the seventh record for the Western Palearctic and apparently the first of a juvenile. It was also the first Western Palearctic bird to be seen on more than a single day.

Pectoral Sandpiper *Calidris melanotos* 33,6

GRONINGEN Lauwersmeer, 24-27 May, adult (E Koops, K H Scholten et al).

FLEVOLAND Lage Vaart, 13 July (D Sandee, N Drost).

FRIESLAND Lauwersmeer, 20-25 August, adult (P W Bison, G J ter Haar, E J van IJzendoorn); Mokkebank, 10 September, adult (K H Scholten).

NOORDHOLLAND Spaarnwoude, 21-26 September, juvenile (F Dorèl, M Berlijn, E B Ebels, J Jansen et al); Hillegom, 21-22 September, juvenile (M Berlijn et al).

1990 NOORDHOLLAND Andijk, 4 September, juvenile (J Endt, J Buysman).

1989 LIMBURG Buggenum, 21 May, adult (J G C Zwaanveld, H van der Geest).

GRONINGEN Beerta, 18-19 August, adult, male (K H Scholten, S Luinenburg et al).

There are now 48 records, in May (seven), June (two), July (eight), August (10), September (20) and November (one). The number of records is clearly increasing from three in 1961-70, six in 1971-80, 13 in 1981-85 to 26 in 1986-91. The bird seen with the Great Knot *C. tenuirostris* at Oostvaardersdijk, Flevoland, has not yet been submitted to the CDNA.

Broad-billed Sandpiper *Limicola falcinellus* 40,6

GRONINGEN Garrelsweer, 23 May, adult summer (E Klunder, A de Bruin et al); Lauwersmeer, 24-28 May, two, adult summer (E Koops, A de Bruin, K H Scholten et al); Eemshaven, 25-26 May, adult summer (A de Bruin, B Balten, E B Ebels); Eemshaven, 1 June, adult summer (K Kraayeveld, R Kraayeveld).

FRIESLAND Ameland, 26 May, adult summer (M Ver-sluys et al).

This species has been recorded annually since 1981 and there are 27 records since 1987. During 1987-91, 23 were present between 1 May and 2 June and four between 18 August and 4 September.

Long-billed Dowitcher *Limnodromus scolopaceus* 6,1

FRIESLAND Oudega, Smallingerland, 14 August-5 October, adult, moulting summer to winter, photographed (van der Burg et al 1991, de Groot 1993).

This was the seventh record and the first to remain at one locality for a period of seven weeks. The moult into winter plumage was largely completed by 14 September.

Marsh Sandpiper *Tringa stagnatilis* 66,10

FLEVOLAND Oostvaardersdijk, 18 May, first-year (D C Uit de Weerd, M Keizer, R Keizer et al).

GRONINGEN Lauwersmeer, 22-23 June, adult summer (A de Bruin, M P Oltphoff); Lauwersmeer, 2-11 August, adult and two juveniles (K H Scholten, S Luinenburg).

FRIESLAND Workumerwaard, 14 August, adult and juvenile (R E Brouwer, J Endt, H Groot).

ZEELAND Sas van Gent, 1 September, adult winter (Tombeur 1992); Philipsdam, 3 September, two, winter (P L Meininger, H Schekkerman, W C Mullié).

1989 Goudriaan, 5-6 May, adult, photographed (J van Wingerden, E van Boheemen et al).

There are now 126 records of which 23 during 1980-85 and 53 during 1986-91. Records will still be considered for 1992 but no longer for 1993. The annual numbers of this species increased in recent years. The same holds for France where this species is no longer considered by the French rarities committee since 1990 (when 69 individuals were reported, among which a group of 21) (Dubois & Comité d'Homologation National 1991). In contrast, there were 61 records during 1958-91 for Britain and Ireland (Rogers & Rarities Committee 1992).

Lesser Yellowlegs *Tringa flavipes* 1,1

ZEELAND Flauwers Inlagen, 7-11 October, adult winter, photographed (A van der Spek, V van der Spek, E B Ebels; van der Burg et al 1991, van der Spek & van der Spek 1992).

This was the second record. The first was a first-year bird only c 15 km east from Flauwers Inlagen near Oosterland, Zeeland, on 18 November 1979 (Harmsen 1989).

Terek Sandpiper *Xenus cinereus* 7,1

UTRECHT Honswijk, 17 May, adult summer (P van Scheepen).

There are now nine records of which the first dates back to June 1979. All five records in 1986-91 were in May and previous records were in June (2), July (1) and September (1).

Long-tailed Skua *Stercorarius longicaudus* 76,8

FRIESLAND Schiermonnikoog, 2 September, juvenile, found dead (L Hoogenstein, N Gilissen); Griend, 16-19 September, juvenile (H Schekkerman et al); Terschelling, 29 September, adult, photographed (A Ouwerkerk; van der Burg et al 1991).

GRONINGEN Eemshaven, 8 September, adult (M P Oltphoff, B-J Arkies, I Pen).

NOORDHOLLAND IJmuiden, 8 September, adult (J H Beijer, J F Beijer-Nijnenberg); Den Oever, 20 September, juvenile, found dead (R E Brouwer).

ZUIDHOLLAND Katwijk aan Zee, 2 October, two, juvenile (T J C Luijendijk, R van Rossum).

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1978 NOORDHOLLAND Camperduin, 16 October, juvenile, found dead (G O Keijl et al).

1988 FRIESLAND 18 September, adult summer (R Keizer, F Bleumink, J van der Giessen).

1990 ZEELAND Westkapelle, 10 August, adult summer (A van Gilst, T Koppejan, E Parree).

NOORDHOLLAND Enkhuizen, 15 September, juvenile, captured and released (W Wiegant, A Leendertse et al).

ZUIDHOLLAND Maasvlakte, 24 September, four, adults (T O V Muusse).

1988 and 1990 remain the best years with 15 and 21 records, respectively. Since 1980, the average is seven records a year. In autumn 1991, 28 individuals were reported along the coast with a peak during the third October week (van der Burg et al 1991). However, less than a third was submitted to the CDNA. Records will still be considered for 1992 but no longer for 1993 (van den Berg & CDNA 1992b).

