Hong Kong Bird Report
香港鳥類報告
2015

HONG KONG BIRD WATCHING SOCIETY
香港觀鳥會

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The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society
香港觀鳥會

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Long Valley, 18th January 2015塱原 2015年1月18日
Thomas Chan陳土飛

香港魚塘生態保育計劃
Hong Kong Fishpond Conservation Scheme

香港魚塘生態保育計劃

香港觀鳥會得到環境及自然保育基金資助，自2012年起，與百多位新界西北漁民合作，開展「香港魚塘生態保育計劃」，以提升魚塘的生態價值，並向公眾推廣魚塘保育的訊息。

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The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society
香港觀鳥會

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Editorial Preface

2015 was a remarkable year for birds in Hong Kong. No fewer than nine new species were added to the Hong Kong list in the year, and another species was upgraded from Category III to Category I. These Category I additions were diverse in terms of species (two waders, one gull, one kingfisher, a bulbul, a shrike and four warblers). Some were very short-staying, being seen only by single photographers, while others remained for several days or even weeks, giving most observers the opportunity to see them. Some were identified by observers with binoculars or telescope, some from photographers and even some from sound recordings of vocalisations. The spread of first records, from Mai Po in the north to Po Toi in the south, and from Tai O in the west to Pak Sha O in the east, also showed how new species can turn up throughout Hong Kong, not just at the usual hotspots. This diversity of new records reveals how a new species could turn up to anyone, anywhere and at any time.

The result of these new discoveries means that this year's Hong Kong Bird Report is dominated by first papers documenting the sightings. Nevertheless, we have still included some other reports to provide more information about birds and bird ecology in Hong Kong, including some interesting observations on nesting behavior of two difficult-to-observe species and a paper about increasing species that serves as a follow-up to last year's paper about declines.

One of the innovations you will notice in this year's report is the addition of maps to the Systematic List. These are provided to show the distribution of records of selected species across Hong Kong over the course of the year. We are hoping that this can be a convenient way to easily understand the distribution of species that are scarce enough to be of interest but too widespread for every sighting to be reported individually in the list. As this is a new feature we welcome any feedback that readers may have about the maps and whether there are any improvements that could be made in future years.

One thing that I have noticed while working on these maps is that the distribution of observations is not equal across all sites. More reports are received from some sites than from others. The ongoing atlas surveys by the HKBWS should help to understand the distribution of species in those areas that are less well covered, and I encourage all observers to get involved with these surveys to get as much coverage as possible. I also encourage observers to see whether they can fill any gaps by exploring new areas and reporting what they find – maybe this year you will be lucky enough to another new species for the ever-increasing Hong Kong list.

As in previous years I would like to finish by thanking the rest of the editorial team for their work on getting the report completed. Geoff Welch, as always, has helped to ensure that preparation of the report is running smoothly and that all aspects are meeting a deadline so that the report can be completed in time. Gary Chow (with the help of several other members) has again been responsible for ensuring that all aspects are translated between English and Chinese. The Systematic List, the major task in the Bird Report each year, has been completed this year by a team of five individuals: David Diskin, John Holmes, Louis Lee, Matthew Kwan and Geoff Welch. Bonnie Chan and other staff at HKBWS have ensured that the practical aspects of report

preparation are completed, including liaison with the printers and sending the report to all members of the society. Finally, of course, the Records Committee have been responsible for assessing all rarities submitted for inclusion in the Systematic List; with so many new species they no doubt had a busy year in 2015 and their commitment to the work is admirable.

John Allcock

Chief Editor

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Geoff Welch and Gary Chow

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Chan Chiu Mei, Florence Choi, Celia Ho, Tiffany Ho, Alvin Hui, Lynn Hui, Cecilia Kwan, HK Leung, Katherine Leung

編者序言

2015是香港觀鳥界難忘的一年。這年錄得不少於九種新鳥種，以及一種由第III類提升至第I 類的鳥種。新加的第I類鳥種頗爲多元化（兩種鷸、一種海鷗、一種翠鳥、一種鵯、一種伯勞及四種鶯）。有些只作短暫逗留，只有一個攝影者見到；有些留了數日甚至數星期，令很多人都有機會見到。有些由觀鳥者從望遠鏡中辨認得到，有些由攝影者拍得，有是甚至是由鳴聲辨認。這些紀錄的分布範圍北至米埔，南至蒲台，西至大澳，東至西貢。由此可見新鳥種出現的地點的廣泛性，並非局限於一般熱點。新鳥種的多樣性，令人驚歎新鳥種可於任何人、任何地及任何時間出現。

多個新鳥種的發現令此年報告以編撰新鳥種報告爲主，但亦包含一些關於雀鳥生態的文章，包括兩篇關於兩種難於觀察的鳥種的築巢紀錄。此外亦有一篇關於數目上升的鳥種，與去年一篇關於數目下降鳥種的文章相呼應。

今年報告的其中一個新項目是在分類報告中加插了分佈圖，展示個別鳥種於年度的分佈。我們希望此圖能方便大家了解一些較稀少而廣泛分佈的鳥種的情況。由於此爲新加插項目，我們歡迎任何意見以便於翌年進一步改善。

當我準備這批圖的時候，我留意到觀察紀錄並非平均地分佈各個地方，有些地方比其他地方多報告。香港觀鳥會正在進行的雀鳥普查應可幫助了解一些較少人到的地方，我鼓勵參予這次普查的朋友可盡量覆蓋更多的地方，我亦鼓勵觀鳥者開發更多新地方，以及匯報他們的觀察，可能會爲香港的不斷增長的雀鳥名錄再添新紀錄。

如過往的年份，我感謝其他編輯組的成員。Geoff Welch一如以往地令工作順利進行以及準時完成。周家禮（以及其他成員）負責由英轉中文的翻譯。報告的主要部分－分類總覽今年由五位成員負責，包括 David Diskin、孔思義、李承恩、關朗曦及 Geoff Welch。陳芳玲及香港觀鳥會其他職員負責其他運作上的細節，包括與印刷商聯絡，以及將報告送給會員。最後當然要多謝紀錄委員會負責審閱各稀有鳥類報告以納入分類總覽報告內。2015年這般多新鳥種的年份，他們的貢獻實令人敬佩。

主編輯

柯祖毅

編輯

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Hong Kong Bird Report 2015
2015香港鳥類報告

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Records Committee Report

Geoff J Carey
Records Committee Chairman

The Records Committee met four times during 2015, and 141 Unusual Record Forms were processed for inclusion in this Report. In total, 413 Category I and II species were recorded during the year, which was the same as in 2014, equalling what was almost certainly the highest count ever, although taxonomic changes over time make it problematic to make a direct comparison. The increase in this figure in recent years is probably due to increased observer activity, and should not be taken as an indication of improved environmental conditions for birds without other evidence.

Ten new additions were made to Category I of the HK List made during 2015, an exceptionally high number, as follows

Additions to Category I

European Golden Plover *Pluvialis apricaria*
One at MPNR on 25 October.

Buff-breasted Sandpiper *Tryngites subruficollis*
One at MPNR on 19 April.

Franklin's Gull *Leucophaeus pipixcan*
An adult off the Mai Po boardwalk from 26 November to year end.

Oriental Dwarf Kingfisher *Ceyx erithaca*
One on the Tai Po Kau access road on 7 May.

Grey-backed Shrike *Lanius tephronotus*
One at Ng Tung Chai from 22 September to year end. The treatment of this record as Category I was followed by a review of all previous records and acceptance of another two, one at Tai Po Kau on 13 January 2004 and one at Ng Tung Chai on 22 April 2014.

Brown-eared Bulbul *Hypsipetes amaurotis*
One at Wan Tsui Park, Chai Wan on 9 March.

Greenish Warbler *Phylloscopus trochiloides*
One of the subspecies *viridanus* at Tai O, Lantau from 18 December to year end.

Ijima's Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus ijimae*
One on Po Toi from 29 March to 4 April.

Emei Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus emeiensis*
One at Pak Sha O from 22 November to 12 December.

Booted Warbler *Iduna caligata*
One at MPNR from 27 November to 24 December.

Additions to Category III

Zebra Dove *Geopelia striata*
One at Chek Lap Kok from 22 November to 22 December.

Golden Babbler *Stachyridopsis chrysaea*
One at Tai Po Kau on 19 June.

Ruby-cheeked Sunbird *Chalcoparia singalensis*
One at Tai Po Kau from 18 November to 5 December.

紀錄委員會報告

賈知行
紀錄委員會主席

紀錄委員會於2015年進行了四次會議， 審閱了141個不常見紀錄報告以納入此報告內。此年共記錄413種第I及II類鳥種，與2014年相同。儘管分類上的改變導致難於直接比較，但這紀錄肯定是歷年最高。這個上升趨勢很可能是由於更趨活躍的觀鳥活動，而不應視作爲環境改善的證明。

2015年共有10種鳥種加入香港鳥類第I類，一個很高的數字，其鳥種如下：

新增至第I類

歐金鴴 *Pluvialis apricaria*
10月25日一隻於米埔自然護理區

飾胸鷸 *Tryngites subruficollis*
4月19日一隻於米埔自然護理區

弗氏鷗 *Leucophaeus pipixcan*
11月26至年終一隻成鳥於米埔浮橋

三趾翠鳥 *Ceyx erithaca*
5月7日一隻於大埔滘通道

灰背伯勞 *Lanius tephronotus*
9 月22日至年終一隻於梧桐寨。納入此記錄爲第I類的決定是經審閱及接納另外兩項紀錄後作出的，一項爲2004年1月13日於大埔滘，另一項爲2014年4 月22日於梧桐寨。

栗耳短腳鵯 *Hypsipetes amaurotis*
3 月9日一隻於柴灣環翠邨公園

暗綠柳鶯 *Phylloscopus trochiloides*
12月18日至年終有一隻 *viridanus* 亞種於大嶼山大澳。

飯島柳鶯 *Phylloscopus ijimae*
3月29日至4月4日有一隻於蒲台

峨眉柳鶯 *Phylloscopus emeiensis*
11月22日至12月12 日有一隻於白沙澳

靴篱鶯 *Iduna caligata*
11月27日至12月24日有一隻於米埔自然護理區

新加至第III類

斑姬地鳩 *Geopelia striata*
11 月22日至12月22日一隻於赤鱲角

金頭穗鸝 *Stachyridopsis chrysaea*
6 月19日一隻於大埔滘

紫頰直嘴太陽鳥 *Chalcoparia singalensis*
11月18日至12月5日一隻於大埔滘

Annual Summary 2015

Geoff Welch

The Systematic List takes precedence over the Annual Summary in the event of any discrepancies.

2015 was another exceptional year following a similar one in 2014. By the end of the year, a total of 413 species had been recorded, equalling 2014 as the highest number in any year in Hong Kong even given changes due to taxonomy. Even more remarkable, a total of nine new species had been added to the Hong Kong List - Brown-eared Bulbul and Ijima's Leaf Warbler in March, Buff-breasted Sandpiper in April, Oriental Dwarf Kingfisher in May, European Golden Plover in October, Emei Leaf Warbler, Franklin's Gull and Booted Warbler in November and Greenish Warbler in December - and one species had been transferred to Category I of the List as a result of records in 2015 - Grey-backed Shrike in September. In addition to these first records, there were records of species which had not been seen in Hong Kong for many years: Eurasian Black Vulture in January and December, Common Swift in January and Grey-crowned Warbler in February. On the negative side, 2015 was a poor year for some other species with no records of Common Shelduck for the second year in succession, only one Spoon-billed Sandpiper, very low numbers of Pacific Swift and a lowest ever peak count for Yellow-breasted Bunting.

Winter 2015 (January to February)

January and February were fine, dry and sunny with winds mostly from the northeast. The only cold spell came from 12 to 15 January with northerly winds and rain; February was considerably warmer than average throughout the month.

Birds staying over into January from 2014 included a female Smew at MPNR to 13th February, a Short-eared Owl seen again at MPNR on 21st January, a White-spectacled and a Chestnut-crowned Warbler at Tai Po Kau to 1st March and a White-tailed Robin at Pak Sha O to 7th March. Five Ancient Murrelets in the East Lamma Channel on 6th January was an unusual winter record for a species mostly seen in spring. A Sulphur-breasted and a Chestnut-crowned Warbler were at Bride's Pool on 7th January and a Black-backed Swamphen (previously called Purple Swamphen) was at Long Valley from 9th to 14th January, the first of three records of this species during the year. A total of 630 Scaly-breasted Munias at Long Valley on 9th January was a new highest count and a Japanese Grosbeak at Airfield Road, Shek Kong from 10th to 31st January was the first record since 2011, as was a Relict Gull at the Mai Po boardwalk from 11th January to 14th March. The most remarkable record of January was a Eurasian Black Vulture discovered in a distressed condition by hikers on Stanley Peninsular on 15th January and taken into care at KFBG; unfortunately it died the next day and is now on display at Wetland Park. This species was last recorded in Hong Kong in 1998. A Common Swift, the first Hong Kong record since 2003, was found among a large flock of House Swifts at San Tin from 19th to 26th January, another White-tailed Robin was

at Tai Lam CP on 19th January, a Baikal Bush Warbler was trapped at MPNR on 21st January, another Chestnut-crowned Warbler was at Lai Chi Wo on 23rd January and a Barred Cuckoo Dove was at KFBG from 27th January to 18th February. The large flock of House Swift at San Tin remained through February with a new highest count of 4,000 on 12th.

The peak aggregate total of waterbirds in the whole Deep Bay area for the winter 2014-15 was 53,711, 4% above the same count in winter 2013-14 but still well below the average of 88,000 in the three winters from 2007-08 to 2009-10. The two main species groups, ducks and shorebirds, showed similar counts to 2013-14. February was a good month for waterbirds at Lok Ma Chau, with a Long-billed Plover from 4th to 26th, a female Baikal Teal on 10th and a female Ferruginous Duck on 28th.

Increased observer familiarity with calls and the use of portable recording devices has in recent years made it easier to detect and identify some species that are otherwise difficult to observe or identify. This was the case with three February records - a Hume's Leaf Warbler located by call at Lead Mine Pass on 3rd and 10th February, the second HK record of Grey-crowned Warbler found at Nam Shan Tung, Sai Kung CP, on 9th and 22nd February and a Pale-footed Bush Warbler recorded calling at Luk Keng on 24th February.

Spring 2015 (March to May)

Spring 2015 was warm with all months having higher than average temperature. Very few northerly winds were recorded and, unusually, there were no significant cold fronts. Winds were mostly northeast in March gradually moving to predominantly southwest in May, resulting in March and April being dry and May very wet. This weather pattern led to a poor spring passage for land bird species.

March was very quiet with two major exceptions. A Brown-eared Bulbul photographed by a non-birder at Wan Tsui Park, Chai Wan, on 9th was a first record for Hong Kong, but could not be relocated after the news eventually came out. Fortunately, the second first record for Hong Kong in March, an Ijima's Leaf Warbler on Po Toi from 29th March, was quickly identified and many people were able to see it before its final showing on 4th April. This is the first record for mainland China for this Vulnerable species with a very restricted breeding range on Japanese islands, and it almost certainly arrived from the Philippines, where some are believed to winter, following a period of strong easterly winds. Apart from these two, the only records of note in March were four Mrs Gould's Sunbirds, a male and female each at Tai Po Kau and KFBG , both from 13th to 22nd March, the second Black-backed Swamphen of the year at Nam Chung from 15th to 17th March, and a Chinese Barbet photographed at Tai Po Kau on 19th March, the first of many records of this species at Tai Po Kau during 2015, leading to hope the species may become established there.

Spring wader passage in Deep Bay was rather poor with an aggregate WC count of only 13,269. Individual species which recorded high peak counts were Greater Sand Plover, Bar-tailed Godwit, with a record spring count of 235 on 11th April, Lesser Sand Plover and Common Redshank. Low counts came from Black-winged Stilt, Spotted

Redshank, a species in steep decline, Common Greenshank, Sanderling and Red-necked Stint. The peak count for Nordmann's Greenshank was 20, a healthy recovery from 2014, but only one Spoon-billed Sandpiper was recorded again this year. Another first record for Hong Kong occurred when a Buff-breasted Sandpiper was found at MPNR on 19th April, unfortunately only seen briefly by a few lucky individuals. Other waterbird records in April were latest spring records of Vega Gull on 6th and Mew Gull on 14th, a Pectoral Sandpiper on 16th and a new high count of 1,120 Gull-billed Terns on 17th April, all from the Mai Po boardwalk. In May, the only Little Curlew of the year was at MPNR on 3rd May and the third record of Black-backed Swamphen together with a summer plumage Pectoral Sandpiper were at Lok Ma Chau on 5th May with a male Cotton Pygmy-goose at Ma Tso Lung from 15th to 18th May. Finally, the first Sooty Tern since 2009, a juvenile in southern waters on 24th May, was a latest spring record for this species.

In a poor April for land birds, the only records of note were a Short-eared Owl at Tin Shui Wai on 4th, a Hume's Leaf Warbler, probably of the subspecies *mandelli*, singing at Tai Po Kau from 8th to 12th April, a Fork-tailed Drongo Cuckoo at Tai Po Kau from 22nd with a second at Shek Kong on 2nd May, and two Fairy Pittas, one at Lung Fu Shan from 23rd to 27th April and another at Tai Po Kau on 29th April. The fourth Hong Kong First Record of 2015 was found by a nature photographer who photographed an Oriental Dwarf Kingfisher on the Tai Po Kau entrance road on 7th May. Finally a Yellow-browed Warbler was photographed at Ho Man Tin on 22nd May, a latest spring record by 13 days.

Summer 2015 (June to August)

All three summer months were hot with record average temperatures in June and a highest ever Hong Kong day temperature of 36.3°C on 8th August, together with generally low rainfall. Only one tropical storm came close enough to affect Hong Kong, Typhoon Linfa, which passed east and north on 9th and 10th July and caused north winds and the T8 signal for a brief period. Otherwise, winds were substantially from the south to southwest.

2015 continued the success of 2014 for heron and egret nests, with the total number counted by the Egret Group at 1,418, easily the highest total on record and 67% above the average for the previous ten years. All five species recorded high counts with the two most abundant species, Little Egret and Chinese Pond Heron, increasing to 458 and 409 nests respectively; Great Egret showed a substantial increase to 283 nests, Black-crowned Night Heron continued its recent recovery with 214 nests and the least abundant species, Eastern Cattle Egret, increased to 54 nests. Mai Po Village remained the main breeding location with 236 nests but the establishment of an egretry at MPNR itself gave this location second place with 204 nests, 60% of which were Great Egret, and Tai Po Market was the third largest at 125 nests. The peak counts of terns in the breeding season Tern Population Survey recovered from the fall in 2014; numbers of Bridled, Black-naped and Roseate Terns were 536, 332 and 162 respectively, each close to the average since 2010 when counting started in southeast waters.

HKBWS Ringing Group conducted bird ringing in Tai Po Kau throughout 2015 (for details see the paper on pages 339-359 of this report). Unusual probable breeding records at Tai Po Kau from this survey included Black Bulbul, with a juvenile trapped on 7th July, and seven juvenile Orange-headed Thrush, at least five of which were locally bred. Other confirmed or probable breeding records across HK were a juvenile Cinnamon Bittern at Lok Ma Chau, two pairs of Malayan Night Heron in the north NT, a Eurasian Eagle Owl pair with three juveniles on Lantau (pages 374-379), three different breeding locations in central NT for Brown Wood Owl, a juvenile Chinese Barbet in Tai Po Kau, two pairs of Brown-breasted Flycatcher in Tai Po Kau and the now regular Chinese Blackbirds breeding in Mai Po car park.

Other interesting summer records were two Lesser Frigatebirds in the Sai Kung area from 8th June to 24th August, an adult male Watercock at Wo Shang Wai on 24th June, a high count of 32 Grey Treepie at Chek Keng on 13th July, a first summer record of Long-billed Dowitcher at MPNR from 22nd July and earliest autumn records of Brown-chested Jungle Flycatcher at Ho Man Tin on 25th August, Daurian Starling at Chek Lap Kok and Pale-legged/Sakhalin Leaf Warbler at Kam Tin both on 28th August.

Autumn 2015 (September to November)

The warm, dry weather continued throughout autumn with November being the hottest on record. Winds were mostly easterly, only interrupted briefly by two tropical cyclones, Mujigae passing southwest during the first week of October and Koppu passing east in the third week of October, both giving brief spells of northerly winds. Cold fronts passed through on 31st October, 10th and 25th November, also bringing brief spells of northerlies.

September was a quiet month. The first record of note was a Fairy Pitta at Lau Shui Heung on 14th. Ringing at Tai Po Kau produced an autumn total of six Brown-chested Jungle Flycatchers with four on one day, 18th September. Also ringed on 18th but at MPNR was a juvenile Paddyfield Warbler. This bird was retrapped twice, on 23rd September and 5th November, by which time it had moulted into first-winter plumage. An earliest autumn Yellow-browed Bunting was at Pui O on 21st September and a Styan's Grasshopper Warbler photographed at Chek Lap Kok on 28th was a rare record away from Deep Bay. A Grey-backed Shrike found at Ng Tung Chai on 22nd September remained there until year end and resulted in the species being transferred to Category I of the HK List.

Two Swinhoe's Egrets at Pak Nai on 4th October were the first autumn records since 1994 and probably the result of Typhoon Mujigae. Another possible result of the typhoon was a moribund Red-footed Booby at Sheung Wan waterfront on 9th October, taken into care but unfortunately not surviving. A Middendorff's Grasshopper Warbler at Chek Lap Kok from 9th to 13th October was the fifth HK record and proved a great attraction as the first 'twitchable' HK record of this species. 16 Grey-faced Buzzards at Shek Pik on 12th October was an unusually high autumn count as were 90 Blue-tailed Bee-eaters were at MPNR on 14th. A male Chinese Blue Flycatcher was photographed at HK Disney on 18th October, a Yellow-streaked Warbler was

trapped at MPNR on 23rd and the fifth HK record of Northern Hawk Cuckoo was photographed at Kowloon Peak on 25th October. The fifth HK First Record of 2015 was a European Golden Plover at MPNR on 25th October. Fortunately it remained for more than four hours and modern communication systems allowed many people to get to MPNR in time to see it. Two male House Sparrows were at MPNR on 27th October.

November was an excellent month with three HK First Records in the last nine days. Two Alström's Warblers were recorded in the month, one on Po Toi from 3rd to 7th and one at Shek Kong catchment from 6th to 12th November, with two White-spectacled Warblers later in the month, a grey-headed morph on Po Toi on 19th and a green-headed morph at Tai Po Kau from 20th November to year end. The first HK First Record for November was an Emei Leaf Warbler at Pak Sha O on 22nd. This was initially identified by its distinctive song and call and remained until 12th December, by which time it had been heard, seen and photographed by many. This was quickly followed by HK First Records of Franklin's Gull, at the Mai Po boardwalk on 26th November and staying to year end, and Booted Warbler, at MPNR from 27th November to 24th December, both species being well photographed. Other records in an excellent late November were buntings, Crested at Pui O on 21st, Yellow-throated on Po Toi on 29th and Rustic Bunting at Chek Lap Kok on 30th. A juvenile Black Stork was at MPNR on 24th November and the fourth HK record of Greater White-fronted Goose, also a juvenile, was there on 27th, the third HK record of Water Pipit was at Lok Ma Chau on 27th with a Eurasian Jay, now a rare species in HK, at Tsim Bei Tsui on 29th November.

Winter 2015 (December)

December continued the warmer than average temperature of 2015, but was also gloomy and wet, with winds mostly from the northeast. One cold front passed through giving northerly winds from 15th to 18th December which may have been caused the arrival of several species detailed below.

Single Common Reed Buntings were trapped at MPNR on 2nd and 7th December and a male Rufous-gorgeted Flycatcher was on Po Toi from 3rd to 7th with a Rustic Bunting at Long Valley on 6th December. Rare ducks included a male Baikal Teal at Lok Ma Chau from 9th to 29th December and a female Smew at MPNR from 13th to 16th December. Action peaked on 18th December when a Eurasian Black Vulture drifted over Stanley Harbour pursued by Black Kites, the second record of this species at Stanley in 2015, a Black-necked Grebe was photographed from the Mai Po access road, the first record since 2010, and a Greenish Warbler was found at Tai O, the ninth and final HK First Record of 2015. The warbler remained until year end, and the call and photographs confirmed its identification as subspecies *viridanus*. On 19th December two Japanese Cormorants were photographed at Shek O, the fifth HK record, these also remaining until year end. The final species of note in 2015 was Common House Martin, with records of two at Pui O on 21st December and 17 at the Mai Po access road on 30th December.

2015全年摘要

Geoff Welch

若此全年摘要的內容與分類總覽有所不乎，一律以分類總覽所示爲準。

2015 是繼2014之後又一突出的一年，至年底一共紀錄到 413 個鳥種，與2014年鳥種數目同爲香港最高紀錄，當中包括因分類學上的改變而新增的物種。更顯著的是其中包括9個香港首個紀錄鳥種，包括三月份的栗耳短腳鵯和飯島柳鶯，四月份的飾胸鷸，五月份的三趾翠鳥，十月份的歐金鴴，十一月份的峨眉柳鶯、弗氏鷗和靴籬鶯，以及十二月份的暗綠柳鶯。另一方面，九月份錄得的灰背伯勞基於本年的紀錄狀況調整至第一類別。除了這些香港首個紀錄鳥種之外，亦有數個很久沒有紀錄的鳥種，包括一月和十二月份別錄得的禿鷲，一月份的普通雨燕和二月份的灰冠鷦鶯。然而，令人憂慮的是，繼2014年之後，本年再次沒有翹鼻麻鴨紀錄，全年只錄得一隻勺嘴鷸，白腰雨燕的數字甚低，而黃胸鵐的最高數量亦是歷來最低。

2015年冬季（一月至二月）

一月及二月晴朗、乾燥及陽光普照，普遍吹東北風。只有一個吹北風及有雨的冷鋒在1月12-15日出現。二月整月氣溫較一般和暖。

數個鳥種由 2013 年十二月逗留至本年：

數個鳥種由2014年逗留至本年一月：在米埔自然護理區的白秋沙鴨逗留至2月13日；同樣在米埔的短耳鴞在1月21日再錄得；在大埔滘的白眶鷦鶯及栗頭鷦鶯停留至3月1 日；在白沙澳的白尾藍地鴝逗留至3月7日。1月6日在東博寮海峽記錄的五隻扁嘴海雀是一個不尋常的冬季紀錄，這鳥種一般於春季錄得。在1月7日於新娘潭記錄到一隻黑眉柳鶯和一隻栗頭鷦鶯；而1月9-14日則在塱原錄得一隻黑背紫水雞，是這鳥種本年三個紀錄之中的第一個。1月9日在塱原錄得630隻斑文鳥，是這鳥種的新高數量。1月10-31日在石崗機場路記錄到一隻黑頭蠟嘴雀，以及1月11日至3月14日在米埔泥灘記錄到一隻遺鷗，這兩個鳥種上次紀錄均是2011年。而一月份最值得關注的紀錄是1月15日在赤柱半島被行山人士發現的禿鷲，可惜的是發現時該鳥的健康狀況已非常差，送往嘉道理農場動物拯救中心後翌日死亡，標本現在展於濕地公園，這鳥種上次紀錄已是1998年。另外自2003年之後，1月19-26日在新田的小白腰雨燕群中錄得一隻普通雨燕。1月19日在大欖郊野公園記錄到另一隻白尾藍地鴝；21日在米埔自然護理區環誌時捕捉到一隻北短翅鶯；23日在荔枝窩記錄到另一隻栗頭鷦鶯。1月27至2月18日在嘉道理農場錄得一隻斑尾鵑鳩。在新田的小白腰雨燕群逗留至2月份，於12日共錄得4,000隻的新高數量。

2014-15年度后海灣水鳥調查冬季最高數字爲53,711隻，比2013-14冬季高4%，但較2007-08至2009-10年度三個冬季平均的88,000隻低。野鴨和鴴鷸兩大類別的數量均與2013-14年度相若。在落馬洲，2月水鳥鳥況良好，4-26日錄得一隻長嘴鴴、10日錄得一隻雌性花臉鴨及在28日錄得一隻白眼潛鴨。

隨著觀鳥者對鳥類的叫聲更熟習，以及隨身錄音設備的普及，近年能更容易辨識到一些不易靠觀察分辨的鳥種。本年2月份有三個好例子：3-10日在鉛礦坳靠叫聲找到的淡眉柳鶯；9日及22日在西貢郊野公園南山洞，西貢郊野公園錄得香港第二個灰冠鵐鶯紀錄；以及24日在鹿頸紀錄到一隻鳴叫的淡腳樹鶯。

2015年春季（三月至五月）

2015年的春季各月份均錄得比平均較和暖的氣溫，甚少吹北風，亦沒有顯著的冷鋒。三月份普遍吹東北風，至五月漸轉吹西南風，因此三月及四月天氣乾燥，五月則非常潮濕。這天氣令本年春季過境林鳥鳥況未如理想。

三月份除了兩個紀錄外，鳥況非常平靜：9日在柴灣環翠公園由一位非觀鳥人士拍攝到一隻栗耳短腳鵯，是香港首次紀錄，可惜得知消息後未能再找到該鳥；幸運是另一個香港首次紀錄，29日在蒲台的飯島柳鶯很快被辨認到，至4月4日該鳥最後出現前有很多觀鳥者都能看到，該鳥幾乎肯定由菲律賓越冬後乘著東風飛來，是首個中國大陸的紀錄，這近危鳥種的繁殖點局限於日本的數個島嶼。另外三月份值得一提的紀錄只有13-22日分別在大埔滘和嘉道理農場記錄到各一隻藍喉太陽鳥，一隻是雄性，另一隻是雌性。本年第二次錄得黑背紫水雞，在15-17日於南涌紀錄到。19日在大埔滘拍攝到一隻黑眉擬啄木鳥，是本年這鳥種在大埔滘多個記錄的首次，讓人希望這鳥種能在大埔滘建立種群。

春季過境鴴鷸類鳥況甚差，水鳥調查最高數量只得13,269隻。數個鳥種錄得高數量：鐵嘴沙鴴、斑尾塍鷸（4月11日錄得新最高紀錄235隻）、蒙古沙鴴和紅腳鷸；而黑翅長腳鷸、數量急劇下降的鶴鷸、青腳鷸、三趾濱鷸和紅頸濱鷸數量都偏低。自2014年的低數量後，小青腳鷸本年的最高數量回升至20隻， 然而整年亦跟去年一樣只錄得一隻勺嘴鷸。另一個香港首次紀錄鳥種是4月19日錄得的飾胸鷸，不幸只有幾位觀鳥者能看見。其他四月份的水鳥紀錄包括：最遲春季紀錄的織女銀鷗（4月6日）和海鷗（4月14日）；16日錄得的斑胸濱鷸；17日錄得新最高紀錄1,120隻鷗嘴噪鷗，以上紀錄均來自米埔泥灘。五月份紀錄則包括：3日在米埔自然護理區錄得本年唯一的小杓鷸；5日在落馬洲錄得本年第三隻黑背紫水雞及一隻披夏羽的斑胸濱鷸；15-18日在馬草壟錄得一隻雄性棉鳧；最後，在24日自2009年以來於南面水域再次錄得一隻烏燕鷗幼鳥，同時是這鳥種最遲的春季紀錄。

四月林鳥鳥況甚差，值得一提的紀錄只有：4日在天水圍紀錄到的短耳鴞；8-12日在大埔滘鳴唱，估計屬 *mandelli* 亞種的一隻淡眉柳鶯；22日及5月2日分別在大埔滘和石崗記錄到的烏鵑；以及23-27日和29日分別於龍虎山和大埔滘錄得的仙八色鶇。本年第四個香港首次錄得鳥種是5月7日由一位自然攝影者在大埔滘通道入口拍攝到的三趾翠鳥。最後，5月22日在何文田拍攝到的黃眉柳鶯是這鳥種最遲的春季紀錄，比紀錄遲了13天。

2015年夏季（六至八月）

夏季的三個月炎熱少雨，六月氣溫平均值錄得新高，而8月8日更是香港歷來最熱的一天，錄得攝氏36.3度高溫。颱風蓮花於7月9-10日於東面及北面掠過，帶來北風和

短暫的八號暴風信號，其餘時間基本上吹南至西南風。

2015年的鷺鳥繁殖延續了2014年的成功， 鷺鳥研究組共錄得1,418個鷺鳥巢，輕易成爲歷來最高數量， 比過去十年的平均數多67%。全部五個鳥種均錄得高數量：小白鷺和池鷺分別增至458及409巢；大白鷺的數量大幅增加至283巢；夜鷺巢的數量仍保持近年的上升趨勢，共錄得214巢；而數量最少的牛背鷺亦增至54巢。 米埔村的鷺鳥林仍是數量最多的地點，共有236個巢；第二大的鷺鳥林是在米埔自然護理區內，共有204巢，當中大白鷺佔60%；大埔墟的鷺鳥林則排名第三，共有125個巢。燕鷗繁殖數目調查中所錄得的最高數字較2014年回升：褐翅燕鷗、黑枕燕鷗和粉紅燕鷗的數量分別爲536、332及162隻，都與2010年調查開始以來的平均值接近。

香港觀鳥會鳥類環誌組全年在大埔滘進行鳥類環誌（詳細資料刊於第339至359頁），在調查期間錄得數個不平常的鳥種懷疑繁殖的紀錄，包括：7月7日捕捉到一隻黑短腳鵯幼鳥，以及七隻橙頭地鶇幼鳥，當中至少五隻在該處繁殖。另外在本港確定或懷疑繁殖的紀錄包括：在落馬洲紀錄到的栗葦鳽幼鳥；在新界北部錄得的兩對黑冠鳽；在大嶼山錄得的一對鵰鴞及其三隻幼鳥（第374至379頁）；以及於新界中部錄得褐林鴞的三個繁殖地點；在大埔滘錄得的黑眉擬啄木鳥幼鳥及兩對褐胸鷄；以及在米埔停車場固定繁殖的烏鶇。

其他有趣的夏季紀錄包括：6月8日至8月24日在西貢區錄得的兩隻白斑軍艦鳥；6月24日在和生圍錄得的雄性董雞成鳥；7月13日在赤徑記錄到高數量共32隻灰樹鵲；7月22日在米埔自然護理區的首個在香港越夏的長嘴半蹼鷸紀錄。八月有數個秋季最早紀錄：25日在何文田錄得白喉林鷄； 28日在赤蠟角記錄到的北椋鳥和在錦田記錄到的淡腳/庫頁島柳鶯。

2015年秋季（九月至十一月）

整個秋季持續和暖及乾燥，十一月更是有紀錄以來最熱的。除了兩次受熱帶氣旋吹襲之外，其餘時間普遍吹東風，十月第一個星期颱風彩虹由西南面掠過，而十月第三個星期強烈颱風巨爵則從東面掠過，兩個熱帶氣旋均短暫帶來北風。冷鋒分別在10月31日、11月10日及11月25日到港，短暫帶來北風。

九月鳥況平靜。第一個特別的紀錄是14日在流水響錄得的仙八色鶇。在大埔滘進行鳥類環誌整個秋季共捕捉到6隻白喉林鷄，其中4隻是在18日捕捉到的；同日在米埔自然護理區進行鳥類環誌時捕捉到一隻稻田葦鶯幼鳥，該個體在9月23日及11月5日再次被捕獲，並已換成第一次越冬的羽色。21日在貝澳錄得最早秋季紀錄的黃胸鵐；28日在赤蠟角拍攝到的史氏蝗鶯是該鳥種難得在后海灣以外地區的罕見紀錄；22日在梧桐寨發現的灰背伯勞逗留至年底，該鳥種因這次紀錄調整至香港鳥類名錄第一類別。

10月4日在白泥錄得的兩隻黃嘴白鷺是自1994年以來首個秋季紀錄，估計是因颱風彩虹才出現。另一估計由颱風彩虹帶來的紀錄是10月9日在上環海濱發現到一隻垂

死的紅腳鰹鳥，送往治療卻未能成功救治。10月9-13日在赤蠟角錄得一隻北蝗鶯，是該鳥種的第五個香港紀錄，該鳥算是這鳥種第一次在較容易被觀鳥者看到的情況下出現，因而吸引了不少觀鳥者前往觀賞。12日在石壁記錄到16隻灰臉鵟鷹，及14日在米埔自然護理區記錄到90隻栗喉蜂虎均是難得的秋季高數量。18日在香港廸士尼樂園拍攝到一隻雄性的中華仙鶲；23日在米埔自然護理區進行鳥類環誌時捕捉到一隻棕眉柳鶯；25日在飛鵝山拍攝到香港第五個北鷹鵑紀錄。本年第五個香港首次記錄鳥種是10月25日在米埔自然護理區錄得的歐金鴴，該鳥逗留了四小時，因著通訊科技發達，很多觀鳥者皆有幸目睹。最後，10月27日同樣在米埔自然護理區錄得兩隻雄性家麻雀。

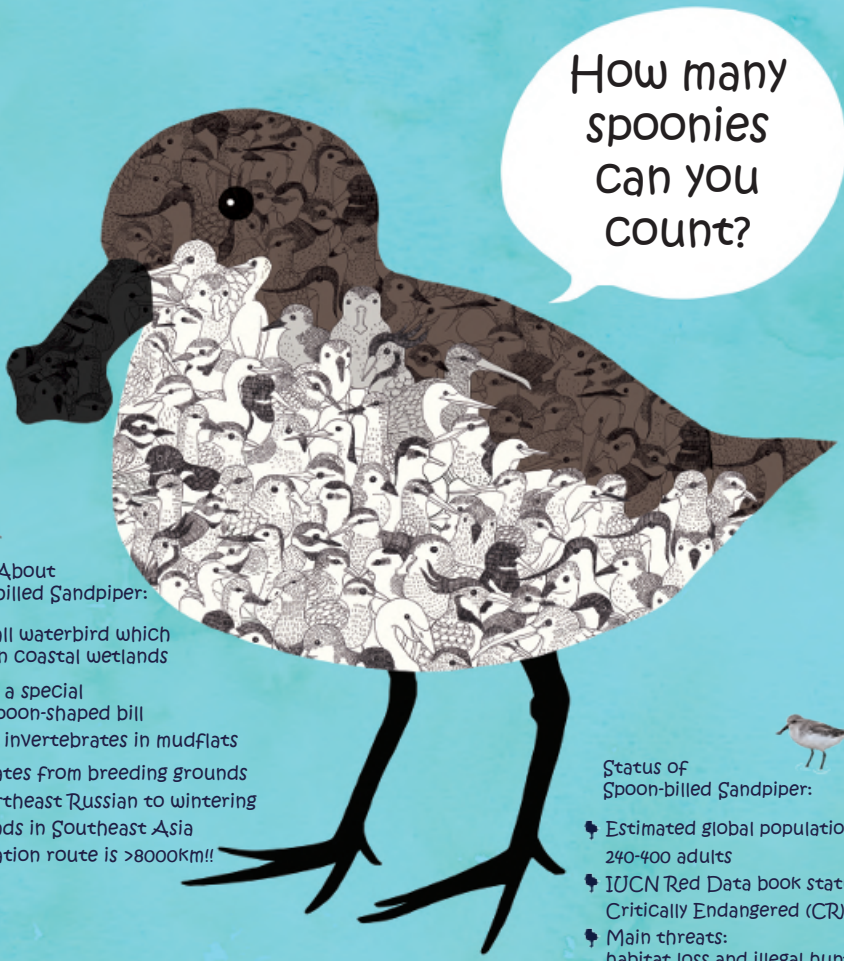
十一月鳥況極佳，在最後的九天記錄到三個香港首次紀錄鳥種。本月兩次錄得純色尾鶲鶯，分別是3-7日在蒲台和6-12日在石崗引水道錄得；本月後期亦錄得兩隻白眶鶲鶯，一隻頭部灰色型在19日於蒲台錄得，另一隻頭部綠色型在20日於大埔滘錄得，並停留至年底。本月第一個出現的香港首次記錄鳥種是22日在白沙澳記錄的峨眉柳鶯，最初基於其鳴唱及叫聲被辨認出來，該鳥逗留至12月12日，讓很多觀鳥者聽見、看見和拍攝到。這之後隨即出現下兩個香港首次記錄鳥種，分別是26日在米埔泥灘出現並停留至年底的弗氏鷗，和27日至12月24日在米埔自然護理區出現的靴籬鶯，兩個鳥種均有好的相片紀錄。十一月底亦有多個鵐科鳥類的好紀錄，包括：21日在貝澳的鳳頭鵐；29日在蒲台的黃喉鵐，以及30日在赤蠟角的田鵐。在米埔自然護理區，24日錄得一隻黑鸛幼鳥及27日錄得一隻白額雁幼鳥，是香港第四個紀錄。27日在落馬洲錄得香港第三個水鷚紀錄，而29日在尖鼻咀錄得一隻松鴉，該鳥種現時在本港甚爲罕見。

2015年冬季（十二月）

十二月維持著2015年氣溫比平均值高的趨勢，天氣和暖但天陰潮濕，主要吹東北風。15-18日到港的冷鋒可能是以下部分紀錄出現的原因。

12月2及7日兩天在米埔自然護理區環誌時各捕捉到一隻蘆鵐，3-7日在蒲台記錄到一隻雄性橙胸姬鶲，6日在塱原錄得一隻田鵐。罕見的野鴨紀錄包括：12月9-29日在落馬洲錄得的雄性花臉鴨，以及13-16日在米埔自然護理區錄得的雌性白秋沙鴨。然而最精彩的都發生在12月18日，包括：在赤柱碼頭發現一隻被麻鷹追趕的禿鷲，是本年第二次在赤柱紀錄到這鳥種；在米埔擔杆洲路拍攝到一隻黑頸鸊鷉，是自2010年以來再次錄得；以及在大澳記錄到的暗綠柳鶯，是2015年九個香港首次錄得鳥種紀錄中的最後一個，該鳥逗留至年底，經叫聲和相片紀錄被確認屬於 *viridanus* 亞種。 12月19日在石澳拍攝到兩隻綠背鷸鷸，是該鳥種香港第五個紀錄，那兩隻鳥均逗留至年底。2015年最後值得一提的紀錄是白腹毛腳燕，在12月21日於貝澳錄得兩隻及在12月30日在米埔擔杆洲路錄得17隻。

Help Save the Spoon-billed Sandpiper!



About Spoon-billed Sandpiper:

- A small waterbird which lives in coastal wetlands
- It has a special spoon-shaped bill
- Food: invertebrates in mudflats
- Migrates from breeding grounds in northeast Russian to wintering grounds in Southeast Asia
  Migration route is >8000km!!

Status of Spoon-billed Sandpiper:

- Estimated global population: 240-400 adults
- IUCN Red Data book status: Critically Endangered (CR)
- Main threats: habitat loss and illegal hunting

- For more information, please visit http://www.eaaflyway.net/our-activities/task-forces/spoon-billed-sandpiper/

Produced by the Hong Kong Bird Watching Society,
Illustration and graphic design by Amimi Cheng

BirdLife INTERNATIONAL

Wetlands for the Birds

EAAFP

Systematic List
2015

Taxonomy

The Records Committee has adopted the International Ornithological Congress (IOC) taxonomy and the scientific nomenclature that goes with it. The species list in this Systematic List follows the taxonomy of the IOC List v6.3 .

Systematic List Format

The format for each species is as follows:

i) Title, giving common name in English, scientific name, common name in Chinese, species category and IUCN Red List Conservation Status, where applicable.

ii) Brief description of the status in Hong Kong as at end of 2014, in italics, in both English and Chinese.

iii) Summary of records for the year 2015.

Species category definitions are as follows:

Category I: species that have been recorded in an apparently wild state in HK.

Category IIA: southeast China breeding species, the currently established HK breeding population of which is considered to derive from captive stock, but which probably occurred in HK prior to habitat changes.

Category IIB: extralimital species that, although originally introduced to HK by man, maintain a regular feral breeding stock without necessary recourse to further introduction.

Category IIC: previously established feral species.

Category III: species for which all published HK records are considered likely to relate to birds that have escaped or have been released from captivity.

The Conservation Status is based on the IUCN Red List. A status other than 'Least Concern' is indicated by the use of the abbreviations below:

IUCN Red List (2012.6)	
CR	Critically Endangered
EN	Endangered
VU	Vulnerable
NT	Near-threatened

Frequency/abundance terms used in the status description are, in order, rare, scarce, uncommon, common and abundant. These apply to birds in suitable habitat at the appropriate time of year.

