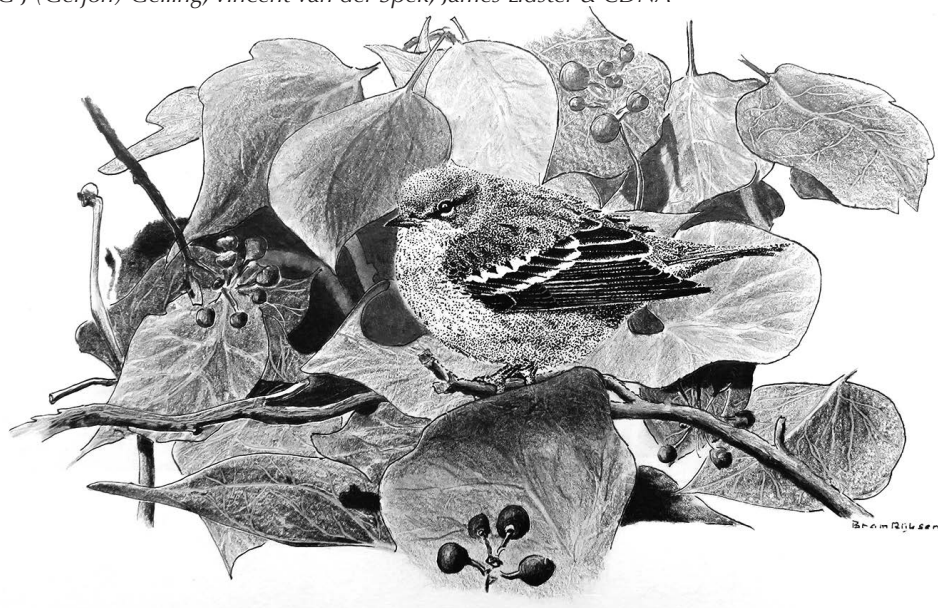


Rare birds in the Netherlands in 2020

G J (Gerjon) Gelling, Vincent van der Spek, James Lidster & CDNA



This is the 41st annual report on rare birds in the Netherlands to be published in Dutch Birding. Most reviewed reports are from 2020 but belated and reconsidered records dating back to 1947 have also been included. The reports have been assessed by the Dutch rarities committee (Commissie Dwaalgasten Nederlandse Avifauna; CDNA), a joint committee of the Dutch Birding Association (DBA) and the Netherlands Ornithologists' Union (NOU). The submissions are assessed digitally over a maximum of four rounds (the first round is blind) by eight voting members. Records of all taxa accepted up to and including 2020, as well as pending reports, can be found in the on-line database www.dutchavifauna.nl. Please note that some reports from 2020 and earlier are still under review or are still awaiting submission and are therefore not included.

2020 summary

With a total of 385 recorded species (figure 1), 2020 was a very good year for species diversity, only surpassed by 2014 (386). The average over the previous 10 years (2011-2020) is 375. If 2019 was a year for the rarest of vagrants, with no less than seven new species added to the Dutch list including several extreme rarities for Europe, 2020

was the year of influxes. There were record numbers for no less than 11 species: Black-winged Kite *Elanus caeruleus* (15; was 10 in 2017), Booted Eagle *Aquila pennata* (10; was four in 2017), Steppe Eagle *A. nipalensis* (two; was one), Bonelli's Eagle *A. fasciata* (two; was one), Little Crake *Zapornia parva* (six; was five in 2019), Great Snipe *Gallinago media* (seven; was five in 2008; assessed only since 1977), Pallid Swift *Apus pallidus* (14 records of 21 individuals; was 12 in 2018), Red-flanked Bluetail *Tarsiger cyanurus* (18; was five in 2019), Blyth's Pipit *Anthus godlewskii* (three; was two in several years), Blyth's Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus dumetorum* (33; was 11 in 2018) and Black-headed Bunting *Emberiza melanocephala* (three; was two in 1996, 1997 and 2003). Furthermore, three species equalled their best year: Western Bonelli's Warbler *Phylloscopus bonelli* (four; 2014), Common Rock Thrush *Monticola saxatilis* (three; 2000) and Citrine Wagtail *Motacilla citreola* (six; 2011). Of these species, Blyth's Reed Warbler and Citrine Wagtail will no longer be considered from 2021 onwards. In 2020, three new species were added to the Dutch list, including Oriental Plover *Anarhynchus veredus*, only the fourth for Europe. In all, there were 22 'stand-out records' of species recorded 10 times or less (26 in 2019):

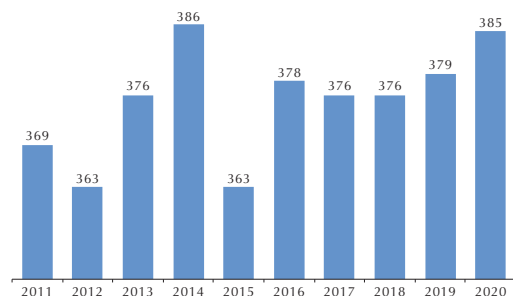


FIGURE 1 Number of species recorded in the Netherlands per year in 2011-20 (average 375) / aantal vastgestelde soorten per jaar in Nederland in 2011-20 (gemiddeld 375)

- 1st** Oriental Plover, Bimaculated Lark *Melancorypha bimaculata* and Blackpoll Warbler *Setophaga striata*
- 2nd** Green Warbler *P. nitidus* and Western Orphean Warbler *Sylvia hortensis*
- 2nd-3rd** Brown Booby *Sula leucogaster*
- 3rd** Little Swift *A. affinis*, Rufous-tailed Scrub Robin *Cercotrichas galactotes* and Black-headed Wagtail *M. feldegg*
- 4th** Kumlien's Gull *Larus glaucooides kumlieni* and Laughing Gull *L. atricilla*
- 4th-5th** Bonelli's Eagle
- 5th** Spotted Sandpiper *Actitis macularius*
- 5th-6th** Steppe Eagle
- 7th** Eurasian Crag Martin *Ptyonoprogne rupestris*
- 8th** Slender-billed Gull *Chroicocephalus genei* (13th individual)
- 8th-9th** Western Subalpine Warbler *S. iberiae*
- 9th** Eyebrowed Thrush *Turdus obscurus*

A Hume's Whitethroat *S. althaea althaea* from 2014 (**1st** and new to Europe), a Lanceolated Warbler *Locustella lanceolata* from 2016 (**4th**) and an Eastern Black-eared Wheatear *Oenanthe melanoleuca* from 2014 (**4th**) were also accepted, as well as a hybrid Black-eared x Black Kite *Milvus lineatus x migrans* from 2017 (**1st**). With the newly added records, 528 species have now been recorded in the Netherlands.

Workload

Mainly due to the aforementioned influxes, considerably more rare birds were submitted in 2020 than in 2019. This report contains 346 submissions (35% more than in 2019), of which 268 (77%) were accepted. On average, 1.77 voting rounds were needed to draw a final conclusion. The

average circulation time per submitted file in the first round was 27 days (34 in 2019). 90% of all submissions were assessed within 54 days after they went into circulation (72 days in 2019).

Additional committee work

The traditional winter meeting in January was hosted by Natuurhistorisch Museum Rotterdam, Zuid-Holland. Additionally, in August and November we had digital meetings. The Association of European Records and Rarity Committees (AERC) was brought back to life by an initiative of the French committee, which installed an email news group. A lively exchange of information and insights has further intensified the bonds between committees, a development already visible in the last couple of years. Together with the 2019 annual report we published one paper (Gelling et al 2020). Furthermore, we published an online report on Bearded Vultures *Gypaetus barbatus* (Fijen et al 2020).

Members

The following CDNA members voted on some or all records in this report: Garry Bakker, Christian Brinkman, Thijs Fijen, Diederik Kok (voting member until March 2021), James Lidster (treasurer), Thomas Luiten (voting member since April 2021), Eddy Nieuwstraten (chairman), Hans Schekkerman and Vincent van der Spek (secretary). Gerjon Gelling (archivist) and August van Rijn (assistant) supported the committee as non-voting members by submitting many reports published on national and regional websites.

Glossary

Details included for each record are, if available: date(s); location and/or municipality (municipal divisions as of 1 January 2020); province; number of birds, age and sex; type of record if ringed, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed or found dead (and where specimen is stored, if known); names of up to three observers involved in finding, identifying and recording, and relevant references in the literature, which normally include (inter) national but not regional journals, and published photographs. Records from 2019 lasting into 2020 that already have been published in the 2019 report (Gelling et al 2020) are repeated here without reference. Observations not (yet) submitted but mentioned in the 2019 report are not repeated in this report. The sequence of the records in the species accounts is from the current year backwards, with records within one year presented per province (starting with the province with the first record of the year), and then chronologically

within each province. The numbers after each (sub)species' name refer to the total number of records **1** from 1 January 1800 to 31 December 1979, **2** since 1 January 1980 but excluding, **3** the current year. The total number of individuals involved in of all these records together is shown between brackets after these three numbers. Taxa marked with an asterisk * are new to the Dutch list. Date and locality extensions or changes of already accepted records are also presented in this report, marked with an #.

Abbreviations for provinces are: DR Drenthe, FL Flevoland, FR Friesland, GE Gelderland, GR Groningen, LB Limburg, NB Noord-Brabant, NH Noord-Holland, OV Overijssel, UT Utrecht, ZL Zeeland and ZH Zuid-Holland. For ageing, calendar-year is abbreviated to cy prefixed with 1, 2, 3 or 4 to indicate first, second, third or fourth.

The number of species recorded per year (figure 1) is based upon accepted records for all rare species, in addition to the occurrence of at least one sighting in online observation database www.waarneming.nl that was approved by administrators for all other species. Accepted records of closely related species not identified to taxon (for instance an unidentified *Clanga* eagle) were only added to the annual totals if there were no certain observations of the constituent species that year.

Decisions regarding taxonomy have been delegated to the Dutch committee for avian systematics (Commissie Systematiek Nederlandse Avifauna; CSNA) and are not under the responsibility of the CDNA. Reports can be submitted through the electronic form directly on www.dutchavifauna.nl or by using the link on www.waarneming.nl.

Corrections to annual report 2019

The introduction of the 2019 report mentions that the 9th Eurasian Pygmy Owl *Glaucidium passerinum* was recorded. This should be the 10th (the number mentioned in the species account in the main text is correct). For Griffon Vulture *Gyps fulvus*, the species account mentions 2016 as the previous record year. This should be 2015, as correctly mentioned in both the introduction and the accompanying figure. The not accepted Indigo Bunting *Passerina cyanea* from Veenendaal was listed for the wrong province, which should have been Utrecht (UT). The number of species seen per year has been updated and corrected.

Accepted

Greenland White-fronted Goose / Groenlandse Kolgans
Anser albifrons flavirostris 12,34,0 (100)
2003 FRIESLAND Abbegea (Abbega), *Súdwest-Fryslân*,

29 December, six, family group of which at least two adult, photographed (R S A van Bemmelen, S Rijnbeek).

A belated but well-documented record. Sightings of large family flocks are normally few and far between but in 2002-04 there was a series that included flocks of 10, nine and six, and in several records two or three birds were involved. The only larger group after 2004 was a flock of six in 2017. Were 2002-04 exceptionally good years, or were (parts of) these flocks seen at several sites, over several years?

King Eider / Koningseider

Somateria spectabilis 1,17,0 (19)

NOORD-HOLLAND Noordzee, Paal 12/Jan Ayeslag, and several locations on North Sea and Wadden Sea, *Texel*, 30 March to 11 June, and 17 July to 13 September, adult male, photographed, videoed (T Oortwijn, J de Bruijn et al; Dutch Birding 42: 377, plate 513, 2020).

FRIESLAND Waddenzee between Harlingen and Vlieland, *Harlingen*, 18-25 December, adult male, photographed (E van Winden et al; Dutch Birding 43: 72, plate 107, 2021).

Both concerned returning individuals first seen in 2018. The Texel bird was reported regularly until May 2019 before it returned in March 2020. The Harlingen bird had last been seen in April 2018.

Bufflehead / Buffelkoepeend

Bucephala albeola 0,8,0 (8)

NOORD-BRABANT Spaarbekken Petrusplaat, Brabantse Biesbosch, and Zwaluwse dijk, Lage Zwaluwe, *Drimmelen*, 8 June to 30 August, and 6 September to 15 November, adult male, photographed (K Verheij, A Verheij).

2019/20 NOORD-HOLLAND Zuiderhaven, Den Oever and IJsselmeer, and Dijkwielen, *Hollands Kroon*, 16 October 2019 to 12 January 2020, adult male, photographed.

Both records concerned returning individuals.

Ring-necked Duck / Ringsnaveleend

Aythya collaris 5,43,0 (49)

GRONINGEN Appingedam-Oost, *Appingedam*, 5 March to 22 April, also seen at Beppegat, Bierum, *Delfzijl*, 16-22 December, adult male, photographed (M Woortman et al).

ZUID-HOLLAND Dintelhaven, Europoort, *Rotterdam*, 14 March to 2 April, adult male, photographed (P de Boer et al).

Krabbeplass, Vlaardingen, 20 April to 16 May, adult male, photographed (S van Vliet et al).

All three were considered to be returning individuals, the Groningen bird for the fourth consecutive winter.

Ring-necked x Tufted Duck / Ringsnaveleend x Kuifeend

Aythya collaris x *fuligula* 0,9,2 (11)

FLEVOLAND De Blocq van Kuffeler, *Almere*, 11 January to 23 February, adult male, photographed (M Tijs et al; Dutch Birding 42: 143, plate 200, 2020).



560 Little Swift / Huisgierzwaluw *Apus affinis*,
Stortemelk, Vlieland, Friesland, 27 October 2020
(Maarten van Vuurde)



561 Pallid Swift / Vale Gierzwaluw *Apus pallidus*,
juvenile, Barendrecht, Zuid-Holland, 27 October 2020
(Martin van der Schalk)

GRONINGEN Veenhuizerstukken Zuid, *Stadskanaal*, 25 March, adult male, photographed (R Wever). Perhaps unsurprisingly, all 11 records so far were males.

Lesser Scaup / Kleine Topper

Aythya affinis 0,23,2 (25)

GELDERLAND Nulderauw, and Nijkerkernauw, *Nijkerk*, and Nulderauw, *Putten*, 11 April to 5 May, female, photographed (D Kok et al).

FLEVOLAND Broekbos, Biddinghuizen, *Dronten*, 13 April, adult male, photographed (H Wieleman et al).

Ketelmeer, *Dronten*, 13 November to 23 December, adult male, photographed (H Wieleman et al; Dutch Birding 43: 72, plate 106, 2021).