Iceland Gull *Larus glaucopterus* 30,3

ZEELAND Ritthem, 10 February, first-winter (A H Ovaa).

NOORDHOLLAND Texel, 17 October, first-winter (L J R Boon, M Berlijn et al).

GELDERLAND Weurt, 29 November to 25 December, first-winter, photographed (A H Ovaa, E van Boheemen; van der Burg et al 1992).

The Gelderland bird was one of only three records far inland since 1980. The previous two were at Budel, Noordbrabant, on 5-11 May 1982 and at Enschede, Overijssel, from 12 February to 9 March 1984. All other records were at or close to ports.

Gull-billed Tern *Gelochelidon nilotica*

ZUIDHOLLAND Katwijk, 7 May, adult summer (K J Eigenhuis, A Noordam).

NOORDHOLLAND Texel, 20 May, adult summer (M Mannaart, M Verkade); Balgzand, 17 July, five, 24 July, three, 31 July, three, 4 August, 10, 12 August, three, adults (R E Brouwer, H Groot); Texel, 22 September, adult (A Wassink, C Quispel).

GRONINGEN Lauwersmeer, 1-8 June (A van Kleunen, M P Olthoff, K Kraayeveld, J van Vianen et al).

FRIESLAND Terschelling, 8 September, adult (J M Walhout).

1990 NOORDHOLLAND Lutjebroek, 2 May, adult (J Endt, J Buysman); Huizen, 31 July, three, adult and two juveniles (R F J van Beusekom).

FRIESLAND Ternaard, 19 May, adult summer (M Versluys, T Mank).

The maximum number of 10 at the traditional late-summer roosting-site at Balgzand is low compared with the annual average of 18 in 1986-90. The CDNA still awaits information on the following 16 (!) individuals mentioned by van der Burg et al (1991): one at Knardijk, Flevoland, on 9 May; singles at Breskens, Zeeland, on 9 and 12 May; one at Jaap Deensgat, Groningen, on 1-8 June; one at Camperduin, Noordholland, on 2 June; one at IJmuiden, Noordholland, on 1-29 July; one at Katwijk, Zuidholland, on 23 July; up to five at Camperduin on 6-14 August; two at Mokkebank, Friesland, on 7 August; one at Schagerbrug, Noord-

holland, on 19 August; and one at Lelystadhaven, Flevoland, on 27 August. Records will still be considered for 1992 but no longer for 1993 (van den Berg & CDNA 1992b).

Roseate Tern *Sterna dougallii* 9,3

ZUIDHOLLAND Haringvlietsluizen, 14 June, two, adult (J M van Muiswinkel).

ZEELAND Wisekerke, 28-29 July, adult summer (A van Gilst, T Koppejan, M Berlijn et al).

Both Zuidholland birds wore a ring which could be read through a telescope. They turned out to have been ringed as chicks at Rockabill, Balbriggan, near Dublin, Ireland, on 12 July and 26 July 1989. There are now 15 records, all in April-October, with 11 in June-July. The first dates back to July 1977 (one on 24 November 1938 on Terschelling, Friesland, is still under review).

Whiskered Tern *Chlidonias hybridus* 38,7

ZEELAND Breskens, 22 May, adult summer (R Lensink).

GRONINGEN Lauwersmeer, 1 June, adult summer (J van Vianen, M Budding et al).

FLEVOLAND Oostvaardersdijk, 2 June, two, adult summer (L van der Veen et al); Oostvaardersdijk, 14 December to 12 January 1992, up to two, first-winter, photographed (van den Berg 1992b, van der Burg et al 1992).

NOORDHOLLAND Egmond aan Zee, 4 July (S Lagerveld).

1990 FLEVOLAND Oostvaardersdijk, 3 July, first-summer (A Vink, J J Bakhuizen, C ten Böhmer).

This was the best year since 1981 when nine birds were recorded during May. On average, there were nearly five records a year in 1987-91. The two birds from 14 December were the first to winter in the North Sea region.

Black Guillemot *Cephus grylle* 17,0

1990 NOORDHOLLAND IJmuiden, 7 October (L Hogenstein et al).

There are now 46 records. The post-1979 records were during February-May (four) and August-December (13), with most in October-November (eight).

Great Spotted Cuckoo *Clamator glandarius* 5,1

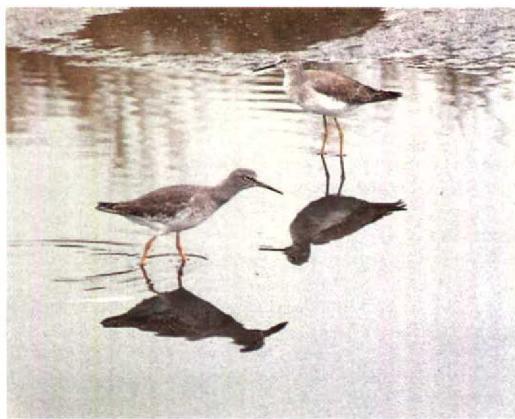
FLEVOLAND Westerreef, Lelystad, 4 April, second-year, found dead as road-kill, photographed (A Liosi, A B van den Berg; van der Burg et al 1991).

This was the 11th record and the first for Flevoland. Only one on 18 March 1982 in Overijssel was recorded earlier in the season.

Eagle Owl *Bubo bubo* 2,1

FRIESLAND Beetsterzwaag, 9 February (R Nuiver).