The records section is a summary of all those reported in Hong Kong during the year 2015 but does not include all records received and archived. Records are not listed individually unless they differ from the typical pattern as described in the status description or concern a species sufficiently uncommon to warrant listing all records. All records of species requiring assessment by the Records Committee are listed in full with the initials of those individuals who supplied the record.

Where possible, the summary is divided into seasons or winter periods with only the highest count and extreme dates provided. The 'peak' count refers to the highest count in the year. Sites of occurrence are not generally listed unless records occur in atypical habitats or at unusual times of year. The following local descriptive terms are used:

Deep Bay area - the Deep Bay inter-tidal area and the continuous area of freshwater marsh and fishponds from Tsim Bei Tsui to Hoo Hok Wai including Wetland Park, Nam Sang Wai, Kam Tin, Mai Po, San Tin, Lok Ma Chau and Ma Tso Lung;

Long Valley - Long Valley and Ho Sheung Heung;

northwest NT – Tuen Mun to Yuen Long, the Deep Bay and Long Valley areas, Kam Tin valley and hills north of the Lam Tsuen Valley;

northeast NT – the region to the northeast of the Fanling Highway including Starling Inlet and Pat Sin Leng and Plover Cove CPs;

north NT – both northwest and northeast NT;

Lam Tsuen - the whole Lam Tsuen Valley;

central NT – Tai Lam, Tai Mo Shan, Shing Mun and Kam Shan CPs, the Lam Tsuen Valley and Tai Po Kau;

southeast NT – Lion Rock, Ma On Shan and Clearwater Bay CPs, Kowloon Peak, the Ho Chung Valley and Sai Kung town;

east NT – Sai Kung West and East CPs:

Kowloon – the built-up areas of Kowloon west, north, south and east from Lai Chi Kok to Wong Tai Sin and to Kwun Tong, and the Kowloon peninsular.

An Index to Annual Peak Count Graphs published in the 2013-14 HK Bird Reports is given on pages 242-253 of this report, and an Index to Weekly Occurrence Graphs published in the 2011-13 HK Bird Reports is given on pages 266-270 of the 2013 HKBR.

This report also introduces Distribution Maps for selected species. These show all the locations from which reports were received for the species in 2015, with an indication of the maximum count for the species in 2015 at each location. It is hoped these will allow readers to visualise and compare distribution of commoner species in Hong Kong. The Editors would appreciate comments and suggestions for improving this new feature.

Abbreviations used in the species accounts are listed below.

CP	Country Park	LNEC	Lions Nature Education Centre, Sai Kung
HK	Hong Kong	MPNR	Mai Po Nature Reserve
HKBR	Hong Kong Bird Report	NT	New Territories
KFBG	Kadoorie Farm and Botanic Garden	TPK	Tai Po Kau
LMC	Lok Ma Chau Spur Line Wetland Mitigation Area	WC	Waterbird Count

Sources of Data for the 2015 Systematic List

Most of the data within the 2015 Systematic List comes in the form of records from individuals. However, a substantial amount of data now comes from on-going long-term monitoring projects, the major ones in 2014 being the following.

Waterbird Monitoring Programme (WMP)

Counts of waterbird species are conducted on a monthly basis throughout the year at Deep Bay and Starling Inlet as part of the Ramsar Site Waterbird Monitoring Programme done on behalf of AFCD. This is an on-going project which first started in 1979, and in its current form in 1998.

Counts are coordinated between several observers at sites throughout Deep Bay. Note that, in order to provide a complete overview of waterbird populations in Deep Bay, counts include Futian NNR, Shenzhen in addition to sites in Hong Kong. Given the movement of birds between Hong Kong and Shenzhen , these totals are included in the Systematic List to provide data on the number of birds using Deep Bay as a whole.

The dates of the monthly Waterbird Counts conducted during 2015 are given below. These totals might include counts made up to a week either side of the actual count date.

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
2015	11th	8th	8th	19th	17th	14th	19th	16th	13th	11th	15th	13th

Shorebird Monitoring

The WMP also includes counts of shorebirds (waders) within Mai Po Marshes Nature Reserve on a more frequent basis than monthly, particularly in the spring and autumn migration periods. This part of the WMP programme started in 1998.

WWF Morning Bird Count

WWF staff count all bird species within the Mai Po NR on a twice-monthly basis throughout the year. This monitoring activity started in 2005.

HKBWS Ecological Baseline Surveys (EBS)

HKBWS staff count bird species at certain fishponds in the Deep Bay area on a regular basis throughout the year. This activity is supported by the Environment and Conservation Fund (ECF) and started in 2013.

Long Valley Weekly Bird Count (LVP)

As part of the Management Agreement for Conservation of Long Valley, counts of all bird species are made at Long Valley on a weekly basis throughout the year. This project is supported by the Environment and Conservation Fund (ECF) and started in January 2010.

Lai Chi Wo Bird Survey

This survey is done at Lai Chi Wo on a two-weekly basis throughout the year by a project team from the Policy for Sustainability Lab, Faculty of Social Sciences, The University of Hong Kong. The project is supported by Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited .

Ringing Groups

Data was submitted by the following Ringing Groups – HKBWS Ringing Group (HKBWS RG) and the Hong Kong Bird Ringing Group (HKBRG).

Tern Breeding Data

Tern breeding data comes from the Population Survey of Terns in Hong Kong, 2015, funded by AFCD, and conducted throughout the summer months in eastern, southeastern and southern waters.

Other project sources

Data also comes from projects run by HKBWS, the main source being the Research Groups for Egrets which count breeding activity for these species and is funded by AFCD, from weekly counts at HK and Kolwoon Parks by the Crested Bulbul Club (CBC) and from House Crow surveys conducted by AFCD.

Individual records

Thanks are due to the following who submitted their individual records for this report:

J.A. Allcock, P. Aston, K. & R. Barretto, A. Bizid, G.J. Carey, B. Chan, P. Chan, K.J. Cheung, V. Cheung, J. Chow, J. Clough, G. Chow, A. Crow/KFBG, D.A. Diskin, W. Dring, L. W. Fung, M. Hale, G. Ho, J. & J. Holmes, E.M.S. Kilburn, M. Kwan, P.K. Kwan, P.J. Leader, L. Lee, M.R. Leven, K. Leung, R.W. Lewthwaite, M. Lisse, C.F. Lo, A. & B. Lo, H. & N. Miller, A. Peaker, A. Pong, W. Poon, J. Pun, V. Reed, R. Smith, D.J. Stanton, S.L. Tai, W.S. Tang, D. Thomas, I. Tse, G. Welch, M.D. Williams, C. Wong, N. & A. Wong, M. & P. Wong, T. & T. Woodward, WWF-HK, T. Yu/KFBG and Y.T. Yu.

Records were also taken from the HKBWS Website (Website) and other sources. Where recorded, the individual names for these records appear below:

A. Chan, Y.W. Chan, K.K. Chang, K.J. Cheung, L.M. Cheung, K. Ho, E. Hui, K.C. Kong, K. Lai, C.H. Lee, K. Lee, K.C. Luk, Y. Muzika, R. Ping, K.W. Sit, G. Talbot, C.Y. Tang, E. Tse, W.Y. Yam.

The Systematic List for the year 2015 was compiled by David Diskin, John Holmes, Louis Lee, Matthew Kwan and Geoff Welch

References to *The Avifauna* within the Systematic List refer to Carey *et al.* (2001).

分類總覽
2015年

分類方法

紀錄委員會採用國際鳥類學會議 International Ornithological Congress (IOC) 分類方法及配合此分類方法慣常使用的科學命名法。此分類總覽鳥種名稱按照IOC 6.3版本分類列表作出分類。

分類總覽規格

鳥種資料如下：

甲) 鳥種標題以英文名、學名、中文名、鳥種類別以及國際自然保育聯盟紅皮書的保育狀況（若適用）列出。

乙) 以斜體字概要以中英文描述2014年及以前在香港狀況。

丙) 2015年總結紀錄。

鳥種類別的定義如下：

第I類： 在香港有明確野生紀錄。

第IIA類： 中國東南部地區繁殖的鳥種，現時在香港的群落被認爲是由逃逸的籠鳥所繁衍的，但亦可能在棲息地出現變化前已在香港出沒。

第IIB類： 非原居鳥種，經人爲引入香港，現無需靠額外幫助已能繼續繁衍。

第IIC類： 曾經在香港有野生群落的鳥種。

第III類： 根據所有已發表的香港紀錄顯示，此鳥種可能在飼養時逃逸或是人爲放生。

保育狀況是根據國際自然保育聯盟紅皮書及其他現狀使用以下簡稱，但不包括「無危」，計有：

國際自然保育聯盟紅皮書(2012.6)	
CR	極危
EN	瀕危
VU	易危
NT	近危

在描述出現頻率或數量的狀況時，依序是罕見、稀少、不常見、常見和大量。這些狀況是應用於某鳥種在適合的生境及時間去評估。

分類總覽提供香港2015年內的紀錄匯報，但不包含所有已收集及存檔的紀錄。除非有關紀錄與鳥種名稱底下用斜體字描述的典型模式不同，又或某鳥種非常獨特以致必須保存所有資料，否則不會作出個別紀錄。所有經過紀錄委員會評估及接納的紀錄會詳細列名細節包括提供資料人的姓名。

在容許的情況下，描述會分爲季節或冬季時段，並只提供最多數目的紀錄及最極端日子資料。最多數目的紀錄是指在該年內的最高紀錄。鳥種出現位置一般不會列明，若在罕有的棲息地或非正常時期錄得則例外。下列爲地方描述的習慣用詞及意思：

后海灣一帶 — 后海灣潮間帶及相連的淡水沼澤及魚塘，由尖鼻咀一直延伸至蠔殼圍，包括濕地公園、南生圍、錦田、米埔、新田及落馬洲；

塱原 — 塱原及河上鄉；

新界西北 — 屯門至元朗、后海灣及塱原一帶、錦田谷及林村谷以北的山脈；

新界東北 — 粉嶺公路東北一帶，包括八仙嶺及船灣郊野公園及沙頭角海；

新界北 — 包括新界東北及西北；

林村 — 林村谷；

新界中 — 大欖、大帽山及城門郊野公園，林村谷及大埔滘；

新界東南 — 獅子山、馬鞍山及清水灣郊野公園，飛鵝山、蠔涌谷及西貢市；

新界東 — 西貢東及西貢西郊野公園。

九龍 — 九龍西、北、東的市區地帶，由荔枝角至黃大仙及觀塘以及九龍半島。

刊於2013-14的觀鳥報告的年度最高紀錄的數據已列於本報告的第242至253頁當中。而於2011至13年皆列出的每週出現情況的數據則於2013年觀鳥報告的第266-270頁中刊出。

此報告列出個別鳥種的分佈圖。這批圖展示各鳥種於2015年於不同地區的分佈，希望籍此讓讀者能容易看出及比較不同常見鳥種的分佈。編者歡迎任何關於此類圖表的建議以作進一步改善。

文中所使用簡稱如下：

CP	郊野公園	LNEC	獅子會自然教育中心
HK	香港	MPNR	米埔自然護理區
HKBR	香港鳥類報告	NT	新界
KFBG	嘉道理農場暨植物園	TPK	大埔滘
LMC	落馬洲支線濕地緩解區	WC	水鳥統計

2015年分類總覽數據來源

2015年分類總覽大部分數據來自個人紀錄；但亦有相當部分的數據是從仍在進行中的長期監測中取得， 2015年主要的項目如下：

水鳥普查計劃

這項全年每月在后海灣及沙頭角海進行的普查是替漁農自然護理署進行的拉姆薩爾濕地水鳥監察計劃的其中一部分。這項計劃從1979年首次展開，現時的模式是由1998年開始沿用的。

后海灣的水鳥統計是由一班調查員合作進行的。爲了全面了解后海灣的水鳥數目，水鳥普查除在香港進行，亦包括了深圳福田國家級自然保護區的水鳥數目。考慮到雀鳥在深港兩地間自由往來，分類總覽內的后海灣整體水鳥數字已包括了該數據。

水鳥統計數據可能包含實際計算當日前後一週的水鳥數目。2015年每月進行水鳥統計的日子爲：

	1月	2月	3月	4月	5月	6月	7月	8月	9月	10月	11月	12月
2015	11日	8日	8日	19日	17日	14日	19日	16日	13日	11日	15日	13日

涉禽普查

水鳥普查亦包括在米埔自然護理區內進行的涉禽普查。調查頻次較每月一次多，特別是在春、秋的遷徙季節。此項目亦由1998年開始。

世界自然基金會清晨雀鳥統計

世界自然基金會香港分會成員在米埔自然護理區全年間每月兩次統計所有雀鳥種類。此項監察活動始於2005年。

香港觀鳥會生態基線調查(EBS)

香港觀鳥會職員整年在后海灣地帶個別魚塘進行雀鳥數算。此活動自2013年起由環境及自然保育基金所贊助。

塱原每週雀鳥普查

是項普查是塱原自然保育管理計劃的一部分，全年間每週統計塱原雀鳥種類及其數量。此項目始於2010年1月，由環境及自然保育基金資助。

荔枝窩雀鳥調查

此調查在荔枝窩整年內每兩星期一次由香港大學社會科學學院策動永續發展坊進行，並由香港上海滙豐銀行有限公司支助。

環誌組

由香港觀鳥會鳥類環誌組及香港鳥類環誌組提供數據。

燕鷗繁殖數據

2015年度香港燕鷗繁殖調查，由漁農自然護理署資助。夏季期間在東、東南及南部海域進行。

其他項目

其他資料來自香港觀鳥會舉辦的研究項目，主要包括鷺鳥研究組的一項由漁農自然護理署資助，負責統計上述鳥種繁殖活動的項目；每週在香港和九龍公園由紅耳鵯俱樂部進行的統計；以及漁農自然護理署進行的家鴉調查。

個人紀錄

感謝各鳥友提交個人紀錄：

（鳴謝名單請參閱英文原文）

本報告亦有摘取香港觀鳥會網上紀錄：

（紀錄發表者的名單請參閱英文原文）

2015年的分類總覽由 David Diskin、孔思義、利承謙、關朗曦及 Geoff Welch 整理。

分類總覽中所提及的參考資料《香港鳥類名錄》是源自Carey *et al.* (2001)。

CATEGORIES I-II

Greater White-fronted Goose *Anser albifrons* 白額雁 I

Three winter records between 2 November and 20 March, one over-wintering bird in winter 2005-6.

三項冬季紀錄於11月2日至3月20日之間，一越冬雀鳥紀錄於2005至2006年間的冬季。

A juvenile at MPNR on 27 and 28 November (KL *et al.*), the first record since 2008.

Plate 1 Greater White-fronted Goose *Anser albifrons* 白額雁
MPNR, 28th November 2015 米埔自然護理區 201年11月28日
Simon Chan 陳志明

Common Shelduck *Tadorna tadorna* 翹鼻麻鴨 I

Previously a common winter visitor to Deep Bay intertidal areas, now much declined and scarce; extreme dates 22 October to 29 May, highest count 4,011 on 17 January 1988.

曾爲常見的冬候鳥，但大幅下降至現時爲稀少，出沒於后海灣潮間帶，日子在10月22日至5月29日之間，最高紀錄爲1988年1月17日的 4,011 隻。

No records again in 2015 for the second year in succession.

Mandarin Duck *Aix galericulata* **鴛鴦 I**

Rare winter visitor; extreme dates 19 October and 4 May.
罕見冬候鳥，日子在10月19日至5月4日之間。

A female at Kam Sheung Road from 24 December to year end (LMC) was considered to be of natural origin.

Cotton Pygmy-goose *Nettapus coromandelianus* **棉鳧 I**

Six records, two between 10 and 12 May and four between 23 and 31 October.
六項紀錄，四項於10月23至31日之間，兩項於5月10至12日之間。

In spring, a male in the Ma Tso Lung area from 15 to 18 May, a new latest date (WST,A&BL,CFL). In autumn, a confiding and well-photogrpahed female or immature at MPNR from 9 October, a new earliest date, to 13 October (TC,KH *et al.*)

Plate 2 Cotton Pygmy Goose *Nettapus coromandelianus* 棉鳧
MPNR, 9th October 2015 米埔自然護理區 2015年10月9日
Kinni Ho 何建業

Gadwall *Anas strepera* 赤膀鴨 I

Uncommon winter visitor to Deep Bay wetland areas; extreme dates 18 October to 6 May, highest count 42 on 12 January 1986.

不常見的冬候鳥，出沒於后海灣濕地，日子在10月18日至5月6日之間，最高紀錄爲1986年1月12日的 42 隻。

First winter period: recorded at MPNR to 8 March, high count six from 13 to 25 February.

Second winter period: recorded at MPNR from 30 November to year end, peak count 13 on 30 November. A male at LMC on 29 December.

Falcated Duck *Anas falcata* 羅紋鴨 I NT

Much declined and now an uncommon winter visitor to Deep Bay wetland areas; extreme dates 26 September to 26 May, highest count 413 on 14 January 1984.

數量大幅下降至現時爲不常見的冬候鳥，出沒於后海灣濕地，日子在9月26日至5月26日之間，最高紀錄爲1984年1月14日的 413 隻。

First winter period: recorded at MPNR to 13 February with high count two, both females, on 10 January.

Second winter period: recorded at MPNR from 13 December, peak count four, all females, on 26 December.

Eurasian Wigeon *Anas penelope* 赤頸鴨 I

Abundant winter visitor to Deep Bay wetland areas with two summer records; typically present September to April, highest count 6,705 on 14 January 2001.

大量的的冬候鳥，有兩項夏季紀錄，出沒於后海灣濕地，通常於九月至四月之間出現，最高紀錄爲2001年1月14日的 6,705 隻。

All records from the Deep Bay area unless stated. Numbers in both winter periods higher than in the previous three years.

First winter period: recorded to 7 April, peak count 2,901 in the January WC. Nine at Pak Nai on 22 February.

Second winter period: first record on 3 October, high count 2,626 in the December WC. Occasional records of up to eight at Ma Tso Lung and seven at Long Valley with three at Pui O on 21 November.

Peak counts in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
2,744	3,106	2,054	5,764	5,050	4,439	4,429	2,919	2,077	2,240	1,742	2,901

Plate 3 Eurasian Wigeon *Anas penelope* 赤頸鴨
MPNR, 24th February 2015 米埔自然護理區 2015年2月24日
Chun Pong Leung 梁振邦

Hybrid American × Eurasian Wigeon *Anas americana* × *penelope* 葡萄胸鴨與赤頸鴨雜交種

A hybrid American × Eurasian Wigeon was at MPNR on 27 November (CFL).

Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos* 綠頭鴨 I

Declined and now a scarce winter visitor to Deep Bay wetland areas; extreme dates 5 October to 22 May, highest count 70 on 7 November 1959.

數量下降至爲現時爲稀少的冬候鳥，出沒於后海灣濕地，日子在10月5日至5月22日之間，最高紀錄爲1959年11月7日的 70 隻。

A very poor year for this species.

First winter period: one at MPNR on 11 January with a female at Shuen Wan on 26 March, a new record for this site.

Second winter period: one male at MPNR on 7 November and a female there on 31 December.

Chinese Spot-billed Duck *Anas zonorhyncha* 中華斑嘴鴨 I

Previously a common winter visitor to Deep Bay wetland areas with regular breeding records at MPNR, now uncommon in winter and rare in summer; highest count 511 on 13 January 1991.

曾爲常見的冬候鳥，出沒於后海灣濕地，並在米埔自然護理區內有恆常的繁殖紀錄；現爲不常見的冬候鳥，在夏季則罕有，最高紀錄爲1991年1月13日的 511 隻。

Another poor year for this species, with the lowest peak count since 1974.

First winter period: recorded at MPNR up to 28 March with a peak count of seven on 25 February.

Summer: no records.

Second winter period: recorded at MPNR from 6 October with high count three in the December WC.

Peak counts in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
23	9	16	31	25	25	18	10	18	14	18	7

Hybrid Mallard × Chinese Spot-billed Duck
Anas platyrhynchos × *zonorhyncha* 綠頭鴨與中華斑嘴鴨的雜交種

A hybrid Mallard × Chinese Spot-billed Duck was at MPNR to 25 February (JAA).

Northern Shoveler *Anas clypeata* 琵嘴鴨 I

Abundant winter visitor to the Deep Bay area; typically present October to April with some summer records, highest count 20,008 on 24 January 2010.

大量的冬候鳥，有少量夏季紀錄，出沒於后海灣地區，通常在十月至四月之間出現，最高紀錄爲2010年1月24日的 20,008 隻。

All records from the Deep Bay area unless otherwise stated.

First winter period: peak count 3,948 in the February WC, latest record on 4 June. Recorded at Kam Tin to 27 March with high count 90 on 4 February, at Long Valley to 10 March with high count ten and at Nam Chung to 15 March with high count three.

Second winter period: recorded from 18 September, high count 3,308 in the December WC. Recorded at Long Valley from 6 November, high count 17 on 29 December. Singles at Sha Tau Kok on 30 October and at Shuen Wan from 17 December to year end.

Peak counts in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
3,086	9,703	2,870	8,930	14,253	11,271	20,008	9,674	7,560	3,679	2,292	3,948

Northern Shoveler numbers increased between 2008 and 2010 but now appear to have returned to previous levels.

Northern Pintail *Anas acuta* 針尾鴨 I

Abundant winter visitor to the Deep Bay área although numbers have declined since The Avifauna*; typically present October to March, highest count 8,654 on 11 January 1997.*

在后海灣出現的大量冬候鳥，自《香港鳥類名錄》後數量一直下降。主要在10月至3月之間出現，最高紀錄爲1997年1月11日的 8,654 隻。

All records from the Deep Bay area.

First winter period: peak count 2,021 in the February WC, latest record on 8 March.

Second winter period: recorded from 6 October, high count 2,016 in the December WC. One at Long Valley on 29 October.

Peak counts in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
2,054	3,332	1,556	4,647	2,444	2,010	3,622	2,586	2,413	1,748	1,410	2,021

Garganey *Anas querquedula* 白眉鴨 I

Common migrant, mainly in autumn, and ucommon winter visitor to Deep Bay wetland areas; typically present September to April, highest count 715 on 27 September 1986.

主要在秋季常見的候鳥，也是冬季不常見的冬候鳥，出沒於后海灣濕地，通常在九月至四月之間出現，最高紀錄爲1986年9月27日的 715 隻。

All records except one from the Deep Bay area and Long Valley.

First winter period: good winter counts, mainly at LMC and Long Valley, high count 72 in the January WC. Unusually, very few records on spring migration, high count only four in the April WC, last record on 21 April. Two at Shuen Wan on 23 March.

Second winter period: earliest record on 21 August, peak count 280 at MPNR on 11 October. Recorded from end October to year end at MPNR, Long Valley and LMC, high count seven.

Peak counts in spring and autumn in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
150	95	105	94*	20*	137	204	60	64*	54	43	4*
53	325	286	280	130	130	600	96	205	174	359	280

* Winter counts in January and February were higher than spring counts in 2007, 2008, 2012 and 2015. Counts given here are the peak recorded for presumed migrants in March and April.

Baikal Teal *Anas formosa* **花臉鴨 I**

Rare winter visitor to Deep Bay wetland areas; extreme dates 18 November and 27 April, highest count five on 1 February 1986.

罕有的冬候鳥，出沒於后海灣濕地，日子在11月18日至4月27日之間，最高紀錄爲1986年2月1日的 五隻。

A female at LMC on 10 February and a male there from 9 to 29 December.

Eurasian Teal *Anas crecca* **綠翅鴨 I**

Abundant but declining winter visitor, primarily in the Deep Bay area, with occasional summer records; typically present September to April, highest count 5,411 on 24 January 1999.

大量但數量在下降中的冬候鳥，偶有夏季紀錄，出沒於后海灣地區，通常在九月至四月之間出現， 最高紀錄爲1999年1月24日的 5,411 隻。

First winter period: peak count 842 in the February WC, last record on 7 April. Away from MPNR, high counts of 29 at Kam Tin, 58 at Ma Tso Lung and 33 at Long Valley. Also recorded at Luk Keng and Shuen Wan with ten at Pui O on 6 January.

Second winter period: recorded from 28 September with high count 612 in the November WC and other high counts 313 at MPNR, 103 at San Tin, 124 at Ma Tso Lung and 53 at Long Valley. Recorded throughout December at Shuen Wan and Pui O, high count six at both locations.

Peak counts in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
2,238	3,023	1,227	2,785	2,322	1,581	1,459	1,131	830	481	619	842

Eurasian Teal numbers have declined substantially since 2000.

Common Pochard *Aythya ferina* 紅頭潛鴨 I VU

Scarce winter visitor to Deep Bay wetland areas; extreme dates 22 October to 20 June, highest count 22 on 19 January 2014

稀少的冬候鳥，出沒於后海灣濕地，日子在10月22日至6月20日之間，最高紀錄爲2014年1月19日的22隻。

A return to more typical numbers following high counts in winter 2013-14.

First winter period: no records.

Second winter period: six recorded from 27 November to 1 December at LMC and from 8 to 11 December at MPNR, probably the same group.

Ferruginous Duck *Aythya nyroca* 白眼潛鴨 I NT

Rare winter visitor to Deep Bay wetland areas; extreme dates 9 November to 1 April with two summer records, highest count 4 on 3 December 1998.

罕有的冬候鳥，有兩項夏季紀錄，出沒於后海灣濕地，日子在11月9日至4月1日之間，最高紀錄爲1998年12月3日的四 隻。

A female at LMC on 28 February (PJL). This is the fourth successive year with records of this species.

Tufted Duck *Aythya fuligula* 鳳頭潛鴨 I

Abundant winter visitor to the Deep Bay area; typically present November to April, highest count 6,742 on 15 February 2009.

大量的的冬候鳥，出沒於后海灣區域，通常在十一月至一月之間出現，最高紀錄爲2009年2月15日的 6,742 隻。

All records except two from the Deep Bay area.

First winter period: peak count 3,204 in the March WC with two at Starling Inlet in the January WC, 25 at Wetland Park on 12 January, ten at LMC on 4 March and last record one at San Tin on 20 April.

Second winter period: recorded from 4 November with high count 3,053 in the December WC and 414 at MPNR on 11 December. Elsewhere, 20 at Wetland Park on 14 December and one at Shuen Wan from throughout December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
763	1,667	3,053	4,285	1,846	6,742	5,823	4,762	5,987	4,052	2,826	3,204

Tufted Duck numbers have increased substantially since 2005, one of the few duck species to do so, although numbers have declined in the last two years after very high counts from 2009 to 2013.

Greater Scaup *Aythya marila* 斑背潛鴨 I

Scarce winter visitor to the Deep Bay area; extreme dates 25 October to 16 April, highest count 83 on 17 February 2006.

稀少的冬候鳥，出沒於后海灣區域，日子在10月25日至4月16日之間， 最高紀錄爲2006年2月17日的 83 隻。

One at MPNR on 16 December.

Smew *Mergellus albellus* 白秋沙鴨 I

Rare winter visitor; extreme dates 17 November to 16 April.

稀有冬候鳥，日子在11月17日至4月16日之間。

The female at MPNR at the end of 2014 remained there until 13 February (many observers). In the second winter period, a female or immature at MPNR from 13 to 16 December (GT).

Chinese Francolin *Francolinus pintadeanus* 中華鷓鴣 I

Locally common resident in areas of grassland with scattered shrubs or rocks, usually in upland areas. Most records are of birds calling between mid-March and June; highest count 15 on 30 April 1994.

本地常見之留鳥，多出沒於高地上夾雜著灌木叢及岩石的草原；紀錄主要是在3月中旬至6月之間牠們的鳴叫，最高紀錄爲1994年4月30日的 15 隻。

Most records of calling birds from March to July, with records from Pak Nai, Pat Heung, Hang Tau, Shek Kong, Tai Mo Shan and several locations in Sai Kung CP and on Lantau, peak count seven in southwest Lantau on 28 April with six at Tai Mo Shan on 20 June.

Japanese Quail *Coturnix japonica* 鵪鶉 I NT

Uncommon autumn passage migrant and rare winter visitor to open country, often agricultural areas; extreme dates 23 September to 23 May, highest count 15 at Long Valley in winter 1994/95.

不常見的秋季過境遷徙鳥和罕見冬候鳥，出沒於開闊原野，多是農地，日子在9月23日至5月23日之間，最高紀錄爲 1994/95年冬天在塱原的 15 隻。

A poor year by recent standards. No records in first winter period.

Second winter period: all records of singles from 17 October to 17 December, mostly in the Long Valley area but also at Ma Tso Lung, Shek Kong catchwater and north Lantau.

A Weekly Occurrence Graph for Japanese Quail is given in Figure 1 below. This shows the change from a mainly winter visitor in *The Avifauna* period to a mainly autumn migrant now.

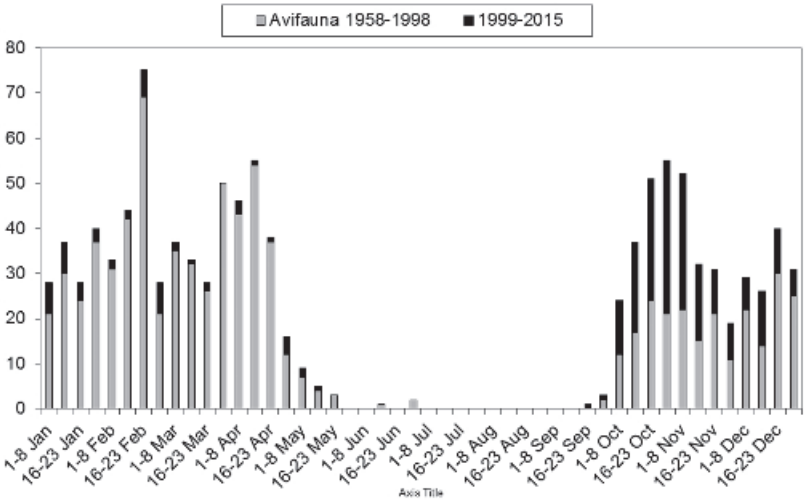


Figure 1. Weekly Occurrence Graph – Japanese Quail *Coturnix japonica* 鵪鶉

Streaked Shearwater *Calonectris leucomelas* 白額鷆 I NT

Scarce spring passage migrant with occasional high counts and autumn records, primarily in eastern and southern waters; extreme dates 4 March to 26 June and 14 August to 26 September, highest count 80 on 17 May 2006.

稀少的春季過境遷徙鳥，偶有高數量紀錄及秋季紀錄，主要出沒於東部及南部水域，日子在3月4日至6月26日及8月14日至9月26日之間，最高紀錄爲2006年5月17日的 80 隻。

A flock of eight offshore from Po Toi on 6 March.

Short-tailed Shearwater *Ardenna tenuirostris* 短尾鷆 I

Uncommon spring passage migrant, primarily in southern waters; extreme dates 20 April to 3 June, highest count 15 on 14 May 2007.

不常見的春季過境遷徙鳥，主要出沒於南部水域，日子在4月20日至6月3日之間，最高紀錄爲2007年5月14日的 15 隻。

One offshore from Po Toi on 7 May.

Peak counts in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	0	14	15	15	8	13	1	9	3	1	1

There have been fewer records in recent years after higher counts between 2006 and 2010. This may in part reflect a change in observer coverage of southern waters.

Little Grebe *Tachybaptus ruficollis* 小䴙䴘 I

Common all year with higher numbers in winter, on ponds and pools primarily in Deep Bay wetland areas; highest count 352 on 12 January 1986.

全年常見的鳥，在冬季時數量最多，主要出沒於后海灣濕地內的池塘和水池，最高紀錄爲1986年1月12日的 352 隻。

Recorded throughout the year in the Deep Bay and Starling Inlet WC with a peak count of 260 in the Deep Bay March WC and a highest ever summer count of 187 in the Deep Bay June WC. Regular records at Tai Sang Wai, high count 73 on 26 November, San Tin, high count 87 on 26 February and at Ma Tso Lung, high count 46 on 20 October. Breeding occurred in all three places. Away from the Inner Deep Bay and Starling Inlet areas, recorded at Lai Chi Wo, Shuen Wan, Nim Wan, high count 41 on 9 January, Shek Kong catchwater, Shing Mun, Shek Pik Reservoir on Lantau and at Sok Kwu Wan on Lamma.

Peak counts in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
204	255	225	221	224	210	276	236	223	260	317	260

Great Crested Grebe *Podiceps cristatus* 鳳頭䴙䴘 I

Common winter visitor to Deep Bay intertidal areas; extreme dates 1 September to 12 May with two over-summering records, highest count 790 on 17 December 2006.

常見的冬候鳥，出沒於后海灣潮間帶，日子在9月1日至5月12日之間及兩個度夏紀錄，最高紀錄爲2006年12月17日的 790 隻。

The lowest peak count since 2001. Great Crested Grebe was increasing in numbers up to 2012 but peak counts have since declined.

First winter period: regular records from Deep Bay, peak count 83 at Pak Nai on 22 February and Starling Inlet, high count 23 on 24 February. Last record on 11 April. 63 in western waters off Lantau on 7 February.

Second winter period: very few records. First record on 15 November, high count only 24 in the December WC. Two in Starling Inlet on 17 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
213	291	790	375	331	357	215	420	515	104	100	83

Plate 4 Black-necked Grebe *Podiceps nigricollis* 黑頸䴙䴘
Mai Po access road, 18th December 2015 米埔担竿洲路 2015年12月18日
Roger Ping 李貴平

Black-necked Grebe I *Podiceps nigricollis* 黑頸䴙䴘 I

Five winter records; extreme dates 26 November to 3 February, highest count two on 10 December 1989.

五項冬季紀錄；日子在11月26日至2月3日之間，最高紀錄爲1989年12月10日的兩隻。

One photographed from the Mai Po access road on 18 December (RP) and present in the area until year end, the first record since 2010.

Black Stork *Ciconia nigra* 黑鸛 I

Rare autumn migrant and winter visitor to wetland areas, primarily Deep Bay; extreme dates 16 October and 5 April, highest count 15 on 31 December 1967.

罕有的秋季遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，主要出沒於后海灣，日子在10月16日至4月5日之間，最高紀錄爲1967年12月31日的 15 隻。

A juvenile at MPNR on 24 and 25 November.

Plate 5 Black Stork *Ciconia nigra* 黑鸛
MPNR, 25th November 2015 米埔自然護理區 2015年11月25日
Kim Ching Cheung 張劍清

Eurasian Spoonbill *Platalea leucorodia* 白琵鷺 I

Uncommon winter visitor to Deep Bay wetland areas; extreme dates 16 October to 18 May, highest count 30 on 14 March 1976.

不常見的冬候鳥，出沒於后海灣濕地，日子在10月16日至5月18日之間，最高紀錄爲1976年3月14日的 30 隻。

First winter period: recorded at MPNR to 15 March, peak count five in the March WC with three at LMC on 28 February.

Second winter period: recorded at MPNR from 16 October, high count two.

Black-faced Spoonbill *Platalea minor* 黑臉琵鷺 I EN

Common winter visitor to Deep Bay wetland areas with regular summer records; higher numbers typically present October to May, highest count 496 on 24 January 2010.

常見的冬候鳥，恆常有夏季紀錄，出沒於后海灣濕地，數量在十月至五月之間爲最多，最高紀錄爲2010年1月24日的 496 隻。

Regularly recorded in the Deep Bay area from Tsim Bei Tsui to Ma Tso Lung and from MPNR in all months of the year.

First winter period: high count 372 in the January WC. Occasional singles at Long Valley.

Summer: recorded at MPNR from June to August with at least three over-summering.

Second winter period: increasing numbers at MPNR from mid-October with peak count 421 roosting there on 12 November. High counts at other locations were 105 at Wetland Park on 1 December and 170 at LMC on 24 December.

Eurasian Bittern *Botaurus stellaris* 大麻鳽 I

Uncommon winter visitor and spring migrant to larger reedmarshes in the Deep Bay area; extreme dates 12 September to 16 May, highest count 31 on 19 March 2010.

不常見的冬候鳥和春季遷徙鳥，出沒於后海灣區域內的大片蘆葦沼澤，日子在9月12日至5月16日之間，最高紀錄爲2010年3月19日的 31 隻。

All records from MPNR unless otherwise stated.

First winter period: singles recorded to 28 March. One at Nam Chung on 16 March. No reports of migrant flocks in spring, although this may reflect observer coverage at this time.

Second winter period: earliest record on 14 October, peak count five on 6 November. One at LMC on 27 November.

Plate 6 Yellow Bittern *Ixobrychus sinensis* 黃葦鳽
Tsing Yi Park, 31st May 2015 青衣公園 2015年5月18日
Kenny Lee 李啓康

Yellow Bittern *Ixobrychus sinensis* 黃葦鳽 I

Common passage migrant to wetland areas, with occasional high counts in late spring; greatly declined summer visitor to Deep Bay reedmarsh and mangrove, with scarce winter records; highest count 50 on 21 May 2008.

在后海灣區域常見的過境遷徙鳥，暮春時偶有高數量紀錄，夏季時則為數量大幅下降的夏候鳥，出沒於后海灣區域內的蘆葦沼澤和紅樹林，有稀少的冬季紀錄，最高紀錄爲2008年5月21日的 50 隻。

Recorded in all months of the year with highest numbers in the spring and autumn passage periods. Recorded in every Deep Bay WC from May to December.

First winter period: singles in winter at MPNR, Shuen Wan and Nam Chung. Spring passage from 25 April with records from Deep Bay, Long Valley, Nam Chung, Shing Mun Valley, Tsing Yi and Hong Kong Park and Po Toi, high count nine there on 25 May.

Breeding season: recorded from Pak Nai, MPNR, LMC and Ho Sheung Heung, high count five in the June WC.

Second winter period: recorded from the Deep Bay area with peak count eleven in the September WC and high counts seven at Nam Sang Wai on 5 September and four at Long Valley on 7 September. Elsewhere, singles at Luk Keng, Lai Chi Wo, Tsing Yi Park and on Po Toi.

Von Schrenck's Bittern *Ixobrychus eurhythmus* 紫背葦鳽 I

Scarce passage migrant to wetland areas; extreme dates 21 April to 11 June and 29 August to 25 November, highest count 29 on 21 May 2008.

稀少的過境遷徙鳥，出沒於濕地，日子在4月21日至6月11日及8月29日至11月25日之間，最高紀錄爲2008年5月21日的 29 隻。

Spring: two on Po Toi on 24 May.

Autumn: singles on Po Toi on 10 October, at Ma Tso Lung on 18 October and a first winter male at Pui O on 27 November (JAA), a new latest date.

Cinnamon Bittern *Ixobrychus cinnamomeus* 栗葦鳽 I

Uncommon passage migrant and scarce summer visitor with occasional winter records, to freshwater wetland areas; highest count ten on 19 May 1971.

不常見的過境遷徙鳥和稀少的夏候鳥，偶有冬季紀錄，出沒於淡水濕地，最高紀錄爲1971年5月19日的十隻。

First winter period: one in the February WC. Spring passage from 15 April with records from Wo Shang Wai, MPNR, LMC and Starling Inlet. One taken into care at KFBG from Wanchai on 23 April subsequently died.

Summer: up to four at LMC including a juvenile, suggesting successful breeding again after a similar observation in 2014. One at MPNR.

Second winter period: most records of singles in September and October from the Deep Bay area including Kam Tin, and in the Long Valley area. Also recorded from Yung Shue O, Pui O and Po Toi. Singles at MPNR in November and December.

Black Bittern *Dupetor flavicollis* **黑鳽 I**

Scarce passage migrant with rare summer records to freshwater wetland areas; extreme dates 9 March to 30 October, highest count 16 on 25 April 2009.

稀少的過境遷徙鳥並及罕有的夏季紀錄，出沒於淡水濕地，日子在3月9日至10月30日之間，最高紀錄爲2009年4月25日的 16 隻。

Spring: singles at Ho Man Tin on 20 May and on Po Toi on 26 May.

Autumn: one at Tai O on 29 September and one taken into care at KFBG from Tsing Yi on 2 October, later successfully released at MPNR.

Estimated number of birds in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	3	0	7	17	21	3	4	4	1	1	4

Plate 7 Malayan Night Heron *Gorsachius melanolophus* 黑冠鳽
Near Sheung Shui, 23rd June 2015 上水附近 2015年6月23日
John and Jemi Holmes 孔思義及黃亞萍

Malayan Night Heron *Gorsachius melanolophus* 黑冠鳽 I

Probably a rare but annual breeding species in undisturbed wooded areas, also a rare spring passage migrant, extreme dates 19 April to 27 October.

可能是罕有的繁殖鳥種，也是罕有的春季過境遷徙鳥，出沒在人跡罕至的林地，日子在4月19日至10月27日之間。

Singles on Po Toi on 25 April and at Lai Chi Wo on 9 May. One calling at Ng Tung Chai on 15 May. At least two pairs successfully bred in the northern NT.

Black-crowned Night Heron *Nycticorax nycticorax* 夜鷺 I

Common resident and migrant mainly in Deep Bay wetlands and at scattered breeding colonies, mostly around Starling Inlet and Tolo Harbour; highest count 2,500 on 21 January 1996, peak count since The Avifauna *727 on 11 February 2001.*

常見的留鳥和遷徙鳥，主要出沒於后海灣濕地及散佈在沙頭角海和吐露港的繁殖地，最高紀錄爲1996年1月21日的 2,500 隻，自《香港鳥類名錄》後，最高紀錄爲2001年2月11日的 727 隻。

Recorded from widespread sites and in all months with highest counts in May to August.

First winter period: high counts 200 at Sha Chau, western waters, on 7 February, 35 at Kowloon Park on 13 February, 97 at MPNR on 11 April, 20 at Discovery Bay on 25 April and peak count 238 in the May WC.

Breeding season: 214 nests recorded by the Egret Survey, the highest count since 2002, continued the recent recovery in breeding numbers. Tai Po Market and MPNR, a new site, were the largest colony with 64 and 62 nests respectively. Recorded in Deep Bay in summer with 152 in the June WC. Elsewhere, 17 in the Starling Inlet June WC and July records from Pui O and Discovery Bay.

Second winter period: high count 91 in the October WC with 41 at Nam Sang Wai on 14 September. Away from Deep Bay, recorded in smaller numbers from Starling Inlet, Long Valley and regularly at Kowloon Park and Chek Lap Kok.

Peak counts and Egret Breeding Survey counts in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
79	70	285	385	361	200	136	189	246	153	176	238
172	170	121	95	95	123	91	69	106	114	122	214

Striated Heron *Butorides striatus* 綠鷺 I

Locally common summer visitor to the Deep Bay area but more widespread on migration and in winter at scattered coastal and inland sites; highest count 26 on 15 August 2004.

本地常見的夏候鳥，出沒於后海灣，但遷徙時，出沒地區則較廣佈。在冬季時，出沒地區也散佈在沿岸和內陸區域，最高紀錄爲2004年8月15日的 26 隻。

First winter period: winter records at Tai Po Kau. Migrants from 23 April to 31 May at Pui O, Cheung Chau and Po Toi and five at MPNR on 29 May.

Breeding season: regularly recorded at MPNR with a peak count of 13 on 17 July. Two at Pak Nai and one at Tai Long Wan in July.

Second winter period: regularly recorded, mostly singles, at Shek Kong catchwater, Yung Shue O and on Lantau.

Peak counts in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
26	22	11	25	11	14	7	7	8	9	8	13

Peak counts of this species typically occur in summer, involving breeding birds in Deep Bay. The peak count in 2015 was the highest recorded since 2009.

Chinese Pond Heron *Ardeola bacchus* 池鷺 I

Common in wetlands and damp areas, with winter, migrant and breeding populations occurring; highest count 684 on 14 January 1990.

常見的鳥，出沒於濕地及潮濕的地區，在冬季時有遷徙及繁殖群體的出現，最高紀錄爲1990年1月14日的 684隻。

Recorded from widespread sites including islands and in all months with migrants, breeding and non-breeding birds in exceptional numbers although highest in the second half-year.

First winter period: high count 267 in the January WC with 35 in the Long Valley area on 11 January and 40 migrants on Po Toi on 21 April.

Breeding season: 409 nests recorded by the Egret Survey is a highest ever count; the largest colony was 131 at Mai Po village. Peak count 525 in the August WC is the highest count since 1990. 72 at LMC on 13 August and regular reports of up to 26 from Long Valley.