2017 NOORD-HOLLAND Kleine Vliet, *Medemblik*, 9-10 March, adult male, photographed (F Visscher, G Ken-ter).

The Nijkerk/Putten bird was the first female to be accepted. The Biddinghuizen bird, as well as the bird from 2017 were considered to be returning individuals. The number of birds involved over the years is hard to determine, since they are usually found in huge flocks of 1000s of diving ducks (mostly Tufted Ducks *A fuligula*) that commute between several locations in a wide area.

Blue-winged Teal / Blauwvleugeltaling

Spatula discors 6,37,1 (45)

ZEELAND Sophiapolder, Oostburg, *Sluis*, 17 April and 20 May, adult male, photographed (L Verheuveel, L Bekaert, H Nijkskens et al).

A classic date for this species: two-thirds of all records are from April-May (n=26).

American Wigeon / Amerikaanse Smient

Mareca americana 6,65,- (71)

2006 # ZUID-HOLLAND Zegerplas, *Alphen aan den Rijn*, 16 January to 5 February (was 17 January to 5 February), adult male, photographed (via F van der Meer). This species is no longer considered since 1 January

2015 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date.

Green-winged Teal / Amerikaanse Wintertaling

Anas carolinensis 6,68,- (76)

2014 # OVERIJSEL Vreugderijkerwaard, *Zwolle*, 29 March to 13 April (was 29 March to 1 April), adult male, wearing metal ring.

2008 FRIESLAND Ezumakeeg, *Noardeast-Fryslân*, 3-11 May, adult male, photographed (M van der Velde et al). This species is no longer considered since 1 January 2015 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date.

Oriental Turtle Dove / Oosterse Tortel

Streptopelia orientalis 0,10,1 (11) (0,6,1, *S o meena*)

NOORD-HOLLAND Daalmeer, *Alkmaar*, 14 February to 31 March, adult, *S o meena*, photographed (A de Does, T Damm, F van Groen et al; de Vries & Ebels 2020; Dutch Birding 42: 220, plate 286, 257, plate 322, 2020).

2019/20 FRIESLAND De Domp, *Sneek*, 28 December 2019 to 11 March 2020, adult, *S o meena*, photographed.

While the Alkmaar record was already the 11th, the first one was as recent as 2009. In the 12 years since, it has been recorded in two out of every three years.

Alpine Swift / Alpengierzwaluw

Tachymarptis melba 7,65,2 (75)

ZUID-HOLLAND Watertoren, Berkheide, and De Mient - De Kooltuin, *Katwijk*, 6 April, photographed (G Twigt, A Twigt, E Schouten; Dutch Birding 42: 223, plate 290, 2020).

GRONINGEN Eemscentrale, Eemshaven, and Hornhuisterpolder, and Lauwersmeer, Vierhuizen, *Het Hogeland*, 31 October to 1 November, 1cy, photographed, videoed (H Blijleven, R Sjouken, F-J Hoogstra et al; Dutch Birding 42: 451, plate 604, 2020, 43: 72, plate 105, 2021).

Despite being a near-annual rarity, the Groningen bird was only the third to be seen for more than a day, the previous ones being on 28-29 October 1987 in Zaanstad NH and from 8 November to 4 December 2002 in Wageningen GE.

Little Swift / Huisgierzwaluw

Apus affinis 0,2,1 (3)

FRIESLAND Stortemelk, *Vlieland*, 27 October, photographed (M van Vuurde).

This bird arrived in the middle of the largest Pallid Swift influx to date (next species account). The observer did well to obtain a series of photographs while the bird moved north-east, never to be seen again. Previous records were in 2001 and 2006.

Pallid Swift / Vale Gierzwaluw

Apus pallidus 0,29,14 (52)

FRIESLAND Noorderduinen, and De Marlijn, *Schiermonnikoog*, 9 October, 1cy, photographed (W van der Ham et al; Dutch Birding 42: 451, plate 606, 2020). Duinkersoord, *Vlieland*, 21 October, 1cy, photographed (A Dwarshuis, T van Kessel, J Zwart et al).

De Branding, *Schiermonnikoog*, 23 October, 1cy, photographed (J Verboom et al).

Stuifdijk, Noorderstrand, and Balg, *Schiermonnikoog*, 25-26 October, at least two, 1cy, photographed (T Fernhout et al).

IJsbaan, *Vlieland*, 1 November, photographed (D Drukker, J van Deijk, R Vermeer et al).

NOORD-HOLLAND Several sites on *Texel*, 23-26 October, 1cy, at least six, also seen at several sites on *Vlieland* FR, photographed, videoed (V van der Spek, A Wasink, H Zevenhuizen et al; Dutch Birding 42: 451, plate 607, 2020).

Doggersvaart, *Den Helder*, 26 October, 1cy, photographed (T van der Es, T O V Muusse et al).

IJburg, *Amsterdam*, 30-31 October, 1cy, photographed (R Baars et al).

ZUID-HOLLAND De Puinhoop, *Katwijk*, and De Vulkan, Westduinpark, *Den Haag*, 23 October, probable 1cy, photographed (G Twigt, R van Rossum, S Schilperoort et al).

Maasdijk, Oranjepolder, *Rotterdam*, 25 October, 1cy, photographed (N Jansen et al).

Westduinpark, *Den Haag*, and Berkheide, and De Puinhoop, *Katwijk*, 26-27 October, 1cy, at least two, photographed (V van der Spek, W Price, E Schouten et al).

Zuidpolder, *Barendrecht*, 27-28 October, 1cy, photographed (C Fokker et al; Dutch Birding 42: 451, plate 605, 2020).

De Vulkan, Westduinpark, *Den Haag*, 31 October, 1cy, photographed (F Dobbe, D Laponder).

FLEVOLAND De Zeearend, Oostvaardersplassen, *Lelystad*, 26 October, 1cy, photographed (A Zwaan, J-P Jongejans).

The bird on 9 October was the earliest to date (was: 13 October 2018). After a long spell of strong southerlies, an unprecedented influx reached north-western Europe by the end of October. The exact size of the event was impossible to determine for two reasons. First, in many

cases it was unclear whether reported birds referred to follow-up sightings or new individuals. On 23-26 October, there was for instance a long series of sightings on the neighbouring Wadden Sea islands of Texel and Vlieland. An individually recognizable bird with a white wing covert proved that at least this bird moved back and forth between these two islands. The maximum number seen together reached an all-time high of five on Texel on 25 October – with the bird with the white covert missing in action. The CDNA decided to use a both conservative and pragmatic approach by accepting the sightings on both islands as one record of at least six individuals. Second, the identification of a series of sightings of unidentified swifts (often reported as Pallid) was not accepted. Only two were proven to be Common Swifts *A. affinis* – actually the rarer species of the two at the time of the influx. Thereby, the figures presented here are a minimal reflection of the true size of the influx: in reality, the number must have been much higher than the 14 records and 21 individuals suggest – which already is an impressive number for any considered species.

Great Spotted Cuckoo / Kuifkoekoek

Clamator glandarius 7,21,1 (29)

LIMBURG Mussenbaan, Groote Peel, *Nederweert*, 18 June, 1cy, photographed (J Beerens, via F Meeuwissen).

A first for June and the earliest juvenile to date. This species has now been recorded in all months between March and October.

Little Crake / Klein Waterhoen

Zapornia parva 29,38,6 (80)

GELDERLAND Henxel, *Winterswijk*, 26 April, adult male, photographed (D Stronks, R Kwak, J Rademaker).

OVERIJSEL Wetering West, Weerribben, *Steenwijkerland*, 27 April to 19 June, male, sound-recorded (M Hillema, J op den Dries, K Vledder et al).

Ossenzijlpolder, Ossenzijl, *Steenwijkerland*, 21-22 May, male, sound-recorded, videoed (H Tetteroo, T Kompier).

GRONINGEN Oostpolder, Zuidlaardermeergebied, *Groningen*, 9-11 August, 1cy, photographed, videoed (H Blaak et al).

ZUID-HOLLAND Eendragtspolder, Zevenhuizen, *Zuidplas*, 14 August, adult female, photographed (P van der Bovenkamp, L Pereira).

NOORD-BRABANT Kempen Airport, Budel, *Cranendonck*, 20-28 August, 1cy, died on 28 August, skin retained in collection of Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden ZH, photographed, videoed (F Neijts et al; Dutch Birding 42: 373, plate 499, 2020).

Six is a record year, surpassing last year's five (though possibly the Weerribben bird was the same as last year). Recently, this species seems to be on the increase. After a good number of records in the 1950-60s, this species became rarer in the 1970s to 2000s. Over the past 10 years however, there have been 28 records. All four years with four records or more are from the past decade and there was only one year without one (2017). In contrast, in 2000-10 half of all years lacked a record. The Natura 2000 area of the Weerribben and its surroundings seems

to be developing into a key site for the species. This year's confiding 1cy bird at Budel was popular among birders and photographers. It appeared to be in a bad condition and eventually died.

Great Bustard / Grote Trap

Otis tarda -,9,0 (25, since 1986)

1947 # NOORD-HOLLAND Polder Diepsmeer, Koedijk, *Langedijk* (was Koegras, Huisduinen, *Den Helder*) 4-7 July (via R E van der Vliet; de Beurs 1948, ten Kate 1948, contra Junge 1950).

This concerns a locality adjustment.

Yellow-billed Loon / Geelsnavelduiker

Gavia adamsii 21,19,1 (41)

FRIESLAND Noordzee, Badstrand, *Schiemonnikoog*, also seen at Noordzee, Buren aan Zee, *Ameland*, and Noordzee, Paal 18, *Terschelling*, 16 October, photographed (J Duijvestijn, J J F J Jansen, M Feenstra et al).

Shortly after it was found by a group of young birders, the loon took off and flew west, whereafter it was seen from the shores of two other Wadden Sea islands later that day.

Green Heron / Groene Reiger

Butorides virescens 0,1,0 (1)

2007 # NOORD-HOLLAND Noorder IJplas, *Amsterdam*, 31 May to 2 July (was 31 May to 27 June), 3cy, photographed (L Plekker, via P Laan).

This is a date extension for one of the localities.

Brown Booby / Bruine Gent

Sula leucogaster 0,1,2 (3)

DUTCH CONTINENTAL SHELF Noordzee, c 11 km west-south-west of Walcheren ZL, 29 September, probably

adult, photographed (F de Pree, via E B Ebels).

ZUID-HOLLAND ECT Delta Terminal, and Amazonehaven, Maasvlakte, *Rotterdam*, 25 October, adult, photographed (R Houkes; Dutch Birding 42: 453, plate 613, 2020).

This first one of the year was seen landing on the stern of a small ship, where it was photographed by the skipper. The second was photographed resting on a large ship moored in the port of Maasvlakte. This record showed that the criteria for sightings of birds that might have reached Dutch soil with the help of ships need to be further clarified and updated. The first record was as recent as August 2017 but since this species seems to be increasingly recorded in the western part of Europe more records can be expected in the future.

American Golden Plover / Amerikaanse Goudplevier

Pluvialis dominica 1,57,3 (61)

ZEELAND Voorland Nummer Eén, *Sluis*, 10 June, adult summer plumage, photographed (M Sluijter; Dutch Birding 42: 290, plate 376, 2020).

FRIESLAND Groote Noorderpolder, *Waadhoeke*, 27 July, adult, photographed (B Roobol, C Beeke, L van de Zande; Dutch Birding 42: 376, plate 507, 2020).

GRONINGEN Emmapolder, *Het Hogeland*, 10 September, photographed, videoed (P Snoeken).

Three reflects an average year, although none were seen during the peak months of May and, to a lesser extent, October.

Sociable Lapwing / Steppiekievit

Vanellus gregarius 12,42,1 (55)

GELDERLAND Park Lingezegen – Waterrijk Oost, *Arnhem*, 27-28 September, 1cy, photographed (G Jenniskens,

652 Little Crane / Klein Waterhoen *Zapornia parva*, juvenile, Budel, Noord-Brabant, 22 August 2020
(Martin van der Schalk)





563 Brown Booby / Bruine Gent *Sula leucogaster*, North Sea, Continental Shelf, c 11 km west-south-west of Westkapelle, Zeeland, 29 September 2020 (*Frans de Pree*) **564** Oriental Plover / Steppeplevier *Anarhynchus veredus*, adult, Trommelweg, Domburg, Zeeland, 15 August 2020 (*Arnoud B van den Berg*) **565** Sociable Lapwing / Steppekieveit *Vanellus gregarius*, first calendar-year, with Ruff / Kemphaan *Calidris pugnax*, Huissen, Gelderland, 27 September 2020 (*Pieter Baalbergen*) **566** Spotted Sandpiper / Amerikaanse Oeverloper *Actitis macularius*, adult summer, with Common Sandpipers / Oeverlopers *A hypoleucos*, Verdronken Land van Saeftinghe, Zeeland, 25 July 2020 (*Corstiaan Beeke*)

M de Vries, P Baalbergen et al; Dutch Birding 42: 453, plate 610, 2020).

This globally critically endangered species was first recorded in 1925. Despite the steep population declines, it is still found every now and then, although perhaps a little less frequently than in the 1990s and early 2000s. However, the best year was 2011, with six.

White-tailed Lapwing / Witstaartkieveit

Vanellus leucurus 1,9,0 (10)

1998 # NOORD-HOLLAND Krommenie, and Assendelft, Zaanstad, 21 February to 8 March and 4 September to 20 November (was 21 February to 8 March and 4 September to 9 October), adult, summer to winter plumage, photographed (M Roos, via P Laan).

This is a date extension of an already accepted bird, based on notes by the original finder.

*Oriental Plover / Steppeplevier

Anarhynchus veredus 0,0,1 (1)

ZEELAND Noordervroon, Westkapelle, and Trommelweg, Domburg, Veere, 15 August, adult, photographed, videoed (M Peene, T Luiten, C Beeke et al; Beeke et al 2020; Dutch Birding 42: 366, plate 484, 376, plate 508, 2020, 43: 269-270, plate 370-373, 2021).

This was easily the most unexpected sighting of the year. During this time of year, Oriental Plovers should be on their way to their winter quarters in Australia. It was found at c 10:30 and took off some eight hours later, never to be relocated again. This was the fourth for Europe and the WP after records at Imajoki, Finland, on 25 May 2003, Røstlandet, Norway, from 29 June to 1 July 2017 and Torslandaviken, Sweden, from 31 May to 1 June 2020.

Little Curlew / Kleine Regenwulp

Numenius minutus 0,1,0 (1)

2019/20 NOORD-HOLLAND Several locations, *Hollands Kroon*, and *Schagen*, 23 December 2019 to 18 January 2020, 1cy/2cy, photographed, videoed.