When local newspapers reported the rumoured presence of this bird, only one lucky observer could trace it, despite long searching by several other birders. This was the third record and the first for Friesland. The first was a long-staying individual in a coastal pine forest at Den Helder, Noordholland, during 1973-81 and the second a calling bird frequenting a quarry in Zuid-Lim-



- 88** Pallid Harrier / Steppekiekendief *Circus macrouros*, third-year male, Vlissingen, Zeeland, 5 September 1991 (Rob Sponselee)
89 Dusky Warbler / Bruine Boszanger *Phylloscopus fuscatus*, Terschelling, Friesland, 9 November 1990 (Lammert van der Veen)
90 Great Spotted Cuckoo / Kuifkoekoek *Clamator glandarius*, second-year, Lelystad, Flevoland, 4 April 1991 (Allan Liosi) **91** Black-eared Wheatear / Blonde Tapuit *Oenanthe hispanica*, female, Rottumeroog, Groningen, 6 June 1991 (Wim Steenge) **92** Lesser Yellowlegs / Kleine Geelpootruiter *Tringa flavipes*, adult winter, Flauwers Inlagen, Zeeland, 9 October 1991 (Hans Gebuis) **93** King Eider / Koningsieder *Somateria spectabilis*, Hoek van Holland, Zuidholland, 16 February 1991 (René van Rossum)

burg on 4-14 February 1988. The first breeding record in a pine tree in Zuid-Limburg in 1983 has not been submitted to the CDNA (Gee & Weiss 1987, Wim Vergoossen in litt). There are rumours of other breeding records since 1983 which remain, however, unsubstantiated. In Belgium and adjoining regions, 26 territories were known in 1987 (Gee & Weiss 1987) and the numbers have significantly increased since (Didier Vangeluwe pers comm). For a discussion about the origin of the Belgian birds, see Doucet (1989) who suggested that the species possibly never completely disappeared from Belgium. He gave information on re-introduction programmes in Europe, showing that in 1968 and, especially, in 1974 birds were released in German areas bordering the Benelux.

Alpine Swift *Apus melba* 10,1

NOORDHOLLAND Texel, 29 September (H Groot, R E Brouwer).

This was the 17th record and the first since October 1987 (cf Argeloo & van IJzendoorn 1988).

European Bee-eater *Merops apiaster* 81,20

ZEELAND Breskens, 22 May, five, adult (R Lensink).

NOORDHOLLAND Kreileroord, 23-30 May, nine, adult, photographed (L van der Vaart, M Berlijn et al; Anonymus 1991a).

GRONINGEN Rottumeroog, 21 June, five, adult, photographed (K van Dijken, W Steenge; van der Burg et al 1991).

OVERIJssel Engbertsdijksvenen, 17 August, adult (M Zekhuis, P Steffens).

This was the best year since 1987 when 34 birds were recorded. Records will still be considered for 1992 but no longer for 1993. With effect of 1991, the species was also dropped from the British rarities committee's list (Rogers & Rarities Committee 1992).

Red-rumped Swallow *Hirundo daurica* 14,2

ZEELAND Breskens, 11 April, adult (J M Walhout et al). FRIESLAND Vlieland, 17 May, adult (W van der Waal, H Boerboom, A Römer).

18 birds were recorded of which 10 in April-May and eight (including a flock of five) in September-October. Only two records date back to before 1982.

Olive-backed Pipit *Anthus hodgsoni* 4,3

ZUIDHOLLAND Noordwijk, 12 January to 8 February, up to two, photographed (W-J Hooijmans, A Steenvorden, M Berlijn; Anonymus 1991a, van der Burg et al 1991, Hooijmans 1993).

NOORDHOLLAND Texel, 20 October (M C Combridge, P Combridge, S M Combridge).

Apparently, the two birds at Noordwijk succumbed to a sudden severe cold spell with snow and ice in February. They constituted the fourth winter record for Europe and the first of two birds together. The only other winter record of a long-staying bird was from 19 February to 15 April 1984 at Bracknell, Berkshire, England, which was seen by c 3000 birders (Parker & Parker 1984).

Red-throated Pipit *Anthus cervinus* 45,4

GRONINGEN Eemshaven, 6-7 May, two (L Heemskerk, L Steyn, J van der Laan et al).

NOORDHOLLAND Texel, 27 September (A Wassink); Texel, 12-13 October (A van Egmond, H van der Berg, M Berlijn et al).

1988 GRONINGEN Eemshaven, 13-15 May, up to six, adult summer, photographed, sound-recorded (T Bakker, A de Bruin, H Ziedses des Plantes et al).

The 1988 record was previously reported for two birds (van den Berg et al 1989). Van der Burg et al (1991) mentioned 20 individuals noticed on migration between 21 September and 12 October of which only two were received by the CDNA. Documentation of such records is often difficult. One is usually too late to tape-record the flight call of a passing bird. This was the last year for which this species was considered by the CDNA (van den Berg & CDNA 1992a).

Citrine Wagtail *Motacilla citreola* 1,1

ZEELAND Breskens, 29 April, adult summer, male, photographed (P A Wolf, J M Walhout; Meininger et al 1991).

This was the second record and the first in spring. The bird was flying north past the renowned spring-migration observation post at Breskens, Zeeland, and landed for just 30 s on the dike. The first record was a first-year bird at Castricum, Noordholland, from 24 August to 8 September 1984.

Thrush Nightingale *Luscinia luscinia* 14,1

GRONINGEN Groningen, 29 May-17 June, singing, photographed, sound-recorded (B Bezema, A de Bruin et al).

The bird was singing in a city park. It constituted the 22nd record and the first of a singing bird since 1988 when two birds held territory in May.

Red-spotted Bluethroat *Luscinia svecica svecica* 17,0

1989 ZUIDHOLLAND Maasvlakte, 10 May, adult summer, male, singing, photographed (T O V Muusse); Goudriaan, 20 May, adult summer, male (M P Teeuw).

A photograph of the Maasvlakte bird has been published in the report for 1989 (van den Berg et al 1991).

Siberian Stonechat *Saxicola torquata maura* 5,1

NOORDHOLLAND Texel, 14-15 October, first-winter, male, photographed (W Steenge, T Bakker, K van Dijken et al).

The CDNA still awaits information on a second bird on Texel on 15 October. There are now 15 records of which 12 in October, two in November and one (not photographed) in March.

Black-eared Wheatear *Oenanthe hispanica* 1,1

GRONINGEN Rottumeroog, 6 June, female, photographed (K van Dijken, W Steenge).

Hadoram Shirihai (in litt), Magnus Ullman (in litt) and others kindly confirmed the bird's identification on the base of photographs. The five previous records were also in spring (none documented by photographs) and the first dates back to May 1937.