Second winter period: high count 380 in the November WC with 162 at Nam Sang Wai on 6 October and 23 at Chek Lap Kok on 13 October.

Peak counts and Egret Breeding Survey counts in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
342	324	253	259	260	242	252	267	419	326	394	525
312	350	376	285	205	297	267	233	263	271	346	409

Eastern Cattle Egret *Bubulcus coromandus* 牛背鷺 I

Common in widespread freshwater wetlands and short grassland areas, with winter, migrant and breeding populations; highest count 1,000 on 29 August 1977.

常見於各處的淡水濕地和短草草原，在冬季有遷徙和繁殖群體的出現，最高紀錄爲1977年8月29日的 1,000 隻。

Migrant counts in April/May and September/October were particularly evident this year.

First winter period: high count 201 in the April WC with 25 at Sai Kung on 23 April, 47 at Yung Shue O on 25 April, 60 at San Tin on 12 May and 92 at Pui O on 13 May.

Breeding season: 54 nests were recorded by the Egret Survey, a welcome recovery from the declining trend of the last few years but still below the numbers up to 2010. High count 80 in the July WC with 71 at Fanling GC on 27 July, the highest count of the year in that location.

Second winter period: peak count 236 in the Deep Bay October WC with 71 in the Starling Inlet October WC. Other high counts 62 at Tai O on 12 September and 104 at San Tin on 16 September.

Peak counts and Egret Breeding Survey counts in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
344	300	225	119	148	149	202	220	550	184	199	236
71	80	80	59	58	64	67	32	27	50	18	54

Grey Heron *Ardea cinerea* 蒼鷺 I

Common in wetlands and some coastal areas, mainly in the Deep Bay area, present all year with highest numbers in winter and very low numbers in summer; highest count 1,962 on 1 February 1996.

全年常見的鳥，在冬季時數量最多而夏季時極少，出沒於后海灣區域的濕地和沿岸，最高紀錄爲1996年2月1日的 1,962 隻。

First winter period: peak count 916 in the January WC with 34 at Kam Tin on 9 January, 33 at Starling Inlet on 11 January and 78 at Ma Tso Lung on 23 February. Elsewhere, 28 in western waters near Sha Chau on 7 February and 40 at Sok Kwu Wan, Lamma on 18 March.

Summer: at least eight birds over-summered at MPNR.

Second winter period: high count 778 in Deep Bay November WC with 33 at Starling Inlet. high counts of 245 at MPNR on 4 November and 39 at Starling Inlet on 9 November.

Purple Heron *Ardea purpurea* 草鷺 I

Uncommon and present all year in the Deep Bay area with peak numbers during migration, highest count 50 on 11 October 1974.

全年但不常見的鳥，在遷徙時數量最多，出沒於后海灣區域，最高紀錄爲1974年10月11日的 50 隻。

First winter period: up to four regularly recorded at MPNR with up to two at LMC and Ho Sheung Heung.

Summer: two first summer at MPNR on 26 July.

Second winter period: regularly recorded at MPNR with peak count 13 on 7 October. Singles regularly at LMC and Ho Sheung Heung.

Great Egret *Ardea alba* 大白鷺 I

Abundant, present all year in wetlands, mainly in the Deep Bay area although breeding populations are found mainly around Starling Inlet and Tolo Harbour; migrants and winter visitors occur; highest count 2,058 on 14 November 2004.

全年可見且大量的鳥，同時也有遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，雖然繁殖群體多出沒於沙頭角海和吐露港附近區域，但其主要出沒地點還是后海區域的濕地，最高紀錄爲2004年11月14日的 2,058 隻。

Recorded from widespread sites and in all months with highest counts in autumn, particularly October.

First winter period: high counts 811 in the May WC and 122 at Starling Inlet in the February WC. Away from the Deep Bay area, 64 at Shuen Wan on 2 February, 417 in western waters around Sha Chau on 7 February and 41 at Sok Kwu Wan, Lamma on 18 March.

Breeding season: 283 nests recorded by the Egret Survey, a new highest count, with new colonies at MPNR (123) and Tsim Bei Tsui (40) responsible for most of the increase. High counts included 359 at MPNR on 11 July and 872 in the August WC.

Second winter period: peak count 1,448 in the October WC, the highest since 2005 with 230 at the Mai Po access road and 294 at San Tin on 16 September, 103 at Starling Inlet on 11 October and 216 at Ma Tso Lung on 18 October.

Peak counts and Egret Breeding Survey counts in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
2,058	1,565	1,087	890	1,167	978	804	1,169	1,146	871	1,124	1,448
85	118	135	135	105	101	80	124	141	83	113	283

Intermediate Egret *Ardea intermedia* 中白鷺

Uncommon, present all year, though rather few in summer, mainly in freshwater wetlands in the Deep Bay area; highest count 79 on 9 April 2013.

全年但不常見的鳥，夏季時則較少，主要出沒於后海灣區域的淡水濕地，最高紀錄爲2013年4月9日的 79 隻。

Recorded in Deep Bay and Long Valley throughout the year with migrants also reported at other locations.

First winter period: high count eleven at MPNR on 25 February and 24 May. A flock of 14 migrants flying past Po Toi up the East Lamma Channel on 7 May was possibly the same group of 14 seen at Pui O on 13 May.

Summer: high count 18 in June WC with 13 at MPNR on 21 August.

Second winter period: peak count 79 in the October WC. High counts 42 at MPNR on 17 September and 6 October, 17 at Nam Chung on 15 September and eight at Pui O on 22 September.

Peak counts in spring and autumn in recent years

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
54	20	28	43	33	50	29	31	27	79	55	14
34	33	27	23	66	35	77	52	56	30	30	79

Little Egret *Egretta garzetta* 小白鷺 I

Abundant, present all year in wetland areas throughout HK, mostly in the Deep Bay area; migrants and winter visitors occur; highest count 3,212 on 12 December 2004.

全年可見且大量的的鳥，同時也有遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，出沒於香港全境內的濕地，尤以后海灣區域，最高紀錄爲2004年12月12日的 3,212 隻。

Recorded from widespread sites and in all months with most high counts in autumn.

First winter period: high count 941 in the April WC. 140 at Sok Kwu Wan, Lamma on 27 January and 110 at Chek Lap Kok on 31 January were high counts away from Deep Bay.

Breeding season: 458 nests recorded by the Egret Survey was another highest ever total and confirmed the increasing trend. This species breeds widely in the New Territories and most of the larger sites showed increased numbers. Recorded throughout the summer at MPNR, San Tin, Starling Inlet and Long Valley, high count 1,030 in the August WC.

Second winter period: most high counts in September and October including the peak count 1,454 in the October WC, 428 at San Tin on 16 September and, away from Deep Bay, 47 at Nam Chung on 15 September, 44 at Lai Chi Wo on 13 October, 35 at Shek Kong catchment on 27 September and 34 at Sok Kwu Wan, Lamma on 13 September.

Peak counts and Egret Breeding Survey counts in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
3,212	2,345	2,004	1,969	1,675	2,076	1,197	1,661	1,235	1,071	1,343	1,454
248	312	305	248	205	224	229	345	315	240	361	458

Pacific Reef Heron *Egretta sacra* 岩鷺 I

Locally common resident in rocky coastal areas; highest count 18 on 21 January 2003.

本地常見的留鳥，出沒於岩石叢海岸，最高紀錄爲2003年1月21日的 18 隻。

Recorded throughout the year from Hong Kong Island, Lamma, Lantau, Po Toi, offshore islands and coastal locations in the New Territories, including Pak Nai and Lai Chi Wo. The peak count of 12 came from Sha Chau in western waters.

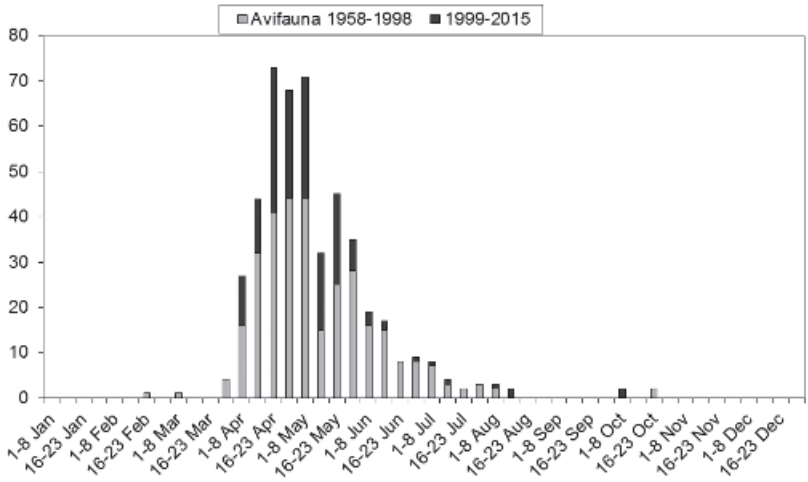


Figure 2. Weekly Occurrence Graph - Swinhoe's Egret *Egretta eulophotes* 黃嘴白鷺

Swinhoe's Egret *Egretta eulophotes* 黃嘴白鷺 I VU

Scarce spring passage migrant with one autumn record, mostly to the Deep Bay area; extreme dates 5 March to 22 October, highest count 11 on 16 April 1960. Formerly bred.

稀少的春季過境遷徙鳥，及只得一個秋季紀錄。主要在后海灣。日子由3月5日至10月22日， 最高紀錄爲1960年4月16日的11隻。曾有繁殖紀錄。

Recorded at MPNR from 10 April to 29 May, peak count three on 5 May. One at Starling Inlet on 17 May and 14 June, an unusual location. Two at Pak Nai on 4 October (JAA) following Typhoon Mujigae is a very rare autumn record, the last being in 1994.

A Weekly Occurrence Graph for Swinhoe's Egret is given in Figure 2 above. Breeding occurred until 1982. Since that year, most records have come in spring.

Lesser Frigatebird *Fregata ariel* 白斑軍艦鳥 I

Scarce spring visitor with other isolated records and some long-staying individuals; most records are of immatures and occur in the first half of the year.

稀少的春候鳥，有零星的紀錄和少數長居個體；大部分紀錄皆爲幼鳥，同時皆在上半年錄得。

Another good year for records, at least three and probably more birds involved, all immature. One in southwestern waters on 17 May and one over Po Toi on 24 May. In eastern waters, single immature birds regularly recorded at Sai Kung from 8 June to 24 August with two on 17 June and 4 July and a different bird on 21 August. One at The Peak on 30 June, one at MPNR on 21 July and two at Stanley on 22 August.

Red-footed Booby *Sula sula* 紅腳鰹鳥 I

Seven summer records; extreme dates 19 June and 5 September.

七項夏季紀錄；日子在6月19日及9月5日。

A moribund immature found at Sheung Wan waterfront on 9 October (ET) shortly after the passage of Typhoon Mujigae was taken into care but later died. This is a new latest record.

Great Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo* 普通鸬鹚 I

Abundant winter visitor to ponds and inshore waters, mainly in the Deep Bay area; typically present from end September to April but with rare summer records, highest count 11,424 on 5 February 2005.

大量的冬候鳥，罕有夏季紀錄，出沒於后海灣區域的池塘和近岸水體，通常出現於九月底至四月之間，最高紀錄爲2005年2月5日的 11,424 隻。

First winter period: peak count 9,891 in the January WC, latest date 28 May. 190 in the Starling Inlet March WC, 28 at Lai Chi Wo on 18 February and 23 at Discovery Bay on 1 March. An injured bird at Ma Tso Lung on 30 June.

Second winter period: earliest date 31 August, high count 7,310 in the December WC. 49 in the Starling Inlet December WC, 1,000 at Pak Nai on 5 November, 40 over Yung Shue O on 3 December, 30 at Shuen Wan on 17 December, 19 at Shek Kong catchwater on 18 November and one at Homantin on 30 November.

Plate 8 Japanese Cormorant *Phalacrocorax capillatus* 綠背鸕鷀
Shek O, 27th December 2015 石澳 2015年12月27日
Wing Yi Fung 馮穎儀

Japanese Cormorant *Phalacrocorax capillatus* 綠背鸕鷀 I

Four records; extreme dates 4 January to 22 April.
四項紀錄，日子在1月4日至4月22日之間。

Two at Shek O from 19 December to year end (SC *et al.*), a new earliest winter record.

Western Osprey *Pandion haliaetus* 鶚 I

Common winter visitor to wetland areas, mostly Deep Bay, typically present October to April, with a few individuals over-summering; highest count 26 on 18 November 2005.
常見的冬候鳥，但有個別越夏紀錄，主要出沒於后海灣區域的濕地，典型出現日子在十月至四月之間，最高紀錄爲2005年11月18日的 26 隻。

Recorded in all months, mainly from Deep Bay, with all Deep Bay WC high counts in the winter months January to March and December. Records throughout the year from Pak Nai and MPNR.

First winter period: peak count eleven in the January WC with three at Pak Nai on 22 February. Away from Deep Bay, recorded at Starling Inlet, Tai Mei Tuk, Nim Wan, Yung Shue O, Pui O and Tung Ping Chau with a migrant on Po Toi on 16 April.

Summer: singles at Pak Nai, MPNR, Mirs Bay and Discovery Bay.

Second winter period: high count nine in the December WC. Away from Deep Bay, singles at Long Valley, Yung Shue O, southwest Lantau and a migrant on Po Toi on 5 November.

Black-winged Kite *Elanus caeruleus* 黑翅鳶 I

Uncommon visitor to open country throughout the year.
全年不常見的候鳥，出沒於開闊原野。

Recorded in the MPNR area from 3 May to 17 November, peak count two. Elsewhere, one taken into care at KFBG from San Tin on 16 March released at MPNR on 30 April, one at Kam Sheung Road on 7 April, a migrant on Po Toi on 13 May, one at Ping Yeung on 10 October and one at Long Valley from 10 to 27 November.

Crested Honey Buzzard *Pernis ptilorhyncus* 鳳頭蜂鷹 I

Scarce autumn passage migrant and rare winter visitor and spring migrant; extreme dates 29 August to 20 April, highest count six on 25 October 1996.
稀少的秋季過境遷徙鳥、罕有的冬候鳥和春季遷徙鳥，日子在8月29日至4月20日之間，最高紀錄爲1996年10月25日的六隻。

First winter period: two, a light and a dark morph, at Tai Po Kau up to 20 February, one in the MPNR area from 28 March to 12 April and then two again at Tai Po Kau from 16 to 24 April (DAD), a new latest date.

Second winter period: singles at Shek Kong catchwater on 27 September, Po Toi on 11 October, Long Valley on 13 October, Tai Po Kau on 16 October, Pak Tam Chung, Sai Kung East CP on 7 November and Shek Kong catchwater again on 22 November.

Black Baza *Aviceda leuphotes* 黑冠鵑隼 I

Scarce migrant and summer visitor to shrubland and open woodland; extreme dates 11 April to 31 October with one February record, highest count 50 on 17 August 1997.
稀少的遷徙鳥和夏候鳥，有一項紀錄在2月錄得，出沒於灌木叢及開闊林地，日子在4月11日至10月31日之間，最高紀錄爲1997年8月17日的 50 隻。

Singles at Long Valley on 18 April and MPNR on 25 April.

Eurasian Black Vulture *Aegypius monachus* 禿鷲 I

Previously a rare winter visitor, last record in February 1998.
曾是稀有冬候鳥，最後紀錄於1998年2月。

A moribund bird found by hikers on Stanley Peninsular on 15 January was taken into care at KFBG but died the following day (AC). One photographed with Black Kites over Stanley Harbour on 18 December (PC) drifted towards Stanley Peninsular.

The occurrence of two birds in the same year and at the same location after 17 years with no records was quite outstanding.

Plate 9 Crested Honey Buzzard *Pernis ptilorhynchus* 鳳頭蜂鷹
Tai Po Kau, 13th February 2015 大埔滘 2015年2月13日
Jason Pun 潘士強

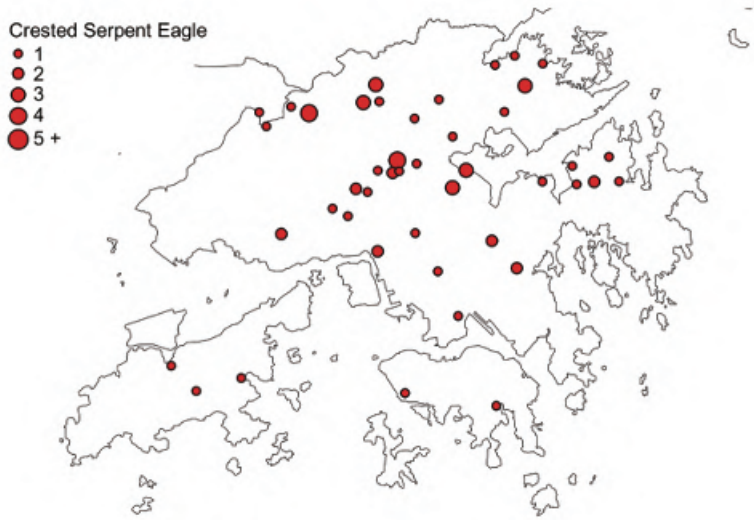
Crested Serpent Eagle *Spilornis cheela* 蛇鵰 I

Locally common, present all year and probably largely resident, in woodland; highest count ten on 24 March 2008.

本地常見且可能大部分是留鳥，出沒於林地，最高紀錄爲2008年3月24日的 10 隻。

Recorded in every month of the year and from widespread locations in north, central, southeast and east NT, HK Island and Lantau, peak count four at Palm Springs on 22 April and Lam Tsuen on 19 July. One taken into care at KFBG on 28 November was released there on 11 December.

A map showing the distribution of Crested Serpent Eagle in Hong Kong in 2015 is given as Map 1.



Map 1. Distribution of Crested Serpent Eagle *Spilornis cheela* 蛇鵰 records in 2015 (maximum counts per location) (每位置最高紀錄)

Greater Spotted Eagle *Clanga clanga* 烏鵰 I VU

Locally common winter visitor, largely confined to the Deep Bay area; extreme dates 9 October to 13 April, highest count seven on 12 February 2012.

常見的冬候鳥，主要出沒於后海灣區域，日子在10月9日至4月13日之間，最高紀錄爲2012年2月12日的 7 隻。

All records except two from the Deep Bay area.

First winter period: recorded up to 8 March, peak count three on several dates. One at Mui Wo, Lantau on 12 April is a very late record and an unusual location.

Second winter period: recorded from 20 October, peak count three on several dates. A migrant over Ap Lei Chau on 4 November.

Eastern Imperial Eagle *Aquila heliaca* 白肩鵰 I VU

Locally common winter visitor, largely confined to the Deep Bay area; extreme dates 18 September to 17 April, highest count 21 on 27 February 1993.

本地常見的冬候鳥，主要出沒於后海灣區域，日子在9月18日至4月17日之間，最高紀錄爲1993年2月27日的 21 隻。

Most records from the MPNR area.

First winter period: recorded to 8 March, peak count three in the January WC. One at LMC on 6 February.

Second winter period: recorded from 11 October, peak count three at MPNR on 12 December. One at LMC on 29 December.

Plate 10 Eurasian Black Vulture *Aegypius monachus* 禿鷲 with Black Kite *Milvus migrans* 黑鳶
Stanley, 18th December 2015 赤柱 2015年12月18日
Peter Chan 陳佳瑋

Bonelli's Eagle *Aquila fasciatus* 白腹隼鵰 I

Uncommon and locally distributed resident in open country and upland areas of NT and Lantau; highest count three on 9 November 2004.

不常見但廣佈的留鳥，出沒於新界和大嶼山的開闊原野和高地，最高紀錄爲2004年11月9日的三隻。

Sightings of one or two in all months from March to May and August onwards from locations in north, central and east NT and on Lantau, peak count a family party of three at Nam Sang Wai on 27 September.

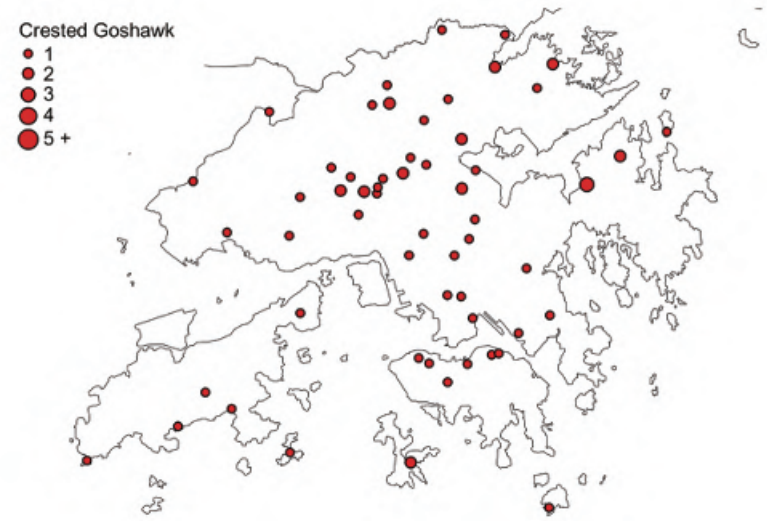
Crested Goshawk *Accipiter trivirgatus* 鳳頭鷹 I

Common resident in woodland throughout HK; peak count five on 4 February 1989.

常見的留鳥，出沒於香港全境的林地，最高紀錄爲1989年2月4日的五隻。

Recorded in all months and from widespread locations, peak count three. Thirteen birds taken into care at KFBG during the year, eight of which were successfully rehabilitated and released.

A map showing the distribution of Crested Goshawk in Hong Kong in 2015 is given as Map 2.



Map 2. Distribution of Crested Goshawk *Accipiter trivirgatus* 鳳頭鷹 records in 2015 (maximum counts per location) (每位置最高紀錄)

Chinese Sparrowhawk *Accipiter soloensis* 赤腹鷹 I

Common passage migrant, sometimes in large flocks in spring; extreme dates 30 March to 6 June and 8 September to 19 November, highest count 1,440 on 15 April 2010.

常見的過境遷徙鳥，春季期間有時大群的出沒，日子在3月30日至6月6日及9月8日至11月19日之間，最高紀錄爲2010年4月15日的 1,440 隻。

Spring: recorded from 9 to 29 April from northwest, northeast and central NT, Kowloon and on Po Toi and Tung Ping Chau, peak count 31 at Ng Tung Chai on 24 April with 14 on Po Toi on 12 April and nine at Shek Kong catchwater on 27 April.

Autumn: singles at Shek Kong catchwater on 8 October and Braemar Hill on 9 October.

Peak counts in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
34	3	780	126	9	53	1440	4	2	40	7	31

Japanese Sparrowhawk *Accipiter gularis* 日本松雀鷹 I

Uncommon passage migrant, mainly in autumn, and rare winter visitor, to open country and wooded areas; extreme dates 16 September to 9 May, highest count five on 27 October 2006.

主要在秋季不常見的過境遷徙鳥，也是罕有的冬候鳥，出沒於開闊原野和林地，日子在9月16日至5月5日之間，最高紀錄爲2006年10月27日的五隻。

First winter period: one at MPNR from 16 to 21 January and an ex-captive bird at Long Valley from 4 January to 28 February. A poor spring passage, from 10 March to 27 April, mostly singles, at Long Valley, Man Kam To, Shek Kong catchwater, Homantin and Po Toi, peak count two.

Second winter period: autumn passage from 20 September to 5 November, mostly singles, at MPNR, Long Valley, Fanling Golf Course, Shek Kong catchwater, Sai Sha road, southwest Lantau, Cheung Chau and Po Toi, peak count two. One at Fung Yuen on 27 December.

Besra *Accipiter virgatus* 松雀鷹 I

Common resident and migrant in shrubland and wooded areas; highest count four on 5 January 2003.

常見的留鳥及遷徙鳥，出沒於灌木叢和林地，最高紀錄爲2003年1月5日的四隻。

Recorded in every month, from north, central, southeast and east NT, HK Island, Lantau, Lamma and Po Toi, peak count two.

Eurasian Sparrowhawk *Accipiter nisus* 雀鷹 I

Scarce late autumn passage migrant with some winter and spring records, to lowland areas of NT, mainly Deep Bay; extreme dates 27 September to 25 April, highest count three on 18 October 2011.

稀少的深秋過境遷徙鳥，有少量冬季和春季紀錄，出沒於新界低地，主要在后海灣，日子在9月27日至4月25日之間，最高紀錄爲2011年10月18日的三隻。

2015 was a poor year by recent standards.

First winter period: no records.

Second winter period: singles at Pak Sha O on 25 October and MPNR on 29 October and 12 December.

A Weekly Occurrence Graph for Eurasian Sparrowhawk is given in Figure 3 below. Most records occur in late autumn. The recent increase in records is probably mainly due to better understanding of identification.

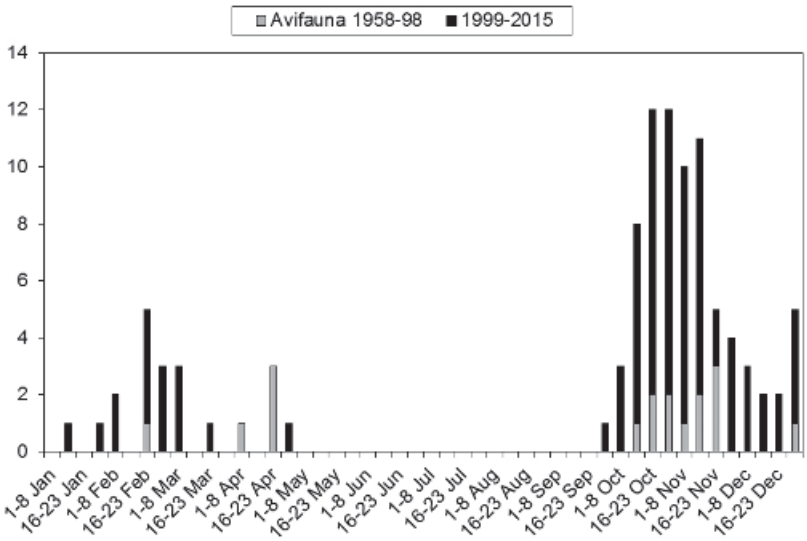


Figure 3. Weekly Occurrence Graph - Eurasian Sparrowhawk *Accipiter nisus* 雀鷹

Eastern Marsh Harrier *Circus spilonotus* 白腹鷂 I

Common winter visitor to Deep Bay wetland areas; extreme dates 5 September to 9 May, highest count 11 on 7 January 1989.

於后海灣濕地常見的冬候鳥，日子於9月5日至5月9日之間，最高紀錄爲1989年1月7日的11 隻。

All records from MPNR unless otherwise noted.

First winter period: recorded to 13 April, peak count four on 17 January.

Second winter period: recorded from 12 September; peak count four on 31 December. Singles at Ma Tso Lung on 20 October and LMC on 12 December.

Plate 11 Eastern Marsh Harrier *Circus spilonotus* 白腹鷂
MPNR, 18th January 2015 米埔自然護理區 2015年1月18日
Kevin Lok 駱正華

Pied Harrier *Circus melanoleucos* 鵲鷂 I

Uncommon autumn passage migrant, rare in winter and spring, to Deep Bay wetland areas; extreme dates 15 September to 23 April, highest count four on 28 September 2011 .

不常見的秋季過境遷徙鳥，在冬春二季則是罕有的，出沒於后海灣濕地，日子在9月15日至4月23日之間，最高紀錄爲2011年9月28日的四隻。

Second winter period: singles recorded at MPNR and LMC from 29 September to 30 October, mostly juveniles but also including adult male and female. A juvenile at San Tin on 17 December.

Black Kite *Milvus migrans* 黑鳶 I

Abundant, present all year and widespread, with increased numbers in winter between October and March; highest roost count 1,150 on 30 December 1959.

全年可見大量且廣佈的鳥，在十月至三月之間的冬季時數量有所增加，最高紀錄爲1959年12月30日的 1,150 隻。

Recorded in every month throughout Hong Kong, peak count 79 in the August WC with 50 at Aberdeen on 12 May and 48 at Tung Ping Chau on 15 February. However, these are not truly representative of the Hong Kong population, as larger numbers are known to use regular roost sites at Magazine Gap, Stonecutters Island and elsewhere. 32 taken into care at KFBG during the year.

White-bellied Sea Eagle *Haliaeetus leucogaster* 白腹海鵰 I

Locally common resident in coastal areas, mainly in the eastern NT and Islands; highest count six on 14 June 2003.

常見的留鳥，出主要沒於新界東部和離島的沿岸區域，最高紀錄爲2003年6月14日的六隻。

Recorded in all months from widespread coastal locations including Deep Bay, Lai Chi Wo, Tolo Harbour, Sai Kung Harbour, Sai Kung West CP, Sai Kung East CP, HK Island, Lantau, Lamma, Po Toi and Tung Ping Chau; peak count two.

Grey-faced Buzzard *Butastur indicus* 灰臉鵟鷹 I

Uncommon spring passage migrant, occasionally in large numbers, with a few autumn records; extreme dates 13 March to 7 May and 29 September to 27 December, highest count 147 on 22 March 1993.

不常見的春季過境遷徙鳥，偶有大群出沒，也有少量秋季紀錄，日子在3月13日至5月7日及9月29日至12月27日之間，最高紀錄爲1993年3月22日的 147 隻。

Relatively high counts in both spring and autumn.

Spring: one at Sam A Tsuen on 10 March (GW) is a new earliest record. Then recorded from 26 March to 25 April from MPNR, Long Valley, Tai Po Kau, Aberdeen, Lamma and Po Toi, peak count 40 in the Long Valley area on 12 April.

Autumn: 16 at Shek Pik, Lantau on 12 October is an unusually high count for autumn.. One at Stanley on 21 October.

Peak spring and autumn counts in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
31	30	1	28	98	16	34	10	4	21	3	40
0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	16

Eastern Buzzard *Buteo japonicus* 普通鵟 I

Common winter visitor to open country and lightly wooded areas, extreme dates 4 October to 10 May; highest count 16 on 11 November 2007.

常見的冬候鳥，出沒於開闊原野及稀疏的林地，日子在10月4日至5月10日之間，最高紀錄爲2007年11月11日的 16 隻。

Widespread records in both periods from north, central and east NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Lamma and Po Toi.

First winter period: recorded up to 30 March, high count six in the February WC.

Second winter period: recorded from 17 October, peak count seven in the November WC.

Slaty-legged Crake *Rallina eurizonoides* 灰腳秧雞 I

Locally common breeding season visitor, mostly heard calling, migrant and scarce winter visitor; extreme dates for calling birds 20 March to 14 July, highest count 17 calling at Brides Pool Road on 17 April 2001.

本地常見的繁殖季節候鳥、遷徙鳥和稀少的冬候鳥，紀錄主要是其鳴聲，日子在3月20日至7月14日之間，最高紀錄爲2001年4月17日在新娘潭路的鳴聲紀錄 17 隻。

Mostly calling birds recorded from 28 March to 14 June from Hang Tau, Ng Tung Chai, Wonderland Villas, Yung Shue O, Cheung Sheung and Pak Sha O, peak count five at Yung Shue O. One at Long Valley on 17 October, one found dead at Homantin on 19 October, one taken into care at KFBG from Fanling on 24 October, later released.

Slaty-breasted Rail *Gallirallus striatus* 灰胸秧雞 I

Scarce resident and passage migrant to wetland areas; highest count 15 on 1 June 1969.

稀少的留鳥及過境遷徙鳥，出沒於濕地區域，最高紀錄爲1969年6月1日的 15 隻。

One trapped at MPNR on 26 January. Then recorded from 12 April to 8 October from MPNR, where at least three pairs successfully raised up to six chicks each, and at Long Valley, Kuk Po and Yung Shue O. One taken into care at KFBG from Chek Lap Kok on 13 October later released at MPNR.

Eastern Water Rail *Rallus indicus* 普通秧雞 I

Scarce winter visitor and migrant to wetland areas; extreme dates 3 October to 4 May.

濕地的稀少冬侯鳥及遷徙鳥，日子在10月3日至5月4日之間。

First winter period: recorded to 17 February at MPNR and to 31 March at Long Valley, high count two in both locations.

Second winter period: one recorded at Long Valley from 10 November to year end.

White-breasted Waterhen *Amaurornis phoenicurus* 白胸苦惡鳥 I

Common resident in low-lying, damp areas throughout Hong Kong, probably also with some migrants; highest count 75 on 12 January 1985.

於潮濕低地的常見留鳥，亦可能有遷徙鳥，最高紀錄爲1985年1月20日的75隻。

Recorded in all months and from many locations in northwest, northeast, central and east NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Lamma and Po Toi. Most records from MPNR and Long Valley, peak count 86 in the May WC with 74 in the October WC and 38 at Long Valley on 15 June. Migrants on Po Toi on 29 April and 22 October.

Peak counts in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
48	54	45	54	64	47	55	62	74	71	94	86

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2014 is given on page 261 of the 2014 HKBR. Peak counts of White-breasted Waterhen have been increasing since the 1990s.

Baillon's Crake *Porzana pusilla* 小田雞 I

Scarce passage migrant to marshland; extreme dates 15 April to 3 June and 15 September to 28 November.

稀少的過境遷徙鳥，出沒於沼澤，日子在4月15日至6月3日及9月15日至11月28日之間。

Autumn: singles at Long Valley from 10 October to 2 November and at Wo Shang Wai on 27 October.

Ruddy-breasted Crake *Porzana fusca* 紅胸田雞 I

Uncommon migrant and winter visitor to freshwater wetlands; extreme dates 9 August to 7 May, highest count five on 8 January 2012.

不常見的遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，出沒於淡水濕地，日子在8月9日至5月7日之間，最高紀錄爲2012年1月8日的五隻。

First winter period: one recorded to 7 March at Long Valley with two at MPNR on 16 January.

Second winter period: heard calling and occasionally seen at Yung Shue O from 26 September to 14 October. Recorded at MPNR from 23 October, peak count two, and at Long Valley from 26 October. One taken into care at KFBG from Fo Tan on 7 November was later released at MPNR.

Plate 12 Watercock *Gallicrex cinerea* 董雞
MPNR, 4th October 2015 米埔自然護理區 2015年10月4日
Kenny Lee 李啓康

Watercock *Gallicrex cinerea* 董雞 I

Scarce passage migrant, mostly in autumn, with a few summer records to freshwater wetlands; extreme dates 31 March to 18 November.

稀少的過境遷徙鳥，多在秋季出現，也有少量夏季紀錄；出沒於淡水濕地；日子在3月31日至11月18日之間。

A very good year for this species, possibly the best since 1994.

Spring: singles at MPNR from 15 to 24 May and on Po Toi on 31 May. An adult male at Wo Shang Wai on 24 June, a rare summer record.

Autumn: singles at MPNR from 18 September to 15 October, at least two birds involved, at San Tin on 2 October, Nam Sang Wai on 7 October, LMC on 13 October, Chek Lap Kok on 16 October, Pui O from 22 October to 3 November and LMC again on 5 November.

Estimated number of birds in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
2	2	6	4	3	5	4	5	5	4	4	11

Plate 13 Black-backed Swamphen *Porphyrio indicus* 黑背紫水雞
Lok Ma Chau, 5th May 2015 落馬洲 2015年5月5日
Martin Hale 夏敖天

Black-backed Swamphen *Porphyrio indicus* 黑背紫水雞 I

This species has been renamed from Purple Swamphen *Porphyrio porphyrio* 紫水雞 following a species split by IOC .

Singles recorded from 1988 to 1991 and in 2013; extreme dates 14 August to 30 May .
一項紀錄於1988年至1991年之間及2013年；日子在8月14日至5月30日之間。

Singles at Long Valley from 9 to 14 January (H&NM *et al.*), at Nam Chung from 15 to 17 March (RWL) and at LMC on 5 May (PJL). Three records in a single year is exceptional for this species.

Common Moorhen *Gallinula chloropus* 黑水雞 I

Common winter visitor, breeding species and migrant in lowland freshwater pools and lakes; highest count 265 on 18 December 2005.

常見的冬候鳥、繁殖鳥種和遷徙鳥，出沒於低地內的淡水水池和湖，最高紀錄爲2005年12月18日的 265 隻。

Recorded in all months, almost all from the north NT, with the highest counts in winter. Peak count 103 in the March WC, the lowest since 2001, with 25 around Starling Inlet in the March WC. High counts 25 at MPNR on 20 December, 17 at Long Valley on 1 February and eight at Shuen Wan on 17 December. Away from the north NT, only recorded at Nim Wan and Lam Tsuen.

Peak counts in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
137	265	235	219	188	142	154	166	176	158	125	103

Eurasian Coot *Fulica atra* 骨頂雞 I

Uncommon winter visitor to the Deep Bay area, although previously commoner; highest count 3,245 on 12 January 1992.

曾是常見現爲不常見的冬候鳥，出沒於后海灣區域，最高紀錄爲1992年1月12日的 3,245 隻。

All records from the Deep Bay area unless otherwise stated.

First winter period: recorded up to 16 March, high count 42 in the January WC, with most records from MPNR, high count 17 there on 25 February, and at LMC. Also recorded from Nim Wan, high count eleven on 9 January. Singles at Nam Chung on 17 January and Shuen Wan on 7 March. One at MPNR from 10 to 19 May.

Second winter period: recorded from 5 September with most records from MPNR and LMC, with the peak count 66 in the December WC being the highest since 2011. One at Shuen Wan on 16 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
260	317	378	620	728	325	354	125	9	31	48	66

Yellow-legged Button-quail *Turnix tanki* 黃腳三趾鶉 I

Scarce autumn passage migrant and rare winter visitor to open country areas; extreme dates 20 September to 10 April.

稀少的秋季過境遷徙鳥和罕有的冬候鳥，出沒於開闊原野，日子在9月20日至4月10日之間。

Recorded from 30 September to 29 October with singles at MPNR and Chek Lap Kok and peak count two at Long Valley on 17 October. One found dead at Homantin on 19 October and birds taken into care at KFBG from Tung Chung and Yuen Long.

Barred Button-quail *Turnix suscitator* 棕三趾鶉 I

Rare autumn migrant and winter visitor to open country areas; extreme dates 22 September to 4 February.

於開闊地區的罕見秋季遷徙鳥及冬候鳥，日子在 9月22日至2月4日之間。

One at LMC on 15 October (PJL).

Button-quail sp.

One at LMC on 22 July (MRL), an extreme date for any Button-quail, was thought to be Yellow-legged. One at Ma Tso Lung on 20 October.

Black-winged Stilt *Himantopus himantopus* 黑翅長腳鷸 I

Common winter visitor and migrant to wetland areas, often freshwater, with breeding records since 2003; highest count 870 on 7 March 2010.

常見的冬候鳥和遷徙鳥，自2003年開始有繁殖紀錄，多出沒於淡水濕地，最高紀錄爲 2010年3月7日的 870 隻。

A significant fall in numbers after several years of higher counts. Recorded in all months with most records from MPNR and Long Valley.

First winter period: high counts 54 at Kam Tin on 9 January, 55 at San Tin East Main Drainage Channel on 30 January, 45 at Long Valley on 3 March and peak count 372 at Mai Po in the March WC.

Breeding season: Several pairs bred successfully at MPNR. High count 46 in the July WC, including nine unfledged chicks.

Second winter period: 86 at Fung Lok Wai and Mong Tseng on 19 October and high count of 333 in the November WC with 140 at Nam Sang Wai on 14 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
350	381	668	792	820	736	870	701	720	528	803	372

Numbers of Black-winged Stilt have fallen back to 2005 levels in 2015. A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 248 of the 2013 HKBR.

Pied Avocet *Recurvirostra avosetta* 反嘴鷸 I

Abundant winter visitor to the Deep Bay area, primarily intertidal areas, typically present October to April; has occasionally attempted to breed in recent years; highest count 16,123 on 13 January 2008.

大量的冬候鳥，主要出沒於后海灣潮間帶，通常在十月至四月之間。近年有嘗試繁殖的紀錄，最高紀錄爲2008年1月13日的 16,123 隻。

Another high peak count matching the increase in numbers of the previous eight years. All records from the Deep Bay area and Long Valley.

First winter period: recorded to 6 June with peak count 10,957 in the January WC and 1,909 at MPNR on 19 April, where 1,536 remained on 22 May, 25 lingered into July and a few throughout the summer.

Second winter period: first higher count 62 at MPNR on 28 September, increasing to highest count 2,842 in the December WC with 34 at Long Valley on 7 December and 610 at MPNR on 20 December.

Northern Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus* 鳳頭麥雞 I NT

Scarce winter visitor, often in flocks, to wetland in the Deep Bay area; extreme dates 6 September to 13 May, highest count 126 on 21 November 1992.

稀少的冬候鳥，多成群出沒於后海灣區域，日子在9月6日至5月13日之間，最高紀錄爲1992年11月21日的 126 隻。

First winter period: up to five at MPNR to 21 February.

Second winter period: two at Lok Ma Chau from 6 November with up to two, possibly the same birds, at MPNR during December.

Grey–headed Lapwing *Vanellus cinereus* 灰頭麥雞 I

Locally common winter visitor and migrant to grassy or wetland areas, particularly at Kam Tin; extreme dates 11 July to 29 May with one over-summer record in 2006, highest count 80 on 5 October 1960.

常見的冬候鳥及遷徙鳥，出沒於草地或濕地，特別是錦田，日子在7月11日至5月29日之間及2006年一項度夏紀錄，最高紀錄爲1960年10月5日的 80 隻。

A poor year by recent standards, although this may in part reflect observer coverage in the Kam Tin area.

First winter period: high count five at Kam Tin on 9 January with three at Lok Ma Chau on 19 January. Singles recorded at MPNR, Nam Sang Wai, LMC, Ma Tso Lung and Long Valley until 26 April. Elsewhere, one on Po Toi on 5 March.

Second winter period: one on 11 August at MPNR was the first record followed by a single at Chek Lap Kok on 17 August. Then regular reports, mostly at Kam

Tin, MPNR, LMC and Long Valley with the peak count 13 at Nam Sang Wai on 20 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
19	22	23	23	26	24	28	31	27	18	19	13

European Golden Plover *Pluvialis apricaria* 歐金鴴 I

No records.

沒有紀錄。

One at MPNR on 25 October (IT *et al.*). This is the first record for Hong Kong.

Pacific Golden Plover *Pluvialis fulva* 太平洋金斑鴴 I

Common migrant, mainly in spring, and winter visitor with some summer records, mainly to Deep Bay intertidal areas; extreme dates 1 August and 20 June, highest count 900 on 13 April 1992.

常見候鳥，主要在春季，亦有冬候鳥及有少數夏季紀錄，主要出沒於后海灣潮間帶，日子在8月1日至6月20日之間，最高紀錄爲1992年4月13日的 900 隻。

All records from the Deep Bay area unless otherwise stated.

First winter period: singles at Long Valley on 28 March and Penfold Park on 9 April. Peak count 629 in the April WC and last record two at MPNR on 11 May.

Second winter period: recorded from 1 August, equaling the earliest autumn date on record, with two at Chek Lap Kok on that date. 15 at Long Valley on 17 October and high count 486 in the December WC.

Grey Plover *Pluvialis squatarola* 灰斑鴴 I

Abundant winter visitor and scarce migrant to Deep Bay intertidal areas with regular summer records and occasional records at other coastal sites; highest count 751 on 28 January 1994.

大量的冬候鳥和稀少的遷徙鳥，有恆常夏季紀錄，出沒於后海灣潮間帶，偶有出現在其他沿岸地區，最高紀錄爲1994年1月28日的 751 隻。

All records from the Deep Bay area.

First winter period: high count 670 on 19 February at Mai Po boardwalk with smaller numbers from April and last record on 4 June.

Second winter period: first record four at Mai Po on 11 July, peak count 692 from the Mai Po boardwalk on 31 December.

Long-billed Plover *Charadrius placidus* 長嘴鴴 I

Four winter records; extreme dates 5 December to 20 March .
四項冬季紀錄；日子在12月5 日至3月20日之間。

One at Lok Ma Chau from 4 to 26 February (PJL *et al*.). This is the fifth HK record.

Little Ringed Plover *Charadrius dubius* 金眶鴴 I

Common and present all year in lowland areas near water, scarce breeder; highest count 356 on 13 January 1985.
全年常見的鳥，有稀少的繁殖個體，出沒於低地和近水區域，最高紀錄爲1985年1月13日的 356 隻。

Recorded in all months with most records from the Deep Bay area and Long Valley.

First winter period: peak count 157 at MPNR on 12 March, with 36 at Pak Nai on 4 January and 38 at Kam Tin on 9 January.