One of the most spectacular records from 2019 remained well into the new year.

White-rumped Sandpiper / Bonapartes Strandloper

Calidris fuscicollis 1,53,2 (56)

NOORD-HOLLAND Utopia, Polder het Noorden, and De Schorren, *Texel*, 20 July to 7 August, adult, photographed (R F J van Beusekom et al; Dutch Birding 42: 375, plate 502, 2020).

FRIESLAND IJsselmeer, Uitkijkbult, Workumerwaard, *Súdwest-Fryslân*, 15 August to 7 September, also seen at Waterberging, Twisk, *Medemblik* NH, 16-19 September, adult summer plumage, died on 19 September, collected, skin retained in collection of Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden ZH, photographed, videoed (S Bernardus, D Kok, F Visscher et al).

Remarkably, plumage analysis by two of the finders showed that the bird at Workumerwaard was the same as the one at Twisk on the other side of the IJsselmeer, 30 km and a lake crossing away – where it died a few days later.

Terek Sandpiper / Terekrutter

Xenus cinereus 1,61,- (64)

2014 # ZEELAND Scherpenissepolder, *Tholen*, 11-14 July, adult wearing colour rings (K de Rouck et al).

1989 ZEELAND Speelmansplaten-west, Oesterdam, *Tholen*, 24 May (H Bult et al).

The Scherpenissepolder bird had already been accepted but the 2014 annual report did not mention that it had been ringed as a juvenile in the small, isolated and threatened breeding population of Finland. There are at least six foreign re-sightings of this bird, the other five being from Sweden (Pakanen 2016). This species is no longer considered since 1 January 2015 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date.

Spotted Sandpiper / Amerikaanse Oeverloper

Actitis macularia 1,3,1 (5)

ZEELAND Sieperdaschor, Verdrongen Land van Saeftinghe, *Hulst*, 23-26 July, adult summer, photographed (H Castelijns, M Castelijns et al; Dutch Birding 42: 376, plate 504, 2020).

Given this species is annual in Britain and Ireland, it remains remarkably rare on this side of the North Sea: this was only the fifth. Three are from the past 10 years.

Lesser Yellowlegs / Kleine Geelpootruiter

Tringa flavipes 2,49,2 (55)

NOORD-HOLLAND Polder Beschoot, Avenhorn, *Koggenland*, 10 July, photographed (R Beekvelt et al).

LIMBURG Bosschereiland, *Maastricht*, 6-16 December, 1cy, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (M F Bongers, I Stevens, N van Veenendaal et al; Dutch Birding 43: 74, plate 113, 2021).

This was a new species for Limburg. It has now been

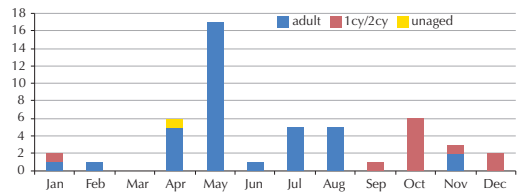


FIGURE 2 Months in which Long-billed Dowitcher *Limnodromus scolopaceus* was found in the Netherlands in 1983-2020, divided by age (n=48) / maanden waarin Grote Grijze Snip *Limnodromus scolopaceus* werd gevonden in Nederland in 1983-2020, verdeeld naar leeftijd (n=48)

recorded in all 12 provinces. During 2011-20, there were 29 records and thereby more than half of all records (55 individuals) originate from the past decade. The last year without one was 2010.

Marsh Sandpiper / Poelruiter

Tringa stagnatilis 49,90,- (164)

1985 GELDERLAND Kormelinkweg, Eibergen, *Berkelland*, 30 April, adult, photographed (J Korenromp, via M Pruyers).

It is not often that the committee receives a submission of an old sighting with such good photographs. This species is no longer considered since 1 January 1993 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date.

Long-billed Dowitcher / Grote Grijze Snip

Limnodromus scolopaceus 0,46,2 (48)

ZUID-HOLLAND Wolvenpolder, Polder Oude en Nieuwe Uitslag van Putten, *Nissewaard*, 8 April, photographed (F Riemersma et al).

FRIESLAND Plasjes N31, *Harlingen*, 9-13 October, 1cy, photographed, videoed (J D Eerdmans et al; Dutch Birding 42: 453, plate 611, 2020).

The first was in 1983, and the average annual number of birds over the past 30 years is now 1.6. There are an additional eight accepted unidentified dowitchers. With no records of Short-billed *L. griseus*, most if not all are likely to have been Long-billed as well. Long-billed has been found in all months except March (note that due to long-stayers found earlier, it has also been observed in this month) (figure 2). With exactly half of all records, April (n=7) and (especially) May (n=17) form a clear peak period. A smaller peak occurs in July-August, with five in each month. Less than a quarter of all records (11 out of 48) are of immatures. The best time to find a youngster is October (n=6).

Great Snipe / Poelsnip

Gallinago media 1,45,7 (53, since 1977)

ZEELAND Savoyaardskreek, Braakman Noord, *Terneuzen*, 26-29 May, adult, photographed (D Verroken, L Verroken et al; Dutch Birding 42: 290, plate 371, 2020).

OVERIJSEL Meppelerdiep, Westeroevers, *Staphorst*, 19-21 August, photographed (J Bredenbeek, J Oosterhuis et al).

FRIESLAND Westerplas, *Schiermonnikoog*, 24 August,

1cy, photographed (W van der Ham, W Monster).
GRONINGEN Rottumerplaat, *Het Hogeland*, 30 August, photographed (L C C F Brinkman, B Ubels).

NOORD-HOLLAND Strand Zuidpier, IJmuiden, *Velsen*, 17 September, photographed (M Leloux).

De Mars, Den Burg, *Texel*, 26 September, 1cy, photographed, videoed (K van der Meer, R Pop et al; Dutch Birding 42: 452, plate 608, 2020).

GELDERLAND Arkemheense Zeedijk, Polder Arkemheen, *Nijkerk*, 2 October, 1cy, photographed (J Vlot).

This was a record year after the species was first installed as a national rarity in 1977, outnumbering the five from 2008. This century, it has been recorded in 13 out of 21 years. Many sightings are of incidentally flushed birds, resulting in fleeting views for the observer. In the past, such observations were often not accepted due to a lack of observed details. Nowadays, these reports are often supported by photographs, even when views are very brief. This results in a higher percentage of flushed birds being accepted. More so, the committee was even able to age three of these birds this year; barring on the outer tail feathers revealed that young birds were involved rather than adults.

Black-winged Pratincole / Steppeworkstaartplevier

Glaucola nordmanni 9,32,3 (48)

NOORD-HOLLAND Polder C, Schagerbrug, *Schagen*, 11-19 August, also seen at Vereenigde Hager- en

567 Great Snipe / Poelsnip *Gallinago media*, first calendar-year, Den Burg, *Texel*, Noord-Holland, 26 September 2020 (*René Pop*)



Pettemerpolder, Camperduin, and Groeterpolder, Groet, and Grootdammerpolder, Schoorl, *Bergen*, 20 August to 22 October, 1cy, photographed, videoed (F Visscher, W A van Splunder et al; Dutch Birding 42: 379, plate 518, 453, plate 612, 2020).

Groeterpolder, Groet, and Grootdammerpolder, Schoorl, *Bergen*, 11-27 October, 1cy, photographed, videoed (W A van Splunder, J van der Sluijs et al).

ZEELAND Pikgat, Kerkwerf, *Schouwen-Duiveland*, 20 August, adult (M Hoekstein, S Prins, P A Wolf).

Three is a good year, surpassed only by 2014 with four but equalling 2002 and 2006. The first was already present in the area for two months (originally at a site 5 km away) before it was joined by a second. It left the site before the second bird did, hence they more or less behaved independently. They were therefore treated as separate records of single birds rather than a single record of two.

Thick-billed Murre / Kortbekzeekoet

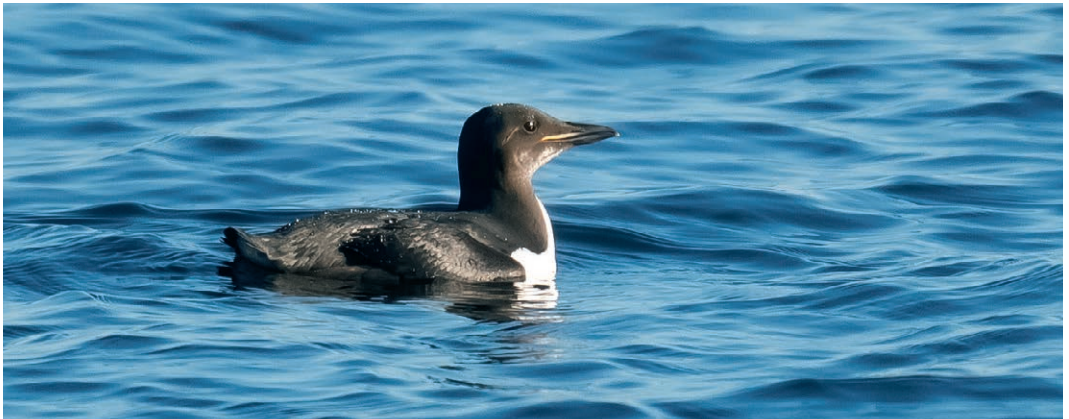
Uria lomvia 5,5,1 (11)

ZEELAND Veerse Meer, *Veere*, 30 December to 6 February 2021, 1cy, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (J Leeuwis, P A Wolf et al; Dutch Birding 43: 71, plate 104, 162, plate 234, 2021).

This bird was first reported in January 2021 but it later transpired that it was already photographed at the end of 2020 when it was misidentified as Common Murre

568 Black-winged Pratincole / Steppeworkstaartplevier *Glaucola nordmanni*, first calendar-year, Schoorl, Noord-Holland, 5 September 2020 (*Diederik Kok*)





569 Slender-billed Gull / Dunbekmeeuw *Chroicocephalus genei*, adult, Rottumerplaat, Groningen, 17 June 2020 (Christian Brinkman) **570** Kumlien's Gull / Kumliens Meeuw *Larus glaucooides kumlieni*, fourth calendar-year, Westkapelle, Zeeland, 29 February 2020 (Corstiaan Beeke) **571** Thick-billed Murre / Kortbekzeekoet *Uria lomvia*, Veerse Meer, Zeeland, 9 January 2021 (Frank Coenjaerts)

U aalge. Out of the 11 records to date, this was only the third that was not found dead or dying. The bird seemed to be in good health and it disappeared as soon as a spell of frost and snow hit the country.

Slender-billed Gull / Dunbekmeeuw

Chroicocephalus genei 0,7,1 (13)

GRONINGEN Rottumerplaat, *Het Hogeland*, 17 June, adult, photographed (B Ubels, L C C F Brinkman; Dutch Birding 42: 290, plate 374, 2020).

All records so far are of spring birds, with two in April, five in May and this one being the first for June.

Laughing Gull / Lachmeeuw

Larus atricilla 0,3,1 (4)

DRENTHE Poelkampen, Westdorp, *Borger-Odoorn*, 31 May to 1 June, 3cy+, photographed (T Schroot, A-W Faber, A van Lubeck; Dutch Birding 42: 289, plate 370, 2020).

Another Nearctic species that is very rare in the Nether-

lands, whereas it is fairly frequently recorded in Britain and Ireland. A small black tail feather tip was the only immature feature visible on this bird.

Franklin's Gull / Franklins Meeuw

Larus pipixcan 0,12,1 (13)

ZUID-HOLLAND Benthuiserplas, *Zoetermeer*, and Heere-wegh, Benthuisen, *Alphen aan den Rijn*, and Gelders-woudsepolder, *Zoeterwoude*, 16-17 March, 2cy+, photographed (M Zevenbergen et al; Dutch Birding 42: 226, plate 298, 2020).

A well-deserved find for this observer who spends a significant amount of his birding time reading gull rings. During its stay, it remained fairly elusive, covering a large area.

Ring-billed Gull / Ringsnavelmeeuw

Larus delawarensis 0,10,0 (10)

1998/99 # ZEELAND Goese Polder, *Goes*, 18 September

1998 to 19 February 1999 (was 18 September 1998 to 28 January 1999), adult, photographed (A Geilvoet). This concerns a date extension.

Baltic Gull / Baltische Mantelmeeuw

Larus fuscus fuscus 0,52,- (52)

2017 NOORD-HOLLAND Schorrenweg, *Texel*, 24 June, 2cy, photographed (D Kok, P Duin, A Wassink).

This subspecies is no longer considered since 1 January 2020 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date.

Kumlien's Gull / Kumliens Meeuw

Larus glaucooides kumlieni 0,3,1 (4)

ZEELAND Zeedijk, Westkapelle, *Veere*, 29 February, 4cy, photographed (C Beeke, P Beeke; Dutch Birding 42: 143, plate 198, 2020).

Only the fourth, after records in 2005, 2011 and 2013. The records have one thing in common: the birds all disappeared very soon after they were found. A bird wintering around Julianadorp NH, first seen in December 2016 and returning every winter since, has only recently been submitted and is still circulating.

Roseate Tern / Dougalls Stern

Sterna dougalli 3,35,2 (43)

NOORD-HOLLAND Wagejot, *Texel*, 24 May to 11 June, also seen at De Putten, Camperduin, *Bergen*, 18 June to 2 August, and at Tweede Maasvlakte, *Rotterdam* ZH, 4 August, adult summer, wearing metal ring on right leg, photographed (M Leopold, A Wassink, W van Splunder et al; Dutch Birding 42: 289, plate 369, 292, plate 378, 377, plate 514, 2020).

De Putten, Camperduin, *Bergen*, 29 June to 1 July, 2cy, wearing metal ring on right leg, photographed, videoed (R S A van Bemmelen et al; Dutch Birding 42: 290, plate 375, 2020).

The combination of the single ring (many British birds seen in the Netherlands have been 'double' ringed) and a corresponding damaged primary in the right wing revealed that the sightings of the adult on *Texel*, at Camperduin and at Tweede Maasvlakte referred to the same individual. Camperduin has become the hotspot for the species and this is also where the 2cy bird was found. Birds of this age only rarely visit the breeding areas in Europe, so it is not surprising that this was only the first time this plumage has been recorded in the Netherlands. The very fine submission was also educational for the committee members.

Black-winged Kite / Grijsze Wouw

Elanus caeruleus 1,40,15 (56)

DRENTHE Bargerveen, *Emmen*, 20 March, 2cy, photographed (B Bergman, via E Bloeming).

De Onlanden, *Noordenveld*, 9-10 October, photographed (G Nijboer et al).