Cetti's Warbler *Cettia cetti* 39,0

1990 NOORDHOLLAND Amsterdamse Waterleidingduinen, Zandvoort, 13 October, trapped, photographed (H Vader via A B van den Berg).

During 8-15 October 1990, two more birds were trapped on Vlieland, Friesland, and at Kamperhoek, Flevoland (van den Berg et al 1992). The CDNA still awaits information on a second bird trapped near Zandvoort during the same period, marking an unusual influx of at least four birds in one week. There is only one other record in 1986-91, at Dordtse Biesbosch, Noordbrabant, on 2-13 May 1989. After the winter of 1978/79, numbers of this former breeding bird gradually decreased from 10 in 1980 and nine in 1983 to just one in 1984 and 1985 and none during 1986-88.

Zitting Cisticola *Cisticola juncidis* 23,0

1990 FLEVOLAND Almere, 8 September (R F J van Beusekom, C J Breek, K A Mauer et al).

This was the first record for Flevoland. As in Cetti's Warbler *Cettia cetti*, this species was not recorded during 1986-89. In 1990, it bred successfully at a traditional site in Zeeuwsvlaanderen, Zeeland, where it was also nesting in the 1970s and early 1980s but no information was received from this area for 1991.

***Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler** *Locustella certhiola* 0,1

NOORDHOLLAND Castricum, 5 October, first-year, trapped, photographed (Vrs Castricum).

A paper by H-J Udding and Q L Slings on this first record will be published in Dutch Birding. A previously accepted sight record on 29 August 1963 at Wassenhaar, Zuidholland, has been reviewed and rejected (Waldeck 1964, van IJzendoorn & de Heer 1985).

River Warbler *Locustella fluviatilis* 9,2

GRONINGEN Zuidbroek, 1-15 June, up to two, adult, singing, photographed (E Klunder, J Loots, A de Bruin et al; Anonymus 1991b, van der Burg et al 1991).

After a singing bird was first noted on 1 June, another turned up on 5 June at a distance of only a few 100 m from the first. A similar situation occurred in June 1990 when three singing birds turned up in Flevoland.

Aquatic Warbler *Acrocephalus paludicola* 98,1

FLEVOLAND Oostvaardersdijk, 6 September, juvenile (K J Eigenhuis).

1990 ZUIDHOLLAND Maasvlakte, 1 August, two (T O V Muusse, M Muusse); Maasvlakte, 6 August (T O V Muusse, M Muusse); Maasvlakte, 27 August, two (T O V Muusse, M Muusse, E Ouwendijk).

Although ringing records have not yet been submitted, 1991 might turn out to be the worst year for this species since 1985 when there was only one record. There are now 11 records for 1990 which is close to the 1986-89 annual average of 12-13 records. Records will still be considered for 1992 but no longer for 1993.

Melodious Warbler *Hippolais polyglotta* 9,1

FLEVOLAND Oostvaardersdijk, 5 June, trapped (C M Liebregts-Haaker, H Liebregts).



94 Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler / Siberische Snor
Locustella certhiola, first-year, Castricum, Noordholland,
5 October 1991 (Henk-Jan Udding)

1990 FLEVOLAND Knarweg/Vogelweg, 24 May to 26 June, four, two adults and two juveniles, photographed, sound-recorded (J Boshuizen, M Berlijn, A de Bruin, P Rousset et al; van Beusekom 1992).

The 1990 breeding record was previously reported for 24 May into June (van den Berg et al 1992). The CDNA still awaits the sound-recording of one bird singing on Schiermonnikoog, Friesland, from 31 May to 3 June (Anonymus 1991a).

Sardinian Warbler *Sylvia melanocephala* 2,1

GRONINGEN Rottumeroog, 20 April, trapped, photographed (W G Gerritsse, B G Nijeboer, J Tiemens et al, de Bruin 1993).

Previous records also concerned males, one wintering in Amsterdam from 14 December 1980 to 22 February 1981 and one at Eemshaven, Groningen, on 13 May 1983.

Barred Warbler *Sylvia nisoria* 76,6

FRIESLAND Vlieland, 31 August, first-year, trapped (K Terpstra); Vlieland, 1 September, first-year, trapped (K Terpstra); Vlieland, 2 September, first-year, trapped (K Terpstra); Kornwerderzand, 5 October, first-year, trapped, photographed (R E Brouwer, J Endt et al). ZUIDHOLLAND Oegstgeest, 8 September, first-year (T J C Luijendijk).

Rare birds in the Netherlands in 1991

NOORDHOLLAND Texel, 7 October, first-year (A Wassink).

1990 ZUIDHOLLAND Maasvlakte, 13 September, first-year (T O V Muisse, M Muisse, T Appleton et al).

The CDNA still awaits information on other ringing records such as nine (!) birds trapped in Zuid-Kennemerland, Noordholland, during August-September (cf van der Burg et al 1991). Records will still be considered for 1992 but no longer for 1993.

Arctic Warbler *Phylloscopus borealis* 3,3

NOORDHOLLAND Bloemendaal, Kennemerduinen, 9 September, first-year, male, trapped, photographed (Vrs van Lennep; van der Burg et al 1991).

FRIESLAND Ameland, 3 October, trapped, photographed (J T Hendriksma, H Schreur); Terschelling, 5 October, first-year, trapped, photographed (J Jukema).

There are now eight records. There is no sight record. The first was collected on 2 November 1935 at Haamstede, Zeeland. The second to fourth were trapped on Schiermonnikoog, Friesland, on 13 September 1976, on 10 October 1980 and on 11 October 1982. The fifth was trapped on Vlieland, Friesland, on 19 September 1989.

Pallas's Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus proregulus* 38,2

FLEVOLAND Oostvaardersdijk, 25 November, first-year, trapped (C M Liebrechts-Haaker).

ZUIDHOLLAND Vlaardingen, 7-8 December, photographed (K Hoogteyling, M Berlijn).

1989 NOORDHOLLAND Texel, 15 October (E Sanders, J M Walhout et al); Texel, 20 October (M Muisse, T O V Muisse, B Fey, E Ouwendijk et al).