Breeding season: present in small numbers at Pak Nai, MPNR and San Tin, with 22 at Long Valley on 11 July and 52 at Pak Nai on 23 July possibly being returning migrants.

Second winter period: highest count 99 in September WC with 45 at Pak Nai on 1 November and counts of twelve at Ma Tso Lung and at Chek Lap Kok on 27 and 28 November respectively.

Peak counts in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
162	217	241	230	203	315	200	114	123	106	92	157

Little Ringed Plover peak counts were relatively stable until 2010 but have been lower for the last five years.

Kentish Plover *Charadrius alexandrinus* 環頸鴴 I

Abundant winter visitor and scarce migrant with some summer records, to Deep Bay intertidal areas; highest count 4,303 on 24 January 2010.
大量的冬候鳥及稀少的遷徙鳥，有少量夏季紀錄，出沒於后海灣潮間帶，最高紀錄爲2010年1月24日的 4,303 隻。

All records from the Deep Bay area unless otherwise stated.

First winter period: high count only 326 from the Mai Po boardwalk on 11 January although this may be partly due to ID of small waders. 66 in western waters on 7 February. Last record on 29 May.

Second winter period: recorded from 22 July with peak count 1,241 on 10 November. Two birds of the ssp *dealbatus* (Swinhoe's or White-faced Plover) recorded at Pak Nai from 4 October to 7 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
2,210	400	827	610	2,094	1,766	4,303	2,877	2,640	3,221	1,500	1,241

Peak counts are relatively stable although Kentish Plover numbers can fluctuate considerably due to the identification difficulty of small waders at distance.

Lesser Sand Plover *Charadrius mongolus* 蒙古沙鴴 I

Uncommon passage migrant, mainly in spring, and scarce winter visitor to Deep Bay intertidal areas; highest count 500 on 14 April 1991. Birds occur from both the mongolus *and* atrifrons *groups of subspecies and observers are encouraged to report the taxon involved whenever possible.*

於后海灣潮間帶的不常見過境遷徙鳥，主要在秋季，於冬季較稀少，最高紀錄爲1999年4月14日的500隻。當中包括了 mongolus *及* atrifrons *兩個亞種。我們鼓勵觀鳥者盡可能提供種群紀錄。*

All records from the Deep Bay area.

***Mongolus* group**

Uncommon and declining spring passage migrant, scarce in autumn and winter, to Deep Bay intertidal areas; extreme dates 18 July and 30 May, peak count 500 on 14 April 1991.

First winter period: in winter, three from the Mai Po boardwalk on 11 January. Then recorded in spring at MPNR from 7 April to 29 May, peak count 54 on 19 April.

Second winter period: in autumn, a juvenile on 18 September, and six from the Mai Po boardwalk on 6 October .

***Atrifrons* group**

Scarce passage migrant in spring and autumn, and scarce winter visitor to Deep Bay intertidal areas; extreme dates 10 July and 24 May, peak count 32 on 18 April 2009. Previously considered rare but counts have increased in recent years as a result of improved understanding of identification features.

First winter period: in spring up to three regularly recorded from the Mai Po boardwalk with high count eight on 9 May.

Second winter period: up to five at the Mai Po boardwalk between 22 July and 30 November.

Records unascribed to taxon

First winter period: only three in the January WC, spring peak count 122 on 1 May, the highest since 2007, last record on 4 June.

Second winter period: recorded at MPNR from 3 October to 29 November, high count four on the latter date.

Peak counts in recent years for *mongolus* group, *atrifrons* group and birds unassigned to taxon:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	10	33	28	54
-	-	-	1	-	32	2	2	8	5	5	8
59	30	35	179	78	85	87	79	50	64	37	122

Plate 14 Greater Sand Plover *Charadrius leschenaultii* 鐵嘴沙鴴
Mai Po boardwalk, 19th March 2015 米埔浮橋 2015年3月19日
Allen Chan 陳志雄

Greater Sand Plover *Charadrius leschenaultii* 鐵嘴沙鴴 I

Abundant passage migrant to Deep Bay intertidal areas, scarce in winter and some summer records; highest count 2,700 on 9 April 1989.

大量的過境遷徙鳥，冬季時稀少，有少數夏季紀錄，出沒於后海灣潮間帶，最高紀錄爲1989年4月9日的 2,700 隻。

A relatively high autumn count. All records from the Deep Bay area unless otherwise stated.

First winter period: four in western waters on 7 February and recorded in Deep Bay from 19 February with peak count 573 on 1 April. Three at Tung Ping Chau on 25 April.

Second winter period: 293, all adults in varying stages of moult, at the Mai Po boardwalk on the early date of 11 July and high count 459 there on 22 July, including at least three juveniles. Elsewhere there were singles at Tai Long Wan on 13 July, Pak Nai on 23 July and 4 October and Shui Hau on 4 September.

Peak counts in spring and autumn in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
241	306	232	147	302	305	773	590	540	386	361	573
237	117	227	80	500	158	478	115	482	284	212	459

Oriental Plover *Charadrius veredus* 東方鴴 I

Scarce passage migrant to grassland and wetland areas; extreme dates 5 March to 2 June and 1 September to 27 October, highest count 28 on 24 September 1979.

稀少的過境遷徙鳥，出沒於草原和濕地，日子在3月5日至6月2日及9月1日至10月27日之間，最高紀錄爲1979年9月24日的 28 隻。

Two at Tai Shang Wai from 9 to 12 April was the only record.

Greater Painted-snipe *Rostratula benghalensis* 彩鷸 I

Locally common resident breeding species, in freshwater marsh and wet agricultural areas; highest count 70 on 13 November 2013.

本地常見的繁殖鳥種留鳥，出沒於淡水沼澤和潮濕農地，最高紀錄爲2013年11月13日的70隻。

Fewer records and smaller numbers than recent years. Recorded throughout the year from Mai Po, LMC, Ho Sheung Heung and Long Valley, where the peak count was 15 on 9 November. Successful breeding reported from Mai Po and also suspected at Long Valley with eleven there on June 29.

Peak counts in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
33	32	12	14	23	15	20	22	41	70	33	15

Plate 15 Greater Painted-snipe *Rostratula benghalensis* 彩鷸
MPNR, 22nd May 2015 米埔自然護理區 2015年5月22日
Kevin Lok 駱正華

Pheasant-tailed Jacana *Hydrophasianus chirurgus* 水雉 I

Uncommon migrant and rare winter visitor to freshwater marsh, has increased in recent years at MPNR and LMC; bred until late 1970s; recent highest count nine on 18 October 2003.

不常見的遷徙鳥和罕有的冬候鳥，1970年底前有繁殖紀錄，出沒於淡水沼澤，近年在米埔自然護理區及落馬洲的數量有所增加，最高紀錄爲2003年10月18日的九隻。

First winter period: one at Mai Po 23 May, three at LMC on 28 May and two at Ho Sheung Heung on 15 June.

Second winter period: singles at MPNR from 26 September to the year end, and at LMC from 13 October to 24 December where the peak count was six on 5 November

and 13 November. Away from Deep Bay, singles were at Fan Lau, Lantau on 13 October, Yung Shue Wan, Lamma on 16 October, Nim Shue Wan, Lantau on 21 October, and at HK Park on 4 November.

Plate 16 Pheasant-tailed Jacana *Hydrophasianus chirurgus* 水雉
Lok Ma Chau, 18th October 2015 落馬洲 2015年10月18日
Kenny Lee 李啓康

Eurasian Woodcock *Scolopax rusticola* 丘鷸 I

Uncommon autumn passage migrant and winter visitor, to wooded areas; extreme dates 28 September and 19 April, highest count seven on 17 December 1999.

不常見的秋季過境遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，出沒於林地，日子在9月28日至4月19日之間，最高紀錄爲1999年12月17日的七隻。

First winter period: singles recorded to 3 March at Ping Yeung, Lai Chi Wo, Yung Shue O and Pak Sha O.

Second winter period: one on Po Toi on 27 September (MLT), a new earliest date. Main autumn passage from 12 October to 27 November with records from Tsim Sha Tsui, Long Valley, Fanling Golf Course, Cloudy Hill, Lantau and Po Toi. Birds taken into care at KFBG from Tsim Sha Tsui, Lai King and Ngau Tau Kok. Three at Fanling Golf Course on 22 December and one at Pak Sha O on 27 December.

Pintail Snipe *Gallinago stenura* 針尾沙錐 I and Swinhoe's Snipe *Gallinago megala* 大沙錐 I

In view of the extreme difficulty of field identification described in Leader & Carey (2003), records of these two species are combined. Only in-hand records or substantiated field records in which the diagnostic structure of the outer tail feathers is noted are considered sufficient for separation. Further work on vocalisations is required before apparent differences in call can be confirmed.

Leader & Carey (2003)指出在野外極難分辨二者，因此將其紀錄合併。無論是已有的紀錄或是確認的野外紀錄，只有其外層尾羽的結構分析被接納為分辨二者的充分條件；至於二者鳴聲的分別則有待考究。

Common/scarce passage migrant to freshwater marsh, wet agricultural areas and fish ponds, with highest numbers in autumn, scarce in winter; highest count 100 on 21 September 1996, extreme dates 26 July to 27 May. Pintail Snipe is believed to be more common than Swinhoe's Snipe, in a ratio of approximately 4:1

常見的過境遷徙鳥，數量在秋季是最多，夏季則稀少，出沒於淡水沼澤、潮濕農地及魚塘，日子在7月26日至5月27日之間，最高紀錄爲1996年9月21日的 100 隻。公認針尾沙錐較大沙錐爲常見，比例約爲四比一。

First winter period: recorded to 30 April, mostly at Long Valley, high count ten at Penfold Park on 9 April.

Second winter period: recorded from 10 August with most records from Long Valley, peak count 23 there on 31 August. Regular records of up to five at Pui O, Lantau.

Common Snipe *Gallinago gallinago* 扇尾沙錐 I

Common winter visitor and migrant to freshwater marsh, wet agricultural areas and fish ponds, with extreme dates 19 August to 28 May; highest count 212 on 14 January 1990.

常見的冬候鳥和遷徙鳥，出沒於淡水沼澤、潮濕農地和魚塘，日子在8月19日至5月28日之間，最高紀錄爲1990年1月14日的 212 隻。

First winter period: peak count 50 at Long Valley on 5 January with 32 at San Tin on 30 January. Last record four at Long Valley on 4 May.

Second winter period: earliest record on 9 September, high counts 35 at Long Valley on 7 October and 15 at Ma Tso Lung on 20 October.

Long-billed Dowitcher *Limnodromus scolopaceus* 長嘴鷸 I

Scarce passage migrant, mostly in spring, and winter visitor to Deep Bay intertidal areas; extreme dates 4 October to 12 May, highest count five on 15 February 2009.

主要在春季稀少的過境遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，出沒於后海灣潮間帶，日子在10月4日至5月12日之間，最高紀錄爲2009年2月15日的五隻。

First winter period: one at MPNR from 23 January to 18 April.

Second winter period: one at MPNR from 22 July (JAA) until at least 16 August was the first summer record and more than 10 weeks earlier than the previous earliest in autumn. Singles reported from 18 September to 24 December may involve the same individual, with two there on 28 November.

A Weekly Occurrence Graph for Long-billed Dowitcher is shown in Figure 4 below. Most records have occurred in recent years, probably due to greater familiarity with identification.

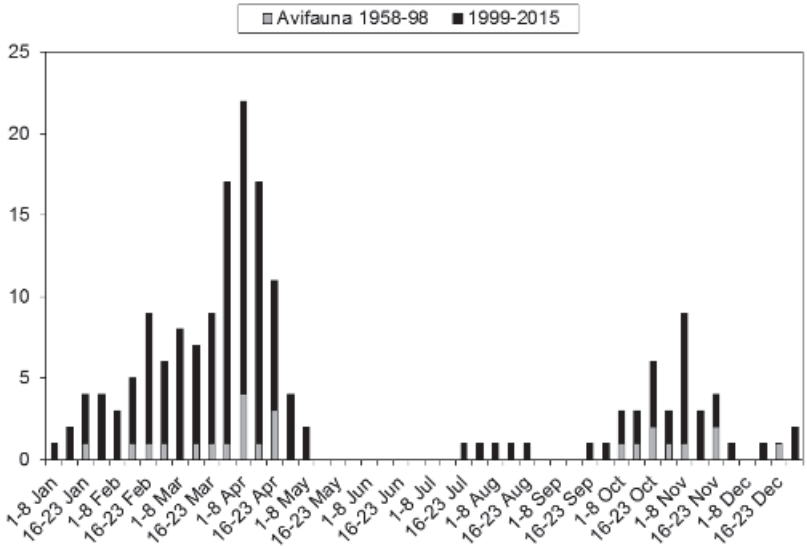


Figure 4. Weekly Occurrence Graph - Long-billed Dowitcher *Limnodromus scolopaceus* 長嘴鷸

Asian Dowitcher *Limnodromus semipalmatus* 半蹼鷸 I NT

Common passage migrant in the Deep Bay area, mainly in spring, with three summer records; extreme dates 22 March to 8 June and 23 July to 13 November, highest count 540 on 2 May 2003.

主要在春季常見的過境遷徙鳥，有三項夏季紀錄，出沒於后海灣區域，日子在3月22日至6月8日及7月23日至11月13日之間，最高紀錄爲2003年5月2日的 540 隻。

All records from MPNR.

Spring: recorded from 9 April to 29 May, peak count 117 on 27 April. One on 11 July (JAA), a fourth summer record.

Autumn: four from 26 July to 18 August.

Peak counts in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
33	44	25	132	428	173	189	68	136	73	192	117

Black-tailed Godwit *Limosa limosa* 黑尾塍鷸 I NT

Abundant passage migrant, mainly in spring, and winter visitor to Deep Bay intertidal areas, with regular summer records; highest count 2,400 on 4 April 2013.

主要在春季的大量過境遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，有恆常的夏季紀錄，出沒於后海灣潮間帶，最高紀錄爲2013年4月4日的 2,400 隻。

Another high peak count confirming the increase in numbers in recent years. All records from Deep Bay.

First winter period: high winter count 780 in the January WC, peak spring count 1,962 on 11 April, eight over-summering.

Second winter period: numbers increasing from mid July, high count 724 on 24 November.

Bar-tailed Godwit *Limosa lapponica* 斑尾塍鷸 I NT

Uncommon passage migrant, mainly in spring, to Deep Bay intertidal areas, with occasional winter and summer records; highest count 400 on 14 September 1981.

主要在春季不常見的過境遷徙鳥，偶有冬季和夏季紀錄，出沒於后海灣潮間帶，最高紀錄爲1981年9月14日的 400 隻。

A highest ever spring count for this species. All records from Deep Bay.

Spring: peak count from the Mai Po boardwalk was 235 on 11 April, main passage at MPNR from 10 to 19 April.

Autumn: numbers increased from 16 August, high count eight on 18 September, with up to five until year end.

Peak counts in spring and autumn for Deep Bay in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
28	11	23	114	22	105	26	9	20	155	34	235
6	45	9	60	25	28	14	14	6	61	7	8

Little Curlew *Numenius minutus* 小杓鷸 I

Rare spring and autumn passage migrant with one winter record, to wetland and grassland; many early records from Kai Tak Airport; extreme dates 5 April to 2 June, 26 September to 29

October and 18 to 25 December, highest count 50 on 28 April 1985.
罕有的春季及秋季過境遷徙鳥及一項度冬紀錄，在前啓德機場錄得多項早年紀錄，出沒於濕地及草原，日子在4月5日至6月2日、9月26日至10月29日以及12月18至25日之間，最高紀錄爲1985年4月28日的 50 隻

One at MPNR on 3 May was the only record.

Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus* 中杓鷸 I

Common passage migrant, mainly in autumn, and scarce winter visitor to Deep Bay intertidal areas, with some summer records; highest count 320 on 25 April 2012.
主要在秋季常見的過境遷徙鳥和稀少的冬候鳥，有少量夏季紀錄，出沒於后海灣潮間帶，最高紀錄爲2012年4月25日的 320 隻。

Most records from the Deep Bay area.

First winter period: high winter count in the February WC with 26 in Deep Bay and one at Starling Inlet. Spring migration from 12 April, high count 56 on 1 May. 14 migrating over southern waters from Shek O on 27 April. Up to 28 over-summered in Deep Bay.

Second winter period: autumn migration from early August with a high peak count of 267 on 21 August, numbers falling to 37 by 6 October and single figures in November with last record two on 31 December. Away from Deep Bay, up to six at Yung Shue O in August and September.

Peak counts in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
114	175	134	157	217	131	237	109	320	223	185	267

Eurasian Curlew *Numenius arquata* 白腰杓鷸 I NT

Abundant winter visitor to Deep Bay intertidal areas with smaller numbers in summer; highest count 1,602 on 16 January 2011.
大量的冬候鳥，夏季時有少量，出沒於后海灣潮間帶，最高紀錄爲2011年1月16日的 1,602 隻。

Nearly all records from the Deep Bay area.

First winter period: peak count 1,139 at MPNR on 29 January gradually declining to 23 on 9 May. Seven migrating past Po Toi on 23 April and two there on 16 May. Up to 22 over-summered in Deep Bay.

Second winter period: numbers building again from mid-July with a high count of 871 on 31 December.

Far Eastern Curlew *Numenius madagascariensis* 紅腰杓鷸 I EN

Uncommon passage migrant, mainly in spring, to Deep Bay intertidal areas, with occasional winter records; highest count 44 on 19 April 1988.

主要在春季不常見的過境遷徙鳥，偶有冬季紀錄，出沒於后海灣潮間帶，最高紀錄爲1988年4月19日的 44 隻。

All records from MPNR except one.

First winter period: recorded at MPNR on 24 January and from 1 March to 24 April, peak count six on the last date. Two migrating over HK southern waters on 26 April.

Second winter period: singles from 17 July to year end with high count two on 3 October.

Spotted Redshank *Tringa erythropus* 鶴鷸 I

Common spring passage migrant, less common in autumn and winter, mostly to the Deep Bay area; highest count 2,500 on 17 April 1987.

常見的春季過境遷徙鳥，秋冬二季則較不常見，主要出沒於后海灣區域，最高紀錄爲1987年4月17日的 2,500 隻。

Another low peak count following the declining trend in recent years. All records from the Deep Bay area and Long Valley.

First winter period: high winter count 88 in the January WC with one at Long Valley to 13 April. Numbers in Deep Bay increased to the peak count of 175 at MPNR on 19 April. Last record on 9 May.

Second winter period: recorded from 30 August to 31 December, high count 23 at Nam Sang Wai on 14 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1,414	1,443	1,687	1,239	1,373	903	711	463	397	266	257	175

Spotted Redshank numbers continue to decline, before 2009 peak counts of over 1000 were regular. A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 250 of the 2013 HKBR.

Common Redshank *Tringa totanus* 紅腳鷸 I

Abundant passage migrant and winter visitor to Deep Bay intertidal areas; highest count 3,539 on 19 April 2008.

大量的過境遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，出沒於后海灣潮間帶，最高紀錄爲2008年4月19日的 3,539 隻。

All records from the Deep Bay area unless otherwise stated.

First winter period: winter high count 657 on 19 February, spring passage peak count high by recent standards at 1,314 in the April WC, last record on 2 June.

Second winter period: autumn passage from 11 July with 59 on 17 July, 941 on 28 July, high count 1,061 on 1 August and 685 on 27 October. One at Tai Mong Tsai on 16 August.

Peak counts in spring and autumn in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
823	992	1,544	1,139	3,539	911	1,446	953	476	575	893	1,314
1,138	742	1,470	1,017	1,150	860	1,268	1,002	744	732	1,020	1,061

Marsh Sandpiper *Tringa stagnatilis* 澤鷸 I

Abundant winter visitor and migrant, mainly in spring, mostly to Deep Bay intertidal areas; highest count 3,705 on 13 March 2011.

主要在春季大量的冬候鳥和遷徙鳥，出沒於后海灣潮間帶，最高紀錄爲2011年3月13日的3,705隻。

Most records from the Deep Bay area with single figures in the Long Valley area and two records on Lantau.

First winter period: recorded to 20 May, high count 1,566 on 19 February at MPNR. One at Tai O on 9 February.

Second winter period: recorded at Mai Po from 11 July, peak count 1,788 on 16 October with 68 at Ma Tso Lung on 20 October. One at Tong Fuk, Lantau on 4 October.

Common Greenshank *Tringa nebularia* 青腳鷸 I

Abundant winter visitor and migrant, mainly in spring, mostly to the Deep Bay area; highest count 2,516 on 19 April 2008.

主要在春季大量的冬候鳥和遷徙鳥，出沒於后海灣區域，最高紀錄爲2008年4月19日的2,516 隻。

All records from the Deep Bay area unless otherwise stated.

First winter period: winter high count 560 on 25 February and spring high count 819 on 19 April, the lowest since 2004. At least 16 over-summered in the Deep Bay area.

Second winter period: numbers increased from early July with 457 at MPNR on 4 August, 1,008 in the September WC, a high peak count of 1,383 on 14 October and 702 in the December WC. Up to two in the Long Valley area from 17 August to 1 December. Elsewhere, nine at Starling Inlet in the October WC.

Peak counts in spring and autumn in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
722	1,112	1,233	1,522	2,516	1,337	1,976	1,710	1,012	930	994	819
1,128	1,307	1,816	1,278	1,398	1,330	1,022	1,173	1,319	1,293	1,275	1,383

Plate 17 Marsh Sandpiper *Tringa stagnatilis* 澤鷸
MPNR, 20th April 2015 米埔自然護理區 2015年4月20日
Henry Lui 呂德恒

Nordmann's Greenshank *Tringa guttifer* 小青腳鷸 I EN

Uncommon passage migrant, mainly in spring, and scarce winter visitor, to Deep Bay intertidal areas; highest count 58 on 13 April 1993.

主要在春季不常見的過境遷徙鳥和稀少的冬候鳥，出沒於后海灣潮間帶，最高紀錄爲1993年4月13日的 58 隻。

A good spring with several multiple counts. All records from MPNR and the boardwalk hides.

First winter period: singles from 21 January to early April. Numbers then increased rapidly with four on 7 April to the peak count 20 on 9 and 12 April and then four through into May, last record 6 June. A minimum of 35 individuals were believed to be involved.

Second winter period: one on 30 October.

Peak counts and estimated total number of birds in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
18	8	9	46	8	30	8	38	24	22	8	20
24	31	32	50	26	34	15	46	34	25	14	36

Green Sandpiper *Tringa ochropus* 白腰草鷸 I

Common migrant and winter visitor to freshwater wetland areas; extreme dates 6 July to 9 May with two June records, highest count 76 on 12 January 1992.

常見的遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，出沒於淡水濕地，日子在7月6日至5月9日之間及兩項於六月的紀錄，最高紀錄爲1992年1月12日的 76 隻。

Recorded in all months except June, mostly in single figures. Widespread in lowlands of central and northwest NT, mainly around Deep Bay and at Kam Tin, Long Valley, and Shek Kong.

First winter period: high count 15 at Kam Tin on 9 January and a lowest peak count since 1996 of 26 in the March WC, with 22 at Tai Shang Wai on 25 February. Last record on 15 May.

Second winter period: earliest record on 11 July, high count 13 at Kam Tin on 6 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
57	49	57	55	34	42	42	31	31	44	34	26

There has been a slow decline in peak counts of Green Sandpiper since 2000. A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 251 of the 2013 HKBR.

Wood Sandpiper *Tringa glareola* 林鷸 I

Common migrant and winter visitor to freshwater marshy areas; highest count 1,221 on 10 September 1998.

常見的遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，出沒於淡水沼澤，最高紀錄爲1998年9月10日的 1,221 隻。

Recorded in all months with most records from the Deep Bay area and Long Valley.

First winter period: high counts 48 at Long Valley on 27 January, 53 at San Tin on 30 January and 96 at Long Valley on 13 April. Also recorded in small numbers at Chek Lap Kok and HK Wetland Park until 1 June.

Second winter period: in Deep Bay, recorded from 11 July with a high counts of 182 at LMC on 10 September and 198 at Ma Tso Lung on 26 September, peak count a low 249 in September WC, the lowest since 2003. Recorded from the Long Valley area from 13 July to year end, high count 116 on 7 September.

Peak counts in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
327	474	597	699	512	433	382	386	480	374	333	249

Wood Sandpiper peak counts have fallen since 2012. A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 251 of the 2013 HKBR.

Grey-tailed Tattler *Tringa brevipes* 灰尾漂鷸 I NT

Common passage migrant to rocky coastal and intertidal areas with occasional summer records; extreme dates 20 March to 26 November, highest count 554 on 16 May 1987.

常見的過境遷徙鳥，偶有夏季紀錄，出沒於岩石叢海岸及潮間帶，日子在3月20日至11月26日之間，最高紀錄爲1987年5月16日的 554 隻。

A lower peak count after three years of very high counts. Most records from the Deep Bay area.

Spring: recorded from 14 April to 4 June, peak count 75 from the Mai Po boardwalk on 24 May.

Autumn: recorded from 11 July to 9 October, high count 12 at MPNR on 26 July with two at Yung Shue O on 29 August, and three at Pak Nai on 5 September.

Peak counts in Deep Bay in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
52	78	15	27	40	160	5	30	162	174	239	75

Terek Sandpiper *Xenus cinereus* 翹嘴鷸 I

Common passage migrant, mainly in spring, with occasional summer records and rare winter records, in Deep Bay intertidal areas; highest count 590 on 24 April 2007.

主要在春季常見的過境遷徙鳥，偶有夏季紀錄及罕有冬季紀錄，出沒於后海灣潮間帶，最高紀錄爲2007年4月24日的 590 隻。

All records from the MPNR or the boardwalk hides.

First winter period: one in the January WC. Then recorded from 25 March with peak count 297 on 22 May and last record 97 on 4 June.

Second winter period: recorded from 11 July with high count 228 on 26 July and 71 on 21 August and single figures only at MPNR from 6 October to end December.

Common Sandpiper *Actitis hypoleucos* 磯鷸 I

Common and widespread in wetlands, present all year though few in summer; highest count 154 on 14 April 2002.

全年常見但夏季較少且廣佈的鳥，出沒於濕地，最高紀錄爲2002年4月14日的 154 隻。

Recorded in all months although with fewer records in June and July, from widespread sites throughout NT and from islands.

First winter period: high count 97 in the March WC with 38 at Tai Shang Wai/Lut Chau on 26 March and 20 at San Tin on 20 April.

Second winter period: 18 at Ma Tso Lung on 26 September, peak count 116 in the December WC.

Ruddy Turnstone *Arenaria interpres* 翻石鷸 I

Passage migrant, common in spring, scarce in autumn and rare in winter, mostly in intertidal areas of Deep Bay; highest count 268 on 20 April 1994.

春季常見、秋季稀少、冬季罕有的過境遷徙鳥，出沒於后海灣潮間帶，最高紀錄爲1994年4月20日的 268 隻。

All records from MPNR unless otherwise stated.

First winter period: recorded from 8 April to 29 May, mostly in low numbers but with peak count 29 on 1 May, an increase after lower numbers in the previous three years. Four at Tung Ping Chau on 25 April.

Second winter period: the only reports were singles in the August WC and at Sai Kung on 6 September.

Peak counts in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
80	39	34	100	46	40	30	34	5	7	19	29

Great Knot *Calidris tenuirostris* 大濱鷸 I EN

Common passage migrant, mainly in spring, and scarce winter visitor, to Deep Bay intertidal areas; highest count 560 on 8 April 2001.

主要在春季常見的過境遷徙鳥和稀少的冬候鳥，出沒於后海灣潮間帶，最高紀錄爲2001年4月8日的 560 隻。

All records from the Deep Bay area.

First winter period: winter high count 16 on 29 January. Then recorded from 5 March with peak count 122 on 28 March, decreasing to 53 on 11 April and last record on 24 May.

Second winter period: recorded from 16 August with high counts 16 on 28 September, 56 on 13 November and last record 79 on 31 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
201	231	41	340	127	372	301	157	120	113	96	122

Red Knot *Calidris canutus* 紅腹濱鷸 I NT

Common passage migrant, mainly in spring, and scarce winter visitor, to Deep Bay intertidal areas; highest count 200 on 6 May 1990. Two subspecies occur – piersmai *and* rogersi – *separable only in breeding plumage in spring.*

主要在春季常見的過境遷徙鳥和稀少的冬候鳥，出沒於后海灣潮間帶，最高紀錄爲1990年5月6日的 200 隻。有兩個亞種 piersmai *及* rogersi*，只能在春季繁殖羽時分辨。*

All records from Deep Bay.

First winter period: winter high count three on 29 January. In spring, a sudden increase to peak count 45 on 30 April with 33 on 1 May and last record on 24 May. Both *piersmai* and *rogersi* recorded.

Second winter period: recorded from 20 September to 31 December, high count 24 in the November WC.

Peak counts in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
120	16	16	144	52	19	26	25	7	89	96	45

Plate 18 Red Knot *Calidris canutus* 紅腹濱鷸
Mai Po boardwalk, 25th April 2015 米埔浮橋 2015年4月25日
Peter and Michelle Wong 黃理沛及江敏兒

Sanderling *Calidris alba* 三趾濱鷸 I

Uncommon passage migrant, mainly in spring, to Deep Bay intertidal areas; extreme dates 19 March to 8 June and 3 August to 22 November, highest count 67 on 4 May 1993.

主要在春季不常見的過境遷徙鳥，出沒於后海灣潮間帶，日子在3月19日至6月8日及8月3日至11月22日之間，最高紀錄爲1993年5月4日的 67 隻。

Another low peak count. All records from MPNR.

Spring: recorded from 6 April to 16 May, mostly singles with a peak count of three on 13 April.

Autumn: no records.

Peak counts in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
16	11	23	10	15	12	4	10	3	2	3	3

Plate 19 Red-necked Stint *Calidris ruficollis* 紅胸濱鷸
Mai Po boardwalk, 17th April 2015 米埔浮橋 2015年4月17日
Allen Chan 陳志雄

Red-necked Stint *Calidris ruficollis* 紅胸濱鷸 I NT

Abundant passage migrant, mainly in spring, scarce in winter and occasional summer records, to Deep Bay intertidal areas; highest count 3,756 on 11 April 2010.

主要在春季大量的過境遷徙鳥，冬季則稀少，偶有夏季紀錄，出沒於后海灣潮間帶，最高紀錄爲2010年4月11日的 3,756 隻。

A relatively low spring peak count for this species. All records from the Deep Bay area unless otherwise stated.

First winter period: recorded from 25 March with high count 650 on 13 April, peak count 906 on 27th April, 277 on 11 May and last record on 6 June. Away from Deep Bay, four at Tung Ping Chau on 25 April and one on Po Toi on 1 May.

Second winter period: recorded from 22 July, eight on 6 October, high count 60 in December WC, which was also the last record for the year.

Peak counts in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
2,239	1,909	1,478	2,239	741	2,700	3,756	956	460	1,770	1,339	906

Little Stint *Calidris minuta* 小濱鷸 I

Uncommon spring passage migrant with three autumn and one winter record, to Deep Bay intertidal areas; extreme spring dates 20 March to 8 June, highest count six on 25 April 2004.
不常見的春季過境遷徙鳥，有三項秋季及一項冬季紀錄，出沒於后海灣潮間帶，日子在3月20日至6月8日之間，最高紀錄爲2004年4月25日的六隻。

Spring: recorded at MPNR from 7 April to 5 May, mostly singles with peak count two on the latter date.

Temminck's Stint *Calidris temminckii* 青腳濱鷸 I

Common winter visitor and migrant, mostly to the Deep Bay area; extreme dates 22 August to 27 May, highest count 152 on 18 October 1997.
常見的冬候鳥和遷徙鳥，出沒於后海灣區域，日子在8月22日至5月27日之間，最高紀錄爲1997年10月18日的 152 隻。

All records from the Deep Bay area unless otherwise stated.

First winter period: 15 at the Mai Po boardwalk on 11 January, high count 26 on 5 March, last record on 13 April.

Second winter period: recorded from 5 September, peak count 29 at San Tin on 5 November, 18 in Deep Bay in the November WC. Three at Kam Tin on 18 November and two at Ho Sheung Heung on 21 December.

Long-toed Stint *Calidris subminuta* 長趾濱鷸 I

Common passage migrant, mainly in spring, and scarce winter visitor, mostly to the Deep Bay area; extreme dates 28 July to 27 May, highest count 175 on 13 April 1993.
主要在春季常見的過境遷徙鳥和稀少的冬候鳥，出沒於后海灣區域，日子在7月28日至5月27日之間，最高紀錄爲1993年4月13日的 175 隻。

All records from the Deep Bay area unless otherwise stated.

First winter period: recorded from 26 January to 28 May with high count 21 at Tai Shang Wai on 13 April, peak count 27 in the April WC, 15 at Ma Tso Lung on 26 April and twelve at LMC on 29 April. One at Chek Lap Kok Golf Course on 28 May was a new latest spring date (GJC).

Autumn: recorded from 22 July to 6 October with high count four at Long Valley on 24 August and seven at Kam Tin on 15 September.

Pectoral Sandpiper *Calidris melanotos* 斑胸濱鷸 I

Rare passage migrant, primarily in spring, to Deep Bay intertidal areas; extreme dates 1 April to 23 May and 20 September to 21 October, highest count two on 21 October 1995.

主要在春季罕有的過境遷徙鳥，出沒於后海灣潮間帶，日子在4月1日至5月23日及9月20日至10月21日之間，最高紀錄爲1995年10月21日的兩隻。

One winter-plumage bird from the Mai Po boardwalk on 16 April with the same, or another, at MPNR on 3 May, and a breeding plumage individual at LMC on 5 and 6 May.

Plate 20 Pectoral Sandpiper *Calidris melanotos* 斑胸濱鷸
Lok Ma Chau, 6th May 2015 落馬洲 2015年5月6日
Martin Hale 夏敖天

Sharp-tailed Sandpiper *Calidris acuminata* 尖尾濱鷸 I

Common passage migrant, mainly in spring, to Deep Bay intertidal areas; extreme dates 22 March to 9 June and 23 July to 2 December, highest count 300 on 10 May 2004.

主要在春季常見的過境遷徙鳥，出沒於后海灣潮間帶，日子在3月22日至6月9日及7月23日至12月2日之間，最高紀錄爲2004年5月10日的 300 隻。

All records from the Deep Bay area unless otherwise stated.

Spring: recorded from 4 April to 24 May, peak count 96 on 1 May. Two at Chek Lap Kok on 9 and 10 April, two at Shuen Wan on 17 April and one at Nai Chung on 10 May.

Autumn: singles recorded from 6 to 27 October, including one at Pui O on 17 October.

Curlew Sandpiper *Calidris ferruginea* 彎嘴濱鷸 I NT

Abundant passage migrant, primarily in spring, occasional in winter and summer, to Deep Bay intertidal areas; highest count 10,982 on 17 April 2007.

主要在春季大量的過境遷徙鳥，偶有冬夏二季出現，出沒於后海灣潮間帶，最高紀錄爲2007年4月17日的 10,982 隻。

All records from the Deep Bay area.

First winter period: recorded from 19 February to 4 June with highest numbers in April, peak count 5,606 on 22 April.

Second winter period: recorded from 11 July to 24 December, high count 25 on 5 August.

Peak counts in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
6,000	3,947	4,151	10,982	9,012	9,168	9,296	5,794	6,147	5,440	5,760	5,606

Dunlin *Calidris alpina* 黑腹濱鷸 I

Abundant winter visitor and scarce passage migrant to Deep Bay intertidal areas; extreme dates 31 July to 20 June, highest count 5,845 on 9 January 1995.

大量的冬候鳥及稀少的過境遷徙鳥，出沒於后海灣潮間帶，日子在7月31日至6月20日之間，最高紀錄爲1995年1月9日的 5,845 隻。

All records from the Deep Bay area.

First winter period: high count 1,570 in the January WC with at least 1,560 on 19 February, last record on 24 March.

Second winter period: one on 31 August, rising to 15 on 18 September and peak count 3,940 in the December WC, a high count for December.

Spoon-billed Sandpiper *Eurynorhynchus pygmeus* 勺嘴鷸 I CE

Scarce spring migrant, with some autumn and winter records, to Deep Bay intertidal areas; highest count 13 on 3 April 2005.

稀少的春季過境遷徙鳥，有少量秋季及冬季紀錄，出沒於后海灣潮間帶，最高紀錄爲2005年4月3日的 13 隻。

A very poor year with probably only one individual recorded.

First winter period: singles at MPNR from 12 to 24 April, probably only one individual involved.

Broad-billed Sandpiper *Limicola falcinellus* 闊嘴鷸 I

Common passage migrant to Deep Bay intertidal areas, mainly in spring with some winter records; highest count 320 on 16 April 1988.

主要在春季常見的過境遷徙鳥，有少量冬季紀錄，出沒於后海灣潮間帶，最高紀錄爲1988年4月16日的320隻。

All records from MPNR.

First winter period: first record four on 5 March, 23 on 11 April and peak count 102 on 27 April, last record on 24 May.

Second winter period: autumn passage started with nine on 29 July, then lower counts until last record on 1 December.

Buff-breasted Sandpiper *Tryngites subruficollis* 飾胸鷸 I

No records.

沒有紀錄。

One at MPNR on 19 April (LCF). This is the first record for Hong Kong.

Ruff *Philomachus pugnax* 流蘇鷸 I

Scarce passage migrant to Deep Bay intertidal areas, rare in winter and one summer record; highest count 10 on 25 October 1999.

稀少的過境遷徙鳥，冬季罕有，有一項夏季紀錄，出沒於后海灣潮間帶，最高紀錄爲1999年10月25日的十隻。

All records from MPNR unless otherwise stated.

First winter period: recorded from 3 to 19 April, peak count two on 10 April.

Second winter period: mostly singles at MPNR from 4 September to 29 October, high count two on 2 October. One at Nam Sang Wai from 5 to 14 December.

Red-necked Phalarope *Phalaropus lobatus* 紅頸瓣蹼鷸 I

Common passage migrant, mostly to coastal waters but sometimes inland, with occasional high counts and rare winter records; highest count 2,490 on 5 April 2012.

常見的過境遷徙鳥，偶有高數量紀錄，冬季紀錄則罕有，出沒於沿岸水域，間中在內陸出現，最高紀錄爲2012年4月5日的2,490隻。

A very poor year for this species, partly due to lack of sea-watching activity.

Spring: four in Mirs Bay from the Tung Ping Chau ferry on 15 February is a rare February record. Then recorded from 24 March to 24 April, peak count only 20 in southern waters off Po Toi on 7 April.

Autumn: 18 in Mirs Bay on 17 August, one at Long Valley from 7 to 12 September, 19 from the Tung Ping Chau ferry on 19 September and five at Yung Shue O on 5 October with last record one at Mai Po on 13 October.

Peak counts in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
250	1,000	952	939	102	360	128	610	2,490	409	435	20

Oriental Pratincole *Glareola maldivarum* 普通燕鴴 I

Passage migrant, common in spring and uncommon in autumn, to lowland areas of NT; highest count 530 on 5 October 1994.

爲過境遷徙鳥，春季常見，秋季則不常見，出沒於新界低地，最高紀錄爲1994年10月5日的 530 隻。

First winter period: recorded from 25 February to 9 May with most records from the Deep Bay fishpond areas, peak count 70 at Wo Sang Wai on 26 March and 32 at San Tin on 12 April. Also recorded from Long Valley, high count four on 13 April. Away from Deep Bay, 28 at Chek Lap Kok on 20 March.

Second winter period: One or two reported from MPNR between 8 August and 6 October. One at Shek Kong Catchwater on 5 October.

Brown-headed Gull *Chroicocephalus brunnicephalus* 棕頭鷗 I

Rare winter visitor and migrant to Deep Bay, extreme dates 21 October to 1 May; highest count three on 7 March 1992.

罕有的冬候鳥及遷徙鳥，出沒於后海灣，日子在10月21日至5月1日之間，最高紀錄爲1992年3月7日的三隻。

An adult seen from the Mai Po boardwalk on 21 February was the only record.

Black-headed Gull *Chroicocephalus ridibundus* 紅嘴鷗 I

Abundant winter visitor to Deep Bay and coastal waters; highest count 20,629 on 13 January 1996.

大量的冬候鳥，出沒於后海灣及沿岸水域，最高紀錄爲1996年1月13日的 20,629 隻。

All records from the Deep Bay area unless otherwise stated.

First winter period: peak count 6,946 in the February WC. Away from Deep Bay 280 or more in Western Waters off Lantau on 7 February and 60 at sea off Tai O on 18 March. Numbers dropped at the beginning of April, but four over-summered at Mai Po.

Second winter period: high count 6,214 in the December WC. Ten at Starling Inlet in the November WC.

Peak counts in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
9,322	8,985	14,016	11,978	11,600	5,643	10,575	9,160	6,993	7,817	9,000	6,946

Saunders's Gull *Chroicocephalus saundersi* 黑嘴鷗 I VU

Common winter visitor to Deep Bay; extreme dates 5 September to 30 May, highest count 172 on 10 February 1994.
常見的冬候鳥，出沒於后海灣，日子在9月23日至5月30日之間，最高紀錄爲1994年2月10日的 172 隻。

All records from Mai Po, mostly from the boardwalk.

First winter period: peak count 69 on 21 February, last record on 13 April.

Second winter period: first record on 9 November, high count 62 on 31 December.

Franklin's Gull *Leucophaeus pipixcan* 弗氏鷗 I

No records.
沒有紀錄。

An adult winter bird, first seen on 26 November (RWL) remained to year end. This is the first record for Hong Kong.

Plate 21 Relict Gull *Ichthyaetus relictus* 遺鷗
Mai Po boardwalk, 11th March 2015 米埔浮橋 2015年3月11日
Martin Hale夏敖天

Relict Gull *Ichthyaetus relictus* 遺鷗 I VU

Six records, all first-winter birds in Deep Bay, between 21 November and 12 April.
六項紀錄，全部皆是第一年冬天的鳥，出沒於后海灣，日子在11月21日至4月12日之間。

A first-winter at the Mai Po boardwalk from 11 January (JAA) to 14 March. This is the first record since 2011.

Plate 22 Pallas's Gull *Ichthyaetus ichthyaetus* 漁鷗
Mai Po boardwalk, 11th March 2015 米埔浮橋 2015年3月11日
Martin Hale 夏敖天

Pallas's Gull *Ichthyaetus ichthyaetus* 漁鷗 I

Scarce winter visitor and spring migrant to Deep Bay; extreme dates 21 November to 7 April; highest count four on 8 March 1994.

稀少的冬候鳥及春季遷徙鳥，出沒於后海灣，日子在11月21日至4月7日之間，最高紀錄爲1994年3月8日的四隻。

First winter period: an adult and a first winter at the Mai Po boardwalk from 10 January to 2 April, with three occasionally recorded in March.

Second winter period: an adult at the Mai Po boardwalk from 24 November to the year end.

Estimated number of birds in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
2	2	1	1	1	2	2	0	1	0	3	4

Black-tailed Gull *Larus crassirostris* 黑尾鷗 I

Common winter visitor to intertidal areas of Deep Bay and spring passage migrant to coastal waters; extreme dates 30 August to 10 June with three summer records; highest count 293 on 22 February 2003.

常見出沒於后海灣潮間帶的冬候鳥和出沒於沿岸水域的春季過境遷徙鳥，有三項夏季紀錄，日子在8月30日至6月10日之間，最高紀錄爲2003年2月22日的 293 隻。

A very poor year for this species.

First winter period: recorded from 6 March with peak count five off Po Toi on that date, and then in the Deep Bay area to 15 May, high count only two.

Second winter period: a first winter at the Mai Po boardwalk on 6 and 24 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
12	4	5	1	12	7	27	7	172	187	200	5

Mew Gull *Larus canus* 海鷗 I

Scarce winter visitor and spring migrant to Deep Bay with one autumn record; almost all first-winters; extreme dates 10 January to 29 March and 15 to 16 November, highest count two. Most records are of the taxon kamschatschensis, with one record of brachyrhynchus and nine records showing characters of heinei, although the latter is not currently accepted to the HK list.

稀少的冬候鳥及春季遷徙鳥，出沒於后海灣，有一項秋季紀錄，幾近全部皆是第一年度冬的鳥，日子在1月10日至3月29日及11月15至16日之間，最高紀錄爲兩隻。大部分紀錄爲 kamschatschensis 亞種，一項紀錄爲 brachyrhynchus，九項紀錄顯示了 heinei 的特徵，雖然這紀錄不被納入香港名錄。

First winter period: one first-winter *kamtschatschensis* at the Mai Po boardwalk on 5 March and another photographed there on 14 April, a new latest date (KL).