ZEELAND Wanteskuup, and Nieuw Noord Bevelandpolder, Colijnsplaat, *Noord-Beveland*, and Mortiere, *Middelburg*, 5 April, 2cy, photographed (M Hoekstein, P L Meininger, L van der Zande et al; Dutch Birding 42: 224, plate 295, 2020).

Welzinge, Oost-Souburg, *Vlissingen*, 13 April (C Osté, R Joosse).

Noordweg/Prelaatweg, Westkapelle, *Veere*, 1-2 September, photographed (C Beeke et al).

Hertogin Hedwigepolder, Emmadorp, *Hulst*, 13-14 September, 1cy, photographed (K Vliet Vlieland, P L Meininger et al). Also seen at other side of border at Prosperpolder, Doel, Oost-Vlaanderen, Belgium, on 12-14 September.

Braakman Noord, *Terneuzen*, 28-29 October, photographed (L Bekaert et al).

NOORD-BRABANT Patersgronden, Leenderheide, *Heeze-Leende*, 22 May, 2cy, photographed (P van Pelt). Also seen at Hamont-Achel, Limburg, Belgium, later that day.

GELDERLAND Rijnstrangen – Kandia, *Duiven*, 22 May, also seen at Rijnstrangen – De Keel, *Zevenaar*, 23 May, photographed (B van Dam, C Briek, B Coenen).

Oud-Reemst, and Deelensche Veld, Hoge Veluwe, and Dal van Deelen, Hoenderloo, *Ede*, 8-13 November, photographed, videoed (K de Pater, R Stolk et al).

UTRECHT Amerongse Bovenpolder West, Amerongen, *Utrechtse Heuvelrug*, 26-27 May, immature, photographed, videoed (M Peters, A Bos et al).

LIMBURG Wolfsplateau, Nationaal Park de Meinweg, *Roerdalen*, 7-10 July, photographed (F Engelen et al; Dutch Birding 42: 377, plate 511, 2020).

Hamsterreservaat, Sibbe, *Eijsden-Margraten*, 21 August to 19 October, 1cy, photographed, videoed (R van Tiel et al; Dutch Birding 42: 379, plate 517, 2020).

ZUID-HOLLAND Groene Strand, Oostvoornse Meer, *Westvoorne*, 20-21 October, adult, photographed, videoed (W Boer et al).

GRONINGEN Eemshaven-Oost and Telpost, *Het Hogeland*, 8 November, also seen at Tetjehorn, Schildmeer, *Midden-Groningen*, 15 November, adult, photographed (W Wind et al).

Possibly, two different individuals were involved in the Groningen record but they were conservatively accepted as one. Over the past decade, 'record' and 'Black-winged Kite' have been used in the same sentence very frequently. 2020 was a record year with 15 birds, surpassing the 10 from 2017. In the history of the CDNA, this is among the highest number of accepted individuals for a single species in a single year (see figure 3 and also under Blyth's Reed Warbler). 51 out of the now 56 records are from the past 10 years. So where does this end? If the number of records continues in the same fashion as it did in the past few years – and there is no reason to expect otherwise – this species will meet the criteria to be no longer considered very soon (as is already the case in Belgium).

Greater/Lesser Spotted Eagle / Bastaardarend/Schreeuwend

Clanga clanga/pomarina 0,6,3 (9)

DRENTHE Amen, *Aa en Hunze*, 7 May (C J de Vries).

Balloërveld, *Aa en Hunze*, 13 July, 2cy+, photographed (T Schroot; Dutch Birding 42: 377, plate 509, 2020).

GELDERLAND Wittebrink, Zelhém, *Bronckhorst*, 28 May, photographed (M Gal).

The description of the Amen bird mostly resembled



572 Bonelli's Eagle / Havikarend *Aquila fasciata*, second calendar-year, Sint Kruis, Sluis, Zeeland, 17 April 2020
(Johnny du Burck)

573 Steppe Eagle / Steppearend *Aquila nipalensis*, third calendar-year, Wilhelminadorp, Zeeland, 22 May 2020
(Jaap Denee)



Greater Spotted Eagle *C clanga* but a hybrid could not be excluded. The photographs of the Balloërveld eagle, on the other hand, mostly resembled Lesser Spotted Eagle *C pomarina* but, again, a hybrid could not fully be excluded. The Zelhem bird was not photographed well enough to favour one of the species.

Booted Eagle / Dwergarend

Aquila pennata 0,32,10 (42)

ZEELAND Zwartegatsche Kreek, Groede, *Sluis*, 27 April, 2cy, intermediate morph, photographed (M Pattikawa, J Aalberts).

UTRECHT Bornia, *Utrechtse Heuvelrug*, 3 May, dark morph (G Ottens).

FRIESLAND Nieuwe Eendekooi, and several other locations, *Vlieland*, 21-24 May, 2cy, pale morph, photographed (L Edelaar et al; Dutch Birding 42: 210, plate 272, 2020).

NOORD-BRABANT Hazenhurk, *Heeze-Leende*, 22 May, dark morph, photographed (F Meijer, D Verhoeven).

OVERIJSSSEL Wolthaarsdijk, *Raalte*, 23 May, 2cy, dark morph, photographed (M van Geene, M van Geene).

LIMBURG De Heeg, *Maastricht*, 23 May, 3cy, dark morph, photographed (P Cools et al).

Kokkelert, Roosteren, *Echt-Susteren*, 3 June, also seen at Piepert, Eys, *Gulpen-Wittem*, 6 June, 2cy, pale morph, photographed (E Opdenacker, B Haamberg, J Haamberg).

ZUID-HOLLAND Berkheide, *Katwijk*, and Berkheide, and Meijendel, *Wassenaar*, 12-13 June, also seen at Amsterdamse Waterleidingduinen, *Zandvoort* NH, 13 June, 2cy, pale morph, photographed (J van Goeverden, E van der Winden et al; Dutch Birding 42: 294, plate 383, 2020).

DRENTHE Kraloërheide, Dwingelderveld, *Westerveld*, 13 June, pale morph, photographed (T Schroot, A-W Faber et al).

GELDERLAND Lage Veld, Beesd, *West Betuwe*, 20 June, pale morph, photographed (P van Veen).

An exceptional year with 10, not only surpassing the record four from 2017 but also accounting for nearly a quarter of all records to date. Of the now 42 records, pale morph birds form the majority (26; 62%), which is hardly surprising since this is the most regularly occurring morph (Orta et al 2020), and perhaps also because this is the easiest plumage to identify. Only two intermediate morphs (5%) have been recorded, leaving 14 (33%) for dark morph birds.

Steppe Eagle / Stepparend

Aquila nipalensis 1,3,2 (6)

GELDERLAND Deelensche Veld, Hoge Veluwe, *Ede*, also seen at Veluwemeer, *Dronten* FL, 13 May, 2cy, photographed, videoed (R Buij et al; Dutch Birding 42: 211, plate 275, 2020).

ZEELAND Mortiere, *Middelburg*, 21 May, and Heerenpolder, and Oost-Nieuwlandpolder, Wolphaartsdijk, and Wilhelminapolder, Wilhelminadorp, *Goes*, 21-22 May, 3cy, photographed, videoed (T Luiten, R van Tiel et al; Dutch Birding 42: 211, plate 276-277, 293, plate 379, 2020).

The last was recorded as long ago as 2002, and a new record was perhaps more or less expected. That not one but two popped up was however surprising. The latter bird was first seen in Belgium before it was relocated in Zeeland.

Bonelli's Eagle / Havikarend

Aquila fasciata 1,2,2 (5)

ZEELAND Belgian-Dutch Border near Sint Kruis, *Sluis*, and several locations in ZL, NB, GE, OV, FL and FR, 22-30 March, 2cy female (nr 26) with GPS transmitter, tagged (via Centre de Recherches sur la Biologie des Populations d'Oiseaux (CRBPO)).

Aardenburg, and Sint Kruis, *Sluis*, 17 April, also seen at Telpost Breskens, and Nummer Eén, *Sluis* ZL, and tagged at Noordhollands Duinreservaat, Terrein Egmond, *Bergen* NH, 23 April, and also seen at Noordhollands Duinreservaat, Terrein Egmond, and Nieuwe-landsbos, and Terrein Bergen, and Egmond aan den Hoef, *Bergen*, and Anna Paulowna, and Breezand, *Hollands Kroon*, and several locations on Texel, *Texel* NH, 24 April, and De Krim, *Texel* NH, and Boschplaat, *Terschelling*, and Waddenzee, *Ameland* FR, 25 April, 2cy female with GPS transmitter, photographed, videoed (J du Burck, T Luiten, L van de Zande et al; Dutch Birding 42: 224, plate 293, 2020).

The first individual of the year was never seen in the field: the GPS-transmitter attached to this female revealed that it passed six Dutch provinces unnoticed before returning home to France. Later that year, it wandered off again, this time leaving the Netherlands aside and passing Germany on its way to Denmark. The second, also equipped with a GPS-transmitter, was picked up in the field at several sites, and strayed less far north from home than the first. This bird showed a more southward prevalence, having also visited Morocco, Portugal and Spain on other wanderings. Unsurprisingly given the rarity of this species in north-western Europe, this was the first year with more than one record.

Golden Eagle / Steenarend

Aquila chrysaetos 10,9,1 (20)

ZEELAND Mortiere, *Middelburg*, 20 May, probably 3cy, photographed (L van de Zande; Dutch Birding 42: 294, plate 382, 2020).

There was only one record in 2000-12 but four have now been found since 2013.

*Black-eared x Black Kite / Oostelijke Zwarte x Zwarte Wouw

Milvus lineatus x migrans 0,1,0 (1)

2017 ZEELAND Telpost Slikken van de Heen, *Tholen*, 10 October, also seen at Kleine Praambult, Oostvaardersplassen, *Lelystad* FL, 11 and 15 October, 1cy, photographed (A Clements, F van der Have et al).

Hybrids ('intergrades') of these taxa are increasingly recorded in Europe (Skrpan et al 2020), and this individual was the first for the Netherlands. Strong plumage similarities and connecting dates proved the same individual was seen in two provinces.



574 Booted Eagle / Dwergarend *Aquila pennata*, second calendar-year, pale morph, Vlieland, Friesland, 22 May 2020 (Marten Miske)

Eurasian Pygmy Owl / Dwerguuil

Glaucidium passerinum 0,10,1 (11)

GELDERLAND Hoenderloo, *Apeldoorn*, 11 April to 21 May, adult male, photographed, sound-recorded (T de Boer et al).

Despite the Hoge Veluwe being the largest Natura 2000 area of the mainland, with a wealth of suitable habitat and being a part of the most densely forested province of the Netherlands, this was surprisingly only the first record for Gelderland.

Tengmalm's Owl / Ruigpootuil

Aegolius funereus 3,20,0 (65)

2009 # DRENTH Hondsrug, *Aa en Hunze*, 20 February to 7 June (was 24 February to 7 June), eight (two breeding pairs, one chick fledged, and three unpaired males).

1987 # DRENTH Boswachterij Grolloo, *Midden-Drenthe*, 17 March to 9 May (was 4 April to 9 May), male, singing.

Both records concern date extensions.

Eurasian Scops Owl / Dwergooruil

Otus scops 4,7,1 (12)

FRIESLAND Oudemirdum, *De Fryske Marren*, 1 June, found, window victim, taken into care at *Ureterp FR* (until 4 August, when released at *Slenaken, Gulpen-Wittem LB*), ringed, photographed (via *De Fûgelhelling, A Zijlstra, H Sinnema*).

This bird was taken into care after it flew into a window. It was released in Limburg after it recovered for two months. Based on new information, a bird in Delft ZH in 1970 is no longer considered acceptable after reassessment, so the number of records has not increased (see not accepted reports for more details).

European Bee-eater / Bijeneter

Merops apiaster 38,35,- (244)

1970 ZEELAND Oranjezon, *Oostkapelle, Veere*, 27 May, four (G P Geerse, J van Leerdam, H G Mandemaker, via P L Meininger; van Leerdam 1970).



575 Black-eared x Black Kite / Oostelijke Zwarte x Zwarte Wouw *Milvus lineatus x migrans*, first calendar-year, Tholen, Zeeland, 10 October 2017 (Adri Clements)

This species is no longer considered since 1 January 1993 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date.

European Roller / Scharrelaar

Coracias garrulus 50,20,1 (75)

GRONINGEN Marnewaard, *Lauwersmeer, Het Hogeland*, 26 June, adult male, photographed, videoed (H van der Wal, L Nauta et al; Dutch Birding 42: 293, plate 381, 2020).

Based on the amount of purple on the rump, the committee identified the bird as a male. Following the declines in large parts of Europe, this species is being less frequently recorded. With 51 records in 1950-99, it was on average recorded once a year in the second half of the 20th century. In 2000-20 there were only six records, an average of less than one in every three years. And this is against the background of increased observer coverage.

Daurian Shrike / Daurische Klauwier

Lanius isabellinus 0,16,1 (17)

FRIESLAND Kroonspolders, *Vlieland*, 31 October to 4 November, adult female, photographed, videoed (J Aalders et al; Dutch Birding 42: 462, plate 633, 2020).

There is one May record; all others are from autumn with October being the best month with 11.

Red-tailed/Daurian Shrike / Turkestaanse/Daurische Klauwier

Lanius phoenicuroides/isabellinus 0,5,0 (5)

2018 FRIESLAND Griend, *Terschelling*, 14-18 October, 1cy, photographed (B Gnep, E Penning, J ten Horn).

A probable Daurian Shrike but Red-tailed could not be fully excluded.

Lesser Grey Shrike / Kleine Klapekster

Lanius minor 21,38,2 (61)

NOORD-HOLLAND Buitendijk, *Den Hoorn, Texel*, 30 May, male, photographed (I Kampen-Dekker, via K Stork). GELDERLAND Rijnstrangen – *Kandia, Duiven*, 25 Septem-

ber to 4 October, adult, photographed, videoed (J van de Westeringh et al; Dutch Birding 42: 462, plate 632, 2020).

Two records fit well within the pattern of sightings in the past decade.

Spotted Nutcracker / Notenkraker

Nucifraga caryocatactes -,2,1 (3, since 2019)

OVERIJSSSEL Nationaal Park De Sallandse Heuvelrug, Nijverdal, *Hellendoorn*, 12 September, 1cy, photographed (S Loomans).

Before 2019, only the nominate subspecies *N c caryocatactes* (Thick-billed Spotted Nutcracker) from continental Europe was considered, of which four have been accepted. Irruptions of the northern Eurasian subspecies *N c macrorhynchos* (Siberian Spotted Nutcracker) used to occur periodically, with the odd stray birds in other years. In 2009-17, however, this species had only been seen with certainty once and therefore it was installed as a national rarity in 2019 – regardless of the subspecies. Remarkably, this year's bird was already the third in the two years during which the species has now been assessed (of which one was already present at the end of 2018).