The total of records for 1989 stands now at 13 of which 10 in October and seven on Texel. This is in contrast with the poor numbers of one in 1990 and two in 1991. The Vlaardingen record was the first for December. There are now 49 records of which 35 in October and 11 in November. Moreover, there is one record of a wintering bird during January-March 1975 and one spring record from April 1988.

Hume's Yellow-browed Warbler *Phylloscopus humei* 6,1

NOORDHOLLAND Texel, first-year, 12-14 October (A Wassink et al).

The Texel record was the first for October. Previous records were in November (three), December (four) and January (one). Four of these records concerned wintering birds staying into mid-winter or early spring. Likewise, the bird at Meyendel, Zuidholland, remained from 11 December 1990 to 4 January 1991 and the bird at de Blocq van Kuffeler, Almere, Flevoland, from 24 December 1990 to 22 January 1991 (van den Berg et al 1992).

Radde's Warbler *Phylloscopus schwarzi* 2,2

FRIESLAND Terschelling, 10 October, photographed (A Ouwerkerk, T O V Muisse; Anonymus 1991b, van der Burg et al 1991, Ouwerkerk 1993).

ZUIDHOLLAND Meyendel, 12 October, trapped (J G Sevenster, M Wanders).

1990 ZUIDHOLLAND Maasvlakte, 6-8 November, reconsidered and now accepted as Dusky Warbler *P fuscatus* (cf Dutch Birding 14: 81, plate 75; Killian Mullarney in litt).

All six records were in October, in 1974, 1977, 1981 (two) and 1991 (two). The photograph of the alleged bird at Maasvlakte on 6-8 November 1990 published in van den Berg et al (1992) was not previously studied by the CDNA and shows that the bird's characters apply to Dusky Warbler. Up to 1985, the extreme dates of all 50 records of Radde's Warbler for Britain were 26 September and 1 November, a period earlier than for Dusky Warbler (Dymond et al 1989); during 1986-91, there was only one record later than 1 November: on 10 November 1991 in Devon (Rogers & Rarities Committee 1992).

Dusky Warbler *Phylloscopus fuscatus* 13,0

1990 ZUIDHOLLAND Maasvlakte, 6-8 November, photographed (H Gebuis, K Mullarney in litt; van den Berg et al 1992).

FRIESLAND Terschelling, 7-9 November, photographed (E Nieuwstraten et al).

There are now 14 records of which 13 in 1986-90 and four in 1990. The Maasvlakte bird was first identified as Radde's Warbler *P schwarzi* (van den Berg et al 1992, see above). Leader (1992) recently described the plumage variability of this species which is more difficult to distinguish from Radde's Warbler than generally realized.

Bonelli's Warbler *Phylloscopus bonelli* 10,1

FRIESLAND Kornwerderzand, 14 October (R F J van Beusekom).

The bird wore a ring and, reportedly, it was trapped at the same locality in mid-September (details not yet submitted to the CDNA). The total of 19 records includes both subspecies, the western *P b bonelli* and the eastern *P b orientalis*.

Wallcreeper *Tichodroma muraria* 1,0

NOORDHOLLAND Amsterdam, 27 November 1990 to 5 April 1991, female, photographed (van de Staaij & Fokker 1991, van den Berg et al 1992).

This was the second consecutive winter that this bird was present on the premises of the Vrije Universiteit in Amsterdam, foraging on the high walls of the university buildings. On 29-31 March, it was seen and photographed on a church at 1.4 km distance. A report that this (or another) bird was seen in Utrecht on 19 April 1990 remains unsubstantiated. The bird did not return in the winter of 1991/92.

Eurasian Treecreeper *Certhia familiaris* 33,0

1990 FLEVOLAND Oostvaardersdijk, 17 September, juvenile, trapped (C M Liebrechts-Haaker, H Liebrechts, C J Breek); Oostvaardersdijk, 2 October, juvenile, trapped (C M Liebrechts-Haaker, H Liebrechts, C J Breek).

1991 was the first year since 1981 without any record. However, there may still be a number of pending ringing records. Likewise, after a year delay, the

number increased to two in 1989 and three in 1990. All records refer to *C f familiaris* from northern Europe, despite a number of claims of singing *C f macrodactyla* not supported by sound-recordings.

Lesser Grey Shrike *Lanius minor* 8,1

FLEVOLAND Strandgaperweg, 4 July, adult, photographed (K A Mauer; van der Burg et al 1991).

This record brought the total to 31. The last three were in Flevoland.

Woodchat Shrike *Lanius senator* 24,3

OVERIJSSEL Haaksbergen, 2 June, adult, male (R Wester, A Visser, H Walhof).

GRONINGEN Rottumeroog, 6 June, adult, male, photographed (K van Dijken, W Steenge; van der Burg et al 1991); Rottumeroog, 8 July, female (K van Dijken, W Steenge).

1988 ZEELAND Schouwen-Duiveland, 5 May, adult (A van Bergen, G Jansse via J M Walhout).

This former (not since 1963) breeding bird remains much more common in spring than in late summer and autumn. Most post-1979 records were in May-June (22) with two in July and only one in April, in September and in October.

Rosy Starling *Sturnus roseus* 14,1

NOORDHOLLAND IJmuiden, 15 September, juvenile (L van der Veen, L Heemskerk et al).

1990 FRIESLAND Griend, 25 August, juvenile (P A Wolf).

There are now 35 records of which seven during 1800-99 and 14 during 1900-79. The best period was July-October with 25 records. Three records occurred in May, in June and in November and one in April (in 1874).

Red-eyed Vireo *Vireo olivaceus* 2,2

FRIESLAND Vlieland, 24 September, first-year, male, trapped (K Terpstra, M Roos); Vlieland, 2 October, first-year, trapped (K Terpstra).