Vega Gull *Larus vegae* 織女銀鷗 I

Scarce winter visitor to Deep Bay; extreme dates 31 December to 3 April, highest count five on 29 January 2012.

稀少的冬候鳥，出沒於后海灣，日子在12月31日至4月3日之間，最高紀錄爲2012年1月29日的五隻。

First winter period: an adult at the Mai Po boardwalk from 5 March to 6 April (DAD, JAA), a new latest date, with two there on 11 and 13 March.

Caspian Gull *Larus cachinnans* 蒙古銀鷗 I

Uncommon winter visitor to Deep Bay and coastal waters; extreme dates 28 November to 17 April, highest count 25 on 13 March 2000.

不常見的冬候鳥，出沒於后海灣及沿岸水域，日子在11月28日至4月17日之間，最高紀錄爲2000年3月13日的 25 隻。

First winter period: recorded at the Mai Po boardwalk from 17 January to 6 April, peak count four on 13 March.

Second winter period: a first-winter from 30 November to 20 December.

Slaty-backed Gull *Larus schistisagus* 灰背鷗 I

Scarce winter visitor to Deep Bay and coastal waters; extreme dates 26 November to 3 April, highest count seven on 25 January 2000.

稀少的冬候鳥，出沒於后海灣及沿岸水域，日子在11月26日至4月3日之間，最高紀錄爲2000年1月25日的七隻。

First winter period: a first-winter recorded regularly at the Mai Po boardwalk from 11 January to 26 March.

Second winter period: a first-winter at the Mai Po boardwalk on 20 December.

Heuglin's Gull *Larus fuscus* 烏灰銀鷗 I

Common winter visitor to Deep Bay and spring passage migrant with one summer record to coastal waters; extreme dates 6 September to 30 April, highest count 865 on 28 January 2000.

常見出沒於后海灣的冬候鳥和出沒於沿岸水域的春季過境遷徙鳥，有一項夏季紀錄，日子在9月6日至4月30日之間，最高紀錄爲2000年1月28日的 865 隻。

A poor year for this species.

First winter period: recorded in the Deep Bay area from 8 January to 10 April, peak count 250 on 11 March. Elsewhere, 47 in western waters off Tung Chung on 7 February and 95 from Po Toi on 6 March.

Second winter period: recorded in Deep Bay from 9 November, high count 120 on 20 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
237	460	345	291	305	635	700	276	455	410	787	250

Plate 23 Gull-billed Tern *Gelochelidon nilotica* 鷗嘴噪鷗
Mai Po boardwalk, 7th April 2015 米埔浮橋 2015年4月7日
Allen Chan 陳志雄

Gull-billed Tern *Gelochelidon nilotica* 鷗嘴噪鷗 I

Common spring migrant, scarce in autumn, some summer records; mainly recorded in the Deep Bay area; extreme dates 1 March to 20 October, highest count 939 on 19 April 2013.
常見的春季遷徙鳥，秋季時則稀少，有少量夏季紀錄，主要出沒於后海灣區域，日子在3月1日至10月20日之間，最高紀錄爲2013年4月19日的 939 隻。

Another very good spring for this species, which has been increasing since the 1990s. All records from MPNR unless otherwise stated.

Spring: recorded from 11 March to 30 May with a highest ever peak count of 1,121 on 17 April (JAA,RWL). One near Green Island on 12 April and four in southern waters from Po Toi on 30 April.

Autumn: recorded from 26 July to 11 October, high count 16 on 6 October.

Peak counts in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
172	266	100	600	311	731	465	323	333	939	342	1,121

Caspian Tern *Hydroprogne caspia* 紅嘴巨鷗 I

Common spring migrant, scarce in winter and autumn. Most birds recorded in the Deep Bay area, but small numbers occur offshore. Highest count 164 on 8 April 2012.

常見的春季遷徙鳥，秋冬二季時則稀少，主要出沒於后海灣區域，但有少數出沒於離岸海域，最高紀錄爲2012年4月8日的164隻。

A poor year by recent standards, with the lowest peak count since 2008. Most reports from MPNR and the boardwalk hides.

First winter period: recorded from 15 March with peak count 29 on 12 April and last record on 24 May.

Second winter period: two at Sha Tau Kok pier on 30 October and up to two at MPNR from 9 to 29 November.

Peak counts in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
150	9	10	30	22	102	47	96	164	44	43	29

Greater Crested Tern *Thalasseus bergii* 大鳳頭燕鷗 I

Common spring passage migrant through coastal waters with occasional summer and autumn records; extreme dates 1 April to 3 October, highest count 52 on 9 May 2013.

常見的春季過境遷徙鳥，偶有夏與秋季紀錄，主要出沒於沿岸水域，日子在4月1日至10月3日之間，最高紀錄爲2013年5月9日的 52 隻。

All records from coastal waters.

Spring: recorded in southern waters from 3 April to 14 May, peak count 24 from Po Toi on 5 April. Two west of Tai O on 13 May.

Autumn: five in Mirs Bay on 18 August was the only report of the autumn.

Plate 24 Little Tern *Sternula albifrons* 白額燕鷗
Tai Sang Wai, 29th March 2015 大生圍 2015年3月29日
Kevin Lok 駱正華

Little Tern *Sternula albifrons* 白額燕鷗 I

Uncommon spring passage migrant through coastal waters and in Deep Bay, scarce in autumn with recent summer records; extreme dates 4 March to 20 June and 2 August to 9 November; highest count 400 on 2 May 1999 (Typhoon Leo).

不常見的春季過境遷徙鳥，秋季時則稀少，近有夏季紀錄，出沒於沿岸水域及后海灣，日子在3月4日至6月20日及8月2日至11月9日之間，最高紀錄爲1999年5月2日（颱風「利奧」期間）的 400 隻。

Spring: recorded from 28 March to 29 May with all records from Deep Bay fishponds or at MPNR. Three peak counts of eight on 12, 13 and 24 April.

Autumn: one at the Mai Po boardwalk on 17 July is another summer record. Then recorded from 6 to 29 October, high count two.

Aleutian Tern *Onychoprion aleuticus* 白腰燕鷗 I

Uncommon passage migrant through coastal waters, mostly in spring; extreme dates 5 April to 7 June and 2 August to 15 October; highest count 865 on 2 May 1999 (Typhoon Leo).
主要在春季不常見的過境遷徙鳥，主要出沒於沿岸水域，日子在4月5日至6月7日及8月2日至10月15日之間，最高紀錄爲1999年5月2日（颱風「利奧」期間）的 865 隻。

All records from southern waters.

Spring: recorded from 26 April to 2 May, high count twelve on 2 May.

Autumn: recorded from 23 August with the peak count 43 in southeast waters, last record 6 September.

Bridled Tern *Onychoprion anaethetus* 褐翅燕鷗 I

Common summer breeder and passage migrant mostly in Mirs Bay and southern waters; extreme dates 12 April to 3 October; highest count 749 on 25 September 1993 (Typhoon Dot), highest breeding bird count in Mirs Bay 650 in summer 2004.
常見的夏季繁殖和過境遷徙鳥，主要出沒於大鵬灣及南部水域，日子在4月12日至10月3日之間，最高紀錄爲1993年9月25日（颱風「黛蒂」期間）的 749 隻。在大鵬灣繁殖鳥的最高紀錄爲2004年夏季的 650 隻。

Recorded from 30 April with sightings around Po Toi, high count 19 on 14 May. Summer surveys recorded a peak count total of 536 in northeastern and southeastern waters on 23 August. One off Cheung Chau on 3 October (MDW) during Typhoon Mujigae equalled the latest date.

Sooty Tern *Onychoprion fuscatus* 烏燕鷗 I

Seven records, all juveniles, extreme dates 5 April to 2 May and 8 September to 3 October.
七項紀錄，全部皆是幼鳥，日子在4月5日至5月2日及9月8日至10月3日之間。

A juvenile in southern waters on 24 May (HKBWS Tern Survey) is the latest recorded in spring. This is the first record since 2009.

Roseate Tern *Sterna dougallii* 粉紅燕鷗 I

Uncommon summer breeder in southern and eastern waters; extreme dates 29 April to 29 September; highest breeding bird count in Mirs Bay 231 in summer 1998.

不常見的夏季繁殖鳥，主要出沒於南及東部水域，日子在4月29日至9月29日之間，在大鵬灣繁殖鳥的最高紀錄爲1998年夏季的 231 隻。

Recorded from 12 May to 17 August, mostly from breeding islands in eastern and southern waters.

Summer surveys recorded a high count of twelve in northeastern waters on 13 June and peak count 160 in southeastern waters on 18 July.

Total breeding season peak counts in Mirs Bay and southeastern waters in recent years; (breeding season counts in southern waters started in 2010).

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
69	5	3	0	91	42	69	19	136	62	8	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	38	101	71	156	131	160

Black-naped Tern *Sterna sumatrana* 黑枕燕鷗 I

Common summer breeder and migrant in southern and eastern waters; extreme dates 6 April to 16 October, highest breeding bird count in Mirs Bay 333 in summer 2012.

常見的夏季繁殖及遷徙鳥，主要出沒於南及東部水域，日子在4月6日至10月16日之間，在大鵬灣繁殖鳥的最高紀錄爲2012年夏季的 333 隻。

Recorded from 30 April to 29 August, mostly from breeding islands in eastern and southern waters.

Peak counts in summer surveys were 120 in northeastern waters on 13 June and 212 in southeastern waters on 18 July. Twelve were seen off Discovery Bay on 6 August.

Total breeding season peak counts in Mirs Bay and southeastern waters in recent years; (breeding season counts in southern waters started in 2010)

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
274	139	32	45	81	86	120	182	333	125	121	120
-	-	-	-	-	-	180	181	170	191	139	212

Common Tern *Sterna hirundo* 普通燕鷗 I

Uncommon passage migrant through coastal waters, extreme dates 22 March to 26 October; highest count 2,100 on 2 May 1999 (Typhoon Leo). At least two taxa occur: longipennis *and birds from the* tibetana/minussensis *group, with the former dominating.*

不常見的過境遷徙鳥，主要出沒沿岸水域，日子在3月22日至10月26日之間，最高紀錄爲1999年5月2日（颱風「利奧」期間）的 2,100 隻。最少兩個亞種： longipennis *爲主，*tibetana / minussensis *爲次。*

Spring: four off Po Toi on 6 April and high count 36 there on 14 May. Singles were at Mai Po on 22 and 24 May.

Autumn: single recorded from Victoria Harbour on 29 July, peak count 43 in southern waters on 23 August and last report five at Cheung Chau harbour on 4 October after Typhoon Mujigae.

Whiskered Tern *Chlidonias hybrida* 鬚浮鷗 I

Common passage migrant, occasional summer and winter records; occurs at inland wetlands and coastal waters; extreme dates 8 August to 28 June, highest count 250 on 17 September 2014.

常見的過境遷徙鳥，偶有夏及冬季紀錄，出沒於內陸濕地及沿岸水域，日子在8月8日至6月28日之間，最高紀錄爲2014年9月17日的 250 隻。

All records from the Deep Bay area, southern and north eastern waters.

Spring: recorded from 13 February to 7 June in Deep Bay, high count 27 at San Tin on 12 April. Elsewhere 20 at Sai Kung on 27 April and 40 off Po Toi on 14 May.

Autumn: recorded from 12 July to 22 December in fishpond areas around Deep Bay, peak count 105 at MPNR on 11 October.

Peak counts in spring and autumn in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
20	12	26	138	10	10	50	11	11	78	103	27
1	57	5	100	77	95	60	30	23	28	250	105

White-winged Tern *Chlidonias leucopterus* 白翅浮鷗 I

Common passage migrant, mostly in spring, with some summer records; occurs at inland wetlands and coastal waters, occasional large movements occur; extreme dates 1 April to 31 October, highest count 3,000 on 12 May 1986.

主要在春季常見的過境遷徙鳥，有少數夏季紀錄，偶有大群遷徙現象，出沒於內陸濕地及沿岸水域，日子在4月1日至10月31日之間，最高紀錄爲1986年5月12日的 3,000 隻。

Spring: recorded from 23 April with 110 at Sai Kung that day and 112 the following day, 100 off Po Toi on 14 May and a peak count of 387 at the Mai Po boardwalk on 24 May, where the last spring sighting was a single on 4 June.

Autumn: six off Po Toi on 23 July and a high autumn count of 65 in eastern and southern waters on 23 August. Another high count of 54 at Mai Po boardwalk on 8 October after typhoon Mujigae was the last report of the year.

Peak counts in spring and autumn in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
5	4	500	750	280	111	700	70	177	68	450	387
4	8	4	14	20	10	28	1	44	4	9	65

Parasitic Jaeger *Stercorarius parasiticus* 短尾賊鷗 I

Scarce spring migrant through offshore waters, extreme dates 4 April to 19 June; highest count 16 on 2 May 1999 (Typhoon Leo).

稀少的春季遷徙鳥，出沒於離岸水域，日子在4月4日至6月19日之間，最高紀錄爲1999年5月2日（颱風「利奧」期間）的16隻。

Two off Po Toi on 3 April (IT), an new earliest date, and one in southern waters on 2 May.

Long-tailed Jaeger *Stercorarius longicaudus* 長尾賊鷗 I

Uncommon spring migrant through offshore waters, occasional autumn records often typhoon-related, extreme dates 12 March to 3 June and 21 August to 5 November; highest count 69 on 5 April 2006.

不常見的春季遷徙鳥，偶有與颱風有關的秋季紀錄，出沒於離岸水域，日子在3月12日至6月3日及8月21日至11月5日之間，最高紀錄爲2006年4月5日的69隻。

No records in 2015 for the first year since 2004, probably partly due to reduced watching for seabirds from Po Toi and in southern waters.

Peak counts in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
0	20	69	24	40	8	8	1	8	3	4	0

Ancient Murrelet *Synthliboramphus antiquus* 扁嘴海雀 I

Uncommon early spring passage migrant and rare winter visitor to coastal waters, extreme dates 22 November to 29 May; highest count nine on 19 February 2006.

在初春不常見的春季過境遷徙鳥和罕有的冬候鳥，出沒於沿岸水域，日子在11月22日至5月29日之間，最高紀錄爲2006年2月19日的九隻。

Five in the East Lamma Channel on 6 January, an early date, three off Po Toi on 6 March and singles in southern waters on 3 and 16 April.

Domestic Pigeon *Columba livia* 原鴿 IIB

Locally common resident, especially in urban areas, commensal with man.
常見的留鳥，特別是在市區，與人類社會共處。

Most records from MPNR and Long Valley systematic counts. Peak count 50 at Wo Chai Shan on 15 January with 30 at Mui Shu Hang Park on 4 November.

Oriental Turtle Dove *Streptopelia orientalis* 山斑鳩 I

Common and widespread winter visitor to most natural or semi-natural lowland habitats, almost certainly breeds in the Deep Bay area in some years; largest numbers present November to February, highest count 706 on 3 January 1996.
常見和廣佈的冬候鳥，出沒於低地中的自然或半自然環境，幾乎可以肯定在有些年頭在后海灣區域繁殖，在十一月至二月之間數量最多，最高紀錄爲1996年1月3日的 706 隻。

Recorded in all months with most widespread records outside summer and most summer records from northwest NT. Peak count 100 at San Tin on 7 January with other high counts 80 at Tai Sang Wai and Lut Chau on 26 March and 57 at Ma Tso Lung on 17 February and 26 November.

Peak counts of Oriental Turtle Dove have declined since the 1990s when high roost counts occurred. Observers are encouraged to submit records of this species so that any trend can be understood.

Eurasian Collared Dove *Streptopelia decaocto* 灰斑鳩 IIB

Locally common breeding resident in the northwest NT, highest count 46 on 14 October 2011.
地區性的常見留鳥，並在本地繁殖，出沒於新界東北，最高紀錄爲2011年10月14日的 46 隻。

Most records from northwest NT, peak count 32 at San Tin on 30 November. Singles at Sai Kung on 1 January and Mui Wo throughout the year. The male at Mui Wo was observed attempting to mate with a Spotted Dove *Spilopelia chinensis*.

Red Turtle Dove *Streptopelia tranquebarica* 火斑鳩 I

Common passage migrant, mostly in autumn, and winter visitor to open country lowland habitats, especially in the Deep Bay area; extreme dates 26 July to 14 June, highest count 106 on 2 October 2006.
主要在秋季常見的過境遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，主要出沒於后海灣區域的低地開闊原野，日子在7月26日至6月14日之間，最高紀錄爲2006年10月2日的 106 隻。

First winter period: recorded to 31 May with most records in May and all records from northwest, northeast, and central NT, Chek Lap Kok and Po Toi, peak count 58 at San Tin on 27 February.

Second winter period: recorded from 6 September with most records in October and mostly from MPNR, San Tin and Lantau, high counts 29 at San Tin on 12 November and 25 at Chek Lap Kok from 12 to 13 October. Elsewhere, two at West Kowloon Waterfront on 31 October and singles at Airfield Road on 1 October, Lam Tsuen on 5 October, Po Toi from 6 October and Stanley on 27 October.

Peak counts of Red Turtle Dove have declined since the 1990s when high counts occurred at Mong Tseng pig farms.

Spotted Dove *Spilopelia chinensis* 珠頸斑鳩 I

Abundant resident in diverse habitats in urban and rural areas; highest count 138 on 5 February 2008.

大量的留鳥，出沒於市區及鄉郊多樣化的棲息環境，最高紀錄爲2008年2月5日的 138 隻。

Recorded in all months with most records coming from systematic surveys at MPNR, Long Valley, Lai Chi Wo, Yung Shue O, Pak Sha O and from KFBG recoveries, peak count 114 at Tai Sang Wai and Lut Chau on 26 March with 74 at San Tin on 28 October and 69 at Long Valley on 13 July. 147 birds were taken into care at KFBG over the year, 73 of these were successfully rehabilitated and later released.

Barred Cuckoo Dove *Macropygia unchall* 斑尾鵑鳩 I

Six records; extreme dates 6 December to 5 May.

六項紀錄，日子在12月6日至5月5日之間。

A male at KFBG from 27 January to 18 February (JAA *et al*.).

Common Emerald Dove *Chalcophaps indica* 綠翅金鳩 I

Uncommon but widespread resident, locally common in some areas, in closed-canopy shrubland and forest habitats; highest count seven on 11 July 1982.

不常見但廣佈的留鳥，在本地某些地區則常見，出沒於有濃密樹冠的灌木叢及樹林，最高紀錄爲1982年7月11日的七隻。

Recorded in all months and from widespread locations in north, central, southeast and east NT, HK Island, Lantau, Lamma and Tung Ping Chau, peak count eight at Luk Keng on 30 May (JAA), a new high count for Hong Kong.

Green Pigeon sp. *Treron* sp. 綠鳩類

One photographed at MPNR on 21 December (KKC).

Greater Coucal *Centropus sinensis* 褐翅鴉鵑 I

Widespread and common resident in lowland shrubland areas; highest count 29 on 4 April 2014.

常見和廣佈的留鳥，主要出沒在低地上的灌木叢，最高紀錄爲2014年4月4日的 29隻。

Recorded in all months from widespread locations in NT and islands with most records coming from regular surveys at MPNR, Long Valley, Lai Chi Wo and Fung Yuen, peak count 20 at MPNR on 11 July.

Lesser Coucal *Centropus bengalensis* 小鴉鵑 I

Widespread but uncommon resident in areas of grassland or grassland/shrubland; highest count 13 on 16 April 2007.

廣佈但不常見的留鳥，主要出沒在草原或灌木叢，最高紀錄爲2007年4月16日的 13隻。

Recorded in most months with most records from north, central, southeast and east NT, Lantau, Lamma and Po Toi, peak count five in Sai Kung East CP on 13 July.

Chestnut-winged Cuckoo *Clamator coromandus* 紅翅鳳頭鵑 I

Uncommon spring and summer visitor, scarce in autumn, to closed-canopy shrubland and woodland, most records in April to June; extreme dates 5 March to 19 November; highest count ten on 26 April 1997.

不常見的春候鳥和夏候鳥，秋季時稀少，出沒於有濃密樹冠的灌木叢及林地，紀錄多在四至六月間錄得，日子在3月5日至11月19日之間，最高紀錄爲1997年4月26日的十隻。

Recorded from 5 April to 30 July, mostly calling birds, from north, central, southeast and east NT and Lantau, peak count five at Tai Po Kau on 29 April and at Hok Tau on 3 May. Three juveniles at Tin Lui on 25 July. A late bird at Fan Lau on 13 October.

Asian Koel *Eudynamys scolopaceus* 噪鵑 I

Common and widespread, recorded in all months though less frequently in winter, from urban and rural areas with trees; highest count 37 on 2 October 2011.

常見和廣佈的留鳥，紀錄全年皆有但冬季則較少，出沒於市區及鄉郊地區的樹木上，最高紀錄爲2011年10月2日的 37 隻。

Recorded in all months and from widespread locations in NT, Kowloon and islands, peak count 29 at MPNR on 11 October.

Peak counts of Asian Koel have been increasing, possibly due to increases in parasatised species such as Black-collared Starling *Gracupica nigricollis*.

Plaintive Cuckoo *Cacomantis merulinus* 八聲杜鵑 I

Common, mainly recorded in spring and summer when calling and less frequently in autumn and early winter, in open lowland areas; highest count seven at Ho Sheung Heung on 24 September 1993.

常見的鳥，主要是春夏二季的鳴聲紀錄，秋季及初冬則較少，出沒於低地上開闊原野，最高紀錄爲1993年9月24日在河上鄉錄得的七隻。

Recorded in all months with most records from March to May from north, central, southeast and east NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau and Po Toi, peak count three at Long Valley on 20 April.

Fork-tailed Drongo Cuckoo *Surniculus dicruroides* 烏鵑 I

Rare passage migrant; extreme dates 16 April to 16 May and 21 August to 15 October.

罕有的過境遷徙鳥，日子在4月16日至5月16日及8月21日至10月15日之間

Singles recorded from 22 April to 13 May at Tai Po Kau and on 2 May at Shek Kong.

Unlike other cuckoo species which have spread to Hong Kong, there has not been a significant increase for this species in recent years. Number of locations and estimated number of birds in recent years are as follows:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	2
1	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	2

Large Hawk Cuckoo *Hierococcyx sparverioides* 大鷹鵑 I

Locally common spring and summer visitor to closed-canopy shrubland and woodland; extreme dates 8 February to 25 September; highest count ten on 22 March 2001.

本地常見的春候鳥和夏候鳥，出沒於有濃密樹冠的灌木叢及林地，日子在2月8日至9月25日之間，最高紀錄爲2001年3月22日的十隻。

Recorded from 24 February to 28 June, mostly singing birds, from north, central, southeast and east NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau and Po Toi, peak count eight at Shek Kong on 23 April with five at Tai Lam CP on 25 May.

Northern Hawk Cuckoo *Hierococcyx hyperythrus* 北鷹鵑 I

Four records; extreme dates 9 September to 27 October.
四項紀錄： 日子在9月9日至10月27日之間。

One photographed at Kowloon Peak on 25 Oct (KK). This is the fifth record for HK.

Hodgson's Hawk Cuckoo *Hierococcyx nisicolor* 霍氏杜鵑 I

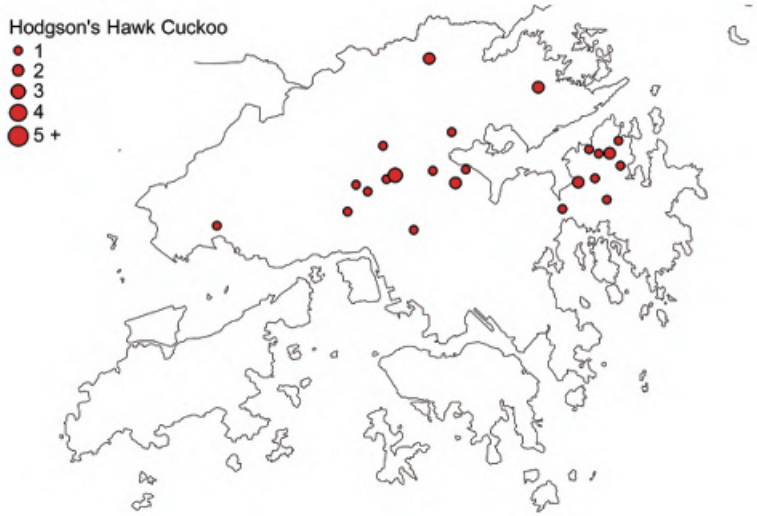
Uncommon spring and summer visitor to closed-canopy shrubland and woodland with extreme dates of 21 March to 2 September, peak count three.
不常見的春候鳥和夏候鳥，出沒於有濃密樹冠的灌木叢及林地，日子在3月21日至9月2日之間，最高紀錄爲三隻。

Recorded from 21 March, equalling the previous earliest date, to 4 August, from locations in north, central and east NT with most records from Yung Shue O, Pak Sha O and Tai Po Kau, peak count three at Ng Tung Chai on 21 April. At least 26 individuals recorded in the year, a highest ever count.

This species shows a continuing yearly increase in numbers since the first record in 1994. Number of locations and estimated number of birds in recent years are as follows:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
4	2	6	5	3	7	5	5	9	9	14	23
4	2	7	8	8	11	9	8	11	17	23	30

A map showing the distribution of Hodgson's Hawk Cuckoo in Hong Kong in 2015 is given as Map 3.



Map 3. Distribution of Hodgson's Hawk Cuckoo *Hierococcyx nisicolor* 霍氏杜鵑 records in 2015 (maximum counts per location) (每位置最高紀錄)

Lesser Cuckoo *Cuculus poliocephalus* 小杜鵑 I

Rare passage migrant and summer visitor; extreme dates 10 May to 16 October.
罕見的過境遷徙鳥和夏候鳥，日子在5月10日至10月16日之間。

Recorded at Ng Tung Chai from 15 May to 14 July with at least two individuals involved. Singles also recorded at KFBG on 16 May, Yung Shue O on 19 May, Pak Sha O on 30 May and Tai Po Kau on 6 June.

This species is now more regularly reported with most recent records of singing males in spring and summer. Their distinctive song is now more widely recognised, although the species has also increased and may be becoming established as a breeding species. Number of locations and estimated number of birds in recent years are as follows:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	6	5
0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	6	6

Indian Cuckoo *Cuculus micropterus* 四聲杜鵑 I

Locally common spring and summer visitor to open woodland habitats; extreme dates 10 March to 10 August, highest count seven.

常見的春候鳥和夏候鳥，出沒於開闊林地，日子在3月10日至8月10日之間，最高紀錄爲七隻。

Recorded from 6 April to 1 July from widespread locations in north, central and southeast NT, Lantau, Lamma and Po Toi, peak count four on Po Toi on 21 April and at MPNR on 1 May. One taken into care at KFBG from Sai Kung on 6 October, a very late date, successfully released on 15 October.

Plate 25 Indian Cuckoo *Cuculus micropterus* 四聲杜鵑
MPNR, 16th May 2015 米埔自然護理區 2015年5月16日
Kinni Ho 何建業

Oriental Cuckoo *Cuculus optatus* 東方中杜鵑 I

Scarce passage migrant, extreme dates 26 March to 21 May and 28 August to 23 October; highest count five on 9 May 1999.

稀少的過境遷徙鳥，日子在3月26日至5月21日及8月28日至10月23日之間，最高紀錄爲1999年5月9日的五隻。

Spring: singles at Kowloon Park on 23 April and Tung Ping Chau on 25 April.

Autumn: singles at Fanling Golf Course on 24 September, Long Valley on 1, 3 and 17 October, Ho Man Tin on 7 October and Kuk Po on 8 October.

Autumn numbers of Oriental Cuckoo have declined since the 1990s.

Collared Scops Owl *Otus lettia* 領角鴞 I

Common and widespread resident in lowland areas of closed-canopy shrubland and woodland; highest count 11 on 17 April 2001.

常見和廣佈的留鳥，出沒於低地上有濃密樹冠的灌木叢及林地，最高紀錄爲2001年4月17日的 11 隻。

Recorded from widespread locations in NT, Kowloon, HK Island and other islands and in all months, mostly calling birds. Regular locations for calling birds were Lai Chi Wo, Wu Kau Tang, Ng Tung Chai, TPK Headland, Yung Shue O, Uk Tau, Pak Sha O and Mui Wo, peak count five at Fanling Golf Course on 24 September. 36 birds taken into care at KFBG from northwest, central and southeast NT, Kowloon and HK Island.

Oriental Scops Owl *Otus sunia* 紅角鴞 I

Scarce autumn passage migrant with one spring and one summer record; extreme dates in autumn 1 October to 18 December.

稀少的秋季過境遷徙鳥，有一項春季紀錄和一項夏季紀錄，日子在10月1日至12月18日之間。

One taken into care at KFBG from Yuen Long on 16 November and successfully released on 2 December was the only record.

Eurasian Eagle Owl *Bubo bubo* 鵰鴞 I

Scarce and locally-distributed resident in remote areas of hill slope grassland.

稀少而分佈廣泛的留鳥，出沒於偏遠地區山坡上的草原。

2014. Singles recorded at Wo Shang Wai on 17 February, 18 November and 29 December, and at Tsim Bei Tsui on 25 October.

2015. Singles at Wo Shang Wai on 26 February, Sai Kung on 16 May and Ma Tso Lung on 30 June. A pair bred on Lantau with three young fledging in July (GC). Single birds taken into care at KFBG from HK Island, Lantau and Lamma.

Brown Fish Owl *Ketupa zeylonensis* 褐漁鴞 I

Scarce and locally-distributed resident at the interface of large freshwater streams and the coast or at reservoirs, both in areas of mature shrubland or woodland.

稀少而分佈廣泛的留鳥，出沒於淡水大溪流與海岸或與水塘接壤區域中成熟的灌木叢或林地。

Singles recorded from Fanling Golf Course, Yung Shue O, Pui O and Cheung Chau. One taken into care at KFBG from Tuen Mun.

Brown Wood Owl *Strix leptogrammica* **褐林鴞 I**

Scarce resident in Tai Po Kau and the Lam Tsuen Valley, first record on 18 March 2006.
於大埔滘及林村的稀少的留鳥，首次紀錄於2006年3月18日。

A very good year with singles recorded from three new locations - Lai Chi Wo, Tai Lam CP and Ma On Shan - and proven breeding at another new location, KFBG, with one juvenile fledging. Heard calling on several dates at the regular sites of Tai Po Kau and the Lam Tsuen Valley with two birds in both locations.

Number of locations and estimated number of birds in recent years are as follows:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
-	-	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	6
-	-	1	1	3	3	3	4	3	2	4	9

Asian Barred Owlet *Glaucidium cuculoides* **斑頭鴆鴞 I**

Common though locally-distributed resident with most records from forest and open-country areas in the north and central NT; highest count six on 11 May 2001.
常見的留鳥，雖然廣佈但主要出沒於新界中及北部的森林及開闊原野，最高紀錄爲2001年5月11日的六隻。

Recorded in all months in north, central and southeast NT, peak count eight at Fanling Golf Course on 27 July (JAA), a new highest count. A juvenile at Chai Wan, HK Island on 8 September. Four individuals taken into KFBG care during the year were all successfully rehabilitated and released.

Northern Boobook *Ninox japonica* **鷹鴞 I**

Uncommon passage migrant, mainly in spring, to woodland and shrubland areas especially on offshore islands; extreme dates 24 March to 26 May and 3 October to 29 November, highest count five over southern waters on 5 May 2007.
主要在春季不常見的過境遷徙鳥，多出沒於離島上之林地及灌木叢，日子在3月24日至5月26日及10月3日至11月29日之間，最高紀錄爲2007年5月5日在南部水域錄得的五隻。

Spring: singles recorded on Po Toi on 16 and 26 April and two recoveries at KFBG.

Autumn: one taken into care at KFBG on 11 November.

Records have increased significantly since 2005 with increased coverage of migration on offshore islands.

Plate 26 Asian Barred Owlet *Glaucidium cuculoides* 斑頭鴞鶹
MPNR, 29th November 2015 米埔自然護理區 2015年11月29日
Kinni Ho 何建業

Short-eared Owl *Asio flammeus* 短耳鴞 I

Five records; extreme dates 13 November to 30 January.

五項紀錄；日子在11月13日至1月30日之間。

One at MPNR on 21 January (JAA), probably the same as the bird there in December 2014, and another, possibly the same, at Tai Sang Wai on 4 and 5 April (KL,WYY,IT,WST), a new latest date.

Plate 27 Short-eared Owl *Asio flammeus* 短耳鴞
Tai Sang Wai, 4th April 2015 大生圍 2015年4月4日
Kenny Lee 李啓康

Grey Nightjar *Caprimulgus jotaka* 普通夜鷹 I

Scarce passage migrant with some summer records, to areas of closed-canopy shrubland; extreme dates 1 February to 30 November; highest count five on 8 May 2001.

稀少的過境遷徙鳥，有少量夏季紀錄，出沒於有濃密樹冠的灌木叢，日子在2月1日至11月30日之間，最高紀錄爲2001年5月8日的五隻。

Spring: records of birds calling at Bride's Pool, Wonderland Villas, Yung Shue O, Cheung Sheung, Pak Sha O and above Discovery Bay from 23 February to 14 June, peak count four at Pak Sha O on 14 May.

Autumn: singles from 6 to 30 October at Lai Chi Wo, Chek Lap Kok and on Po Toi with two birds taken into care at KFBG in November.

Savanna Nightjar *Caprimulgus affinis* 林夜鷹 I

Uncommon and locally-distributed resident in areas of lowland grassland; highest count 22 on 8 October 2000.

不常見和廣佈的留鳥，出沒於低地草原，最高紀錄爲2000年10月8日的 22 隻。

Recorded in all months, mainly calling birds, from north, central and east NT and Lantau, peak count four at Discovery Bay on 23 March.

Himalayan Swiftlet *Aerodramus brevirostris* 短嘴金絲燕 I

Scarce passage migrant and winter visitor; extreme dates 1 August to 16 June.

稀少的過境遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，日子在8月1日至6月16日之間。

Another good year for this species, with most records in the autumn period.

First winter period: singles at San Tin on 19 January, Long Valley on 12 April, Po Toi on 21 May and MPNR on 4 June. A swiftlet sp. at MPNR on 17 July.

Second winter period: recorded from 22 August to 29 October from Long Valley, MPNR, Ng Tung Chai, southwest Lantau and on Po Toi, mostly singles with peak count two on Po Toi on 27 August. Singles at Pui O on 21 December and MPNR on 30 December.

Estimated number of birds in recent years are as follows:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
0	1	0	2	3	7	8	3	3	7	12	16

Needletail sp. *Hirundapus* sp. 針尾雨燕

There were no records of either regular Needletail sp. in 2015, for the first year since 2002.

Common Swift *Apus apus* 普通雨燕 I

Two early April records, although possibly the same individual returning in successive years; extreme dates 3 to 7 April.

兩項紀錄於4月初，雖然可能是同一雀鳥連續第二年返回香港，日子在4月3至7日之間。

2003. One at Long Valley on 18 December 2003 (EMSK). This is the first winter record.

2015. One at San Tin from 19 to 26 January (PJL) amongst large flocks of House Swift *Apus nipalensis*. This is the first record since 2003.

Plate 28 Common Swift *Apus apus* 普通雨燕
San Tin, 4th January 2015 新田 2014年1月4日
Wallace Tse 謝鑑超

Pacific Swift *Apus pacificus* 白腰雨燕 I

Previously a common spring passage migrant and summer visitor, now uncommon with some autumn and a few winter records, mostly to the Deep Bay area and islands; two taxa occur, the nominate on passage and kurodae *breeding (Leader 2011); highest count 3,000 on 4 April 1987.*

曾是常見的春季過境遷徙鳥和夏候鳥，現已不常見；有少數秋季紀錄及幾個冬季紀錄、主要出沒於后海灣區域及離島。兩個亞種 (Leader 2011)：指名亞種爲過境鳥而亞種 kurodae *則在本地繁殖，最高紀錄爲1987年4月4日的 3,000 隻。*

Another very poor year for this species which is now mostly recorded in summer around islands in southeast waters where it breeds. Prior to 1999, this species was regularly recorded in flocks of 500 or more in spring.

Recorded from 24 March to 11 October with most records from Po Toi, all records in single figures except for peak counts 20 at Yung Shue O on 26 May and on Po Toi on 11 October.

House Swift *Apus nipalensis* 小白腰雨燕 I

Abundant spring passage migrant, mostly to the Deep Bay area, and widespread common resident; highest count 3,000 on 18 March 1985, 30 March 1991 and 26 February 1993.

主要出沒於后海灣區域大量的春季過境遷徙鳥和廣佈常見的留鳥，最高紀錄爲在1985年3月18日、1991年3月30日、及1993年2月26日錄得的 3,000 隻。

Residents recorded in all months from widespread locations. A significantly higher spring passage in the Deep Bay area than in recent years with peak count 4,000 at San Tin on 12 February (PJL), a new highest count, and 1,200 at Tam Kon Chau on 27 February. This marks a significant change in status in 2015 after several years of low peak counts.

Oriental Dollarbird *Eurystomus orientalis* 三寶鳥 I

Common and widespread passage migrant with one summer record; extreme dates 30 March to 5 June and 24 August to 28 November, highest count 16 on 21 April 1988.

常見且廣佈的過境遷徙鳥，有一項夏季紀錄，日子在3月30日至6月5日及8月24日至11月28日之間，最高紀錄爲在1988年4月21日的 16 隻。

Spring: recorded from 22 April to 13 May with most records from Tin Lui, Yung Shue O and Po Toi, high count two.

Autumn: recorded from 3 September to 16 October with most records from Po Toi but also central and east NT, HK Island and Lantau, peak count six at Ng Tung Chai on 28 September and Wonderland Villas on 13 October.

White-throated Kingfisher *Halcyon smyrnensis* 白胸翡翠 I

Common and present all year, mostly in wetland areas, with numbers much reduced in the period April to June (breeds mostly away from wetlands); highest count 46 on 15 October 2000 and 18 December 2005.

全年常見的鳥，多出沒在濕地，由於其多離開濕地繁殖，故在四至六月間在濕地出現的數量大幅減少，最高紀錄爲在2000年10月15日及2005年12月18日錄得的 46 隻。

Recorded in all months, mainly from regular counts in the Deep Bay area, Ma Tso Lung, Long Valley, Yung Shue O, Ho Man Tin and Chek Lap Kok but also other locations in north, central and east NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau and outlying islands, peak count 23 in the August WC. Breeding season records from northwest, northeast, central and east NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Cheung Chau and Tung Ping Chau.

Black-capped Kingfisher *Halcyon pileata* 藍翡翠 I

Uncommon and declining passage migrant and winter visitor with occasional summer records in Deep Bay and relatively undisturbed coastal areas; highest count 20 on 19 October 1986.

不常見和數目正在減少的過境遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，偶有夏季紀錄，出沒在后海灣及遠離人煙的沿岸地區，最高紀錄爲在1986年10月19日的 20 隻。

First winter period: recorded in Deep Bay up to 1 May, peak count six in the January WC. Away from Deep Bay, recorded in winter at Starling Inlet, Shuen Wan and Sham Chung and at Yi O on 3 April.

Second winter period: recorded from 26 August , mostly in the Deep Bay area, high count four in the October WC. Away from Deep Bay, recorded from Penfold Park, Chek Lap Kok, Pui O and on Po Toi.

Common Kingfisher *Alcedo atthis* 普通翠鳥 I

Common and present all year in wetland areas but peak numbers usually occur on autumn passage; highest count 72 on 14 October 2012.

全年常見的鳥，過境時數量最多，出沒在濕地，最高紀錄爲在2012年10月14日的 72 隻。

Recorded throughout the year from widespread locations in all NT regions, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Lamma, Po Toi and Tung Ping Chau with summer records in northwest, central and southeast NT, HK Island and Lantau. Peak count 54 in the September WC. Passage on Po Toi from 7 to 21 April and 1 September to 19 November.

Oriental Dwarf Kingfisher *Ceyx erithaca* 三趾翠鳥 I

No records.

沒有紀錄。

One on the Tai Po Kau access road on 7 May (KCL). This is the first record for Hong Kong.

Pied Kingfisher *Ceryle rudis* 斑魚狗 I

Common resident in fishpond and other wetland areas, especially Deep Bay; highest count 34 on 11 June 2006.

常見的留鳥，多出沒在后海灣區域的魚塘，最高紀錄爲在2006年6月11日的 34 隻。

Recorded throughout the year with all records from Deep Bay, Long Valley and Starling Inlet, summer records at MPNR, Pak Nai, San Tin, Nam Sang Wai, Nam Chung and Long Valley and peak count 31 in the May WC.

Blue-tailed Bee-eater *Merops philippinus* 栗喉蜂虎 I

Uncommon passage migrant, extreme dates 4 April to 23 May and 25 September to 1 November; highest count 121 on 5 October 2007.

不常見的過境遷徙鳥，日子在4月4日至5月23及9月25日至11月1日之間，最高紀錄爲在2007年10月5日的 121 隻。

Spring: recorded from 6 April to 9 May with most records from MPNR, peak count 23 there on 22 April with three at Tai O on 6 April and ten at San Tin on 22 April.

Autumn: recorded from 26 September to 18 October with most records from MPNR, peak count 90 there on 14 October. Other records from Tsim Bei Tsui, Fung Lok Wai, Lok Ma Chau and Long Valley.

Blue-tailed Bee-eater is now recorded in higher numbers than in the 1990s, mostly at MPNR. Peak counts in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
37	8	15	121	17	76	40	20	43	67	57	90

Eurasian Hoopoe *Upupa epops* 戴勝 I

Uncommon winter visitor, migrant and occasional summer visitor, with two breeding records.

不常見的冬候鳥、遷徙鳥和偶有的夏候鳥，有兩項繁殖紀錄。

First winter period: recorded to 15 March with singles at MPNR, Shing Mun Reservoir, Fanling Golf Course, on Lamma, Po Toi, where one individual over-wintered and another was present in spring, and Tung Ping Chau.

Seco**nd winter period:** an injured bird found inside the terminal at Chek Lap Kok on 25 August was successfully rehabilitated at KFBG and released at Mai Po on 17 September. Singles recorded from 15 September at Fung Lok Wai, Tai Sang Wai, MPNR, San Tin, Tuen Mun, Chek Lap Kok again, Pui O and Cheung Shan, Lantau.

Total estimated number of birds for 2015 is 16, a high count.

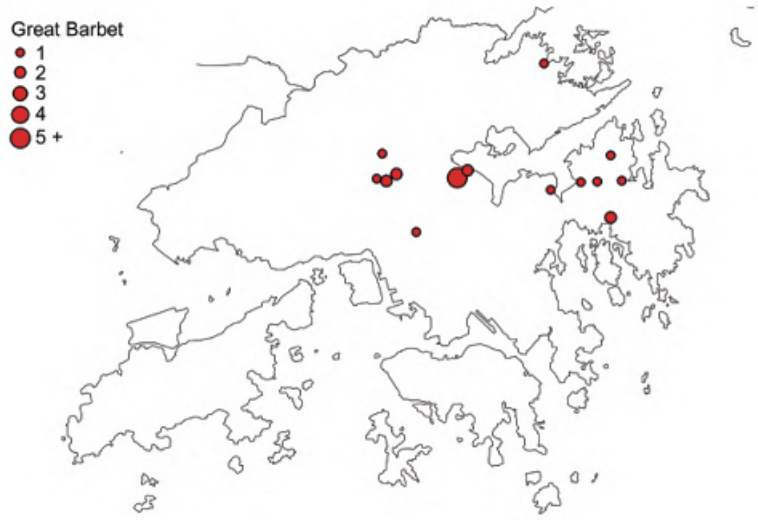
Great Barbet *Psilopogon virens* 大擬啄木鳥 I

Uncommon resident in mature secondary broadleaf forest in central and southeast NT, mostly Tai Po Kau. Appears to be declining; highest count 14 on 21 May 1994.

不常見的留鳥，數量似乎在減少中，出沒在新界中和東南部的成熟次生濶葉林，主要是大埔滘，最高紀錄爲在1994年5月21日的 14 隻。

Recorded in all months, mostly calling birds from forest areas of central and east NT, peak count six at Tai Po Kau on 24 March. Also recorded at Lai Chi Wo, KFBG, Kap Lung, Ng Tung Chai, Shing Mun, Tai To Yan and several locations in Sai Kung West CP.