Crested Lark / Kuifleeuwerik

Galerida cristata -,3,1 (4, since 2015)

ZEELAND Telpost Breskens, *Sluis*, 23 April, photographed (C Beeke, P Beeke et al).

2019/20 GELDERLAND Stationsgebied, *Apeldoorn*, 4 November 2019 to 15 March 2020, male, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (M Jansen et al).

Together with Spotted Nutcracker, this is the only other species that was installed as a national rarity for the first time in the very recent past. In 2015, the first year of the assessments, two were accepted. Three blank years

followed, before a bird was found in Apeldoorn at the end of 2019. Both the locality and its behaviour mirrored the country's last surviving breeders that disappeared less than a decade ago: it was surviving in the middle of an urban part of a smaller inland city, a former breeding site even, it was confiding, and it stayed for a long time (well into 2020). The other record at Breskens is classic for a different reason. Over time there have been quite a few (single day) sightings at this migration hotspot. Most sightings were before the species was considered but one of both 2015 records is also from this site. This year's bird was seen during a particularly species-rich passage of diurnal migrants, with no less than 127 species recorded that day, including a Bonelli's Eagle and a Citrine Wagtail. This is probably the first time that three rarities have been accepted from the same site on the same day. For Crested Lark the cynical question is if it will benefit from climate change and regain some of the ground it lost in the past.

Greater Short-toed Lark / Kortteenleeuwerik

Calandrella brachydactyla 3,62,5 (70)

NOORD-HOLLAND Nollen van Abbestede, Callantsoog, *Schagen*, 25 April, photographed (P M A van der Wie- len).

FLEVOLAND Trintelzand, *Lelystad*, 15 May, photographed (B van den Boogaard, D Beuker, J de Jong).

FRIESLAND De Groede, *Terschelling*, 19 September, photographed (H Schekkerman; Dutch Birding 42: 453, plate 614, 2020).

Posthuiswad, *Vlieland*, 26-27 September, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (K de Vries, R Cazemier et al).

ZUID-HOLLAND Maasvlakteweg, Tweede Maasvlakte, *Rotterdam*, 12 October, photographed (T O V Muusse, J Molenaar et al).

576 Spotted Nutcracker / Notenkraker *Nucifraga caryocatactes*, first calendar-year, Sallandse Heuvelrug, Overijssel, 12 September 2020 (*Sjors Loomans*)





577 Daurian Shrike / Daurische Klauwier *Lanius isabellinus*, adult female, Kroonspolders, Vlieland, Friesland, 31 October 2020 (Lennart Verheuvél)



578 Bimaculated Lark / Bergkalanderleeuwerik *Melanocorypha bimaculata*, Rottumerplaat, Groningen, 17 June 2020 (Bram Ubels)

Five is the second-best year to date, after the record year of 2015 with six. Both the spring and autumn dates are fairly typical.

***Bimaculated Lark / Bergkalanderleeuwerik**

Melanocorypha bimaculata 0,0,1 (1)

GRONINGEN Rottumerplaat, *Het Hogeland*, 17 June, photographed (L C C F Brinkman, B Ubels; Dutch Birding 42: 294, plate 384-385, 2020).

This new species was found by two wardens that spent months in isolation on this restricted Wadden Sea island while doing bird-related research. While celebrating their incredible find with a drink at their cabin, they also picked up the 13th Slender-billed Gull. It only very rarely happens that observers find two rarities in a single day but finding two species recorded less than 10 times including a new one for the country is unprecedented.

Eurasian Crag Martin / Rotszwaluw

Ptyonoprogne rupestris 0,6,1 (11)

ZEELAND Telpost Breskens, *Sluis*, 8 November (P Dhaluin, E Martejn, J Klomp).

The first one in 10 years flew past the migration hot-spot of Breskens. This site is mainly renowned for its spring migration but this sighting shows that rare birds can also pass by in autumn. Since this is in the south-west of the country, and the bird flew south, Belgian birders were alerted. So, presumably the same individual was rediscovered at Oostende, West-Vlaanderen, where it lingered until the following day and could be photographed. All Dutch records have been found during (late) autumn, with two in October and five in November.

Green Warbler / Groene Fitis

Phylloscopus nitidus 0,1,1 (2)

NOORD-HOLLAND Krimbos-noord, *Texel*, 10 June, singing, photographed, sound-recorded (T Schipper et al; Domenie et al 2021; Dutch Birding 42: 296, plate 390, 2020, 43: 280-282, plate 379-384, 2021).

This species was recorded for the first time in 2019.

Given the remarkable increase of records in northern Europe in recent years, a second was more or less expected – but perhaps not after just 351 days! A week and a half after the observer co-found a Greenish Warbler *P trochiloides* (a former rarity that is still very scarce), he stumbled upon its much rarer sister species only a km to the north-east. Just like last year, the bird fell silent fairly early in the day: it was seen nor heard after 13:16. Another similarity with the 2019 record was that this was among the finest submissions of the year: a compliment to this talented young observer.

Arctic Warbler / Noordse Boszanger

Phylloscopus borealis 2,27,1 (30)

ZUID-HOLLAND Telpost de Puiinhoop, Katwijk aan Zee, *Katwijk*, 28 September to 1 October, 1cy, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (J van Beelen, R van Rossum et al; Dutch Birding 42: 461, plate 629, 2020).

A classic date for this species, since 19 out of the 30 records have been between 11 and 30 September. The earliest was ringed on 1 September 1998 on Vlieland FR and the latest was a lighthouse victim collected on 2 November 1935 at Haamstede ZL.

Hume's Leaf Warbler / Humes Bladkoning

Phylloscopus humei 2,65,- (68)

1990/91 # FLEVOLAND De Blocq van Kuffeler, *Almere*, 24 December 1990 to 24 January 1991 (was 24 December 1990 to 22 January 1991).

This record concerns a date extension. The species is no longer considered since 1 January 2018 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date.

Radde's Warbler / Raddes Boszanger

Phylloscopus schwarzi 2,49,5 (56)

NOORD-HOLLAND Vogelringstation Castricum, Noordhollands Duinreservaat, *Castricum*, 9 October, 1cy, ringed, photographed (J Visser, H Levering et al).

Vogelringstation Castricum, Noordhollands Duinreservaat, *Castricum*, 13 October, 1cy, ringed, photo-



579 Western Orphean Warbler / Westelijke Orpheusgrasmus *Sylvia hortensis*, first calendar-year, Coepelduynen, Noordwijk, Zuid-Holland, 18 October 2020 (Casper Zuyderduyn)

graphed (L Heemskerck et al).

FRIESLAND Groene Glop, and Reddingsweg, *Schiermonnikoog*, 16-23 October, 1cy, ringed and retrapped, photographed, sound-recorded (K Oosterbeek, W Fokker, J de Jong et al; Dutch Birding 42: 455, plate 618, 2020).

Oude Eendenkooi, *Vlieland*, 16-17 October, sound-recorded (M Hornsveld, S Radstaak et al).

ZUID-HOLLAND Tuinenpark de Groenzoom, *Den Haag*, 29 October, photographed, sound-recorded (N Peeters et al).

2019 FRIESLAND Eureka, Klaas Douwes, *Vlieland*, 17 October, 1cy, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (M Prins et al).

This year's five records equal 2016 and are only surpassed by the eight birds in 2012. The bird at Den Haag on 29 October equalled the latest date any Radde's Warbler has ever been recorded (the previous one was in Bergen NH in 2006).

Western Bonelli's Warbler / Bergfluit

Phylloscopus bonelli 5,43,4 (52)

NOORD-BRABANT Groote Heide, and Leenderbos, *Heeze-Leende*, 3-18 May, singing, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (H Munsters, M-J van den Braak et al; Dutch Birding 42: 295, plate 387, 2020).

ZUID-HOLLAND Wassergeest, Laageveense Polder, *Lisse*, 7 May, singing, sound-recorded (J Hamelink, S Gobin).

GELDERLAND Leemkuil Soerel, *Nunspeet*, 27 May to 3 June, singing, photographed, sound-recorded (M Kleemann, J van Bruggen).

FRIESLAND Kooiuiduinen, *Ameland*, 10-11 September, 1cy, photographed, sound-recorded (T Langerak et al).

To identify birds that sing but do not call, the paper by Groenendijk & Luijendijk (2014) remains vital to separate Western Bonelli's Warbler from Eastern Bonelli's Warbler *P. orientalis*. Four equals the best year (2014). This species remains somewhat unpredictable: since 2000, there have been no less than eight years



580 Hume's Whitethroat / Humes Braamsluiper *Sylvia althaea althaea*, first calendar-year, Meijendel, Zuid-Holland, 16 September 2014 (Rinse van der Vliet/Vrs Meijendel)

without any records, while the average in this century is still 1.2 birds per year.

Iberian Chiffchaff / Iberische Tjiftjaf

Phylloscopus ibericus 2,58,1 (61)

NOORD-HOLLAND Kruidenbuurt, and Romolenpolder-west, *Haarlem*, 25 April to 11 July, singing, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (K Bailey, M Boeken, V van der Spek et al; Dutch Birding 42: 297, plate 392, 2020).

A poor year for this species that showed such an increase over the past decade. The last year with only one record was 2014 and the last year without any was 2008.

***Hume's Whitethroat / Humes Braamsluiper**

Sylvia althaea althaea 0,1,0 (1)

2014 ZUID-HOLLAND Vogelringstation Meijendel, *Wasenaar*, 16 September, 1cy, ringed, mtDNA analyses (based on feather sample) stored in GenBank, photographed (V van der Spek, R van der Vliet)

The taxon *althaea* was not only new to the Netherlands, but also new to Europe. Breast feathers of the bird were collected during an ongoing genetic study on lesser whitethroat taxa. Its mtDNA was already tested in the first bunch of analyses for this study in 2016 but the genetic data have only recently been stored in GenBank. Only then could this record be formally reviewed. The measurements and plumage features fit what is known from this Central Asian taxon and, combined with its genetics, this was enough to accept this unexpected record. In November-December 2020, the second for Europe was found and confirmed by DNA in Finland. The position of lesser whitethroat taxa divides taxonomical authorities but nominate *althaea* has historically been the one that was often regarded as a full species separate from *Sylvia curruca* sensu lato. Olsen et al (2013) found a basal dichotomy in which *althaea*, *blythi*, *halimodendri* and *margelanica* separated 4.2 mya from the clade of *curruca* and *minula*. Based upon this finding,



581 Green Warbler / Groene Fitis *Phylloscopus nitidus*, Krimbos, De Cocksdorp, Texel, Noord-Holland, 10 June 2020 (Jaap Denee) **582** Western Bonelli's Warbler / Bergfluiters *Phylloscopus bonelli*, Leenderbos, Noord-Brabant, 4 May 2020 (Bram Roobol) **583** Arctic Warbler / Noordse Boszanger *Phylloscopus borealis*, first calendar-year, Katwijk aan Zee, Zuid-Holland, 30 September 2020 (René van Rossum)



CSNA regards Hume's Whitethroat as a species with four subspecies which, apart from nominate *althea*, include two other WP taxa, Siberian Lesser Whitethroat *S a blythi* and Desert Lesser Whitethroat *S a halimodendri* (Redactie Dutch Birding 2014).

Western Orphean Warbler / Westelijke Orpheusgrasmus
Sylvia hortensis 0,1,1 (2)

ZUID-HOLLAND Coepelduynen, Noordwijk, 18 October, 1cy, photographed (C Zuyderduyn).

A second record was long overdue with the first being as long as 17 years ago (at Middelburg ZL from 29 October to 5 November 2003). Despite the bird only being seen very briefly, it was sufficiently photographed to exclude Eastern Orphean Warbler *S crassirostris*.

Western Subalpine Warbler / Westelijke Baardgrasmus
Sylvia iberiae 0,7,2 (9)

NOORD-HOLLAND Reddingsboothuis, and Robbenjager, Texel, 10 May, male, photographed, sound-recorded (D Kok et al; Dutch Birding 42: 295, plate 386, 2020). GRONINGEN Rottumerplaat, Het Hogeland, 14 August to 8 September, adult female, photographed, sound-recorded (B Ubels, L C C F Brinkman).

A new publication on differences in primary projection within this species complex (Corso et al 2021) came after both sightings were submitted. During the assessments, this proved to be a valuable supporting feature. Remarkably, not a single (certain) Eastern Subalpine Warbler *S cantillans* was seen in 2020, of which there are four times as many records as of Western Subalpine Warbler (38 versus nine; also see next record). The former last year without an Eastern Subalpine was 2011.

subalpine warbler / baardgrasmus

Sylvia iberiae/subalpina/cantillans 4,39,1 (44)

NOORD-HOLLAND Zuidpier, IJmuiden, Velsen, 18 May, female, photographed (S O'Brien).

The number of unidentified subalpine warblers is almost as high as the number that has been identified to species level: 44 versus 47. In recent years, with all available recording equipment and increased observer awareness, the proportion of identified birds has become much higher. In some, the taxon still remains unclear, like this female seen briefly on the basalt pier of IJmuiden.

Dartford Warbler / Provençaalse Grasmus

Sylvia undata 1,12,1 (14)

NOORD-BRABANT Meeressche Duinen, Grenspark De Zoom / Kalmthoutse Heide, Woensdrecht, 7 May, photographed (K Jonkers).

Five out of the 14 records have been identified to subspecies, and unsurprisingly all belonged to the Atlantic taxon *S u dartfordiensis*. With only a few photographs available, the subspecific identity of this year's bird remained unknown.

Lanceolated Warbler / Kleine Sprinkhaanzanger

Locustella lanceolata 1,3,0 (4)

2016 ZUID-HOLLAND Prinses Maximaweg, Tweede Maasvlakte, Rotterdam, 4 October, 1cy, mtDNA and

nuDNA analyses (based on faecal sample) stored in GenBank, photographed, videoed (A Kolders, J Vlot, E B Ebels et al; Ebels et al 2021; Dutch Birding 43: 208, plate 268-270, 210, plate 271-274, 2021).

Although reported as a probable Lanceolated Warbler in the field, this poorly marked individual stirred quite a debate over its identity despite many available photographs. A faecal sample was collected but it was unfortunately contaminated with sand. Siliciumoxide (a main component of sand) and DNA sequences are not good friends. It therefore took the lab quite some work to sequence the mtDNA that revealed its genetic identity as Lanceolated. New assays were set up in order to also get a full genome analysis from this 'difficult' sample. This analysis finally succeeded in 2020 and also matched Lanceolated. The genetic data were stored in GenBank more than four years after the sighting, after which the sighting was submitted and accepted.