Like 1985, this was another year with two records of this Nearctic vagrant. This time both birds were trapped at the same site a week apart. They were ringed (Arnhem B833248 and B833381, respectively). Biometrics of the September bird: wing 85 mm; tail 52 mm; bill 15 mm; tarsus 19 mm; weight 17 g. Biometrics of the October bird: wing 79 mm; tail 47 mm; bill 15 mm; tarsus 19.5 mm; weight 18.5 g. The September bird was sexed as a male because of the wing length. According to Pyle et al (1987), wing length is 75-85 mm ($n=100$) in males and 73-81 ($n=100$) in females. The previous records were first-year birds, one found dead on 13 October 1985 at Wormerveer, Noordholland, and one trapped on Rottumerplaat, Groningen, on 19 October 1985. Nearctic landbird vagrants recorded in the Netherlands include a Belted Kingfisher *Ceryle alcyon* (December 1899), a Northern Mockingbird *Mimus polyglottos* (October 1988), a White-crowned Sparrow *Zonotrichia leucophrys* (December 1981 to February 1982), four White-throated Sparrows *Z albicollis* (September 1967, Octo-

ber 1967, April 1977 and June 1989), a Dark-eyed Junco *Junco hyemalis* (February 1962), an Indigo Bunting *Passerina cyanea* (June-July 1983, one in March 1989 is still under consideration) and a Northern Oriole *Icterus galbula* (October 1987). There is still no New World warbler Parulidae record.

Two-barred Crossbill *Loxia leucoptera* 15,1

GELDERLAND Beekbergen, 21 April, female, photographed (M Berlijn, E B Ebels, E Eernens et al).

This female was accompanied by a male of which the identification remains uncertain despite photographs showing pale wing-bars. The Beekbergen record was the last of the invasion of at least 13 birds which started in late August 1990, with maximum numbers in November 1990. Several birds discovered in November 1990 stayed until late January or February 1991 (van den Berg et al 1992). A paper by E B Ebels on this invasion will be published in Dutch Birding. The only previous invasion was in September 1889 with 32 birds. Intriguingly, there were only seven records between both invasions.

Parrot Crossbill *Loxia pytyopsittacus* 508,68

FRIESLAND Bakkeveen, 11 January, adult, male (K H Scholten); Beetsterzwaag, 22 January, two, male and female (A de Bruin).

DRENTHE Gieten, 12-21 January, up to 15, adult (A de Bruin et al).

NOORDHOLLAND Aerdenhout/Overveen, 15-20 January, up to 40, photographed (A B van den Berg; Anonymus 1991a).

GELDERLAND Tongeren, 3 March, adult, male, trapped (K Terpstra); Tongeren, 4 March, two, adult, male, trapped (K Terpstra); Loenen, 10 November, three, male and two females (R Keizer, H Keizer, P Vos).

GRONINGEN Sellingen, 16-17 March, two, male and female, photographed, sound-recorded (A van Dijk, A de Bruin et al).

NOORDBRABANT Oirschot, 30 March, two, adult, male (P M A van der Wielen).

1990 NOORDHOLLAND Robbenoordbos, 16 October to 18 March 1991, up to 25, photographed, sound-recorded (O de Vries, R E Brouwer); Bloemendaal, Kennemerduinen, October, up to seven, photographed (P Munsterman; Anonymus 1990).

NOORDBRABANT Bladel, 24 October, adult, male (P M A van der Wielen); Hooge Mierde, 21 November to 4 December, 10, adult, four male and six female (P M A van der Wielen); Bladel, 28 November to 7 March 1991, up to 27 of which 12 male and seven female (P M A van der Wielen); Hooge Mierde, 1 December, two, male and female (P M A van der Wielen); Hooge Mierde, 4 December to 13 January 1991, up to 32 (P M A van der Wielen); Esbeek, 14 December (P M A van der Wielen); Hooge Mierde, 14 December, first-year (P M A van der Wielen).

UTRECHT Baarn, 2-10 November, up to 25 (R F J van Beusekom).

ZUIDHOLLAND Meyendel, 11-23 December, 12 (A Remeeus et al).

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The 1990 record of 25 at Robbenoordbos was previously reported for 16 October to 4 January. The Zuid-holland record of 12 birds was earlier reported for 2 December at Wassenaar, Zuid-holland. The CDNA still awaits the submission of a number of other records during 1990-91.

The species' invasion in 1990-91 was the largest ever with at least 330 birds. The only other recent invasion was in 1982-83, with 230 birds recorded. Between both invasions, in 1984-89, 10 birds were recorded (none in 1989). The 1990-91 invasion differed from the one in 1982-83 not only because of its larger dimension and dispersion (further south and more inland) but also because of the coincidence of simultaneous invasions of large numbers of Common Crossbills *L. curvirostra* and a small number of Two-barred Crossbills *L. leucoptera*.

There are no known invasions during the 80-year period before 1982 when only eight records were accepted. Of these, three records were in 1963 and two in 1966, suggesting that invasions in the 1960s might have gone unnoticed. Eykman et al (1937) mention invasions for 1867-68, 1877-79, 1887-89 and 1901; 18 specimens were collected during the large invasion of 1887-88. It is noteworthy that the only post-1958 invasions in Britain were in 1962, 1982 and 1990 (Dymond et al 1989). Records will still be considered for 1992 but no longer for 1993.

Common Rosefinch *Carpodacus erythrinus* 81,28

FLEVOLAND Knardijk, 19-24 May, adult, male, singing (B Gaxiola, M Berlijn); Knardijk, 20 May to 26 June, two, singing male and female (P Rousset); Oostvaardersdijk, 28 May to 1 June, adult, male, singing (M Berlijn); Knardijk, 30 May, adult, male, singing (E van Boheemen, M P Teeuw); de Blocq van Kuffeler, 8 June, second-year, male, singing (K J Eigenhuis, J van 't Hof); Oostvaardersdijk, 17 June, second-year, male, trapped (C M Liebregts-Haaker); Oostvaardersdijk, 17 June to 11 July, second-year, male, trapped (C M Liebregts-Haaker); Oostvaardersdijk, 21 June, adult, male, trapped (C M Liebregts-Haaker); Knardijk, 22 June to 6 July, two, adult, male, singing (S Deuzeman, M Manhaar et al); Oostvaardersdijk, 23 June, second-year, male, trapped (C M Liebregts-Haaker); Oostvaardersdijk, 11 July, adult, female, trapped (C M Liebregts-Haaker); Oostvaardersdijk, 11-22 July, adult, male, trapped (C M Liebregts-Haaker); Oostvaardersdijk, 14 July, adult, female, trapped (C M Liebregts-Haaker); Knardijk, 20 July, juvenile, photographed (van der Burg et al 1991); Oostvaardersdijk, 27 July, adult, male, trapped (C M Liebregts-Haaker); Oostvaardersdijk, 28 July, immature, male, trapped (retrapped Castricum, Noord-holland, 2 August) (C M Liebregts-Haaker, Vrs Castricum); Oostvaardersdijk, 30 July, two, adult female and immature, trapped (C M Liebregts-Haaker); Oostvaardersdijk, 13 August, immature, trapped (C M Liebregts-Haaker); Oostvaardersdijk, 16 August, immature, trapped (C M Liebregts-Haaker); Oostvaardersdijk, 19-26 August, immature, trapped (C M Liebregts-Haaker).