A map showing the distribution of Great Barbet in Hong Kong in 2015 is given as Map 4.



Map 4. Distribution of Great Barbet *Psilopogon virens* 大擬啄木鳥 records in 2015 (maximum counts per location) (每位置最高紀錄)

Chinese Barbet *Psilopogon faber* 黑眉擬啄木鳥 I

One record, 31 December 2014.
一項紀錄，在2014年12月31日。

Single birds recorded at Tai Po Kau from 19 March to 4 April and from 8 August to year end (many observers). All individuals photographed were adults except for a juvenile on 23 August (CHL), possible evidence of breeding.

Plate 29 Chinese Barbet *Psilopogon faber* 黑眉擬啄木鳥
Tai Po Kau, 21st March 2015 大埔滘 2015年3月21日
Peter and Michelle Wong 黃理沛及江敏兒

Eurasian Wryneck *Jynx torquilla* 蟻鴷 I

Uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor to lightly wooded areas; extreme dates 28 August to 23 April, highest count four on 1 April 1978.
不常見的過境遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，出沒在稀疏的林地，日子在8月28日至4月23日之間，最高紀錄爲在1978年4月1日的四隻。

First winter period: recorded from 1 January to 10 April mostly from MPNR and Chek Lap Kok, high count two at both locations. Elsewhere, singles at Lok Ma Chau, Ma Tso Lung, Sha Tau Kok and Yung Shue O, .

Second winter period: recorded from 15 September to year end from the Deep Bay area, Ho Sheung Heung and Chek Lap Kok with peak count three at Chek Lap Kok on 22 November and five individuals trapped at MPNR.

Estimated number of birds in 2015 is 23, the highest since these numbers were first estimated for 1990. Estimated number of birds in recent years are as follows:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
16	10	12	17	12	12	18	16	16	19	20	23

Speckled Piculet *Picumnus innominatus* 斑姬啄木鳥 I

Rare resident at Tai Po Kau and probably other woodland and shrubland sites.
罕見的留鳥，出沒在大埔滘，亦可能出沒在其他林地和灌木叢。

Recorded at Tai Po Kau from January to April and in July, September and November with peak count two. Also recorded from seven other locations, including four new locations - Shek Kong catchwater, KFBG, Shing Mun and Kowloon Hills - as well as regular locations at Lau Shui Heung, Kap Lung, and Ng Tung Chai, at least eleven different birds in total from eight locations.

Both number of locations and estimated number of birds are easily the highest counts since the first record in 1996 and the species is now well established although infrequently seen. Number of locations and estimated number of birds in recent years are as follows:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	3	4	8
0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	4	5	11

Bay Woodpecker *Blythipicus pyrrhotis* 黃嘴栗啄木鳥 I

Rare resident of mature broadleaf secondary forest with most records from Tai Po Kau.
罕有的留鳥，出沒在成熟的次生濶葉林，紀錄主要在大埔滘錄得。

Recorded from Tai Po Kau in all months except April, peak count three. Infrequent records of up to two individuals from Tai Lam CP, Ho Pui, Shek Kong catchwater, Kap Lung, Ng Tung Chai, Shing Mun, Kowloon Hills and Yung Shue O, total estimated number of birds 15 from nine locations.

The first record of Bay Woodpecker in Hong Kong was in 1992. Both number of locations and estimated number of birds in 2015 are record high counts and Bay Woodpecker is now well established here. Number of locations and estimated number of birds in recent years are as follows:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
0	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	3	4	9
0	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	5	6	15

Common Kestrel *Falco tinnunculus* 紅隼 I

Common autumn migrant and winter visitor, mainly from October to March, to open country; extreme dates 5 September to 22 May with three summer records, highest count ten on 6 November 1968.

常見的秋季遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，有一項夏季紀錄，主要在十月至三月之間出沒於開闊原野，日子在9月5日至5月22日之間並有三個夏季紀錄，最高紀錄爲1968年11月6日的十隻。

First winter period: singles recorded to 24 March with most records from Long Valley, Ho Man Tin and Chek Lap Kok, but also several locations in northeast and central NT, Kowloon, Lantau and Po Toi.

Second winter period: recorded from 1 October with most records of passage migrants in October and from Long Valley, Ho Man Tin and Chek Lap Kok, but also recorded from various locations in north, central and east NT, Kowloon, HK Island and Lantau, peak count four at Fan Lau, southwest Lantau, on 13 October.

Peak counts have been low since 2008. Common Kestrel is an autumn migrant and winter visitor and the decline has been in autumn migrants; winter visitors do not show a clear trernd over these two periods.

Amur Falcon *Falco amurensis* 阿穆爾隼 I

Uncommon autumn passage migrant with one spring record, extreme dates 19 to 20 May and 3 October to 25 November; highest count 97 on 17 October 2013.

不常見的秋季過境遷徙鳥，有一項春季紀錄，日子在5月19日至20日及10月3日至11月25日之間，最高紀錄爲2013年10月17日的 97 隻。

Recorded from 10 October to 7 November, mostly from MPNR, Tsim Bei Tsui and other locations in the Deep Bay area but also Long Valley, Shek Kong, Pak Sha O and Lantau, peak count 13 at southwest Lantau on 12 October.

Amur Falcon numbers and peak counts have been increasing since the first record in 1999, partly due to greater observer familiarity with the species although recent very high counts suggest a real increase.

Eurasian Hobby *Falco subbuteo* 燕隼 I

Uncommon autumn passage migrant, scarce in spring and summer, to open country areas; extreme dates 23 March to 5 November; highest count six on 26 April 1980.

不常見的秋季過境遷徙鳥，在春夏二季則稀少，出沒於開闊原野，日子在3月23日至11月5日之間，最高紀錄爲1980年4月26日的六隻。

Spring: singles on Po Toi on 31 March and MPNR on 4 April. Two at Tai Po on 28 June.

Autumn: recorded from 2 August to 22 October, mostly singles at MPNR, Po Toi and Yung Shue O, also from other locations in north, central and east NT, HK Island, Lantau and Cheung Chau, high count six at Stanley Market on 11 October and peak count seven at southwest Lantau on 12 October (JAA), a new highest count.

Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus* 遊隼 I

Locally common resident subspecies peregrinator *with migrant northerly taxa in winter; highest count three.*

亞種 peregrinator *爲本地常見的留鳥，冬季時亦有從北方而來的亞種，最高紀錄爲三隻。*

Recorded in all months, although fewer in summer, and from widespread locations in north, central and east NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Po Toi and other offshore islands, peak count three at Pak Nai on 7 November.

Yellow-crested Cockatoo *Cacatua sulphurea* 小葵花鳳頭鸚鵡 IIB CE (for native population)

Locally common resident, mostly recorded on Hong Kong Island.

本地常見的留鳥，主要出沒在香港島。

Regularly recorded at HK Park, peak count 33 on 4 February. Elsewhere, recorded from Long Valley, Mei Foo, Stonecutters Island, Mount Davis, Happy Valley and Aberdeen/Ap Lei Chau, high count 20 at Aberdeen.

Alexandrine Parakeet *Psittacula eupatria* 亞歷山大鸚鵡 IIB NT (for native population)

Locally common resident, mostly recorded at Kowloon Park.

本地常見的留鳥，大部分紀錄於九龍公園。

Regularly recorded at Kowloon Park, high count 13. Also regularly recorded at Long Valley, peak count 14, Shek Kong catchment, high count seven, and Ho Man Tin, high count two.

Rose-ringed Parakeet *Psittacula krameri* 紅領綠鸚鵡 IIB

Locally common resident, mostly recorded at Kowloon and HK Parks, has declined considerably since 1980.

本地常見的留鳥，主要出沒在九龍公園和香港公園，數量自1980年開始顯著下降。

Occasionally recorded at both Kowloon and HK Park, peak count six at Kowloon Park and high count four at HK Park. Also recorded at Long Valley, San Tin and Ocean Park, high count three at Ocean Park.

Fairy Pitta *Pitta nympha* 仙八色鶇 I VU

Rare spring and autumn passage migrant; extreme dates 10 April to 8 May and 26 August to 29 September with one summer record in 1967.

罕有的春季和秋季過境遷徙鳥，日子在4月10日至5月8日及8月26日至9月29日之間並在1967年有一個夏季紀錄。

Spring: singles at Lung Fu Shan from 25 to 27 April and at Tai Po Kau on 29 April.

Autumn: one, possibly two, at Lau Shui Heung on 14 September.

Plate 30 Fairy Pitta *Pitta nympha* 仙八色鶇
Tai Po Kau, 29th April 2015 大埔滘 2015年4月29日
Matthew Kwan 關朗曦

Black-winged Cuckooshrike *Coracina melaschistos* 暗灰鵑鵙 I

Common passage migrant and scarce winter visitor to closed and open woodland; extreme dates 1 September to 26 May, highest count four on 3 October 1994.

常見的過境遷徙鳥和稀少的冬候鳥，出沒在密閉和開闊的林地，日子在9月1日至5月26日之間，最高紀錄爲在1994年10月3日的四隻。

First winter period: recorded to 9 May with most records from Tai Po Kau, less frequent records from Wu Kau Tang, KFBG, Ng Tung Chai, Shing Mun, Tsam Chuk Wan and Cape Collinson, high count three at Ng Tung Chai on 12 January and at Tai Po Kau on 27 March.

Second winter period: recorded from 3 September from widespread locations in north, central and east NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau and Po Toi, peak count four at Shek Kong on 2 November equals the current highest count.

Plate 31 Black-winged Cuckooshrike *Coracina melaschistos* 暗灰鵑鵙
Lung Fu Shan, 6th February 2015 龍虎山 2015年2月6日
Peter Ho 何文顯

Swinhoe's Minivet *Pericrocotus cantonensis* 小灰山椒鳥 I

Scarce passage migrant to open woodland, extreme dates 26 March to 5 May and 1 October to 25 November; highest count 13 on 8 October 1998.

稀少的過境遷徙鳥，出沒在開闊的林地，日子在3月26日至5月5日及10月1日至11月25日之間，最高紀錄爲在1998年10月8日的 13 隻。

A poor year for this species by recent standards with only one definite record of a single bird.

Spring: possible hybrid Swinhoe's x Rosy Minivet photographed on Po Toi on 12 May (AL).

Autumn: one at Ng Tung Chai on 31 October.

Ashy Minivet *Pericrocotus divaricatus* 灰山椒鳥 I

Uncommon passage migrant, mostly in spring, to woodland areas, extreme dates 18 March to 21 May and 7 September to 27 November; highest count 55 on 9 April 2012.

主要在春季不常見的過境遷徙鳥，出沒在林地，日子在3月18日至5月21日及9月7日至11月27日之間，最高紀錄爲在2012年4月9日的 55 隻。

A poor year for numbers with the lowest peak count since 2002.

Spring: recorded from 3 to 22 April at Tai Po Kau Headland, Pak Sha O, Fan Lau, Lantau, Cheung Chau and Po Toi, peak count four on Cheung Chau on 22 April.

Autumn: recorded in singles from 6 to 27 November, a late date, at MPNR, Fanling Golf Course and on Po Toi.

Peak counts in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
50	5	17	21	16	18	40	32	55	15	23	4

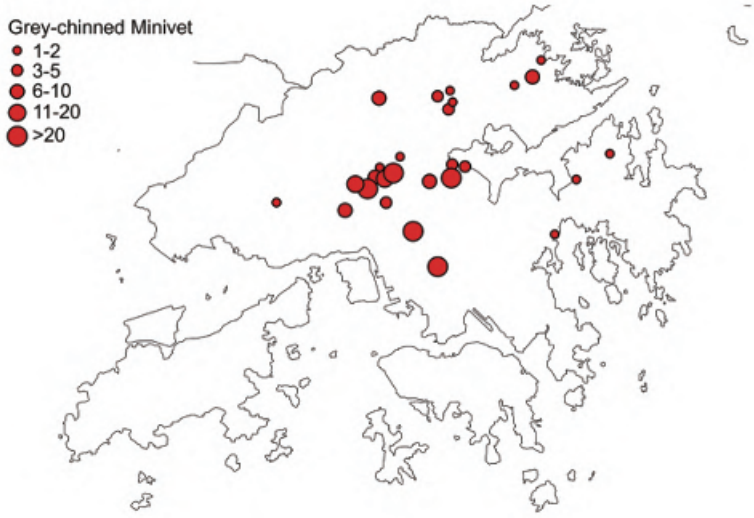
Grey-chinned Minivet *Pericrocotus solaris* 灰喉山椒鳥 I

Locally common resident, possibly with winter visitors, in mature closed-canopy woodland; highest count 100 on 14 November 1992.

本地常見的留鳥，亦可能有冬候鳥，出沒在有濃密樹冠的成長林地，最高紀錄爲在1992年11月14日的 100 隻。

Recorded in all months from northeast, central and east NT with summer records from Tai Po Kau and the Lam Tsuen valley, peak count 50 at Shing Mun on 5 February and high count 40 at Kowloon Hills catchwater on 13 September and 11 October.

A map showing the distribution of Grey-chinned Minivet in Hong Kong in 2015 is given as Map 5.



Map 5. Distribution of Grey-chinned Minivet *Pericrocotus solaris* 灰喉山椒鳥 records in 2015 (maximum counts per location) (每位置最高紀錄)

Map 6. Distribution of Scarlet Minivet *Pericrocotus speciosus* 赤紅山椒鳥 records in 2015 (maximum counts per location) (每位置最高紀錄)

Scarlet Minivet *Pericrocotus speciosus* 赤紅山椒鳥 I

Common resident in mature closed-canopy woodland and woodland edge, even adjoining urban areas; highest count 80 on 22 December 1984.

常見的留鳥，出沒在有濃密樹冠的林地及其邊緣，部分甚至在市區毗鄰，最高紀錄爲在1984年12月22日的 80 隻。

This species is more widespread than Grey-chinned Minivet, although in smaller flock sizes.

Recorded in all months with widespread reports mainly from north, central, southeast and east NT, many records from Tai Po Kau, including TPK Headland, and Shek Kong catchwater, peak count 25 there on 31 August, 30 October and 23 November, with high count 16 at Tai Po Kau on 24 April. Elsewhere, one on Po Toi on 8 January, two at Mei Foo on 12 May, one at Wo Chai Shan on 31 October and one at Lung Fu Shan on 5 December.

A map showing the distribution of Scarlet Minivet in Hong Kong in 2015 is given as Map 6.

Bull-headed Shrike *Lanius bucephalus* 牛頭伯勞 I

Scarce late autumn migrant and winter visitor to woodland edge; extreme dates 16 October to 31 March.

深秋時稀少的遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，出沒在林地邊緣，日子在10月16日至3月31日之間。

First winter period: recorded to 17 March with singles at Long Valley, Pak Sha O and Ho Man Tin.

Second winter period: recorded from 20 October with singles at Yau Mei San Tsuen, Long Valley, Fanling Golf Course, Shek Kong Airfield Road, Ng Tung Chai, Shing Mun, Pak Sha O and HKU.

Brown Shrike *Lanius cristatus* 紅尾伯勞 I

L.c. lucionensis: *common passage migrant and scarce winter visitor;* L.c. cristatus: *scarce passage migrant, mainly in autumn. Both occur in open country habitats. Extreme spring dates 19 April to 7 June, highest count 95 on 10 May 2014. Earliest autumn record 25 July, passage occurring until late October.*

L.c. lucionensis *亞種爲常見的過境遷徙鳥和稀少的冬候鳥，而* L.c. cristatus *亞種爲主要在秋季稀少的過境遷徙鳥。二者皆出沒在開闊原野，春季出現日子在4月19日至6月7日之間，最高紀錄爲在2014年5月10日的95隻。秋季過境遷徙鳥最早出現日子在7月25日，至十月下旬仍可見。*

First winter period: wintering birds until 10 February at Shek Kong, Tsing Yi Park, Sai Kung LNEC, Jordan Valley and Ho Man Tin. Spring records from 3 April to 25 May at

numerous locations in northwest, central, and east NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau and Po Toi, all *lucionensis* where specified, peak count seven on Po Toi from 12 to 25 May, the lowest since 2005.

Second winter period: recorded from 3 August to year end in northwest, central and east NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, and Po Toi, high count five on 6 October. A *cristatus* recorded at Yau Mei San Tsuen on 15 October. December records from Shek Kong Airfield Road, Tsing Yi Park, Victoria Park HK Island, Chek Lap Kok and Pui O.

Peak counts in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
4	2	83	30	89	37	28	75	35	46	95	7

Plate 32 Long-tailed Shrike *Lanius schach* 棕背伯勞 dark morph 深色型
Long Valley, 28th February 2015 塱原 2015年2月28日
Jason Pun 潘士強

Long-tailed Shrike *Lanius schach* 棕背伯勞 I

Common resident in open country habitats; highest count 19 on 24 July 2010.
常見的留鳥，出沒在開闊原野，最高紀錄爲2010年7月24日的 19 隻。

Recorded throughout the year from widespread locations in north, central and east NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Lamma, Po Toi and Tung Ping Chau, peak count 17 at MPNR on 21 August.

Grey-backed Shrike *Lanius tephronotus*灰背伯勞 I

No records.
沒有紀錄。

One at Ng Tung Chai from 22 September to year end (JAA). This is the first Hong Kong record accepted to Category I.

Acceptance of this record was followed by a review of previous possible records and acceptance of the following into Category I

22 April 2014 – one photographed at Ng Tung Chai (R&KB)

13 January 2004 – one at Tai Po Kau (KPK)

White-bellied Erpornis *Erpornis zantholeuca* 白腹鳳鹛 I

Uncommon resident in closed-canopy shrubland and woodland; highest count 15 on 2 September 1990.
不常見的留鳥，出沒在有濃密樹冠的灌木叢及林地，最高紀錄爲在1990年9月2日的 15 隻。

Recorded from Pak Sha O in all months except from July to September, peak count four, and from Tai Po Kau in most months except autumn, high count two on 18 August. Also individual winter records from Lau Shui Heung, Kap Lung, Ng Tung Chai, Shing Mun and Mui Tsz Lam. Summer records from Pak Ngau Shek, Shek Kong and Shing Mun.

Black-naped Oriole *Oriolus chinensis* 黑枕黃鸝 I

Passage migrant, common in autumn and scarce in spring, with some winter and breeding records, to open woodland areas; highest count 30 on 21 September 1986.
秋季常見的過境遷徙鳥，春季則稀少，有少量冬季及繁殖紀錄，出沒在開闊林地，最高紀錄爲在1986年9月21日的 30 隻。

Spring: one on Po Toi on 4 April.

Autumn: recorded from 8 September to 28 December, mostly at MPNR and Po Toi, although peak count 15 at Fan Lau on 13 October with six at MPNR on 10 October and six on Po Toi on 13 October. Also recorded from Pak Nai, LMC, Ma Tso Lung, Long Valley, Shek Kong, Wo Hop Shek, Ho Man Tin and at Tai O, Tung Chung, Chek Lap Kok and Pui O on Lantau.

A Weekly Occurrence Graph for Black-naped Oriole is given in Figure 5 below. Peak counts, which mostly occur on autumn migration, are higher than in the 1990s, at least partly due to increased recording on offshore islands.

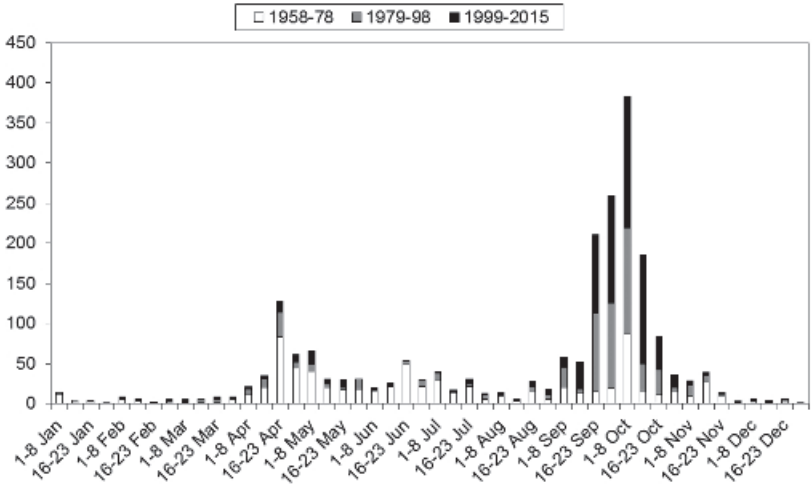


Figure 5. Weekly Occurrence Graph - Black-naped Oriole *Oriolus chinensis* 黑枕黃鸝

Black Drongo *Dicrurus macrocercus* 黑卷尾 I

Common passage migrant, mainly in autumn, and locally common breeder and winter visitor to open-country areas; highest count 1,000 on 12 October 2010.

主要在秋季常見的過境遷徙鳥及冬候鳥，常見在本地繁殖，出沒在開闊原野，最高紀錄爲在2010年10月12日的 1,000 隻。

First winter period: in winter, recorded from MPNR, Tam Kon Chau, San Tin, Ma Tso Lung, and Long Valley, high count seven at MPNR on 25 February. Spring records from north, central and east NT, Lantau, Lamma, Po Toi and Tung Ping Chau, high count twelve at Shek Kong Catchwater.

Summer: records from the Deep Bay area, Long Valley, Lai Chi Wo, Shuen Wan, Pui O and Po Toi, high count 19 at Sai Kung on 13 July.

Second winter period: widespread autumn records of migrants with peak count 271 from Shek Pik to Fan Lau on Lantau on 12 October, and high count 105 from Nam

Sang Wai flying towards Fung Lok Wai on 7 October. Winter records from Mong Tseng to Ma Tso Lung.

Peak counts in recent years are given below: peak counts are higher than in the 1990s with an exceptional count in 2010. All counts of 50 or above have occurred on autumn migration in the period 1 to 16 October.

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
70	26	30	237	50	16	1,000	27	116	160	70	271

Ashy Drongo *Dicrurus leucophaeus* 灰卷尾 I

Uncommon winter visitor to woodland areas; extreme dates 11 September to 18 May, highest count eight on 5 November 2008.

不常見的冬候鳥，出沒在林地，日子在9月11日至5月18日之間，最高紀錄爲在2008年11月5日的八隻。

First winter period: recorded to 11 May with most records from Tai Po Kau including TPK Headland, and Shing Mun, other records from widespread locations in north, central and east NT, high count three at Tai Po Kau on 24 January and at TPK Headland on 27 March.

Second winter period: recorded from 19 September, mostly at Shek Kong catchwater Ng Tung Chai, Shing Mun, Tai Po Kau, TPK Headland and Yung Shue O, peak count five at Shing Mun on 23 October.

Hair-crested Drongo *Dicrurus hottentottus* 髮冠卷尾 I

Common winter visitor, migrant and locally common resident in wooded areas; highest count 69 on 15 December 2012.

常見的冬候鳥、遷徙鳥、及本地的留鳥，出沒在林地，最高紀錄爲在2012年12月15日的69隻。

Recorded in all months and from widespread locations in north, central, southeast and east NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Lamma and Po Toi, peak count 50 at Shek Kong Catchwater on 19 October. Summer records with juveniles, six at Shuen Wan on 4 June and four at Luk Keng on 7 July.

Plate 33 Hair-crested Drongo *Dicrurus hottentottus* 髮冠卷尾
Sai Kung LNEC, 8th February 2015 西貢獅子會自然教育中心 2015年2月8日
Kevin Lok 駱正華

Black-naped Monarch *Hypothymis azurea* 黑枕王鶲 I

Uncommon winter visitor and migrant to woodland areas; extreme dates 17 September to 5 May; highest count three.

不常見的冬候鳥及遷徙鳥，出沒在林地，日子在9月17日至5月5日之間，最高紀錄爲三隻。

First winter period: recorded to 21 March, an early latest date, with singles at Tsiu Keng, Ping Che, Brides Pool, Hok Tau, Sai Kung LNEC, Pak Sha O, Kwai Chung Park, Aberdeen, Chi Ma Wan and Cheung Chau.

Second winter period: recorded from 27 September from widespread locations in north, central and east NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau and Cheung Chau with peak count three at Ho Man Tin on 14 December.

Amur Paradise Flycatcher *Terpsiphone incei* 綬帶 I

Passage migrant, uncommon in autumn, scarce in spring, and rare winter visitor to woodland areas; extreme dates 2 August to 6 May; highest count four on 30 September 2004.
秋季時不常見，春季時則稀少的過境遷徙鳥，也是罕有的冬候鳥，出沒在林地，日子在8月2日至5月6日之間，最高紀錄爲2004年9月30日的四隻。

Spring: no records.

Autumn: recorded from 9 August to 12 December, mostly at MPNR, Shing Mun, Tai Po Kau, Lantau and Po Toi but also other locations in north, central and east NT, Kowloon, HK Island and Cheung Chau, peak count three at Tai Po Kau on 12 September.

A Weekly Occurrence Graph for Amur Paradise Flycatcher is given in Figure 6 below. Although recorded numbers are increasing in autumn, there are now fewer records in spring than in the 1990s, in spite of increased recording on offshore islands.

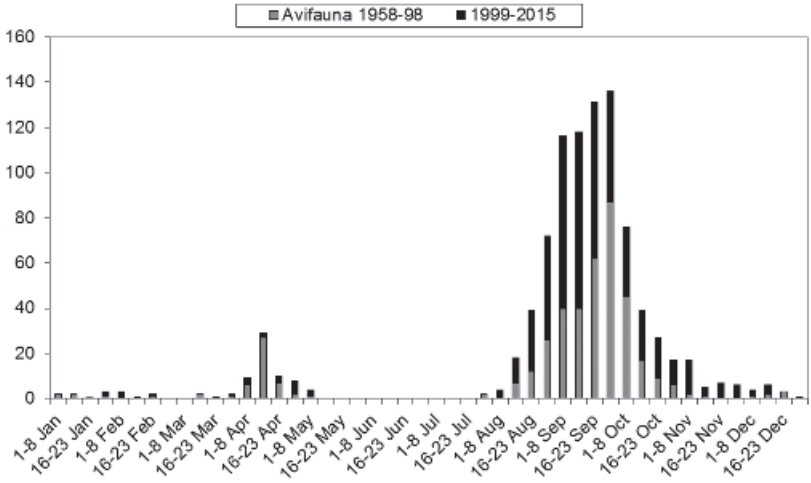


Figure 6. Weekly Occurrence Graph - Amur Paradise Flycatcher *Terpsiphone incei* 綬帶

Japanese Paradise Flycatcher *Terpsiphone atrocaudata* 紫綬帶 I NT

Uncommon passage migrant to woodland areas; extreme dates 28 March to 31 May and 20 August to 18 November, highest count six on 13 April 1992.

不常見的過境遷徙鳥，出沒在林地，日子在3月28日至5月31日及8月20日至11月18日之間，最高紀錄爲1992年4月13日的六隻。

Spring: a male and a female on Po Toi on 21 April and a male on Tung Ping Chau on 25 April.

Autumn: singles recorded from 25 August to 29 October, mostly at Tai Po Kau but also Tai Sang Wai, MPNR, Lau Shui Heung, Ng Tung Chai, Shing Mun, Lung Fu Shan, Chek Lap Kok and Tung Ping Chau.

A Weekly Occurrence Graph for Japanese Paradise Flycatcher is given in Figure 7 below. Recorded numbers are similar to those in the 1990s but, as with the previous species, there are now fewer records in spring, in spite of increased recording on offshore islands.

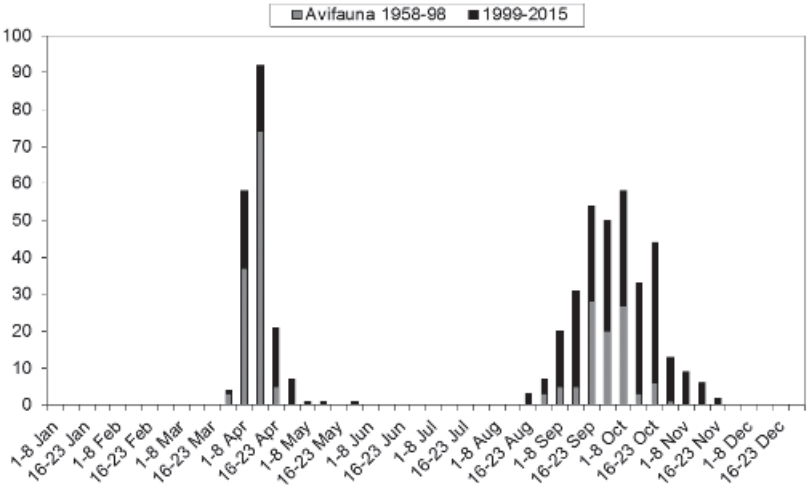


Figure 7. Weekly Occurrence Graph - Japanese Paradise Flycatcher *Terpsiphone atrocaudata* 紫綬帶

Eurasian Jay *Garrulus glandarius* 松鴉 I

Previously a scarce and localised resident of central and northeast NT; now rare, with few records since 2000.

曾爲出現在新界中及東北部稀少的局部地區性留鳥，現在罕有，自2000年只有數個紀錄。

One photographed at Tsim Bei Tsui on 29 November (LMC).

Azure-winged Magpie *Cyanopica cyanus* 灰喜鵲 IIB

Locally common breeding resident, especially in the Mai Po area, since 2003; highest count 58 on 30 September 2013.

自2003年開始爲在本地常見和繁殖的留鳥，主要出沒在米埔區域，最高紀錄爲在2013年9月30日的 58 隻。

Recorded throughout the year with most records from the Mai Po area, peak count 55 at MPNR on 30 November. Singles at Long Valley on 26 May and at Ho Chung on 21 November.

Plate 34 Red-billed Blue Magpie *Urocissa erythrorynch*a 紅嘴藍鵲
Tsing Yi Park, 31st January 2015 青衣公園 2015年1月31日
Allen Chan 陳志雄

Red-billed Blue Magpie *Urocissa erythroryncha* 紅嘴藍鵲 I

Common resident of closed-canopy shrubland; highest recent count ten on 7 February 2014.

常見的留鳥，出沒在有濃密樹冠的灌木叢，最高紀錄爲在2014年2月7日的十隻。

Recorded in all months from widespread locations in all NT regions, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Cheung Chau, Po Toi and offshore islands, peak count 16 at HK Park on 11 February (Crested Bulbul Club) with twelve at Shek Kong Airfield Road on 23 October (JC), the highest counts since *The Avifauna*.

Plate 35 Grey Treepie *Dendrocitta formosae* 灰樹鵲
Tai Tung Wo Liu, 8th October 2015 大洞禾寮 2015年10月8日
Vivian Cheung 張香妹

Grey Treepie *Dendrocitta formosae* 灰樹鵲 I

Locally common resident of closed-canopy shrubland; previously recorded as an irruptive species with a highest count 80 on 27 November 1977; highest count since The Avifauna *13 on 4 July 2002.*

局部地區性常見的留鳥，出沒在有濃密樹冠的灌木叢，曾被認為偶然闖入的鳥種，最高紀錄爲在1977年11月27日的 80 隻，自《香港鳥類名錄》出版後，最高紀錄爲在2002年7月4日的 13 隻。

Recorded in all months, mostly from northeast, central and east NT, peak count 32 at Chek Keng on 13 July (JAA), the highest count since *The Avifauna*, with 21 at Yung Shue O on 5 April. The only record away from NT was one at Tai Tam CP on 8 December.

Eurasian Magpie *Pica pica* 喜鵲 I

Common resident of open country and urban edge habitats. Highest count 80 on 28 November 1999.

常見的留鳥，出沒在開闊原野及市區邊緣，最高紀錄爲在1999年11月28日的 80 隻。

Recorded in all months and from widespread locations, peak count 68 at MPNR on 26 January.

House Crow *Corvus splendens* 家鴉 IIB

Locally common resident, mainly in the Kowloon area; peak single location count 38 on 26 August 2010.

本地常見的留鳥，主要出沒在九龍區，最高紀錄爲在2010年8月26日的 38 隻。

The peak total day count at selected locations in Hong Kong recorded by AFCD in 2015 was 71, a decline compared to previous years.

Collared Crow *Corvus torquatus* 白頸鴉 I NT

Locally common resident, mainly in coastal areas; highest count 173 on 9 July 2014.

本地常見的留鳥，主要出沒在沿岸區域，最高紀錄爲在2014年7月9日的 173 隻。

A Near Threatened species for which Hong Kong is a stronghold.

現被列為漸危鳥種，而香港爲其主要盤踞地。

Recorded in all months, with most records from MPNR and the Deep Bay area, peak count 163 at MPNR on 11 January with 94 at Shuen Wan Landfill on 4 June. Elsewhere records from north, central, southeast and east NT and HK Island, Lantau, Lamma and Tung Ping Chau. This, together with the increase in peak counts over the last ten years, suggest that this species is increasing in Hong Kong, despite a decline in mainland China.

Peak counts in recent years are given below:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
74	81	77	99	100	112	141	143	127	167	173	163

Plate 36 Large-billed Crow *Corvus macrorhynchos* 大嘴烏鴉
Pui O, 3rd November 2015 貝澳 2015年11月3日
Peter and Michelle Wong 黃理沛及江敏兒

Large-billed Crow *Corvus macrorhynchos* 大嘴烏鴉 I

Common resident of open rural and wooded urban-edge habitats, highest count 200 on 20 January 2008.

常見的留鳥，出沒在開闊鄉郊及市區邊緣的林木，最高紀錄爲在2008年1月20日的 200 隻。

Widespread records in all months, peak count 119 at Heung Yuen Wai on 31 August.

Plate 37 Grey-headed Canary-flycatcher *Culicicapa ceylonensis* 方尾鶲
Tsing Yi Park, 14th February 2015青衣公園 2015年2月14日
Wilson Dring 程威信

Grey-headed Canary-flycatcher *Culicicapa ceylonensis* 方尾鶲 I

Uncommon winter visitor to woodland areas; extreme dates 8 October to 25 April, highest count 11 on 11 February 2007.

不常見的冬候鳥，出沒在林地，日子在10月8日至4月25日之間，最高紀錄爲在2007年2月11日的 11 隻。

First winter period: regularly recorded to 24 March at Shing Mun, single birds only, and Tai Po Kau including TPK Headland, high count two on 22 February. Single birds also recorded from Bride's Pool, Shek Kong and Lam Tsuen.

Second winter period: up to three from 22 October at Shing Mun and Tai Po Kau, with other records from Shek Kong catchwater, Lung Fu Shan, Chek Lap Kok and Fan Lau.

Cinereous Tit *Parus cinereus* 蒼背山雀 I

Common resident in open and closed-canopy woodland, shrubland and parkland areas; highest count 38 on 16 January 2004. .

常見的留鳥，出沒在開闊及有濃密樹冠的林地、灌木叢及公園，最高紀錄爲在2004年1月16日的 38 隻。

Widespread records in all months. Significant counts were 46 at southwest Lantau on 10 May (JAA) , a new highest count, with 42 in the same area on 18 December and 41 at Fanling Golf Course on 26 November.

Yellow-cheeked Tit *Parus spilonotus* 黃頰山雀 IIA

Locally uncommon resident of mature woodland in central NT; highest count 15 on 2 September 1990.

本地不常見的留鳥，出沒在新界中部成長的林地，最高紀錄爲在1990年9月2日的 15隻。

Most records from Tai Po Kau, TPK Headland, Shek Kong catchwater, Ng Tung Chai, Kap Lung and Shing Mun, with other sightings at KFBG, Kowloon Hills catchwater, Pak Sha O and Sai Kung, peak count eight at Tai Po Kau on 5 January. Juveniles were reported from Tai Po Kau in June. A bird found injured in the unusual location of Fortress Hill on 28 April was taken to KFBG but died two days later.

Plate 38 Yellow-cheeked Tit *Machlolophus spilonotus* 黃頰山雀
Tai Po Kau, 17th January 2015 大埔滘 2015年1月17日
Wallace Tse 謝鑑超

Chinese Penduline Tit *Remiz consobrinus* 中華攀雀 I

Common autumn migrant and winter visitor to reedmarshes, mostly in the Deep Bay area, but can be difficult to observe; extreme dates 10 October to 23 May, highest count 200 on 19 November 2013.

常見的秋季遷徙鳥及冬候鳥，主要出沒在后海灣區域的蘆葦沼澤，但發現牠比較困難，日子在10月10日至5月23日之間，最高紀錄爲在2013年11月19日的 200 隻。

First winter period: recorded to 27 April with most records from the Deep Bay area, particularly MPNR where the highest count was of 20 trapped on 4 February. Other sightings included nine at Ma Tso Lung on 17 February, five at Long Valley on 7 March and four at Wo Shang Wai on 26 March and 23 April. Away from the northwest NT, five were at Shuen Wan on 6 March.

Second winter period: recorded from 30 October with most reports from MPNR, where the peak count was an estimated 100 on 10 December, 88 of which were trapped. Eighteen were at Ma Tso Lung on 26 November. Single birds were at Tai O on 18 and 21 December.

Eurasian Skylark *Alauda arvensis* 雲雀 I

Uncommon autumn passage migrant and scarce winter visitor with extreme dates of 1 October to 3 April; highest count 15 on 28 October 2010.

不常見的秋季過境遷徙鳥和稀少的冬候鳥，日子在10月1日至4月3日之間，最高紀錄爲在2010年10月28日的 15 隻。

The poorest year for this species since 2009.

First winter period: no records during this period.

Second winter period: recorded from 14 October to 21 December with most records from Chek Lap Kok, Long Valley and MPNR, all single birds apart from two at Long Valley on three occasions between 23 October and 7 November. Single birds also reported from Fung Lok Wai, LMC, Ma Tso Lung and Tai O.

Peak counts in recent years are given below:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
4	3	1	1	1	1	15	5	7	9	3	2

Red-whiskered Bulbul *Pycnonotus jocosus* 紅耳鵯 I

Abundant resident in most habitats except woodland interior; highest count 640 on 14 October 2013.

大量的留鳥，廣泛出沒在全港各區，除了林地的中部，最高紀錄爲在2013年10月14日的 640 隻。

Widespread records, with peak count of 200 going to roost at Yung Shue O on 29 September and 9 October.

Chinese Bulbul *Pycnonotus sinensis* 白頭鵯 I

Abundant all year, with migrants and winter visitors occurring; present in nearly all habitats, the most abundant and widespread species in HK; highest count 5,000 on 30 March 2010.

全年可見大量的鳥，也有遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，廣泛出沒在全港各區，是香港地區最多而廣佈的鳥種，最高紀錄爲在2010年3月30日的 5,000 隻。

Widespread records. Counts of wintering birds included 200 at Sai Kung West CP on 1 January and at Yung Shue O on 5 and 30 January, and 350 at Sham Chung on 5 February. Migrant flocks of note in spring were 500 moving through Pak Sha O in 15 minutes on 29 March, the peak count of the year, and 400 at Lai Chi Chong, Sai Kung West CP, on 3 April. The highest count during the second winter period was 279 at MPNR on 11 October.

Sooty-headed Bulbul *Pycnonotus aurigaster* 白喉紅臀鵯 I

Common resident in open country habitats away from urban and marshy areas; highest count 80 on 25 April 1987.

常見的留鳥，出沒在遠離市區的開闊原野及沼澤區域，最高紀錄爲在1987年4月25日的 80 隻。

Widespread records in all months although mostly from north NT and Lantau, peak count 40 at Ho Sheung Heung on 2 February with 30 there on 9 March and no more than 20 on any day in the rest of the year. Elsewhere high count twelve at southwest Lantau on 10 May, all other counts below ten.

Mountain Bulbul *Ixos mcclellandii* 綠翅短腳鵯 I

Uncommon and local resident in closed-canopy woodland, with increasing range and numbers; highest count 20 on 20 October 2012.

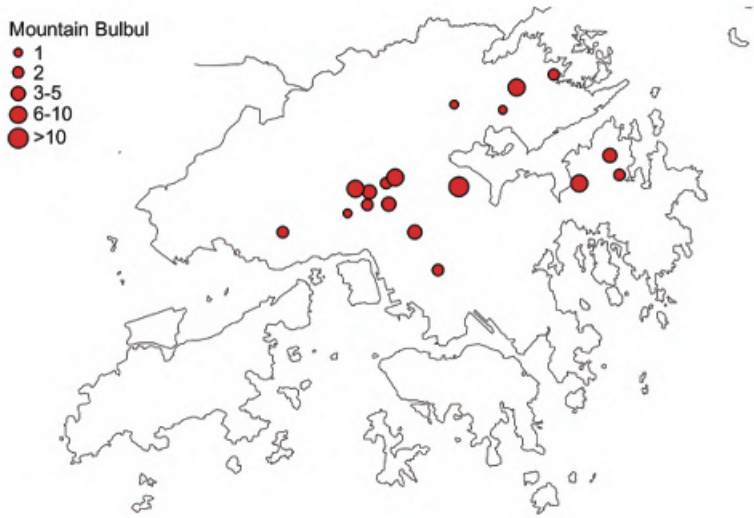
不常見的本地留鳥，其數量及出沒範圍正在增加，出沒在有濃密樹冠的林地，最高紀錄爲在2012年10月20日的 20 隻。

Recorded from 16 widespread sites in the NT, the highest number of location so far recorded in one year, with most records from Ng Tung Chai, Tai Po Kau, Shing Mun, Shek Kong catchwater and Pak Sha O, peak count 15 in Tai Po Kau on 25 August. Fifteen different birds were trapped and ringed at Tai Po Kau between April and December, including four recently fledged juveniles on 18 June. A juvenile was also photographed at Tai Lam CP on 19 August.

The number of locations from which this species has been recorded in recent years is given below: this species is now well-established in Hong Kong.

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
3	2	2	4	7	7	6	8	9	12	11	16

A map showing the distribution of Mountain Bulbul in Hong Kong in 2015 is given as Map 7.



Map 7. Distribution of Mountain Bulbul *Ixos mcclellandii* 綠翅短腳鵯 records in 2015 (maximum counts per location) (每位置最高紀錄)

Chestnut Bulbul *Hemixos castanonotus* 栗背短腳鵯 I

Common resident and winter visitor to closed-canopy shrubland and woodland throughout HK; subject to periodic winter irruptions; highest count 466 on 7 April 2011.

常見的留鳥和冬候鳥， 出沒在全港各區有濃密樹冠的灌木叢和林地， 冬季時有週期性數量激增現象。最高紀錄爲在2011年4月7日的 466 隻。

Widespread reports. The peak count for the year was 100 at Sai Kung West CP on 1 January; other high counts during the first winter period included 51 at Tai Lam CP on 19 January and 60 at Shing Mun on 3 February. Reported from the central, northwest, northeast and east NT during the summer months with high count of 30 at Tai Po Kau on 31 July. There was evidence of an influx into the territory from mid-November to early December with records from most areas of Hong Kong including Ho Man Tin where up to six were seen between 16 and 27 November. High counts during this period were 88 at MPNR on 9 November, 80 on Cheung Chau on 20 November and 71 in the Wu Kau Tang-Lai Chi Wo area on 3 December.

Black Bulbul *Hypsipetes leucocephalus* 黑短腳鵯 I

Irruptive winter visitor and scarce passage migrant to woodland areas; extreme dates 18 August to 3 June; highest count 200 on 16 February 1992.

突發性激增的冬候鳥和稀少的過境遷徙鳥，出沒在林地，日子在8月18日至6月3日之間，最高紀錄爲在1992年2月16日的 200 隻。

First winter period: peak count 23 at Tai Lam CP on 19 January, with seven at Mui Tsz Lam on 23 January. All subsequent records were from Tai Po Kau with ten on 24 January, five on 20 February and ten on 1 March. Recorded again at Tai Po Kau from 19 to 30 April, with a high count of ten on 29 April.

Summer: two at Tai Po Kau on 25 May. A juvenile trapped there on 7 July (YYT) appeared to have been reared locally; this is the first confirmed breeding record for Hong Kong.

Second winter period: singles at Shek Kong catchwater on 30 and 31 October and Tai Po Kau on 8 November, with four at TPK Headland on 9 November.

Brown-eared Bulbul *Hypsipetes amaurotis* 栗耳短腳鵯 I

No records.

沒有紀錄。

One at Wan Tsui Park, Chai Wan on 9 March (CYT). This is the first record for Hong Kong.