Melodious Warbler / Orpheusspottvogel

Hippolais polyglotta 2,43,- (50)

2004 LIMBURG Koningssteen, Thorn, Maasgouw, 14-21 June, singing, sound-recorded (K Lemmens, R M van Dongen et al).

Terziet, Gulpen-Wittem, 22 June to 4 July, singing, sound-recorded (R M van Dongen et al).

This species is still increasing and it is no longer considered since 1 January 2005 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date.

Booted Warbler / Kleine Spottvogel

Iduna caligata 0,32,2 (34)

GELDERLAND Ooijse Graaf, Ooijpolder, Berg en Dal, 28 August, 1cy, ringed, photographed (W J M Hagemeyer et al; Dutch Birding 42: 382, plate 525, 2020).

ZUID-HOLLAND Brielse Gatdam, Oostvoorne, Westvoorne, 29 September, 1cy, photographed (C de Nooijer).

There was a fairly long spell without records in 2010-12 but it has been recorded annually since. Two records more or less reflect an average year.

Paddyfield Warbler / Veldrietzanger

Acrocephalus agricola 1,40,1 (45)

NOORD-HOLLAND Vogelringstation Amsterdamse Waterleidingduinen, Zandvoort, 31 May, adult male, ringed, photographed (W L M Tamis, A de Winter).

This was the seventh to be ringed at Amsterdamse Waterleidingduinen in 13 years, and thereby this site has now hosted most records for the Netherlands, closely followed by the ringing station at Castricum NH with six.

Blyth's Reed Warbler / Struikrietzanger

Acrocephalus dumetorum 0,60,32 (93)

FRIESLAND Nieuwe Eendenkooi, Vlieland, 24 May, singing, photographed, sound-recorded (T de Boer et al). De Branding - silo, Schiermonnikoog, 31 May to 10 June, singing, photographed, sound-recorded (W van der Ham et al; Dutch Birding 42: 298, plate 397, 2020).



584 Blyth's Reed Warbler / Struikrietzanger
Acrocephalus dumetorum, Voorschoten,
Zuid-Holland, 3 June 2020 (Vincent van der Spek)

Oosterreeweg, Schiermonnikoog-Dorp, *Schiermonnikoog*, 1 June, singing, photographed, sound-recorded (T Langerak et al).

Heereweg, De Branding, *Schiermonnikoog*, 1 June, singing, sound-recorded (H Wieleman et al).

Breezanddijk IJsselmeerkant, Afsluitdijk, *Súdwest-Fryslân*, 13 June, singing, photographed, sound-recorded (L B Steijn, R Kooi, G Mensink).

Vliehors, *Vlieland*, 27 September, 1cy, photographed (M van Oss).

GELDERLAND Millingerwaard, Kekerdom, *Berg en Dal*, 25 May to 27 June, singing, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (O Bosma et al; Dutch Birding 42: 298, plate 396, 2020).

NOORD-HOLLAND De Tuintjes, *Texel*, 28-29 May, singing, photographed, sound-recorded (M van den Bergh et al).

Amsterdamse Waterleidingduinen, *Zandvoort*, 30 May, singing, photographed, sound-recorded (M Kolkman et al).

Vakantiepark De Krim, *Texel*, 30 May, singing, photographed, sound-recorded (J de Bruijn, H Zevenhuizen et al).

De Cocksdorp, *Texel*, 1 June, singing, sound-recorded, videoed (T Luiten, D Kok et al).

Camping De Robbenjager, *Texel*, 1-2 June, two, singing, sound-recorded (M van den Bergh, T Luiten, D Kok et al).



585 Lanceolated Warbler / Kleine Sprinkhaanzanger
Locustella lanceolata, first calendar-year, Tweede Maas-
vlakke, Zuid-Holland, 4 October 2016 (Leo J R Boon)

Vogelringstation Van Lennep, Kennemerduinen, *Bloemendaal*, 1 June, adult, ringed, photographed (L Buckx et al).

Pontweg, Prins Hendrik Polder, *Texel*, 3 June, singing, sound-recorded (S Brumby et al).

Vuurtoren, *Texel*, 12 June, singing, sound-recorded (D Kok, M van den Bergh et al).

Robbenjager, *Texel*, 12 June, probably two, singing, sound-recorded (J van Nus et al).

Oude Vuilnisbelt, *Den Helder*, 13 June, singing, sound-recorded (T P M Fijen, T de Boer et al).

Flevopark, *Amsterdam*, 16-21 June, singing, photographed, sound-recorded (E Huibers et al).

Parkeerterrein Jan Ayeslag, *Texel*, 16-18 June, singing, photographed, sound-recorded (L B Steijn et al).

Lange Dam, De Slufter, *Texel*, 17 June, singing, sound-recorded (R F J van Beusekom).

Vakantiepark De Krim, *Texel*, 18 June, singing, photographed, sound-recorded (M van den Bergh, L B Steijn, G Mourik).

Bollekamer, Hoornderslag, *Texel*, 19 June, singing, sound-recorded (P van der Kooij et al).

ZUID-HOLLAND Polder Nieuw-Bonaventura, Strijen, *Hoeksche Waard*, 31 May, singing, sound-recorded (M Korbijn et al).

Oostduinen, Oostdijk, *Goeree-Overflakkee*, 31 May, singing, sound-recorded (G Tanis, M Sluijter).

Dobbewatering, Geestwoningpad, *Voorschoten*, 3-12

June, singing, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (K P Hendriks et al; Dutch Birding 42: 298, plate 395, 2020).

Meijndel, Wassenaar, 9 June, singing, photographed, sound-recorded (V van der Spek et al).

Leidse Vaart - Piet Gijs, Teylingen, 14-20 June, singing, photographed, sound-recorded (M Wielstra, B Olivari et al).

Vogelringstation Meijndel, Wassenaar, 12 August, adult, ringed, photographed (R van der Vliet et al).

FLEVOLAND Revebos, Dronten, 31 May, singing, sound-recorded (E Goutbeek et al).

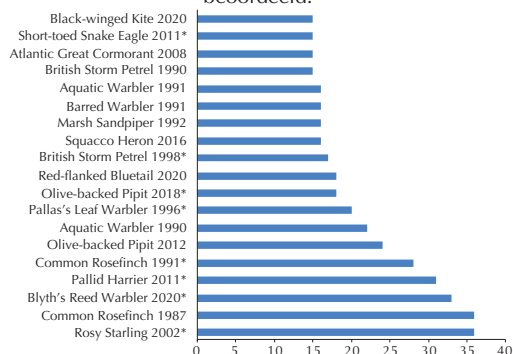
GRONINGEN Eemshaven-oost, Het Hogeland, 2 June, singing, photographed, sound-recorded (P van Veelen, A Dwarshuis et al).

Vogelringstation Eemshaven, Eemshaven-oost, Het Hogeland, 10 June, adult, ringed, photographed (D Bekker, M Sandifort).

Zuidwalbos, Lauwersmeer, Het Hogeland, 29 June to 1 July, singing, photographed, sound-recorded (J ten Horn, N Agterberg, P Agterberg et al).

What a year for this species! From the first in 1990 up to 2019, 60 had been accepted in 30 years – an average of exactly two a year. This meets the criteria to no longer consider a species but since there was no margin at all, the committee decided to assess it for one more year – just to be sure that the increase would really continue. Little did we know what was to happen next! An unprecedented spring influx occurred in a large part of northern and north-western Europe (Ławicki & van den Berg 2020, van der Spek & Kok 2020) and, with 30 records (31 individuals), the Netherlands got more than their fair share. Another two – a meagre number – followed in autumn, making this among the highest number of accepted records of a single species in a single year in the history of the committee (figure 3). This is only

FIGURE 3 Species with 15 or more records in single year since 1980. Only 1991 and 2020 are represented with three species. Species marked with asterisk* were no longer considered after that year. / Soorten met 15 of meer gevallen in één jaar sinds 1980. Alleen 1991 en 2020 zijn vertegenwoordigd met drie soorten. Soorten voorzien van asterisk* werden na dat jaar niet meer beoordeeld.



surpassed by two formerly considered species, both with 36 records: Common Rosefinch *Erythrura erythrura* in 1987 and Rosy Starling *Pastor roseus* in 2002. The total number of accepted Blyth's Reed Warblers increased with more than 50%, and the number of spring records nearly tripled (12 up to 2019). It is therefore hardly surprising that the species will no longer be considered from 1 January 2022 onwards, following the example of neighbouring countries like Belgium (since 2019; Baeten et al 2019) and Britain (since 2015; Hudson & the Rarities Committee 2015). The rise of the species continued after this decision: in the spring of 2021, the first breeding of a pure pair (in 1998 a male produced two chicks with a female Marsh Warbler *A palustris*) was recorded on Texel NH (van Beusekom et al 2021).

White's Thrush / Goudlijster

Zoothera aurea 11,10,1 (22)

ZUID-HOLLAND Dunes at Groene Dijk, Ouddorp, Goeree-Overflakkee, 2 October, 1cy, photographed, sound-recorded (G Tanis et al; Dutch Birding 42: 455, plate 615, 2020).

White's Thrushes are recorded once every few years but what made this year's record stand out is that it was only the first since 2004 not to be found dead!

Eyebrowed Thrush / Vale Lijster

Turdus obscurus 2,6,1 (9)

FRIESLAND Paesens, Noardeast-Fryslân, 15-16 November, 1cy female, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (N Agterberg, P Agterberg et al; Dutch Birding 43: 76, plate 116, 2021).

Between the previous two records in 2001 and 2017, 15 long years passed. This bird thereby followed quite soon after the last.

Black-throated Thrush / Zwartkeellijster

Turdus atrogularis 0,12,1 (13)

UTRECHT Hoograven Noord, Utrecht, 31 March to 3 April, and 4 December to 13 April 2021, 2cy to adult female, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (P W W de Rouw et al; Dutch Birding 42: 226, plate 300, 2020, 43: 76, plate 117, 2021).

Yet another record of this formerly very rare species. Somewhat surprisingly, it returned the next winter – a novum in this species. Nine out of 13 birds on the Dutch list, including this year's individual, were seen for more than one day. The average duration of stay of all 13 birds combined is 26 days.

Western Rufous-tailed Scrub Robin / Westelijke Rosse Waaiersart

Cercotrichas galactotes galactotes 0,2,1 (3)

FLEVOLAND Wilgenbos, Verbindingszone de Vaart, Almere, 13-16 September, 1cy, ringed, photographed, videoed (A H V Eggenhuizen, B Reussien, C J Breek et al; Dutch Birding 42: 369, plate 490, 463, plate 635, 2020).

The first record was as recent as 2013, the second followed in 2016 and 2020 already hosted the third. Is this just a coincidence, or can more birds be expected in the near

future? This year's individual was rediscovered in the field not far from the ringing site where it was first trapped. Its condition seemed to deteriorate during its stay and just like the 2016 bird it was thought likely that it died rather than moved on after it was last seen. At the site where it went to sleep on the last night of its stay, fox droppings were found the next morning – leaving birders with plenty of room for speculation. Many believed that the slightly worn bird was an adult but, eg, the inner primaries and secondaries were still quite fresh, showing pale edges, matching a young bird. Therefore the committee believed the bird was in fact a 1cy. This was confirmed by Yosef Kiat, who has significant experience with the species in the hand in Israel.

Red-flanked Bluetail / Blauwstaart

Tarsiger cyanurus 1,32,18 (51)

NOORD-HOLLAND De Tuintjes, *Texel*, 27 September, adult male, photographed, sound-recorded (B de Vries et al; Dutch Birding 42: 458, plate 623, 2020).
Vogelringstation Castricum, Noordhollands Duin-reservaat, *Castricum*, 30 September, 1cy male, ringed, photographed (J Visser, A Wijker et al).
Krimbos, *Texel*, 11-13 October, 1cy, photographed (J Vlot et al; Dutch Birding 42: 458, plate 624, 2020).
Hoornder Nieuwland, *Texel*, 12 October (G B Kortleve, A L Engelhard).
Vogelringstation Castricum, Noordhollands Duin-reservaat, *Castricum*, 15 October, 1cy female, ringed, photographed (A Wijker, J Visser, T van der Meerl).

Vogelringstation Castricum, Noordhollands Duin-reservaat, *Castricum*, 17 October, 1cy female, ringed, photographed (A Wijker et al).

Zanddepot, Grootebroek, *Medemblik*, 8 November, 1cy, ringed, photographed (K van den Berg, B Laan, M Laan).

ZUID-HOLLAND Westplaat, *Westvoorne*, 11-16 October, 1cy, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (R Messenmaker et al; Dutch Birding 42: 459, plate 625, 2020).
Tweede Maasvlakte, *Rotterdam*, 17 October, 1cy, photographed (J van Holten, I van Holten, D Benders et al).
Berkheide, *Wassenaar*, 18 October, photographed (J van Beelen et al).

FRIESLAND Hertenbosvallei, *Schiermonnikoog*, 12 October to 4 November, 1cy, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (M van Oss, E Lindhout et al).

Derde Kroonspolder, *Vlieland*, 13 October, 1cy, ringed, photographed (H Vonk, H Bouwmeester et al).

Bomenland, *Vlieland*, 16 October to 1 November, 1cy, photographed, sound-recorded (D Drukker et al; Dutch Birding 42: 459, plate 626, 2020).

Schiermonnikoog - Bos, *Schiermonnikoog*, 16 October, photographed (W Monster).

Groene Glop, *Schiermonnikoog*, 17 October, 1cy, ringed, photographed (K Oosterbeek, T Oosterbeek, S Deuzeman).

Derde Kroonspolder, *Vlieland*, 17 to 22 October, 1cy, probable female, ringed and retrapped, photographed (H Vonk, H Bouwmeester et al).

Ruige Plak, *Vlieland*, 22 October to 2 November, 1cy,

586 Eyebrowed Thrush / Vale Lijster *Turdus obscurus*, first calendar-year female, Paesens, Friesland, 16 November 2020 (*Thijs Glastra*)





587 Common Rock Thrush / Rode Rotslijster *Monticola saxatilis*, second calendar-year male, Heerde, Gelderland, 16 May 2020 (*Teunis van den Brink*)



588 White's Thrush / Goudlijster *Zoothra aurea*, first calendar-year, Ouddorp, Zuid-Holland, 2 October 2020 (*Jacob Molenaar*)

photographed, sound-recorded (O van Herwaarden, L Buckx, V van der Spek et al).

ZEELAND Camping de Vuurtoren, Westkapelle, Veere, 27 October, 1cy male, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (G Nijs, P A Wolf et al; Dutch Birding 42: 459, plate 627, 2020).