GRONINGEN Rottumeroog, 28 May, second-year, male, singing (K van Dijken, W Steenge); Rottumeroog, 1 June, male, singing (W Steenge); Rottumeroog, 2 June, adult, male, singing, photographed (W Steenge, K van Dijken); Rottumeroog, 3 June, male, singing (K van Dijken, W Steenge).

NOORDHOLLAND Castricum, 22 July, second-year, trapped (Vrs Castricum); Castricum, 2 August, immature, re-trapped (first trapped at Oostvaardersdijk, Flevoland, on 28 July) (Vrs Castricum).

FRIESLAND Vlieland, 2 October, first-year, trapped (K Terpstra, M Roos).

1990 ZEELAND Middelburg, 18 June, second-year, male, sound-recorded (T Koppejan).

The adult male trapped at Oostvaardersdijk on 27 July had been ringed near Lelystad, Flevoland, on 20 June 1990. The immature male trapped at Oostvaardersdijk on 28 July was retrapped at Castricum, Noord-holland, on 2 August. It is remarkable that, between 17 June and 26 August, 14 birds were trapped at one ringing locality along the Oostvaardersdijk.

This species' increase in recent years is larger than suggested by the number of accepted records. Many of the territories discovered during 1989-91 were not reported to the CDNA (cf Bakker 1993). For instance, van der Burg et al (1991) mentioned c 10 territories in Flevoland and c 10 on the Wadden islands and several singing birds were reported from Noord-holland and Zuid-holland. This was the last year for which records of this species were considered by the CDNA (van den Berg & CDNA 1992a).

Little Bunting *Emberiza pusilla* 32,2

FRIESLAND Terschelling, 23-30 September, first-year, trapped (J Jukema); Vlieland, 3 October, first-year, trapped (K Terpstra, H van Gasteren).

1990 ZEELAND Westkapelle, 27 September to 2 October (H Schekkerman, P L Meininger, J Tramper et al).

The 1990 record was previously reported for 27 September (van den Berg et al 1992). There are now 61 records of which four in 1800-99, three in 1900-59 and 20 in 1960-79.

Yellow-breasted Bunting *Emberiza aureola* 3,1

ZEELAND Westenschouwen, 29 August, first-year, trapped, photographed (Vrs Nebularia; Anonymus 1991b, van der Burg et al 1991).

This was the seventh record and the second at the same ringing station where one was trapped on 5 September 1981. The first record was a bird found dead on a lightship at sea on 11 September 1963. There were two sightings on Terschelling, Friesland, on 1 September 1987 and on 27-29 September 1989. The other records were of trapped birds on 27 October 1971 near Den Haag, Zuid-holland, and on 15 July 1977 on Rottumerplaat, Groningen.

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 vot-

ing, 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 if the identification was not fully established (often because of a lack of documentation) or when the individual showed signs of captivity, such as dubious rings, excessive wear or aberrant behaviour. 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.

Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis* Bathmen (Overijssel) 2 September @ (poor description of small white egret with black bill and black legs seen from a fast driving car), Texel (Noordholland) 30 November @ (poor description of small white egret in flight). **Glossy Ibis** *Plegadis falcinellus* Vlieland (Friesland) 17 January @ (poor description with little more information than that it appeared a large blackish 'curlew' with greenish gloss). **Greater Flamingo** *Phoenicopterus ruber roseus* Oesterdam (Zeeland) 28 May @ (incomplete description). **Greenland White-fronted Goose** *Anser albifrons flavirostris* Goedereede (Zuidholland) 2 January @-1 (juvenile; bill orange but no other differences with accompanying *A. a. albifrons* apparent, plumage not darker and bill not longer). **Falcated Duck** *Anas falcata* Emmeloord (Flevoland) 1 June @ (adult male; identification accepted but considered escape because of waterfowl collection containing several birds of this species at 4 km distance and the bird's behaviour and environment). **Bufflehead** *Bucephala albeola* Gennep (Limburg) 19 February @ (adult male, photographed; identification accepted but it was not ascertained whether it wore no rings indicating captive origin). **White-headed Duck** *Oxyura leucocephala* Stellendam (Zuidholland) 14-29 December @ (seen by several observers but description incomplete). **Pallid Harrier** *Circus macrourus* Vierlingsbeek (Noordbrabant) 16 February @ (male; wing pattern not described but it presumably was a Hen Harrier *C. cyaneus* appearing whiter than usual because of snow and light reflection). **Long-legged Buzzard** *Buteo rufinus* Groningen (Groningen) 28 July @ (photographs not convincing and in some respects more indicative of Common Buzzard *B. buteo*). **Saker Falcon** *Falco cherrug* Texel (Noordholland) 27 October @ (large falcon hybrids were not excluded). **White-rumped Sandpiper** *Calidris fuscicollis* De Peel (Noordbrabant) 13 November @ (description incomplete and partly wrong for this species). **Dunlin** *C. alpina arctica* IJmuiden (Noordholland) 21 October @ (sighting of a bird in winter plumage and thus not identifiable). **Great Snipe** *Gallinago media* Wassenaar (Zuidholland) 13 October (flushed only once, not seen on the ground, and several features not