Pale Martin *Riparia diluta* 淡色沙燕 I

Uncommon passage migrant although occasionally in large numbers, and rare winter visitor to open country habitats, especially fish ponds and reedmarshes in the northwest NT; extreme dates 24 July to 10 June; highest count 3,000 on 3 May 2000.

不常見但偶有大數量的過境遷徙鳥，也是罕有的冬候鳥，出沒在開闊原野，尤其是新界西北的魚塘及蘆葦沼澤，日子在7月24日至6月10日之間，最高紀錄爲在2000年5月3日的 3,000 隻。

First winter period: spring passage was very weak, the only records being two at San Tin and one at Tsang Wai on 12 April, three at Ma Tso Lung on 21 April and one at MPNR on 2 May.

Second winter period: recorded from 28 September to 28 December with most records from the northwest NT, peak count 120 heading south over MPNR on 14 October with 30 there on 27 October, both relatively high counts in autumn. Two at Chek Lap Kok on 28 November and one at Pui O on 28 December.

Peak counts in spring and autumn in recent years are given below:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
5	15	50	75	150	4	50	12	30	14	40	3
200	1	1	25	11	25	30	35	10	20	50	120

Barn Swallow *Hirundo rustica* 家燕 I

Abundant passage migrant, common breeding species and uncommon winter visitor; highest count 5,500 on 4 April 1996.

大量的過境遷徙鳥，爲常見的繁殖鳥種，也是不常見的冬候鳥，最高紀錄爲在1996年4月4日的 5,500 隻。

Reported in all months except January from widespread locations, although most records from the Deep Bay and Long Valley areas.

First winter period: a generally weak spring passage apart from a notable influx at the end of March with 1,302 at Tai Sang Wai/Lut Chau and 400 at San Tin on 26 March.

Summer: widespread records with high counts of roosting birds at Sai Kung, 831 on 27 June and 1,082 on 5 July.

Second winter period: widespread records in generally small numbers apart from counts of roosting birds at Mai Po of 700 on 22 October and 200 on 11 December.

High spring migration counts, which used to regularly exceed 1,000, are now rare for reasons which are not clear, and most recent peak counts have been made in summer or autumn.

Common House Martin *Delichon urbicum* I

Four records; extreme dates 20 November to 9 December.

四項紀錄，日子在11月20日至12月9日之間。

Two at Pui O on 21 and 22 December (JAA) and 17, mostly first winter, from the Mai Po Access road on 30 December (IT) with 12 there on 31 December. These are the fifth and sixth records for Hong Kong and the first to involve more than one individual.

Asian House Martin *Delichon dasypus* 煙腹毛腳燕 I

Uncommon spring passage migrant,occasionally in high numbers, scarce in autumn and rare in winter; extreme dates 13 September to 24 May, highest count 400 on 4 April 1996.

不常見但偶有大數量的春季過境遷徙鳥，秋季時稀少，冬季時罕有，日子在9月13日至5月24日之間，最高紀錄爲在1996年4月4日的 400 隻。

First winter period: four at MPNR on 12 March was the only record.

Second winter period: singles at MPNR on 1 November, Lam Tsuen on 4 December and Lok Ma Chau on 12 December, two at Long Valley on 15 December, one at Chek Lap Kok on 19 December and five, the peak count for the year, at Mai Po access road on 30 December.

Plate 39 Common House Martin *Delichon urbicum* 白腹毛腳燕
Mai Po access road, 30th December 2015 米埔浮橋 2015年12月31日
Martin Hale 夏敖天

Red-rumped Swallow *Cecropis daurica* 金腰燕 I

Locally common passage migrant and winter visitor, occasionally in quite large flocks, with a very small, recently-established localised breeding population; highest count 350 on 8 December 1982.

地區性常見的過境遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，偶有頗大群出現，近年有少數在本地局部地區繁殖的群體，最高紀錄爲在1982年12月8日的 350 隻。

Recorded in every month of the year.

First half year: most records from the Deep Bay area and Long Valley, high count 22 at Ma Tso Lung on 17 February. Elsewhere two at Lai Chi Wo on 9 January and Po Toi on 29 April.

Breeding season: two juveniles at San Tin on 8 July; other summer records from Mai

Po access road, Long Valley and Fanling Golf Course, high count five at Long Valley on 15 July.

Second half year: most records from the northwest NT, but also reported in small numbers from Ping Che, Shek Kong, Chek Lap Kok, Fan Lau, and Pui O; highest numbers occurred in December with 58 at San Tin on 19 December, a peak count of 98 at Ma Tso Lung on 26 December, and 40 at San Tin and 60 at Wo Shang Wai on 27 December.

Pygmy Wren-babbler *Pnoepyga pusilla* 小鷦鷯 I

Locally common resident in closed-canopy shrubland and woodland, mostly in central and northeast NT but expanding southeast and east; highest count 11 on 4 February 2012.

本地常見的留鳥，主要出沒在新界中及東北部有濃密樹冠的灌木叢和林地，現正向東南和東面擴展，最高紀錄爲在2012年2月4日的 11 隻。

Recorded in all months from northeast, central and east NT, plus single records at Ho Chung on 21 November and Hong Kong University on 20 December; peak count ten at Tai Po Kau on 31 July, with nine at Ng Tung Chai on 10 October.

The number of locations from which this species has been recorded in recent years is given below and shows the ongoing spread of the species:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
4	7	5	9	7	11	15	12	15	16	14	20

A map showing the distribution of Pygmy Wren-babbler in Hong Kong in 2015 is given as Map 8.

Mountain Tailorbird *Phyllergates cuculatus* 金頭縫葉鶯 I

Uncommon resident and locally common winter visitor in closed-canopy shrubland and woodland; highest count 15 on 5 October 2014.

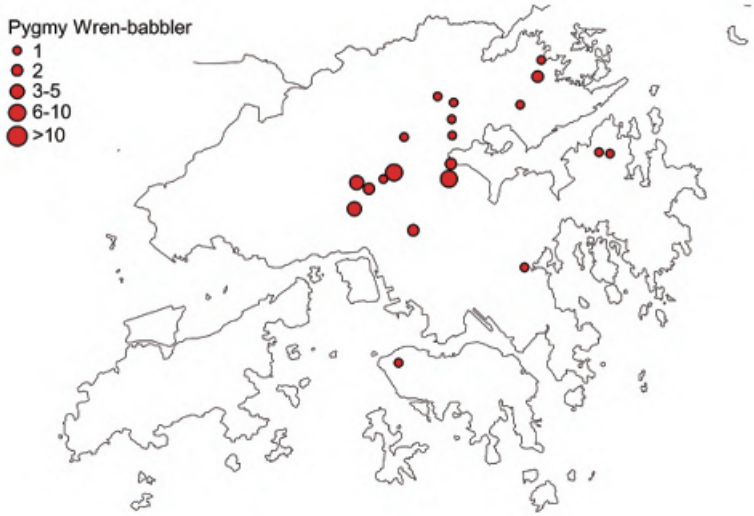
不常見的留鳥，也是本地常見的冬候鳥，主要出沒在有濃密樹冠的灌木叢和林地，最高紀錄爲在2014年10月5日的 15 隻。

Recorded in all months, although fewer in summer, from northeast, central, east and southeast NT, HK Island, Lantau, Po Toi and Tung Ping Chau, peak count 24 at Tai Po Kau on 24 March (RWL), a new highest count.

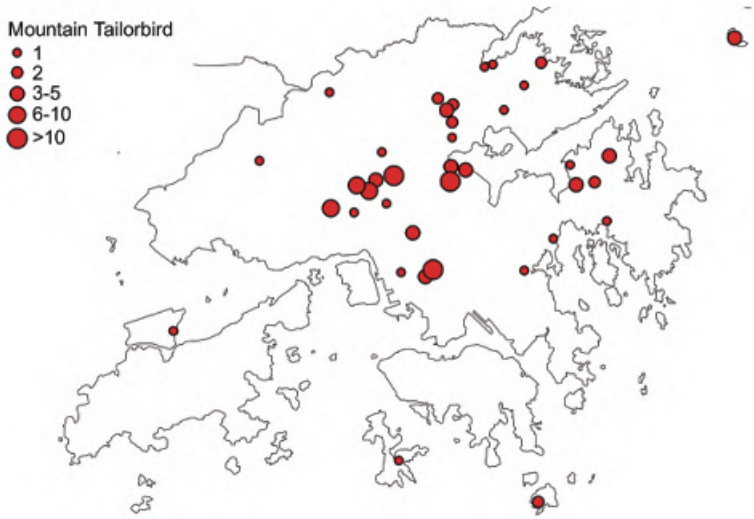
The number of locations from which this species has been recorded in recent years is given below and shows the ongoing spread of the species:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
10	13	13	13	17	25	38	23	33	42	41	38

A map showing the distribution of Mountain Tailorbird in Hong Kong in 2015 is given as Map 9.



Map 8. Distribution of Pygmy Wren-babbler *Pnoepyga pusilla* 小鷦鷯 records in 2015 (maximum counts per location) (每位置最高紀錄)



Map 9. Distribution of Mountain Tailorbird *Phyllergates cuculatus* 金頭縫葉鶯 records in 2015 (maximum counts per location) (每位置最高紀錄)

Japanese Bush Warbler *Horornis diphone* 日本樹鶯 I and Manchurian Bush Warbler *H. borealis* 遠東樹鶯 I

The taxonomy of the Japanese/Manchurian Bush Warbler complex has been revised. Based on current taxonomy, two species are now accepted to occur in Hong Kong: Japanese Bush Warbler, *H. diphone* (ssp. *canturians*) and Manchurian Bush Warbler *H. borealis*. Criteria for field separation of these two taxa have yet to be fully resolved, so all records of the two species are combined in this account.

日本樹鶯與遠東樹鶯之分類已被修訂。在香港確認有以下兩個鳥種出現：日本樹鶯的 *H. diphone* (ssp. *canturians*) 和遠東樹鶯的 *H. borealis*。由於區分二者的特徵還未全面確立，故將二者的紀錄合併於此。

Uncommon winter visitors and migrants, mostly in autumn, to shrubland and lightly wooded areas; numbers appear to be declining; extreme dates 26 September to 8 May; highest count 40 on 15 November 1992.

不常見的冬候鳥及遷徙鳥，出沒在灌木叢和稀疏的林地，數量似在下降中，日子在9月26日至5月8日之間，最高紀錄爲在1992年11月15日的 40 隻。

First winter period: recorded to 21 April from north, central and east NT, Kowloon, Lantau, Po Toi and Tung Ping Chau, peak count five at Tai Mo Shan on 13 March with high counts of three at Yung Shue O on 5 January, Lam Tsuen on 15 January and Pak Tam Chung – Sham Chung on 5 February.

Second winter period: recorded from 28 October at north, central and east NT, Lantau and Po Toi, peak count five at Wu Kau Tang – Lai Chi Wo on 3 December and Ho Sheung Heung on 21 December.

Six Japanese Bush Warblers were trapped at MPNR between 2 January and 4 February, and eleven were trapped there between 14 November and 23 December, including four on the latter date. Single Manchurian Bush Warblers were trapped at MPNR on 2 and 16 January, and on 14 and 30 November and 14 December.

Brown-flanked Bush Warbler *Horornis fortipes* 強腳樹鶯 I

Locally common winter visitor to shrubland and woodland edge, breeding in increasing numbers in upland shrubland since at least 2003; highest count 35 on 6 May 2012.

本地常見的冬候鳥，出沒在灌木叢和林地邊緣，自2003年開始，在高地灌木叢繁殖的數量在增加中，最高紀錄爲在2012年5月6日的 35 隻。

First winter period: recorded from north, central and east NT, Lantau, Cheung Chau and Po Toi, high count eleven at Ng Tung Chai on 24 April.

Breeding season: recorded from several locations in central and northeast NT, peak count 20 at Pat Sin Leng on 5 July with 16 at Ng Tung Chai on 17 May. The only report of juveniles was of two at Tai Mo Shan on 20 June.

Second winter period: recorded from north and central NT, Lantau and Po Toi, high count six at Ng Tung Chai on 23 November.

Asian Stubtail *Urosphena squameiceps* 鱗頭樹鶯 I

Common winter visitor to forest and closed-canopy shrubland; extreme dates 2 October to 12 April; highest count 27 on 8 December 2012.

常見的冬候鳥，出沒在樹林及有濃密樹冠的灌木叢，日子在10月2日至4月12日之間，最高紀錄爲在2012年12月8日的 27 隻。

Records in both winter periods from north, central, southeast and east NT, HK Island, Lantau, Lamma and Po Toi.

First winter period: recorded to 4 April, peak count 13 at Tai Lam CP on 19 January.

Second winter period: recorded from 9 October, high counts of eight at Wu Kau Tang - Lai Chi Wo on 3 December, and at Tai Po Kau and Pak Sha O on 12 December.

Pale-footed Bush Warbler *Cettia pallidipes* I

Eight records; extreme dates 6 October to 6 January.

八項紀錄，日子在10月6日至1月6日之間。

One at Luk Keng on 24 February (JAA). This is the ninth record for Hong Kong, and the latest winter record.

Black-throated Tit *Aegithalos concinnus* 紅頭長尾山雀 I

Scarce and localised resident in small numbers, restricted to Shing Mun, Tai Po Kau and Kowloon Hills.

稀少的局部地區性留鳥，集中在城門、大埔滘及九龍山。

Reported from Lion Rock CP on 8 September and 14 November, peak count eight on the latter date, and from Tai Po Kau on 23 October, 8 November and 7 December, high count two.

Black-throated Tit has not spread as other species - the number of locations from which this species has been recorded in recent years is given below:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	4	3	1	2

Plate 40 Dusky Warbler *Phylloscopus fuscatus* 褐柳鶯
Long Valley, 14th November 2015 塱原 2015年11月14日
Peter and Michelle Wong 黃理沛及江敏兒

Dusky Warbler *Phylloscopus fuscatus* 褐柳鶯 I

Abundant winter visitor and migrant to shrubland and open country areas; extreme dates 6 September to 17 May, highest count 150 on 5 November 2014.

大量的冬候鳥和遷徙鳥，出沒在灌木叢及開闊原野，日子在9月6日至5月17日之間，最高紀錄爲在2014年11月5日的 150 隻。

Recorded in both seasons from widespread locations including islands.

First winter period: recorded up to 9 May, high count 20 at Tai Sang Wai/Lut Chau on 26 March.

Second winter period: recorded from 18 September. Regular mist-netting at MPNR resulted in the trapping of 687 different individuals between 18 September and 31 December and the peak day count was 100 including 68 trapped on 14 October. High counts elsewhere were 34 at Fung Lok Wai/Mong Tseng on 19 October, 26 at Shek Kong Airfield Road on 4 November, 50 at San Tin on 30 November and 31 at Nam Sang Wai on 13 December.

Yellow-streaked Warbler *Phylloscopus armandii* 棕眉柳鶯 I

Rare late autumn passage migrant with one winter and one spring record; extreme dates 16 October to 26 November, 9 February and 9 to 11 April.

罕見秋季末的過境遷徙鳥並有一個冬季及一個春季紀錄；日子在10月16日至11月26日及2月9日至4月9至11日之間。

One trapped at MPNR on 23 October (JAA,PJL,DJS,KL,MRL).

Radde's Warbler *Phylloscopus schwarzi* 巨嘴柳鶯 I

Uncommon autumn passage migrant and rare winter visitor to shrubland and open-country areas; extreme dates 6 October to 24 February; highest count six on 19 November 2012.

不常見的秋季過境遷徙鳥和罕有的冬候鳥，出沒在灌木叢及開闊原野，日子在10月6日至2月24日之間，最高紀錄爲在2012年11月19日的六隻。

First winter period: one at Shing Mun on 9 January.

Second winter period: recorded from 24 October to 17 December at 13 sites, all singles apart from three, the peak count, at Shek Kong catchwater on 14 December.

Pallas's Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus proregulus* 黃腰柳鶯 I

Common winter visitor and migrant to forest and closed-canopy shrubland; extreme dates 24 October to 19 April with one record to 14 May, highest count 100 on 13 December 1996.

常見的冬候鳥和遷徙鳥，出沒在樹林及有濃密樹冠的灌木叢，日子在10月24日至4月19日之間並於5月14日有一個紀錄，最高紀錄爲在1996年12月13日的 100 隻。

Recorded in both seasons from widespread locations including islands.

First winter period: recorded to 8 April with a very late record of one at Chek Lap Kok on 13 May, peak count 21 at Tai Lam CP on 19 January with 20 at Shing Mun on 3 February.

Second winter period: recorded from 30 October, high count 20 at Shing Mun on 17 December.

Yellow-browed Warbler *Phylloscopus inornatus* 黃眉柳鶯 I

Abundant and widespread winter visitor and migrant to wooded and open-country areas; extreme dates 8 September to 9 May, highest count 100 on 12 December 1993.

大量而廣佈的冬候鳥及遷徙鳥，出沒在林地及開闊原野，日子在9月8日至5月9日之間，最高紀錄爲在1993年12月12日的 100 隻。

Recorded in both seasons from widespread locations including islands.

First winter period: high count 28 between Sok Kwu Wan and Yung Shue Wan on 18 March. New latest records of single birds at Po Toi on 13 May (GW) and Ho Man Tin on 22 May (JC), a new latest spring date by 13 days.

Second winter period: recorded from 8 September, one at Lai Chi Wo equaling the earliest autumn date, peak count 60 at Tai Tam CP on 8 December.

Hume's Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus humei* I

Rare winter visitor and passage migrant, extreme dates 14 October to 13 April.
罕見冬候鳥及過境遷徙鳥，日子在10月14日至4月13日之間。

An excellent year for this species, possibly due to greater familiarity with the voice and other ID features.

In the first winter period, one at Leadmine Pass on 3 and 10 February (JAA) and one, probably ssp *mandelli*, singing at Tai Po Kau from 8 to 12 April (DAD, CFL *et al.*). In the second winter period, one on Po Toi on 5 and 7 November (A&BL, CFL).

Arctic Warbler *Phylloscopus borealis* 極北柳鶯 I and Japanese Leaf Warbler *P. xanthodryas* 日本柳鶯 I

The Arctic Warbler complex has been split into three species. Two of these have now been accepted to occur in Hong Kong: Arctic Warbler *P. borealis* and Japanese Leaf Warbler *P. xanthodryas*. The third, Kamchatka Leaf Warbler *P. examinandus*, may also occur but no records have yet been accepted.

Due to difficulties in field identification, all records of this species group are included under a single entry in this report.
極北柳鶯被細分為三個鳥種，其中極北柳鶯 P. borealis 及日本柳鶯 P. xanthodryas 已被確認出現在香港，餘下的 Kamchatka Leaf Warbler P. examinandus 可能也在香港出現，但未有確認的紀錄。

由於在野外難於分辨上述鳥種，故將上述鳥種的紀錄歸納在一起。

Passage migrant, common in autumn and uncommon in spring, to lightly wooded areas; extreme dates 30 March to 27 May and 18 August to 4 December with one winter record, 24-25 December 1987, highest count 60 on 18 September 1988.
秋季常見而春季則不常見的過境遷徙鳥，出沒在稀疏的林地，日子在3月30日至5月27日及8月18日至12月4日之間，並有一項越冬紀錄於1987年12月24-25日出現，最高紀錄爲在1988年9月18日的 60 隻。

Spring: recorded in small numbers from 13 April to 14 May at Ho Man Tin, MPNR, Yung Shue O, southwest Lantau, Chek Lap Kok and Po Toi, high count six at southwest Lantau on 10 May.

Autumn: widespread records from 20 August, the earliest since 1990 with one at Lung

Fu Shan, to 21 November, peak count nine at southwest Lantau on 13 October.

Twelve birds trapped at MPNR between 12 September and 27 October were all *P. borealis* and several other records during the year were ascribed to this species based on call or song; there were no claims of *P. xanthodryas*.

Greenish Warbler *Phylloscopus trochiloides* I

No records.
沒有紀錄。

One of the subspecies *viridanus* seen and photographed at Tai O, Lantau from 18 December to year end (JAA *et al.*). This is the first Hong Kong record.

Two-barred Warbler *Phylloscopus plumbeitarsus* 雙斑柳鶯 I

Uncommon passage migrant, mostly in autumn, and winter visitor to shrubland and woodland areas; extreme dates 16 September to 15 May, highest count five on 18 October 2009.
主要在秋季不常見的過境遷徙鳥，也是冬候鳥，出沒在灌木叢及林地，日子在9月16日至5月15日之間，最高紀錄爲在2009年10月18日的五隻。

First winter period: winter singles recorded from 1 January to 15 February at Sai Kung West CP, Bride's Pool, Tai Po Kau, Tai Mo Shan, Shek Kong, Shing Mun and Tung Ping Chau. In spring, one on Po Toi on 16 and 25 April, three were singing at Fanling Golf Course on 29 April, and one was in song at Hok Tau on 3 May.

Second winter period: recorded from 20 September at 19 widespread sites in the north, central and east NT, Hong Kong Island, Lantau and Po Toi, peak count five at Tai Po Kau on 12 December.

Pale-legged Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus tenellipes* 淡腳柳鶯 I and Sakhalin Leaf Warbler *P. borealoides* 庫頁島柳鶯 I

Field separation of these two species is still not clearly understood and most records are combined into a single account for the species pair. Species-level records are only accepted where these concern trapped individuals (allowing separation based on wing formula), singing individuals or individuals for which vocalisations have been analysed according to the criteria set out in Yap *et al.* (2014).
在野外分辨上述兩個鳥種的方法還不明確，除非該鳥被捕獲（可以根據明確的翼羽結構資料來辨認），或根據Yap (2014) 設定的準則分辨其叫聲或發聲，否則其紀錄將被合併，因此所有此鳥的紀錄均爲合併本。

Uncommon passage migrants, mostly in autumn, and scarce winter visitor to lightly wooded areas; extreme dates 31 August to 6 May, highest count 14 on 18 September 1999. Based on trapping records, tenellipes *is more common than* borealoides *in a ratio of 2:1, with this ratio*

being 3:1 in September and 1:1 in October. Only tenellipes *has winter records; the latest autumn date for* borealoides *is 17 November.*

*不常見的過境遷徙鳥（主要在秋季）和稀少的冬候鳥，出沒在稀疏的林地，日子在8月31日至5月6日之間，最高紀錄爲1999年9月18日的14隻。基於被捕獲的紀錄，*tenellipes *鳥種比* borealoides *鳥種更常見，比率爲 2:1，此比率在九月時爲3:1,而十月時則爲 1:1。只有* tenellipes *鳥種有冬季紀錄，而* borealoides *鳥種的最遲紀錄在11月17日。*

First winter period: wintering birds recorded to March from Kap Lung, Pak Sha O, Cheung Chau and Wu Kau Tang – Lai Chi Wo, all singles apart from two at the latter site on 23 January. In April singles from Sai Kung West CP, Po Toi, Cheung Chau and Yung Shue O, with a final bird at Pak Sha O on 1 May.

Second winter period: recorded from 28 August (JAA), a new earliest date, to year end with the majority of records in September and October, from north, central, southeast and east NT, HK Island, Kowloon, Lantau, Cheung Chau, Lamma, Po Toi and Tung Ping Chau. The peak count of 14 in the Shek Pik – Fan Lau area on 13 October (JAA) equals the previous highest count.

Singing Pale-legged Leaf Warblers were identified in spring at Cheung Chau on 27 April and Pak Sha O on 1 May. Vocalising birds in autumn identified by the criteria in Yap *et al.* (2014) were four at Tung Ping Chau on 19 September, two at southwest Lantau on 20 September, three at north Lantau on 1 October, singles at Kuk Po on 8 October and Ng Tung Chai on 10 October, one at Chi Ma Wan on 27 November, three at Wu Kau Tang – Lai Chi Wo on 3 December and one at Ng Tung Chai on 12 December. At Mai Po, nine birds were trapped between 26 September and 17 October, with one trapped on 5 December.

Vocalising Sakhalin Leaf Warblers in autumn identified based on Yap *et al.* (2014) were singles at Tung Ping Chau on 19 September, MPNR on 30 October and Pak Nai on 1 November. At MPNR, five birds were trapped between 12 September and 17 October.

Eastern Crowned Warbler *Phylloscopus coronatus* 冕柳鶯 I

Uncommon autumn passage migrant, scarce in spring and rare in winter, to shrubland and woodland; extreme dates 7 August to 18 April, highest count ten on 6 September 1992.

不常見的秋季過境遷徙鳥，春季稀少而冬季則罕有，出沒在灌木叢及林地，日子在8月7日至4月18日之間，最高紀錄爲在1992年9月6日的十隻。

There have been regular winter records of this species since 2006.

First winter period: one at Tai Po Kau between 2 and 15 January. In spring, one in song at Pak Sha O on 14 April.

Second winter period: recorded from 18 August to the end of October at 17 widespread sites in north, central, southeast and east NT, Hong Kong Island, Lantau and Cheung Chau, peak count five at Tai Po Kau on 12 September. Single records at Shek Kong catchwater from 9 to 20 November, at Tai Po Kau between 5 and 19 December, at Ng Tung Chai on 19 December and at Bride's Pool on 27 December.

Ijima's Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus ijimae* 飯島柳鶯 I VU

No records.
沒有紀錄。

One seen and photographed on Po Toi from 29 March to 4 April (WYY *et al.*). This is the first record for Hong Kong and mainland China.

Goodson's Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus goodsoni* 古氏[冠紋]柳鶯 I

Following a split in the Blyth's Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus reguloides* complex, only the taxon *P.g. goodsoni* has been confirmed to occur in Hong Kong, based on the extensive yellow on the underparts and face that is diagnostic of this taxon. Although it is considered that birds with less extensive yellow are likely to refer to *P.g. fokiensis*, this is not proven, as Claudia's Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus claudiae* cannot be excluded on field observations in Hong Kong. Observers are encouraged to submit records as *P.g. goodsoni* or *fokiensis/claudiae*, where appropriate.

自 Blyth's Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus reguloides* 族群被細分後，及古氏[冠紋]柳鶯的下身和面部有大片黃色被視爲辨別特徵，古氏[冠紋]柳鶯便被確認在香港出現。雖然下身與面部黃色較少的鳥被視為 *P.g. fokiensis* 鳥種，但此方法未經證實，因為此方法未能排除 Claudia's Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus claudiae* 鳥種。因此建議收錄觀察紀錄至 *P.g. goodsoni* 或 *fokiensis/claudiae* 鳥種中。

Locally common winter visitor to shrubland and woodland; extreme dates 5 September to 4 April, highest count ten on 12 November 1990.
本地常見的冬候鳥，出沒在灌木叢及林地，日子在9月5日至4月4日之間，最高紀錄爲在1990年11月12日的十隻。

First winter period: recorded in ones and twos from northwest, central and east NT with most records from Tai Po Kau and Pak Sha O; one at Pak Sha O on 10 April (GJC) is a new latest date. Also recorded at Ng Tung Chai, Pak Ngau Shek, Sai Kung West CP, Sham Chung, Shing Mun, Tsiu Keng and Yung Shue O.

Second winter period: recorded from 13 October in northeast, east, southeast and central NT and Po Toi, peak count four at Tai Po Kau on 5 December with three at Shing Mun on 11 and 17 December.

Most records during both periods were submitted as Goodson's Leaf Warbler, with no distinction being made between *goodsoni* and *fokiensis/claudiae*. However, single *goodsoni* were reported in both periods from Tai Po Kau, Ng Tung Chai and Lam Tsuen with one at Pak Sha O on 28 November and two at Shing Mun on 17 December, and single *fokiensis/claudiae* were regular at Pak Sha O in both periods and also noted at Tai Po Kau, Ng Tung Chai and Shing Mun.

Emei Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus emeiensis* 峨眉柳鶯 I

No records.

沒有紀錄。

One at Pak Sha O from 22 November to 12 December (GJC). This is the first record for Hong Kong.

Sulphur-breasted Warbler *Phylloscopus ricketti* 黑眉柳鶯 I

Rare autumn migrant and winter visitor; extreme dates 27 September to 1 April.

罕見秋季遷徙鳥和冬候鳥； 日子在9月26日至4月1日間。

Singles at Bride's Pool on 7 January (JAA), at Chek Lap Kok on 25 October (M&PW) and at Tai Po Kau on 19 and 26 December (PKK).

White-spectacled Warbler *Seicercus affinis* 白眶鷦鶯 I

Rare winter visitor to forest, extreme dates 17 November to 24 February.

罕見的樹林冬候鳥，日子在11月17日至2月24日。

A grey-headed morph at Tai Po Kau from 3 January to 1 March (KL *et al.*) – a new latest date, a grey-headed morph on Po Toi on 19 November (CST) and a green-headed morph at Tai Po Kau from 20 November to year end (MK *et al.*). For details on morphs of this species, see Leader and Carey (2016).

Grey-crowned Warbler *Seicercus tephrocephalus* I

One record, 14 November 1993.

一項紀錄，日子在1993年11月14日。

One at Nam Shan Tung, Sai Kung on 9 and 22 February (GJC). This is the second record for Hong Kong and the first since 1993.

Alström's Warbler *Seicercus soror* I

Five records: extreme dates 30 September to 16 October.

五項紀錄，日子在9月30日至10月16日之間。

One at Po Toi from 3 to 7 November (PH *et al.*) and one at Shek Kong catchwater from 6 to 12 November (MWC, JC), a new latest date. These are the sixth and seventh records for Hong Kong.

Spectacled Warbler sp. *Seicercus* sp. 眼眶鶲鶯

This includes birds of the genus *Seicercus* not certainly identified to species level. Species involved may include White-spectacled Warbler, Grey-crowned Warbler, Bianchi's Warbler, Martens's Warbler and Alström's Warbler. *Seicercus* species are difficult to identify; observers are recommended to record any calls. These differ between species and may be the best identification feature.

此報告包含 Seicercus 鳥種中未被確認的物種，計有白眶鶲鶯、 灰冠鶲鶯 、比氏鶲鶯、峨嵋鶲鶯及淡尾鶲鶯。Seicercus鳥種較難分辨，建議觀鳥者記錄叫聲。牠們的叫聲是最佳的辨認特徵。

Scarce winter visitor to forest, extreme dates 9 September to 1 April.

稀少的冬候鳥，出沒在樹林，日子在9月9日至4月1日之間。

Singles on Po Toi from 1 to 3 December and at Tai Po Kau on 20 November and 5 December.

Chestnut-crowned Warbler *Seicercus castaniceps* 栗頭鶲鶯 I

Rare winter visitor to forest; extreme dates 5 November to 25 March, highest count two on 22 November 2004.

罕有的冬候鳥，出沒在樹林，日子在11月5日至3月25日之間，最高紀錄爲在2004年11月22日的 2 隻。

Singles at Tai Po Kau to 14 March and at Bride's Pool on 7 January, both overstaying from December 2014, with another single at Lai Chi Wo on 23 January. The only record in the second winter period was one at Po Toi on 15 December.

Oriental Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus orientalis* 東方大葦鶯 I

Common passage migrant, especially in autumn, with occasional winter and summer records, to reedmarsh, tall grassy vegetation and even urban edge parkland habitats; typically within dates of 16 March to 11 June and 24 August to 15 November, highest count 300 on 25 September 1997.

在秋季常見的過境遷徙鳥，偶有冬季和夏季紀錄，出沒在蘆葦沼澤、高草植地及市區邊緣公園，通常在3月16日至6月11日及8月24日至11月15日之間，最高紀錄爲在1997年9月25日的 300 隻。

First winter period: singles at MPNR on 6 January and Ho Sheung Heung on 2 February. Recorded in ones and twos from the latter site and Long Valley on five occasions between 9 March and 20 April. Other spring records from 18 April to 15 May, involving no more than two birds, from MPNR, San Tin and Ma Tso Lung; one was at Tung Ping Chau on 25 April.

Second winter period: recorded from 25 August to 28 December with most records

from the northwest NT, particularly MPNR where 307 different individuals were trapped between 4 September and 10 December and the peak count was 80 including 49 trapped on 14 October. This is the highest peak count since 2004. One trapped at MPNR on 12 September had been ringed near Tokyo, Japan seven days previously, a direct distance of 2,700 kms. Regular at Chek Lap Kok between 10 September and 24 November, high count 14 on 13 October.

Peak counts in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
100	9	50	17	40	37	34	50	36	26	25	80

Black-browed Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus bistrigiceps* 黑眉葦鶯 I

Common passage migrant and scarce winter visitor to reedmarsh and damp vegetated areas; extreme dates 25 August to 30 May, highest count 120 on 13 October 2001.

常見的過境遷徙鳥和稀少的冬候鳥，出沒在蘆葦沼澤及潮濕植地，日子在8月25日至5月30日之間，最高紀錄爲在2001年10月13日的 120 隻。

First winter period: all records from the northwest NT. Recorded on ten dates to end March from six sites, high count six at Fung Lok Wai/Mong Tseng on 24 February. More frequent from 8 April to 28 May, 20 dates from seven sites, high count 15 at Lok Ma Chau on 9 April.

Second winter period: recorded from 11 September with most records from MPNR where 264 different individuals were trapped between 11 September and 31 December and the peak count was 50 on 14 October. Other significant counts were 46 at Fung Lok Wai/Mong Tseng on 19 October, 32 at Lok Ma Chau on 15 October and 20 at Long Valley on 16 November. Away from the northwest NT, recorded at Chek Lap Kok from 9 October to 16 November, high count five on 21 October, with other sightings from Fan Lau, Mui Wo, Tai O, Yung Shue O and Po Toi.

Manchurian Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus tangorum* 遠東葦鶯 I VU

Scarce autumn passage migrant to reedmarsh and damp vegetated areas, three winter and two spring records; extreme dates in autumn 2 September to 11 December.

稀少的秋季過境遷徙鳥，有三項冬季紀錄及兩項春季紀錄，出沒在蘆葦沼澤及潮濕植地，日子在9月2日至12月11日之間。

A relatively weak autumn passage in 2015 compared to recent years but a rare winter record. MPNR may be an important stopover location during autumn migration for this Vulnerable species.

First winter period: one trapped at MPNR on 2 January. This is the fifth winter record.

Second winter period: singles trapped at MPNR on 18 and 25 September, and 7 October.

Estimated number of birds in recent years are given below:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
3	5	3	2	2	6	3	11	20	6	5	4

Paddyfield Warbler *Acrocephalus agricola* 稻田葦鶯 I

Rare winter visitor and migrant to reedmarsh and damp vegetated areas; ten records; extreme dates 6 October to 28 April.

罕見冬候鳥和遷徙鳥，出沒在蘆葦沼澤和潮濕的植被地；十項紀錄，日子在10月6日至4月28日之間。

A bird in juvenile plumage trapped at MPNR on 18 September, a new earliest date in autumn, was retrapped there on 23 September and in first-winter plumage on 5 November (JAA, PJL, DJS,KL,MRL).

Thick-billed Warbler *Iduna aedon* 厚嘴葦鶯 I

Scarce autumn migrant to shrubland and reedmarsh-edge with five winter and spring records; most records between 29 August and 5 December.

稀少的秋季遷徙鳥，有五項冬與春季紀錄，出沒在灌木叢及蘆葦沼澤邊緣，主要日子在8月29日至12月5日之間。

Good numbers for the fourth year in succession. One trapped at MPNR on 24 January is the second ever January record. In the second winter period one was at Wo Shang Wai on 11 September; all other records were from MPNR where seven birds were noted, six of them trapped, between 13 October and 10 December.

Estimated number of birds in recent years are given below:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
0	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	10	10	8	9

Booted Warbler *Iduna caligata* I

No records.

沒有紀錄。

One seen and photographed at MPNR from 27 November to 24 December (TMC *et al*). This is the first Hong Kong record.

Russet Bush Warbler *Locustella mandelli* 高山短翅鶯 I

Uncommon winter visitor to mixed grassland-shrubland; rare breeding species in highest areas; highest count ten on 21 April 2013.

不常見的冬候鳥，出沒在草原及灌木叢混雜區域，也是在高地上罕有的繁殖鳥種，最高紀錄爲2013年4月21日的十隻。

First winter period: recorded up to 13 March from MPNR, Nam Sang Wai, Tsui Keng, Wu Kau Tang, Sha Tau Kok, Nam Chung, Yung Shue O, Tai Po Kau, Tai Mo Shan, Lam Tsuen and Tung Chung - Tai O, peak count five singing on Tai Mo Shan on 13 March.

Summer: two singing at Ng Tung Chai on 17 May and three singing at Tai Mo Shan on 20 June.

Second winter period: singles at Ping Yeung on 26 October, Lam Tsuen on 4 December and Shek Kong catchwater on 7 December.

Baikal Bush Warbler *Locustella davidi* 北短翅鶯 I

Eight records; extreme dates 5 September to 30 January.

八個紀錄；日子在9月5日至1月30日之間。

One trapped at MPNR on 21 January (JAA,PJL,DJS,KL,MRL). This is the ninth record for Hong Kong.

Lanceolated Warbler *Locustella lanceolata* 矛斑蝗鶯 I

Uncommon autumn passage migrant with a few late winter and spring records; occurs in a variety of vegetated habitats, extreme dates 2 September to 22 May, highest count 21 on 27 October 2014.

不常見的秋季過境遷徙鳥，有少數深冬與春季紀錄，出沒在各式植被上，日子在9月2日至5月22日之間，最高紀錄爲2014年10月27日的 21 隻。

No reports in spring but a relatively strong autumn passage.

Second winter period: recorded from 22 September to 14 December with most records in October. Reported from five sites in the northwest NT, predominantly MPNR where 87 were trapped between 25 September and 14 December and the peak count was 15 on 14 October. Other regular sightings came from Chek Lap Kok between 26 September and 16 November, high count eight on 13 October, and Yung Shue O from 22 September to 13 October, high count two on 29 September.

Middendorff's Grasshopper Warbler *Locustella ochotensis*

Four records: extreme dates 26 to 27 February and 11 September to 29 October.
四個紀錄，日子在2月26至27日及9月11日至10月29日之間。

One seen and photographed at Chek Lap Kok from 9 to 13 October (EMSK *et al.*) is the fifth Hong Kong record.

Plate 41 Middendorff's Grasshopper Warbler *Locustella ochotensis* 北蝗鶯
Chek Lap Kok, 10th October 2015 赤鱲角 2015年10月10日
Mike Kilburn 吳敏

Plate 42 Styan's Grasshopper Warbler *Locustella pleskei* 史氏蝗鶯
Chek Lap Kok, 28th September 2015 赤鱲角 2015年9月28日
Koel Ko 高偉琛

Styan's Grasshopper Warbler *Locustella pleskei* 史氏蝗鶯 I VU

Scarce passage migrant and winter visitor, mostly to reedmarsh and mangroves at MPNR; extreme dates 2 September to 12 May.

稀少的過境遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，主要出沒在米埔自然護理區內的蘆葦沼澤及紅樹林，日子在2月9日至5月12日之間。

First winter period: recorded at the Mai Po boardwalk on 21 January, 13 and 25 February and from 20 to 29 April, peak count three on 20 April.

Second winter period: singles trapped at MPNR on 14 and 18 September and 14 October; singles also heard calling at the Mai Po boardwalk on 28 September, 28 and 30 November and 31 December. One at Chek Lap Kok on 28 September is a rare sighting away from Deep Bay.

Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler *Locustella certhiola* 小蝗鶯 I

Common autumn passage migrant, scarce in spring and winter, to damp grassland and reedmarsh areas, though occasionally found in urban parks and other open areas on migration; extreme dates 23 August to 28 May, highest count 70 on 6 September 2013.

常見的秋季過境遷徙鳥，冬春二季則稀少，出沒在潮濕草原及蘆葦沼澤區域，遷徙時偶有在市區公園及開闊原野出現，時間在8月23日至5月28日之間，最高紀錄爲2013年9月6日的70隻。

A poor autumn passage by recent standards.

First winter period: one trapped at MPNR on 16 January and two at Lok Ma Chau on 16 March with singles there on 29 April and 13 May.

Second winter period: recorded from 4 September to 2 December with most records from the northwest NT, particularly MPNR where 67 different individuals were trapped between 4 September and 2 December and the peak count, the lowest since 2007, was 11 trapped on 28 September; nine were at Lok Ma Chau on 22 September. Also recorded at Chek Lap Kok from 17 September to 18 October, high count five on 13 October.

Peak counts in recent years are given below.

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
20	19	12	10	15	20	50	22	21	70	23	11

Zitting Cisticola *Cisticola juncidis* 棕扇尾鶯 I

Common passage migrant and winter visitor to grassy and reedmarsh areas, breeds in Deep Bay area and possibly elsewhere; highest count 100 on 5 December 1997.

常見的過境遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，出沒在草地及蘆葦沼澤區域，有在后海灣繁殖及可能還有其他地區，最高紀錄爲1997年12月5日的 100 隻。

First winter period: recorded to 4 May with most records from Ho Sheung Heung, Long Valley, Ma Tso Lung, San Tin and Yung Shue O, high count 15 at San Tin on 26 February.

Breeding season: no records between 4 May and 31 August; however, a family party was at Tai O on 5 September.

Second winter period: reported from 31 August; more widespread than spring although most records from northwest NT, high counts 15 at MPNR on 9 October and eleven at Long Valley on 9 September. Also recorded on Lantau from several sites, peak count 16 at Shek Pik - Fan Lau on 13 October. Up to three were at Yung Shue O from 15 September to 16 October.

Peak counts in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
32	19	11	39	28	36	33	11	20	30	12	16

Golden-headed Cisticola *Cisticola exilis* 金頭扇尾鶯 I

Locally common winter visitor to grassland; extreme dates 19 August to 28 April, highest count 23 on 2 October 2011.

本地常見的冬候鳥，出沒在草原，日子在8月19日至4月28日之間，最高紀錄爲2011年10月2日的 23 隻。

First winter period: recorded to 31 March in ones and twos from Ma Tso Lung, Pat Heung, Tai Sang Wai, Tsui Keng, Cloudy Hill, Long Valley, Sha Tau Kok, Shuen Wan, Lam Tsuen, Tai Mo Shan and Sok Kwu Wan, peak count six at Sha Tau Kok on 7 January with four at Ma Tso Lung on 17 February.

Second winter period: recorded from 25 August at Long Valley, Ping Yeung, Wo Hop Shek, She Shan, Shek Kong catchwater, southwest Lantau and Po Toi, peak count six at Po Toi on 8 September with high counts of four at Wo Hop Shek on 23 September and at Shek Kong catchwater on 25 November and 20 December.

The peak counts and number of locations from which this species has been recorded in recent years is given below. Golden-headed Cisticola increased from 2003 until 2011. Peak counts have since declined although the species remains widespread.

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
4	6	4	5	9	10	9	23	17	20	7	6
10	14	8	10	21	19	20	24	22	21	19	19

A map showing the distribution of Golden-headed Cisticola in Hong Kong in 2015 is given as Map 10.

Map 10. Distribution of Golden-headed Cisticola *Cisticola exilis* 金頭扇尾鶯 records in 2015 (maximum counts per location) (每位置最高紀錄)

Yellow-bellied Prinia *Prinia flaviventris* 黃腹鷦鶯 I

Abundant resident in a variety of non-woodland habitats; highest count 96 on 7 April 2009.
大量的留鳥，出沒在各式無樹木的環境。最高紀錄爲2009年4月7日的96隻。

Recorded throughout the year with the highest counts from systematic surveys of fishponds in the northwest NT, peak count 81 at Nam Sang Wai on 6 May. Other counts of note were 48 at Fung Lok Wai/Mong Tseng on 27 May and 43 at MPNR on 17 July. Widespread records in lower numbers from throughout the NT, Hong Kong Island, Lantau, Cheung Chau, Lamma, Po Toi and Tung Ping Chau.

Plain Prinia *Prinia inornata* 純色鷦鶯 I

Locally common resident in grassy and reed habitats; highest count 53 on 25 April 2013.
本地常見的留鳥，出沒在茂盛草地及蘆葦叢。最高紀錄爲2013年4月25日的53隻。

Recorded throughout the year with the highest counts from systematic surveys of fishponds in the northwest NT, peak count 91 at Tai Sang Wai/Lut Chau on 26 March (HKBWS Fishpond Survey), a new highest count. Other high counts were 53 at Nam Sang Wai on 28 April and 46 at Tam Kon Chau/Mai Po San Tsuen on 18 May. Only recorded in very small numbers away from the northwest NT, with reports from

northeast, east and central NT, Hong Kong Island, Lantau, Lamma, Po Toi and Tung Ping Chau, high count eight at Yung Shue O on 10 October. Six were seen at West Kowloon waterfront promenade on 31 October.