2016 NOORD-HOLLAND Vakantiepark De Sluftervallei, Texel, 16 October, found dead, not collected, photographed (H van der Slikke via A Wassink).

The increase of this once really rare species over the past two decades correlates with an increase of the breeding population in Finland (Mikkola & Rajasärkkä 2014). In 2020, messages on social media of a record breeding season in Finland were spread well before autumn started and an exceptionally good autumn indeed followed, with previous year's record number (five) more than tripled! As in Black-shouldered Kite and Blyth's Reed Warbler, the accepted submissions (18) are amongst the highest number of records for a single species in a single year in the history of the CDNA (figure 3). The number of breeders in Finland is still increasing and reached record numbers again in 2021 (BirdGuides 2021). This raises the question of how regular this species might become as a migrant in the future. In Britain, it is no longer assessed by the BBRC since 2017 (Holt & the Rarities Committee 2018). Will the Netherlands follow the British example anytime soon? In order to formally meet the criteria to drop this gem from the list of assessed species, only 11 more records in the next eight years are needed.

Common Rock Thrush / Rode Rotslijster

Monticola saxatilis 2,12,3 (17)

GELDERLAND Zuppeldseweg, Heerde, 16 May, 2cy male, photographed (T van den Brink; Dutch Birding 42: 299, plate 400, 2020).

FRIESLAND Douwkesplak, Hoorn, Terschelling, 16 May, male, photographed (A Wever).

DRENTHE Uffelte, Westerveld, 16-22 July, 2cy male, found dead on 22 July, collected, skin retained in

collection of Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden ZH, photographed (G P M van Egmond, A J van Dijk).

A good year with three, equalling the record year 2000. On 16 May, two were seen on a single day: a novum in this species. A bird photographed alive and seemingly kicking at Uffelte on 16 July was nonetheless found dead six days later. This was the first for July. There has been one October record, all others were spring birds in April-June.

Siberian/Stejneger's Stonechat / Aziatische/Stejnegers Roodborsttapuit

Saxicola maurus/stejnegeri 0,1,1 (2)

NOORD-HOLLAND Oude Vuilnisbelt, Noordduinen, Den Helder, 9 November, 1cy male, photographed (W Das; Dutch Birding 43: 73, plate 109, 2021).

This bird was photographed from the front, and only one photograph was available. It mostly resembled Siberian Stonechat but Stejneger's Stonechat could not be excluded.

Isabelline Wheatear / Izabeltapuit

Oenanthe isabellina 0,15,1 (16)

NOORD-HOLLAND Vuurtoren, and de Tuintjes, 10-12 October, also seen at Eierlandse Duinen, Texel, 16 October, photographed, videoed (D Kok, R Karskens et al; Dutch Birding 42: 463, plate 634, 2020).

Like this year's record, the majority of birds (10 out of 16) have been found in October. Despite the fairly low total number of records, Isabelline Wheatear has been annual since 2013. In fact, no less than 10 have been recorded since.

Desert Wheatear / Woestijntapuit

Oenanthe deserti 1,43,4 (48)

GELDERLAND Rheder- en Worth-Rhederheide, Nationaal Park Veluwezoom, Rheden, 20 September, female, photographed (S Dechène; Dutch Birding 42: 462, plate 631, 2020).



589 Red-flanked Bluetail / Blauwstaart *Tarsiger cyanurus*, adult male, De Tuintjes, Texel, Noord-Holland, 27 September 2020 (Diederik Kok) **590** Red-flanked Bluetail / Blauwstaart *Tarsiger cyanurus*, first calendar-year, Westplaat, Zuid-Holland, 12 October 2020 (Wietze Janse) **591** Western Rufous-tailed Scrub Robin / Westelijke Rosse Waaijerstaart *Cercotrichas galactotes galactotes*, first calendar-year, Oostvaardersdijk, Flevoland, 14 September 2020 (Thijs Glastra)





592 Isabelline Wheatear / Izabeltapuit *Oenanthe isabellina*, Vuurtoren, Texel, Noord-Holland, 10 October 2020 (Diederik Kok) **593** Eastern Black-eared Wheatear / Oostelijke Blonde Tapuit *Oenanthe melanoleuca*, second calendar-year female, Westkapelle, Zeeland, 21 May 2014 (Herman B Bouman) **594** Black-headed Wagtail / Balkan-kwikstaart *Motacilla feldegg*, second calendar-year male, Lentevreugd, Wassenaar, Zuid-Holland, 22 April 2020 (René van Rossum)





595 Citrine Wagtail / Citroenkwikstaart *Motacilla citreola*, second calendar-year male, Amsterdamse Waterleidingduinen, Zuid-Holland, 16 April 2020 (Kees van Dommele)



596 Citrine Wagtail / Citroenkwikstaart *Motacilla citreola*, first calendar-year, West aan Zee, Terschelling, Friesland, 29 August 2020 (Arie Ouwerkerk)

NOORD-BRABANT Leikeven, Huis ter Heide, Tilburg, 16 October, male, photographed (K Sommer, H Vrolijk).

NOORD-HOLLAND Witte Hoek, De Cocksdorp, Texel, 24 October, female, photographed (R Olde Wolbers, R Felix, J Verhees et al).

Zevenhuizen, Texel, 7 November, 1cy male, photographed (M Janse, A Wassink et al; Dutch Birding 43: 77, plate 118, 2021).

The bird at Rheden was the earliest to date and only the second for September, after one at Velsen NH on 23-29 September 2005. 2020 was the best year in a decade, equalling the four from 2010. 2005 remains the record year, with nine. There have been 20 in 2011-20 but, with 2012 and 2019 both lacking a record, it is (still) not annual.

Eastern Black-eared Wheatear / Oostelijke Blonde Tapuit
Oenanthe melanoleuca 1,5,0 (6)

2014 ZEELAND Opslagterrein Erika, Westkapelle, Veere, 20-22 May, 2cy female, mtDNA analyses (based on faecal sample) stored in GenBank, photographed, videoed (T Koppejan et al).

Identification as Eastern Black-eared Wheatear was always suspected on plumage but the genetic information was stored in GenBank (and thereby available) only recently. This retrospectively becomes the fourth record.

Pied Wheatear / Bonte Tapuit

Oenanthe pleschanka 0,28,2 (30)

FRIESLAND Westerse Veld, Vlieland, 13 October, 1cy female, photographed (A Zijlstra, H Sinnema, W de Vries et al; Dutch Birding 42: 461, plate 630, 2020).

ZUID-HOLLAND Coepelduinen, Noordwijk, 23 November, male, photographed (L Gans).

This species has become near-annual, the last years without a record being 2005-06 and 2012.

Black-headed Wagtail / Balkankwikstaart

Motacilla feldegg 0,2,1 (3)

ZUID-HOLLAND Lentevreugd, Wassenaar, 22-23 April, 2cy male, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (J van Beelen et al; Dutch Birding 42: 225, plate 296, 2020).

This was the third in five years, and the second for this site. With more birders scrutinising Blue-headed Wagtails *M. flava*, many of them equipped with sound-recording devices (the committee demands recorded calls in order to get rare 'yellow wagtail' taxa accepted), more records are to be expected in the future.

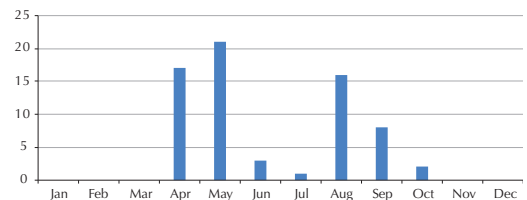
Citrine Wagtail / Citroenkwikstaart

Motacilla citreola 0,62,6 (69)

ZUID-HOLLAND Westhoek, Amsterdamse Waterleidingduinen, Noordwijk, 16 April, 2cy male, photographed (K van Dommele; Dutch Birding 42: 225, plate 297, 2020).

NOORD-HOLLAND Voorhaven, Den Oever, Hollands Kroon, 20 April, also seen at Afsluitdijk, Zurich,

FIGURE 4 Monthly distribution of Citrine Wagtail *Motacilla citreola* in the Netherlands in 1984-2020 (n=68), with clear peaks in spring and early autumn / Maandelijks verdeling van Citroenkwikstaart *Motacilla citreola* in Nederland in 1984-2020 (n=68), met duidelijke pieken in voorjaar en vroege najaar



Súdwest-Fryslân FR, 29 April, 2cy female, photographed (B van de Broek, D Pruiksma).

ZEELAND Telpost Breskens, *Sluis*, 23 April, male, sound-recorded (T Luiten et al).

FRIESLAND Ezumakeeg-Zuid, Lauwersmeer, *Noardeast-Fryslân*, 9 May, male (F-J Hoogstra et al).

Bedrijventerein, West-Terschelling, and Eldorado, West aan Zee, *Terschelling*, 27-29 August, 1cy, photographed, sound-recorded (T Schipper, R Keijzers, T Glastra et al).

GELDERLAND Millingerwaard, Duffelt, *Berg en Dal*, 22 August, 1cy, photographed (M Wilkinson et al).

The last year this species was assessed ended in style with a record-equaling six birds (2011 also had six). The first occurred only in 1984, all others are from the past 30 years. The 68 records in 1991-2020 result in an average of 2.2 birds per year, meeting the criteria to remove it from the list of assessed species. Citrine Wagtails have been annual since 1993, save for a remarkable spell without records in 2003-05. Since then, it has increased and the yearly average has risen to 3.9 over the past decade. A decrease in the near future is therefore not expected, further supporting the decision for removal. Birds have been recorded in all months from April to October. The species is most common in spring, with well over half being found in April-June. In autumn, August is the best month (figure 4). There is one breeding record, of a male paired with a female Blue-headed Wagtail (Draaijer & Slaterus 2012). This also represents the only July record.

Blyth's Pipit / Mongoolse Pieper

Anthus godlewskii 0,15,3 (18)

FRIESLAND Nes, *Ameland*, 10 October, photographed (J Bosch, B Alards, R van Tiel et al).

GRONINGEN Telpost Kustweg, Lauwersmeer, *Het Hogeland*, 10 October, sound-recorded (J Visser, T Bot).

ZUID-HOLLAND Kwade Hoek-noord, *Goeree-Overflakkee*, 5-15 December, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (L Punt, B de Lange, J van 't Bosch et al; Dutch Birding 43: 73, plate 112, 2021).

A record year with three, after several with two. Although by no means annual, this once extremely rare Asian vagrant has now been recorded 16 times since the turn of the century, with 11 since 2014.

Black-headed Bunting / Zwartkopgors

Emberiza melanocephala 2,16,3 (21)

ZUID-HOLLAND Westplaat, and Slag Baardmannelje, Oostvoornse Meer, *Westvoorne*, 13 June, male, photographed (B-J Luijendijk et al).

NOORD-HOLLAND Renvogelveld, and Vuurtoren, *Texel*, 24 August, 1cy, photographed, sound-recorded (J de Bruijn et al; Dutch Birding 42: 381, plate 523, 2020). Staatsbossen, and Heerlyckheid van Texel, *De Koog, Texel*, 11-12 October, photographed (D Vogt, J de Bruijn et al; Dutch Birding 42: 466, plate 641, 2020).

Three is a record number, after several years with two. The first for the country, back in 1962, was from Texel but both birds recorded on the island this year were only the second and third for this rarity hotspot. They differed in



597 Black-headed Bunting / Zwartkopgors *Emberiza melanocephala*, first calendar-year, Renvogelveld, De Cocksdorp, Texel, Noord-Holland, 24 August 2020 (Han Zevenhuizen)

bill structure and the first was more worn than the second, proving two different individuals were involved. These were only the third and fourth in autumn, after records in October 2006 and September 2016. The spring bird arrived on a more classic date: with nine records, June is by far the best month, followed by May with six.

Cirl Bunting / Cirlgors

Emberiza cirlus 2,8,1 (11)

FLEVOLAND Kromslootpark, *Almere*, 29 November, male, photographed (H Dijkstra).

With five since 2018, the total number of records has nearly doubled in just three years.

Pine Bunting / Witkopgors

Emberiza leucocephalos 15,36,2 (54)

GELDERLAND Bergherbos, Zeddam, *Montferland*, 30 March, male, photographed (S Veldkamp; Dutch Birding 42: 226, plate 301, 2020).

ZUID-HOLLAND Telpost de Puinhoop, Coepelduynen, Katwijk aan Zee, *Katwijk*, 6 November, male, photographed (R van Rossum, T Schipper).

The autumn bird concerned a migrating male skilfully photographed in flight by one of the observers. With 19 records since 2015, this species has been observed remarkably often over the past couple of years. Only 2019 remained without a record, while 2016 was a record year, with 10. The contrast with the meagre three in 2000-14 is thereby significant.



598 Blackpoll Warbler / Zwartkopzanger *Setophaga striata*, first calendar-year, De Cocksdorp, Texel, Noord-Holland, 25 October 2020 (Diederik Kok)

***Blackpoll Warbler / Zwartkopzanger**

Setophaga striata 0,0,1 (1)

NOORD-HOLLAND De Cocksdorp, Texel, 25-27 October, 1cy, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (H Zevenhuizen et al; Dutch Birding 42: 464, plate 636-638, 2020).

Texel is arguably *the* rare migrant hotspot but this was only the third Nearctic passerine to be found on the island after a Red-eyed Vireo *Vireo olivaceus* in 2018 and a much-debated Yellow-headed Blackbird *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus* in 1982. With on average nearly one record a year (48 records in 1968-2017), Blackpoll Warbler is one of the most regularly recorded American passerines in Britain (Holt & the Rarities Committee 2018). In the Netherlands, however, Nearctic passerines remain thin on the ground and until 2019 American warblers were even restricted to just two Myrtle Warblers *S. coronata* and a single Northern Waterthrush *Parkesia noveboracensis*. Perhaps this Blackpoll was therefore a little less expected than it might seem? The total number of Nearctic passerines for the Netherlands up to 2020 stands at 32 records of 14 species, with Red-eyed Vireo (nine) and White-throated Sparrow *Zonotrichia albicollis* (six) accounting for nearly half of these records.

Not accepted reports

This list contains all reports not accepted by the CDNA. Reports marked with @ were not accepted by all committee members in the first or second voting. Most reports were rejected because the identification was not fully established (often due to lack of documentation) or when the bird show-

ed signs of captivity, such as dubious rings, suspicious wear and/or aberrant behaviour.

Richardson's Cackling Goose / Kleine Canadese Gans *Branta hutchinsii hutchinsii* 6 February, Koudekerksche Inlaag, Haamstede, Schouwen-Duiveland ZL, adult, photographed (@ description incomplete and photographs not detailed enough to exclude other taxa).