seen). **Marsh Sandpiper** *Tringa stagnatilis* Hippolytushoef (Noordholland) 28 July (poor description), Velp (Gelderland) 5 September @ (most characters not described). **Solitary Sandpiper** *T. solitaria* Engbertsdijksvenen (Overijssel) 10 and 18 August @ (incomplete description). **Ring-billed Gull** *Larus delawarensis* Broekhuizenvorst (Limburg) 9 February @ (no good description of bill structure, pattern of tertials and wing-tip and colour of mantle, iris and leg). **Yellow-legged Gull** *L. cachinnans omissus* Nijkerk (Gelderland) 19 July to 21 September (photographed adult; rejected by two because of failing knowledge about this subspecies' status and identification). **Gull-billed Tern** *Gelochelidon nilotica* Barsingerhorn (Noordholland) 16 August (no description). **Snowy Owl** *Nyctea scandiaca* Drachten (Friesland) 29 December @ (two; identification accepted but considered obvious escapes since both birds were hand-tame and found nearby the site where in the same period action was taken against illegal activities of a bird-trader; both birds were released in Sweden in 1993 (Vogels 13 (4): 7, 1993)). **Red-rumped Swallow** *Hirundo daurica* Schoondijke (Zeeeland) 13 September @ (description incomplete). **Red-throated Pipit** *Anthus cervinus* Texel (Noordholland) 14 October @. **Citrine Wagtail** *Motacilla citreola* Texel (Noordholland) 1 September (good description but short observation period and no sound heard). **Siberian Stonechat** *Saxicola torquata maura* Katwijk (Zuidholland) 17 March (male; probably an aberrantly pale *S. t. rubicola*), De Hamert (Limburg) 14 May @, De Hamert (Limburg) 9 July @. **Grey-backed Thrush** *Turdus hortulorum* Hoofddorp (Noordholland) 16-18 May @-1 (adult male, singing; identification accepted but vagrancy in this species considered unlikely; the bird presumably originated from an aviary at Zaandam, Noordholland, where one escaped before being ringed; another individual found dead at Dronen, Flevoland, on 19 March 1992 wore a metal ring which showed that it had been ringed as a cage bird in 1986 and escaped in 1990 from an aviary at Assen, Drenthe (van den Berg 1992a)). **River Warbler** *Locustella fluviatilis* Roggebotzand (Flevoland), 17 June @ (no sound-recording and poor description). **Pallas's Leaf Warbler** *Phylloscopus proregulus* Zierikzee (Zeeland) 28 December @. **Eurasian Treecreeper** *Certhia familiaris* Harderwijk (Gelderland) 6 January @ (trapped; no measurements and plumage description incomplete), Kekerdom (Gelderland) 14-21 October @ (poor description of plumage and call), Waspik (Noordbrabant) 29 December @ (poor description of plumage and call). **Parrot Crossbill** *Loxia pytyopsittacus* Tongeren (Gelderland) 9 January @ (trapped; no description given except that, in comparison with Crossbill *L. curvirostra*, it was bigger with heavier bill and 'different call'), Broekhuizenvorst (Limburg) 6 April @.

1990

Great Shearwater *Puffinus gravis* Camperduin (Noordholland) 9 October @ (distance c 1500 m and description incomplete, although in some respects curiously detailed). **European Storm-petrel** *Hydrobates pelagicus*

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Amstelmeer (Noordholland) 11 September @. **Golden Eagle** *Aquila chrysaetos* IJmuiden (Noordholland) 9 September @ (description incomplete and, despite large size, still suggesting Marsh Harrier *Circus aeruginosus*). **Marsh Sandpiper** *Tringa stagnatilis* Oostvaardersdijk (Flevoland) 12 August @ (poor description).

Long-tailed Skua *Stercorarius longicaudus* Maasvlakte (Zuidholland) 24 September (two, immature; incomplete description). **Gull-billed Tern** *Gelochelidon nilotica* Maasvlakte (Zuidholland) 27-30 August @-1 (up to 11; no description). **Booted Warbler** *Hippolais caligata* Texel (Noordholland) 18 October (good description but no genuine field sketches made during the very short observation periods). **Eurasian Treecreeper** *Certhia familiaris* Westkapelle (Zeeland) 21 July @ (incomplete description and no sound heard).

1988

Bonelli's Warbler *Phylloscopus bonelli* Valkenburg (Limburg) 7 June @ (singing; no sound-recording and no plumage description). **Eurasian Treecreeper** *Certhia familiaris* Oppenhuizen (Friesland) 23 November @ (trapped; it was not clear how bill length was measured and photographs did not exclude Short-toed Treecreeper *C brachydactyla*).

1986

Pallas's Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus proregulus* Amsterdam (Noordholland) 6 October @-1 (incomplete description without wing pattern or rump colour). **Eurasian Treecreeper** *Certhia familiaris* Schiermonnikoog (Friesland) 16 October (trapped; most biometrics appeared good but the bill length was measured incorrectly and neither plumage description nor photograph were submitted).

1985

Thrush Nightingale *Luscinia luscinia* Broekhuijervorst (Limburg) 21-28 April @ (no sound heard and description incomplete).

1984

Red-throated Pipit *Anthus cervinus* Canisvliet (Zeeland) 15 October @ (two; seen and heard in flight but no sound-recording made and tail was described as longer than in Meadow Pipit *A pratensis*).

1983

Little Crake *Porzana parva* Grote Peel (Limburg) 3 July @ (description incorrect). **Redwing** *Turdus iliacus coburni* Schiermonnikoog (Friesland) 2 October @ (trapped; no photographs submitted and wing length of 119 mm did not exclude *T i iliacus*).

1981

Redwing *Turdus iliacus coburni* Schiermonnikoog (Friesland) 25 October @ (trapped and photographed; aberrant pattern of black spots on underparts and measurements did not exclude *T i iliacus*).

1976

Mediterranean Shearwater *Puffinus yelkouan* Camperduin (Noordholland) 8 October @ (description incomplete).

1968

Little Crake *Porzana parva* Veenendaal (Utrecht) 25 August to 17 September (no documentation). **Little Bunting** *Emberiza pusilla* Kornwerderzand (Friesland) 9 November (incomplete description).

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