Intermediate Canada Goose / Middelste Canadese Gans *Branta canadensis parvipes* 21-23 March, Zwanegat, Westmaas, Hoeksche Waard ZH, photographed (@ shape of bill does not match *parvipes*; probably mixed form).

Barnacle x Ross's Goose / Brandgans x Ross' Gans *Branta leucopsis x Anser rossii* 20-21 November, Den Bommel, Goeree-Overflakkee ZH, photographed (@ photographs not detailed enough to exclude other hybrids; status doubtful); 29 November, Waterdunen, Breskens, Sluis ZL, photographed (@ photographs do not match this hybrid; status doubtful).

Ring-necked Duck / Ringsnaveleend *Aythya collaris* 22 May, De Zandmeren, Kerkdriel, Maasdiel NB, adult male, photographed (@ identification accepted but earlier observations of a bird with a green plastic ring in this area suggests it escaped from captivity).

Ring-necked x Tufted Duck / Ringsnaveleend x Kuifeend *Aythya collaris x fuligula* 10 January, Waterlandtak, Muiden, Gooise Meren NH, photographed (@ photographs show female Tufted Duck *A. fuligula*).

Blue-winged Teal / Blauwvleugeltaling *Spatula discors* 8 January to 15 March, Bosscherweg and surroundings, Maastricht LB, adult male, photographed, videoed (@ identification accepted but status doubtful; probably escaped from captivity). **Alpine Swift / Alpen-gierzwaluw** *Tachymarptis melba* 30 May, Bonenkamp,

Weurt, *Beuningen* GE (description incomplete). **Pallid Swift / Vale Gierzwaluw** *Apus pallidus* 9 October, Paulinaschor, Biervliet, *Terneuzen* ZL, photographed (photographs show Common Swift *A. apus*); 22 October, Spuilsuis, Brouwersdam, *Schouwen-Duiveland* ZL, photographed (@ description incomplete and photographs not detailed enough to exclude Common Swift); 23 October, Kapittelduinen, Hoek van Holland, *Rotterdam* ZH (description incomplete); 24 October, Buurderduinen, *Ameland* FR, photographed (@ description incomplete and photographs not detailed enough to exclude Common Swift); 26 October, Kop van Schouwen, Brouwersdam, *Schouwen-Duiveland* ZL, photographed (@ description incomplete); 1 November, De Vulkaan, Westduinpark, *Den Haag*, and Meijendel, *Wassenaar*, and De Puinhoop, *Katwijk* ZH, photographed (description incomplete and photographs not detailed enough to exclude Common Swift); 14 November, Moerdijk-dorp, *Moerdijk* NB, photographed (@ photographs show Common Swift). **Great White Pelican / Roze Pelikaan** *Pelecanus onocrotalus* 20 September 2019 to 16 September 2020, several locations FR, GR, DR, OV, GE, UT, photographed, videoed (@ identification accepted; status considered doubtful; see 2019). **American Golden Plover / Amerikaanse Goudplevier** *Pluvialis dominica* 10-12 May, Punt van Reide, *Delfzijl* GR, photographed (based on description and photographs, Pacific Golden Plover *P. fulva* not excluded); 15 September, Aagtekerke, *Veere* ZL, photographed (@ photograph shows European Golden Plover *P. apricaria*). **Great Snipe / Poelsnip** *Callinago media* 19 September, Landgoed Olterterp-Lauswolt, *Opsterland* FR (@ documentation incomplete). **Roseate Tern / Dougalls Stern** *Sterna dougalli* 1 July, Noordzee, Noordhollands Duinreservaat, *Castricum* NH (@ description incomplete); 11 July, IJmuiden, *Velsen* NH, photographed (@ photograph shows Common Tern *S. hirundo*). **Black-winged Kite / Grijsze Wouw** *Elanus caeruleus* 19 August, Bath, *Reimerswaal* ZL, photographed (@ poor photographs not detailed enough to exclude other species and may show Common Buzzard *Buteo buteo*); 30 August, Telpost Hazewater, *Leusden* UT (@ description incomplete); 13 September, Groote Heide, Leende, *Valkenswaard* NB (@ description incomplete); 30 September, Wachstum, *Coevorden* DR (@ description incomplete); 29 October, Mastbos, *Breda* NB, photographed (@ photographs show Common Buzzard); 13 November, Lent, *Nijmegen* GE (@ description incomplete). **Bearded Vulture / Lammergier** *Gypaetus barbatus* 30 May to 13 June, Borger, and Drouwenerzand, *Borger-Odoorn* DR, and Druten, *Druten* GE, and Lunetten, *Utrecht* UT, and Ridderveld, *Alphen aan den Rijn* ZH, 2cy, photographed (@ identification accepted but CHDNA considers all unmarked birds as descendants of the not yet self-sustaining reintroduced population in the Alps; Gelling et al 2019). **Booted Eagle / Dwergarend** *Aquila pennata* 21 April, Houtvaartkwartier, *Haarlem* NH, photographed (@ description incomplete and photographs not detailed enough to exclude other species; possibly other eagle species); 8 August, Rosengarde, *Dalfsen* OV, photographed (@ description incomplete and photographs not detailed enough to

exclude other species). **Steppe Eagle / Stepparend** *Aquila nipalensis* 22 May, Hellegatsdam, *Goeree-Overflakkee* ZH, photographed (@ description incomplete and photographs not detailed enough to exclude other eagles). **Lesser Kestrel / Kleine Tornenvalk** *Falco naumanni* 12 April, Baanhoek West, *Slidrecht* ZH, photographed (@ description incomplete and photographs not detailed enough to exclude Common Kestrel *F. tinnunculus*). **Eleonora's Falcon / Eleonora's Valk** *Falco eleonora* 22 September, Laarsenberg, *Rhenen* UT, photographed (description incomplete and photographs not detailed enough to exclude other species). **Daurian Shrike / Daurische Klauwier** *Lanius isabellinus* 17 October, Kroonspolders, *Vlieland* (@ description incomplete; also see main text). **Spotted Nutcracker / Notenkraker** *Nucifraga caryocatactes* 3 November, Elst, *Rhenen* UT (description incomplete); 7 November, Den Treek, *Leusden* UT, photographed (@ description incomplete and while single photograph does not allow identification, it certainly does not match Spotted Nutcracker). **Greater Short-toed Lark / Kortteenleeuwerik** *Calandrella brachydactyla* 15 October, De Tuintjes, *Texel* NH, sound-recorded (@ sound-recording and sonagram do not exclude Eurasian Skylark *Alauda arvensis*). **Radde's Warbler / Raddes Boszanger** *Phylloscopus schwarzi* 16 October, Nieuwe Eendenkooi, *Vlieland* FR, sound-recorded (@ sound-recordings are of Dusky Warbler *P. fuscatus* and Eurasian Blackcap *Sylvia atricapilla*); 16-17 October, Oude Eendenkooi, *Vlieland* FR, sound-recorded (@ two submitted, of which one was not accepted; sound-recordings of second bird are of European Robin *Erithacus rubecula*). **Western Bonelli's Warbler / Bergfluiters** *Phylloscopus bonelli* 3 June, Kooningsjaght, *Arnhem* GE (@ description incomplete). **Iberian Chiffchaff / Iberische Tjiftjaf** *Phylloscopus ibericus* 27 May, Park Lingezegen, *Overbetuwe* GE, photographed, videoed (@ photograph and video show Common Chiffchaff *P. collybita*); 13 May to 5 June, Horapark, *Ede* GE, sound-recorded (@ description incomplete and song does not match 'classic' Iberian; probably aberrant Common Chiffchaff). **Western Subalpine Warbler / Westelijke Baardgrasmus** *Sylvia iberiae* 18 April, Partij, *Gulpen-Wittem* LB, sound-recorded (@ description incomplete and recorded sound is 'sub-song' of either Eurasian Blackcap or Garden Warbler *S. borin*). **Blyth's Reed Warbler / Struikrietzanger** *Acrocephalus dumetorum* 1 June, Polder Nieuw-Bonaventura, Strijen, *Hoeksche Waard* ZH, sound-recorded (@ description incomplete and sound-recording too short to exclude other species); 1-4 June, Revebos, *Dronten* FL (@ description incomplete and no sound-recording available to justify date extension for this site); 3-4 June, Oostzanerveld, *Oostzaan* NH, photographed, sound-recorded (@ photographs and sound-recordings show Marsh Warbler *A. palustris*); 11-12 June, De Branding, *Schiermonnikoog* FR, sound-recorded (@ very short sound-recording suggests Marsh Warbler and therefore does not justify date extension for this site); 11 June, Buytenpark-West, *Zoetermeer* ZH (@ description incomplete); 13 June, Ooijse Graaf, *Berg en Dal* GE, ringed, photographed (measurements and wing formula not fully

within range of this species and photographs suggest slightly odd Eurasian Reed Warbler *A. scirpaceus*; 17 June, Zeeuwse Banken, Noordzee, Dutch Continental Shelf, photographed (@ fairly poor photographs do not fit this species and show either Marsh Warbler or Eurasian Reed Warbler); 30 September, Missouriweg, Maasvlakte, Rotterdam ZH (@ description incomplete); 11 October, Krimbos, Texel NH, photographed (@ description incomplete and photographs not detailed enough to exclude other species). **Moustached Warbler / Zwartkoprietzanger** *Acrocephalus melanopogon* 10 April, Eilandspolder, Graft-De Rijp, Alkmaar NH, photographed (@ photographs show Sedge Warbler *A. schoenobaenus*). **American Robin / Roodborstlijster** *Turdus migratorius* 14 March, Hondsborg, Rosmalen, 's-Hertogenbosch NB, male, photographed (@ photograph shows escaped male Black-breasted Thrush *T. dissimilis* wearing ring used for captive birds). **Red-spotted Bluethroat / Roodsterblauwborst** *Luscinia svecica svecica* 20 April to 27 June, Fochteloërveen, Ooststellingwerf FR, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (@ photographs show 'orange-spotted' White-spotted Bluethroat *L. s. cyanecula*); 11 May to 11 June, Liendense Waard, Batenburg, Wijchen GE, 2cy male, ringed, photographed (@ photographs show 'orange-spotted' White-spotted Bluethroat). **Red-flanked Bluetail / Blauwstaart** *Tarsiger cyanurus* 11 April, Heeswijk, Bernheze NB (@ description incomplete); 2 October, Koninklijke Haagse Golf & Country Club, Wassenaar ZH (@ description incomplete); 10 October, Bospad, Schiermonnikoog FR (@ description incomplete); 12 October, Amsterdamse Waterleiding-duinen, De Zilk, Noordwijk ZH, two (@ description incomplete). **Collared Flycatcher / Withalsvliegenvanger** *Ficedula albicollis* 11-14 May, Groot Warnsborn, Schaarsbergen, Arnhem GE, male, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (sound-recording does not match this species and photographs and videos do not exclude hybrid). **Isabelline Wheatear / Izabeltapuit** *Oenanthe isabellina* 9 May, Vluchthaven Neeltje Jans, Oosterscheldekering, Veere ZL (@ description incomplete). **Sykes's Blue-headed Wagtail / Russische Gele Kwikstaart** *Motacilla flava beema* 17 April, Hooglandpolder, Ossensse, Hulst ZL, photographed (@ description incomplete and photographs show bird within variation of Blue-headed Wagtail *M. f. flava*). **White-throated Wagtail / Witkeelkwikstaart** *Motacilla cinereocapilla* 11 April, Duindamse Slag, Noordduinen, Noordwijk ZH, sound-recorded (@ description incomplete, sound-recording very short and bird not seen). **Blyth's Pipit / Mongoolse Pieper** *Anthus godlewskii* 9 December, Klein Zwitserland, Schiermonnikoog FR, photographed (@ photographs do not exclude Richard's Pipit *A. richardi*). **White-crowned Sparrow / Witkruidgors** *Zonotrichia leucophrys* 17 May, Hunsel, Leudal LB, photographed (@ identification accepted but single photograph does not document absence of rings on the left leg; circumstances of observation largely unknown).

2019

Pallid Swift / Vale Gierzwaluw *Apus pallidus* 19 October, Rottumeroog, Het Hogeland GR, photographed (@ de-

scription incomplete and photograph not detailed enough to exclude Common Swift). **Great White Pelican / Roze Pelikaan** *Pelecanus onocrotalus* 20 September 2019 to 16 September 2020, several locations FR, GR, DR, OV, GE, UT, photographed, videoed (@ identification accepted; status considered doubtful). This bird was also seen in Denmark, Germany and Norway. Its behaviour raised questions over its origin. It spent months in atypical habitat (grassland meadows) with flock of White Storks *Ciconia ciconia*, visiting stork nests. It was placed in category D in other countries. **Pine Grosbeak / Haakbek** *Pinicola enucleator* 24 October, Trektelpost Engbertsdijsvenen, Twenterand OV, sound-recorded (@ bird not seen; sound-recording does not exclude other species like Woodlark *Lullula arborea* and sonagram does not fully match Pine Grosbeak).

2018

Little Crake / Klein Waterhoen *Zapornia parva* 26 May, Groote en Kleine Potten, Sneekmeer, *Súdwest-Fryslân* FR (@ description incomplete). **Saker Falcon / Sakervalk** *Falco cherrug* 5 October, Opslagterrein Erika, Westkapelle, Veere ZL, photographed (@ photographs point towards hybrid origin and damaged primaries and tail feathers suggest captive origin).

2015

Black Scoter / Amerikaanse Zee-eend *Melanitta americana* 23 January, Zuidpier, IJmuiden, Velsen NH, photographed (@ photographs show Common Scoter *M. nigra*).

1984

Grey-headed Woodpecker / Grijskopspecht *Picus canus* 31 March, De Breken, Eibergen, *Berkelland* GE (@ description incomplete).

1978

Red-headed Bunting / Bruinkopgors *Emberiza bruniceps* 4 June, Strabrechtse Heide, Heeze-Leende NB, male, singing (@ possible escape; absence of rings not proven).

1970

Eurasian Scops Owl / Dwergooruil *Otus scops* 12 May, city centre of Delft, Delft ZH, 2cy, photographed (Schaap 1970; not accepted after reassessment; considered escape from captivity). New information, substantiated by photographs, revealed that the record almost certainly referred to a bird escaped from captivity. During a holiday in Croatia, a student saved a nestling from being killed by a farmer. He took it back home to Delft, where the bird lived in the living room of his flat. A year later, it escaped. Shortly after, a Eurasian Scops Owl flew into a house in the city centre of Delft. The location and its behaviour made it very plausible the same bird was involved and hence what once was the fifth record was no longer considered acceptable.

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