Common Tailorbird *Orthotomus sutorius* 長尾縫葉鶯 I

Widespread and common resident in diverse shrubland and wooded habitats.

常見且廣佈的留鳥，出沒在各式灌木叢及林地。

Widespread records in all months from all regions of HK, peak count 62 at Sai Kung East CP on 13 July, with 54 at Fanling Golf Course on 26 August and 47 at south Lamma on 26 April.

Streak-breasted Scimitar Babbler *Pomatorhinus ruficollis* 棕頸鈎嘴鶥 IIA

Widespread and locally common resident in closed-canopy shrubland and woodland; highest count 20 on 4 January 2003.

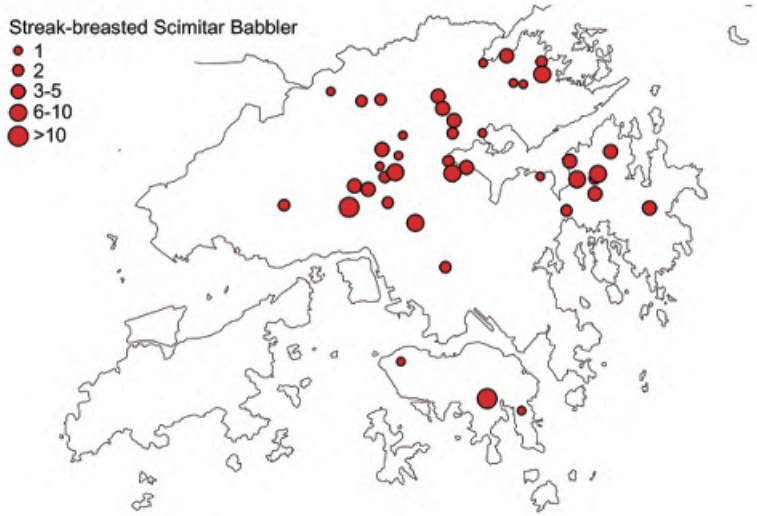
本地常見且廣佈的留鳥，出沒在有濃密樹冠的灌木叢及林地，最高紀錄爲2003年1月4日的 20 隻。

Recorded in all months with most records from north, central, southeast and east NT, peak count 14 at Tai Lam CP on 19 January, with ten at Yung Shue O on 14 February and nine at Ng Tung Chai on 4 June. On Hong Kong Island, where this species is probably under-reported, singles at Lung Fu Shan in January, April and October, and at Shek O CP on 13 December, with eleven at Tai Tam CP on 8 December.

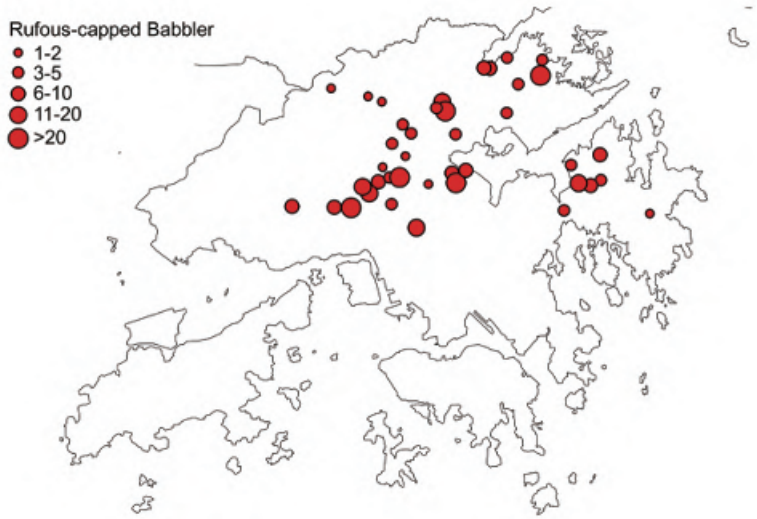
The number of locations from which this species has been recorded in recent years is given below and shows the ongoing spread of the species:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
8	10	10	10	13	15	19	20	27	28	27	42

A map showing the distribution of Streak-breasted Scimitar Babbler in Hong Kong in 2015 is given as Map 11.



Map 11. Distribution of Streak-breasted Scimitar Babbler *Pomatorhinus ruficollis* 棕頸鈎嘴鶥 records in 2015 (maximum counts per location) (每位置最高紀錄)



Map 12. Distribution of Rufous-capped Babbler *Stachyridopsis ruficeps* 紅頭穗鶥 records in 2015 (maximum counts per location) (每位置最高紀錄)

Rufous-capped Babbler *Stachyridopsis ruficeps* 紅頭穗鵐 IIA

Common resident in closed-canopy shrubland and woodland, mainly in the central NT; highest count 37.

常見的留鳥，主要出沒在新界中部有濃密樹冠的灌木叢及林地，最高紀錄爲 37隻。

Recorded in all months with all records from north, central, southeast and east NT, peak count 30 in a bird wave at Tai Po Kau on 4 February. Other high counts of note were 22 at Tai Lam CP on 19 January, 20 at Ng Tung Chai on 7 February, 22 in the Lau Shui Heung/Sha Lo Tung/Hok Tau area on 16 February, 20 at Shek Kong catchwater on 28 October, and 27 at Wu Kau Tang - Lai Chi Wo on 3 December.

Rufous-capped Babbler is another species which continues to spread. The number of locations from which this species has been recorded in recent years is given below:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
9	10	15	11	26	25	22	21	27	36	35	40

A map showing the distribution of Rufous-capped Babbler in Hong Kong in 2015 is given as Map 12.

Huet's Fulvetta *Alcippe hueti* 黑眉雀鵐 IIA

Uncommon resident of forest areas in central NT; highest count 25 on 11 January 2011.

不常見的留鳥，出沒在新界中部的樹林，最高紀錄爲2011年1月11日的 25 隻。

Recorded in most months from Tai Po Kau where 47 birds were trapped and ringed during the year and the peak count was 50 on 8 January (J&JH), a new highest count. Also recorded from Ng Tung Chai between 27 September and 19 December, high count five on two dates, and from Shing Mun in February, October and December, high count twelve on 17 December.

Four were recorded in Tai Tam CP on 8 December. Birds were seen at Tai Tam CP in 1993, and six birds were also there in May 2012. It is possible that there is a small established population in the area; however, it is not certain that this is Huet's Fulvetta *Alcippe hueti* and not another similar *Alcippe* species. Observers are encouraged to listen for singing birds and to record these if possible.

Peak counts and number of locations in recent years are given below; numbers have increased since 2008 and the species was returned to the full HK List in 2013, but the number of locations has not increased significantly.

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
5	10	2	3	7	20	10	25	11	15	14	50
2	3	2	2	3	3	1	2	6	4	3	4

Chinese Grassbird *Graminicola striatus* 大草鶯 I NT

Scarce and localised resident of grassland above 200m in NT and on Lantau; highest count seven on 3 June 1995.

稀少的局部地區性留鳥，出沒在新界及大嶼山海拔 200 米以上的草原，最高紀錄爲1995年6月3日的七隻。

The only records submitted were of two at Sunset Peak on 16 May with one there on 14 June, and two at Tai Mo Shan on 7 April with one there on 5 August. However, a detailed Hong Kong wide survey conducted mostly in 2014 recorded a total of 82 birds across 14 study sites.

Chinese Babax *Babax lanceolatus* 矛紋草鵰 IIC

Previously a scarce resident of upland grassland, but the established population on Tai Mo Shan is no longer believed to be self-sustaining; highest count 14 on 25 August, 1984.

曾爲高山草地的稀有留鳥，但大帽山的群落應已不能持續繁衍，最高紀錄爲1984年8月25日的14隻。

Two at Tai Mo Shan on 4 and 9 May, considered ex-captive.

Chinese Hwamei *Garrulax canorus* 畫眉 I

Common and widespread resident in shrubland; highest count since The Avifauna, *21 on 2 May 2009.*

常見且廣佈的留鳥，出沒在灌木叢，自《香港鳥類名錄》出版後，最高紀錄爲2009年5月2日的 21 隻。

Recorded in all months from widespread locations in north, central, southeast and east NT, HK Island, Lantau, Lamma and Cheung Chau, peak count 16 in Sai Kung East CP on 13 July. Singles at Ho Man Tin from 12 February to 18 May, and one singing in the intertidal mangroves at Mai Po on 15 May, and 11 and 17 July are unusual records.

Masked Laughingthrush *Garrulax perspicillatus* 黑臉噪鶥 I

Abundant resident in diverse urban and rural lightly-wooded habitats; highest count since The Avifauna, *69 on 23 April 2012.*

大量的留鳥，出沒於市區及帶稀疏林地的鄉郊，自《香港鳥類名錄》後最高紀錄爲2012年4月23日的69隻。

Widespread records in all months, peak count 58 at Ho Sheung Heung on 23 March.

Greater Necklaced Laughingthrush *Garrulax pectoralis* 黑領噪鶇 IIA

Widespread and locally common resident in closed-canopy shrubland and woodland of NT and HK Island; highest count since The Avifauna, *50 on 24 August 2014.*

廣泛分布的本地常見留鳥，主要在有濃密樹冠的新界及香港島的灌木叢及林地。自《香港鳥類名錄》後最高紀錄爲2014年8月24日的50隻。

Recorded throughout the year from north, central, southeast and east NT, Kowloon and HK Island, peak count 30 at Shek Kip Mei on 14 February; 23 were at Yung Shue O on 6 September.

Black-throated Laughingthrush *Garrulax chinensis* 黑喉噪鶇 IIA

Widespread and locally common resident in closed-canopy shrubland and woodland, in NT and on HK Island, its previous stronghold; highest count since The Avifauna, *14 on 28 November 2005.*

本地常見且廣佈的留鳥，出沒在新界及香港島有濃密樹冠的灌木叢及林地，香港島曾爲其主要盤踞地。自《香港鳥類名錄》後最高紀錄爲2005年11月28日的14隻。

Recorded throughout the year from north, central, southeast and east NT, HK Island and Lantau, peak count ten at Lai Chi Hang, Tai Po on 29 November.

Records of a dark-cheeked morph came from several locations and in several months. It is probable this is a regularly occurring morph in Hong Kong and observers are requested to submit all records with photographs if possible.

White-browed Laughingthrush *Garrulax sannio* 白頰噪鶇 IIA

Uncommon locally-distributed resident of shrubland and shrubland edge; highest count since The Avifauna, *ten on 11 February 2008.*

局部地區性的不常見留鳥，主要出沒在灌木叢及其邊緣。自《香港鳥類名錄》後最高紀錄爲2008年2月11日的十隻。

Peak count ten at Ho Sheung Heung on 10 January equals the current highest count. Other reports of ones and twos came from Tsiu Keng on 25 February, Cheung Chau in March, Lin Au on 26 April, Lam Tsuen on 11 July and 11 October, and Ping Yeung on 26 October.

Plate 43 White-browed Laughingthrush *Garrulax sannio* 白頰噪鶥
Wun Yiu, 28th January 2015 碗窰 2015年1月28日
Herman Ip 葉紀江

Blue-winged Minla *Minla cyanouroptera* 藍翅希鶥 IIB

Locally common resident in closed-canopy shrubland and woodland of NT; highest count 50 on 8 September 1999.

本地常見的留鳥，出沒在新界有濃密樹冠的灌木叢及林地，最高紀錄爲1999年9月8日的50隻。

Recorded in all months with most records from central NT, peak count 37 at Tai Po Kau on 31 July, with 25 at Shek Kong catchwater on 7 December and 29 at Ng Tung Chai on 19 December. Also reported in increasing numbers from more widespread locations in northeast, east and southeast NT, high count 30 at Yung Shue O on 16 October. One at Ho Man Tin on 19 September.

The number of locations from which this species has been recorded in recent years is given below and shows the ongoing spread of the species from its central stronghold:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
4	7	5	9	7	11	15	12	15	16	14	23

A map showing the distribution of Blue-winged Minla in Hong Kong in 2015 is given as Map 13.

Map 13. Distribution of Blue-winged Minla *Minla cyanouroptera* 藍翅希鶲 records in 2015 (maximum counts per location) (每位置最高紀錄)

Silver-eared Mesia *Leiothrix argentauris* 銀耳相思鳥 IIB

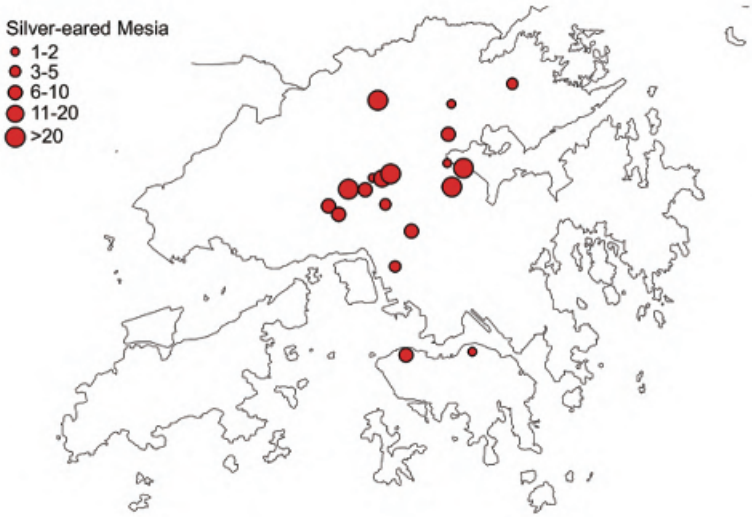
Locally common resident in closed-canopy shrubland and woodland in NT and HK Island; highest count 42 on 4 February 2006.

本地常見的留鳥，出沒在新界及香港島有濃密樹冠的灌木叢及林地，最高紀錄爲2006年2月4日的 42 隻。

Recorded in all months with almost all records from central NT, peak count of 45 at Shek Kong catchwater on 7 December (JC), a new highest count, with 35 at TPK Headland on 3 January and 36 at Ng Tung Chai on 25 July. Away from central NT, reported from Fanling Golf Course, Bride's Pool, Fung Yuen and Hok Tau, high count of 32 at Fanling Golf Course on 22 December. There were just two reports from HK Island: one at Braemar Hill on 24 October and six at HKU on 23 December.

A map showing the distribution of Silver-eared Mesia in Hong Kong in 2015 is given as Map 14.

Plate 44 Silver-eared Mesia *Leiothrix argentauris* 銀耳相思鳥
Tai Po Kau, 4th March 2015 大埔滘 2015年3月4日
Chun Pong Leung梁振邦



Map 14. Distribution of Silver-eared Mesia *Leiothrix argentauris* 銀耳相思鳥 records in 2015 (maximum counts per location) (每位置最高紀錄)

Red-billed Leiothrix *Leiothrix lutea* 紅嘴相思鳥 IIA

Uncommon localised resident in shrubland and woodland in central NT; highest count 30 on 25 January 2004.

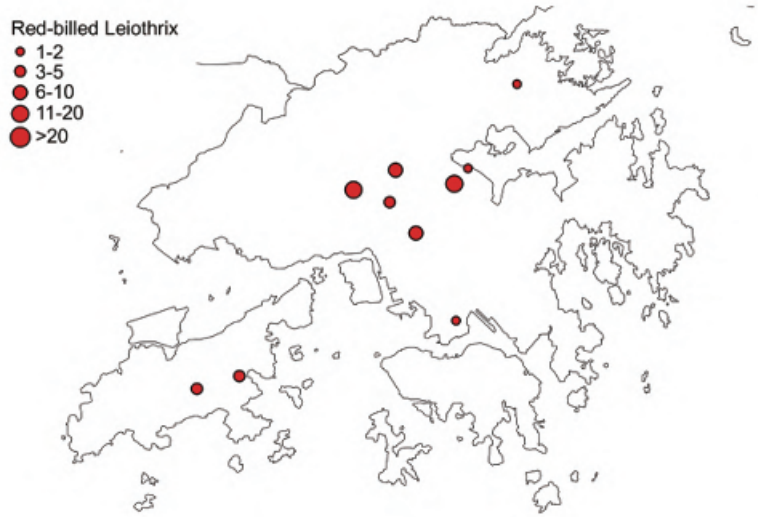
不常見的局部地區性留鳥，出沒在新界中部的灌木叢及林地，最高紀錄爲2004年1月25日的 30 隻。

Recorded in most months from central NT, mainly from Tai Po Kau where 41 were trapped and ringed between 24 April and 23 September, including twelve on 20 August, the peak count for the year; ten were at Ng Tung Chai on 23 November. Elsewhere, two were at Bride's Pool on 17 January and one at Ho Man Tin on 15 April Three at Sunset Peak on 14 February and five at Tai Tei Tong on 29 August were unusual records for Lantau.

The number of locations from which this species has been recorded in recent years is given below and shows a recent spread of records from its central stronghold:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
5	4	7	5	5	4	2	5	3	7	7	11

A map showing the distribution of Red-billed Leiothrix in Hong Kong in 2015 is given as Map 15.



Map 15. Distribution of Red-billed Leiothrix *Leiothrix lutea* 紅嘴相思鳥 records in 2015 (maximum counts per location) (每位置最高紀錄)

Vinous-throated Parrotbill *Sinosuthora webbiana* 棕頭鴉雀 IIA

Uncommon localised resident of upland dwarf bamboo, grassland and shrubland edge, almost exclusively reported from Tai Mo Shan; highest count 25 on 11 May 2002.

不常見的局部地區性留鳥，出沒在高地上的矮竹叢、草地及灌木叢邊緣，幾近所有紀錄皆在大帽山錄得。最高紀錄爲2002年5月11日的 25 隻。

Recorded at Tai Mo Shan on 7 April and between 14 June and 1 July, peak count 15 on 14 June.

Chestnut-collared Yuhina *Yuhina castaniceps* 栗耳鳳鹛 I

Irruptive, otherwise uncommon, winter visitor to wooded areas, with occasional summer records; highest count 120 on 3 January 2013.

突發性激增，否則是不常見的冬候鳥，偶有夏季紀錄，出沒在林地、最高紀錄爲2013年1月3日的 120 隻。

First winter period: recorded mostly from central NT to mid-February, although with sightings also in north NT and Lantau, peak count 53 at Tai Lam CP on 19 January with 31 at Tung Chung on 1 January, 40 at Tai Po Kau on 4 January, 40 at Lau Shui Heung on 3 February, 50 at Ng Tung Chai on 7 February and 35 at Shing Mun on 13 February. Reported from only three sites in March, high count ten at Wonderland Villas on 8 March, and the only records in April and May came from Ng Tung Chai, where the species breeds, high count 14 on 17 May.

Summer: singles reported in June and July from Ng Tung Chai, Fung Yuen, Sai Kung West CP and KFBG. Up to 24 at Ng Tung Chai in August and September.

Second winter period: Recorded more widely in the central NT from 26 October, high counts of 30 at Shek Kong catchwater on 9 November, and at Tai Po Kau on 5 and 30 December. Elsewhere, 20 were at Sha Lo Tung on 22 November and seven at Pak Sha O on 5 December.

Chestnut-flanked White-eye *Zosterops erythropleurus* 紅脇繡眼鳥 I

Scarce winter visitor to woodland areas; extreme dates 21 October to 8 April, highest count eight on 3 December 1995.

稀少的冬候鳥，出沒在林地、日子在10月21日至4月8日之間，最高紀錄爲1995年12月3日的八隻。

First winter period: singles at Bride's Pool on 12 and 14 January, and The Peak on 20 February.

Second winter period: one at Sha Tin Pass on 13 December.

Japanese White-eye *Zosterops japonicus* 暗綠繡眼鳥 I

Abundant and widespread resident of urban and rural wooded habitats with increased numbers in winter; highest count 300 on 4 January 1997.

大量且廣佈的留鳥，冬季時數量較多，出沒在市區及鄉郊的林地，最高紀錄爲1997年1月4日的 300 隻。

Recorded in all months and from widespread locations. High counts from locations regularly surveyed include 47 at Lai Chi Wo on 9 January, 120 at Pak Sha O on 17 January, 60 at Ho Sheung Heung on 26 January, 181 at MPNR on 11 October, 50 at Braemar Hill on 1 November, 51 at Tai Po Kau on 4 November, 247 at Fanling Golf Course on 26 November, 150 at Shing Mun on 17 December and 50 at Ng Tung Chai on 19 December. In addition 200 were in Sai Kung West CP on 1 January, 108 at Tai Tam CP on 8 December and peak count 315, a new highest count, at southwest Lantau on 18 December (JAA).

High summer counts were 96 at Fanling Golf Course on 26 June and 86 at MPNR on 17 July.

Velvet-fronted Nuthatch *Sitta frontalis* 絨額鳾 IIB

Locally common resident of mature woodland in central NT; highest count 20 on 4 January 2004.

本地常見的留鳥，出沒在新界中部成熟的林地，最高紀錄爲2004年1月4日的 20 隻。

Recorded in all months from central NT, mostly Ng Tung Chai, Shek Kong catchwater, Tai Po Kau and TPK Headland, peak count eight at Shek Kong catchwater on 23 November. Elsewhere, recorded in small numbers from Fanling Golf Course, Hang Tau, Fung Yuen, Hok Tau, Lau Shui Heung, Kowloon Hills catchwater and Kowloon Reservoir.

Crested Myna *Acridotheres cristatellus* 八哥 I

Abundant resident of lowland habitats including urban areas; highest count 600 on 7 October 1997.

大量的留鳥，出沒在包括市區的低地，最高紀錄爲1997年10月7日的 600 隻。

Widespread records in all months, peak count 438 at Fung Lok Wai/Mong Tseng on 29 December. Other counts of note were 200 at Mui Wo on 1 January, 216 at Sok Kwu Wan on 27 January, 205 at Pui O on 9 July and 216 at Tai Sang Wai/Lut Chau on 22 December.

Common Myna *Acridotheres tristis* 家八哥 IIB

Locally common resident of open-country areas in the northwest and central NT; highest count 41 on 9 December 2011.

本地常見的留鳥，出沒在新界西北和中部的開闊原野，最高紀錄爲2011年12月9日的 41 隻。

Regular records from northwest and central NT, with high counts of twelve from Ho Sheung Heung on 16 March, ten at Tam Kon Chau/Mai Po San Tsuen on 19 June, eight at Shek Kong Airfield Road on 1 October, a peak count of 24 at San Tin on 30 November, and ten at Tai Sang Wai/Lut Chau on 22 December. Elsewhere, singles were at Po Toi on 24 May and during September and October, at Pui O on 9 July and at Tai O on 20 September; these island records are unusual for this species. Two were at West Kowloon Waterfront Promenade on 31 October.

Red-billed Starling *Spodiopsar sericeus* 絲光椋鳥 I

Abundant winter visitor to open-country areas, mainly in northwest NT; recent years have seen summer records including breeding. Highest numbers occur from October to April, highest count 11,260 on 25 December 2006.

大量的冬候鳥，近年有夏季及繁殖紀錄，主要出沒在新界西北部的開闊原野，數量高峰期在10月至4月之間，最高紀錄爲2006年12月25日的 11,260 隻。

First winter period: most records from northwest NT and Lantau, although the high count was 200 at Shuen Wan on 12 March, with 148 at Mui Wo on 1 January and 129 at Tam Kon Chau/Mai Po San Tsuen on 27 February.

Breeding season: recorded in small numbers from six sites in the north NT, high counts of 13 at Tam Kon Chau/Mai Po San Tsuen on 19 June and ten at San Tin on 25 August. A pair with four fledged young at Tai Mei Tuk on 7 June. One was also on Cheung Chau on 2 June.

Second winter period: most records from northwest NT and Po Toi, peak count 1,991 at Tai Sang Wai/Lut Chau on 22 December, with 600 at Chek Lap Kok on 5 December and 500 at Fung Lok Wai on 21 December.

White-cheeked Starling *Spodiopsar cineraceus* 灰椋鳥 I

Locally common winter visitor to open-country areas, particularly Deep Bay, with recent breeding records; mainly present October to April, highest count 430 on 14 December 1996.

本地常見的冬候鳥，近年有繁殖紀錄，主要出沒在后海灣的開闊原野，主要出現在在十月至四月之間，最高紀錄爲1996年12月14日的 430 隻。

Almost all records from the Deep Bay and Long Valley areas and Lantau. Once again, winter counts were low.

First winter period: all but one record from the northwest NT, high counts 30 at MPNR on 16 February and Tsiu Keng on 4 March. Twelve at Chek Lap Kok on 16 February.

Breeding season: recorded in small numbers from MPNR, Tam Kon Chau/Mai Po

San Tsuen, San Tin, Lok Ma Chau and Long Valley. A bird collecting nest material noted at Lok Ma Chau on 5 May and a dependent juvenile was seen there on 10 June; a juvenile also at MPNR on 11 July.

Second winter period: again most records from the northwest NT, peak count 112 at Kam Tin on 6 December with 34 at Ma Tso Lung on 20 October and 30 at Ho Sheung Heung on 23 November. On Po Toi, two were noted on 10 November, one on 12 November and one on 17 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
250	150	32	263	60	91	200	147	223	100	73	112

Black-collared Starling *Gracupica nigricollis* 黑領椋鳥 I

Common resident of open-country, village edge and urban habitats; highest count 675 on 20 January 2014.

常見的留鳥，出沒在開闊原野、鄉村邊緣及市區，最高紀錄爲2014年1月20日的 675 隻。

Widespread records in all months, but with a low peak count of 95 at Tai Sang Wai/ Lut Chau on 22 December; 81 were at San Tin on 28 July and 77 at Tai Po Waterfront Park on 30 August.

Daurian Starling *Agropsar sturninus* 北椋鳥 I

Uncommon autumn passage migrant to open-country areas, rare in spring with three winter records; extreme passage dates 12 April to 12 May and 4 September to 13 November. Highest count 50 on 26 September 2003.

不常見的秋季過境遷徙鳥，春季稀少，有三項冬季紀錄，出沒在開闊原野，日子在4月12日至5月12日及9月4日至11月10日之間，最高紀錄爲2003年9月26日的 50 隻。

Autumn: one at Chek Lap Kok on 28 August (EMSK), a new earliest date, followed by a peak count of five there on 31 August and further singles on 1 September, and 13 and 18 October; two at MPNR on 18 September and 9 October, one at Po Toi on 6 and 11 October, and one at Long Valley on 19 October.

White-shouldered Starling *Sturnia sinensis* 灰背椋鳥 I

Locally common passage migrant and breeding species, and uncommon winter visitor to open-country and village edge habitats mainly in the northwest NT; breeding population has increased due to the use of artificial nest sites; highest count 950 on 2 September 2014.

本地常見的過境遷徙鳥和繁殖鳥種，也是不常見的冬候鳥，主要出沒在新界西北的開闊原野及鄉村邊緣，使用了人工鳥巢後繁殖群體數量有所增加，最高紀錄爲2014年9月2日的 950 隻。

First winter period: recorded from four sites in the northwest NT in January and February, high count 16 at Ma Tso Lung on 23 February with ten at San Tin on 26 February. More widespread from mid-March, most records from northwest NT and Lantau, with passage birds at Chek Lap Kok from 16 March to 11 April, high count 30 on 24 and 30 March.

Breeding season: recorded from several sites in the northwest NT and the Shek Kong area. A hundred pairs bred at Lok Ma Chau where the peak day count was 144 on 4 May and 113 were counted nearby at San Tin on 28 July.

Second winter period: recorded to the end of the year from northwest and central NT, Lantau and Po Toi, high count 128 at Lok Ma Chau on 28 November. Passage at Chek Lap Kok from 28August to 3 December, high count 21 on 7 October.

Estimated number of birds in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
75	82	120	120	55	96	100	90	75	76	950	144

A Weekly Occurrence Graph for White-shouldered Starling is given in Figure 8 below. This species has increased substantially over the last 40 years, both migrants and breeding birds.

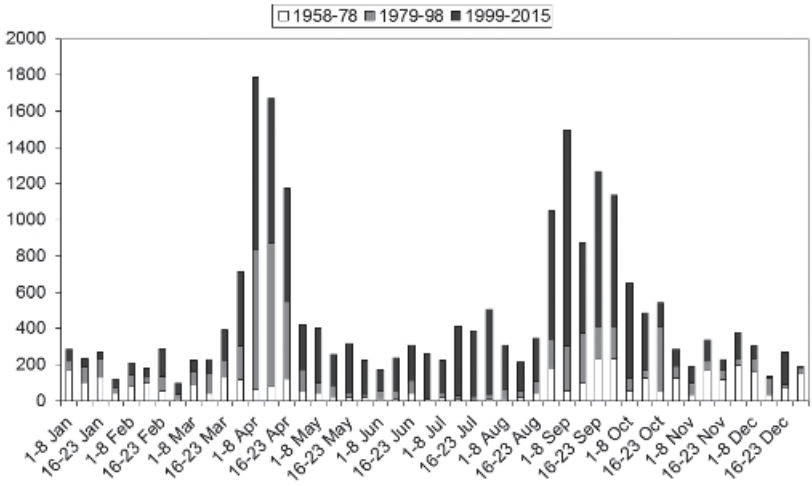


Figure 8. Weekly Occurrence Graph - White-shouldered Starling *Sturnia sinensis* 灰背椋鳥

Chestnut-tailed Starling *Sturnia malabaricus* 灰頭椋鳥 I

Rare winter visitor, with four previous records; extreme dates 12 January to 17 March. Birds that breed in Kowloon Park are considered to derive from ex-captive individuals.

罕有的冬候鳥，有四項紀錄，日子在1月12日至3月17日之間，在九龍公園繁殖的鳥相信是逸鳥的後裔。

No records from Kowloon Park this year. It is possible this species is now extinct at Kowloon Park.

Rosy Starling *Pastor roseus* 粉紅椋鳥 I

Rare visitor, mostly autumn juveniles; extreme dates 24 September to 28 April.

罕見候鳥，主要是幼鳥在秋季出現。日子在9月24日至4月28日之間。

A first winter on Po Toi on 15 October (TMC). This is the seventh successive year with records of this species.

Common Starling *Sturnus vulgaris* 紫翅椋鳥 I

Scarce late autumn passage migrant and winter visitor to open country areas; extreme dates 16 October to 10 April, highest count 25 on 23 November 2014.

稀少的深秋過境遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，出沒在開闊原野，日子在10月16日至4月10日之間，最高紀錄爲2014年11月23日的 25 隻。

Relatively widespread in the second winter period, with records from Lamma and Lantau as well as the northwest NT.

First winter period: recorded in the Tai Sang Wai/Lut Chau area from 17 January to 25 February, peak count four on the latter date.

Second winter period: two at Long Valley on 27 October, then singles at Tai Sang Wai/Lut Chau and Yung Shue Wan, Lamma on 28 November, at San Tin on 28 and 30 November and 19 December, at Lok Ma Chau on 1 December, at Yi O on 4 December and at Mai Po on 10 December; two were at Tai Sang Wai/Lut Chau on 22 December.

Plate 45 Common Starling *Sturnus vulgaris* 紫翅椋鳥
Tai Sang Wai, 14th February 2015 大生圍 2015年2月14日
Kinni Ho 何建業

Orange-headed Thrush *Geokichla citrina* 橙頭地鶇 I

Scarce winter visitor and passage migrant, and rare breeding species in forest and closed-canopy shrubland; highest count four on 14 April 2012.

稀少的冬候鳥和過境遷徙鳥，也是罕有的繁殖鳥種，出沒在樹林及有濃密樹冠的灌木叢，最高紀錄爲2012年4月14日的四隻。

First winter period: singles recorded at Shing Mun, Tai Po Kau, Ho Man Tin and Mui Wo from 1 January to 14 April.

Breeding season: a total of 22 different individuals ringed at Tai Po Kau between 14 April and 16 October (YYT), 15 adults and seven juveniles, may have included some migrants although at least five juveniles were local. An adult and up to two juveniles at Ng Tung Chai throughout July.

Second winter period: recorded from 8 September to 12 November at Kap Lung, Shing Mun, Tai Po Kau, peak count four there on 26 September (not part of the ringing records), TPK Headland, Wonderland Villas, Yung Shue O, Shek Kip Mei, King's Park and Ho Man Tin.

More breeding season records are now being reported for this species although the ringing total in 2015 is quite exceptional and indicates just how many individuals of this and other species may be present in closed woodland in Hong Kong.

Plate 46 Orange-headed Thrush *Geokichla citrina* 橙頭地鶇
Tai Po Kau, 25th May 2015 大埔滘 2015年5月25日
Kwok Wa Sit 薛國華

Siberian Thrush *Geokichla sibirica* 白眉地鶇 I

Scarce migrant, mostly in autumn, and winter visitor to wooded areas; extreme dates 16 September to 23 April, highest count four on 7 February 1996.

稀少的遷徙鳥（主要在秋季）和冬候鳥，出沒在林地，日子在9月16日至4月23日之間，最高紀錄爲1996年2月7日的四隻。

Breeding season: a male ringed at Tai Po Kau on 7 July is considered ex-captive.

Second winter period: one at KFBG on 26 September, a female at Pui O on 27 November and a male at Tai Po Kau on 29 November.

White's Thrush *Zoothera aurea* 懷氏地鶇 I

Uncommon winter visitor and migrant to woodland edge and open woodland; extreme dates 30 September to 8 May, highest count nine on 21 January 1992.

不常見的冬候鳥和遷徙鳥，出沒在林地邊緣及開闊林地，日子在9月30日至5月8日之間，最高紀錄爲1992年1月21日的九隻。

First winter period: recorded to 21 April from widespread locations in north, central and east NT, Kowloon, HK Island and Lantau, mostly records of single birds, peak count two.

Second winter period: recorded from 1 October, an early date, mostly in north, central and east NT, also at Chi Ma Wan and southwest Lantau and on Tung Ping Chau, peak count two.

Grey-backed Thrush *Turdus hortulorum* 灰背鶇 I

Common winter visitor and migrant to lightly-wooded areas, shrubland and forest; extreme dates 1 November to 27 April, highest count 70 on 11 February 2008.

常見的冬候鳥和遷徙鳥，出沒在疏落林地、灌木叢及樹林，日子在11月1日至4月27日之間，最高紀錄爲2008年2月11日的 70 隻。

First winter period: recorded to 9 April in widespread locations from north, central and east NT, HK Island, Lantau, Lamma and Po Toi, high count 13 at Yung Shue O on 5 February.

Second winter period: recorded from 15 November from north, central and east NT, HK Island, Lantau and Lamma, peak count 16 at Pak Sha O on 12 December and at Ho Shueng Heung on 14 December.

A map showing the distribution of Grey-backed Thrush in Hong Kong in 2015 is given as Map 16.

Japanese Thrush *Turdus cardis* 烏灰鶇 I

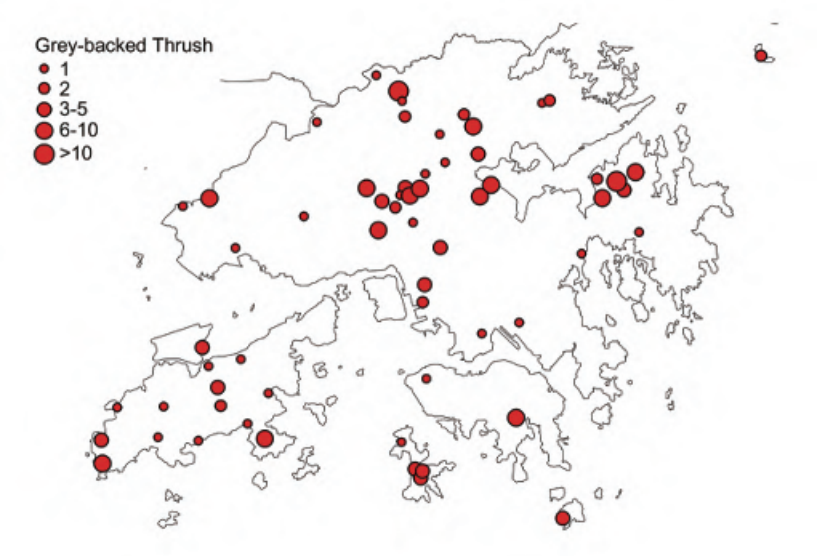
Common winter visitor and migrant to wooded areas; extreme dates 25 October to 8 May, highest count 56 on 25 November 2009.

常見的冬候鳥和遷徙鳥，出沒在林地，日子在10月25日至5月8日之間，最高紀錄爲2009年11月25日的 56 隻。

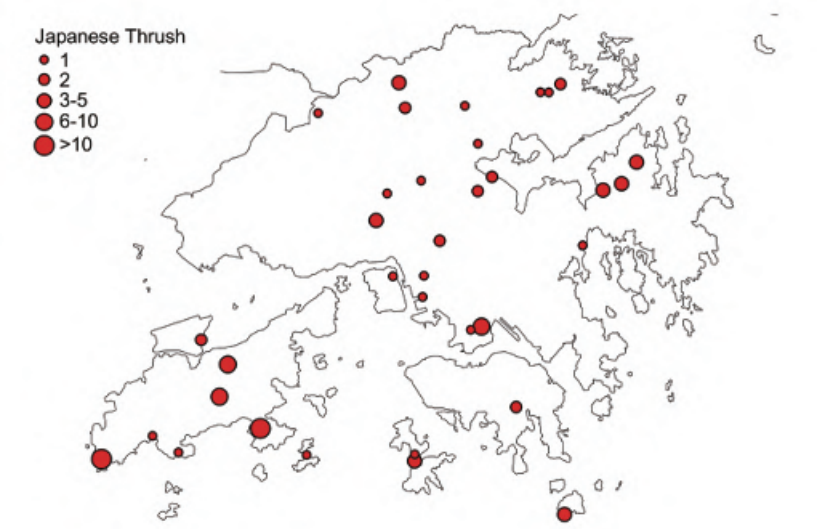
First winter period: recorded to 7 April from north, central and east NT, Kowloon, Lantau, Lamma and Po Toi, high count seven at Sunset Peak, Lantau on 14 February.

Second winter period: one photographed at King's Park on 21 October (AP) is a new earliest record. Then recorded from 10 November from north, central, east NT, Hong Kong Island, Lantau, Cheung Chau and Po Toi, peak count 17 on southwest Lantau on 18 December.

A map showing the distribution of Japanese Thrush in Hong Kong in 2015 is given as Map 17.



Map 16. Distribution of Grey-backed Thrush *Turdus hortulorum* 灰背鶫 records in 2015 (maximum counts per location) (每位置最高紀錄)



Map 17. Distribution of Japanese Thrush *Turdus cardis* 烏灰鶫 records in 2015 (maximum counts per location) (每位置最高紀錄)

Plate 47 Chinese Blackbird *Turdus mandarinus* 烏鶇
Tai Shan West, Lamma, 21st November 2015 南丫島大山西 2015年11月21日
Guy Miller

Chinese Blackbird *Turdus mandarinus* 烏鶇 I

Common winter visitor and migrant to lightly wooded areas, rare breeding species; typically present early October to March; highest count 500 on 24 November 1988.
常見的冬候鳥和遷徙鳥，也是罕有繁殖鳥種，出沒在稀疏的林地，通常出現在十月至三月之間，最高紀錄爲1988年11月24日的 500 隻。

First winter period: recorded up to 12 May from north, central, southeast and east NT, Kowloon, Lantau and Po Toi, high count 45 at Ng Tung Chai on 7 January.

Breeding season: breeding for the ninth successive year at MPNR, with a juvenile recorded on 11 July, also juveniles observed on 9 July and 10 September at LMC.

Second winter period: widespread records from 9 October from NT, Kowloon, Hong Kong Island, Lantau and Po Toi, peak count 50 at Hang Tau on 17 November.

A map showing the distribution of Chinese Blackbird in Hong Kong in 2015 is given as Map 18.

Eyebrowed Thrush *Turdus obscurus* 白眉鶇 I

Uncommon passage migrant and scarce winter visitor although with some high counts, to lightly wooded areas, extreme dates 13 October to 16 May, highest count 150 on 27 April 1988.

雖然有少數大量紀錄，但爲不常見的遷徙鳥和稀少的冬候鳥，出沒在稀疏的林地，日子在10月13日至5月16日之間，最高紀錄爲1988年4月27日的 150 隻。

First winter period: singles to 22 February at Tai Mo Shan, Leadmine Pass and Tai Po Kau. Spring passage from 15 April to 29 April with records from Ng Tung Chai, Tai Po Kau, Chek Lap Kok and south Lamma, peak count three at Tai Po Kau on 29 April.

Second winter period: recorded from 15 November at Tai Mo Shan, Shing Mun, Lai Chi Chong, Pak Sha O, Tai Tam, Lantau and Po Toi, high count two at Ngong Ping on 23 December.

Numbers have fallen since 2003, before which peak counts were frequently above 40, mostly from KFBG in early November.

Pale Thrush *Turdus pallidus* 白腹鶇 I

Common winter visitor and migrant to lightly wooded areas, extreme dates 4 November to 1 May , highest count 51 on 21 January 1992.

常見的冬候鳥和遷徙鳥，出沒在稀疏的林地，日子在11月4日至5月1日之間，最高紀錄爲1992年1月21日的 51 隻。

First winter period: recorded to 27 March from central, southeast and east NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Lamma, Po Toi and Tung Ping Chau, peak count 16 on Po Toi on 15 January.

Second winter period: recorded from 7 November from central and east NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau and Po Toi, high count three at Po Toi on 17 December.

A map showing the distribution of Pale Thrush in Hong Kong in 2015 is given as Map 19.

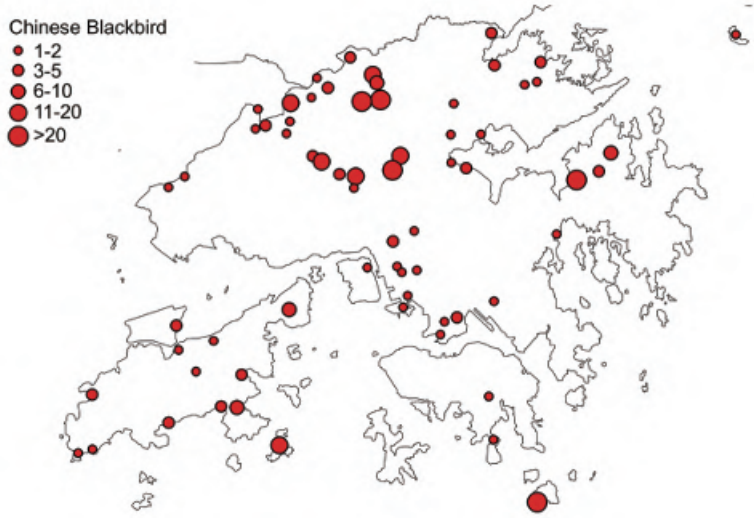
Brown-headed Thrush *Turdus chrysolaus* 赤胸鶇 I

Scarce winter visitor and migrant to lightly-wooded areas, extreme dates 18 November to 4 May, highest count three on 22 November 2012.

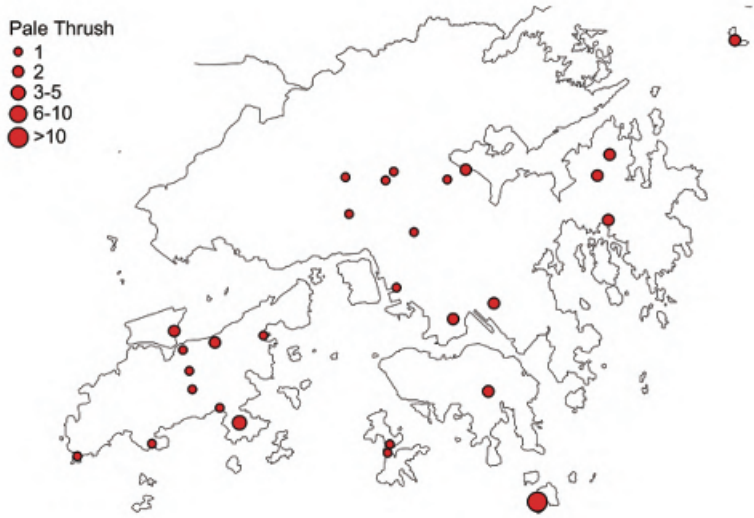
稀少的冬候鳥及遷徙鳥，出沒在稀疏的林地，日子在11月18日至5月4日之間，最高紀錄在2012年11月22日的三隻。

First winter period: only one record, from Tai Po Kau on 18 February.

Second winter period: recorded from 28 November with singles at Airfield Road, Shek Kong catchwater, Tai Po Kau and on Po Toi and a peak count of four at Ho Man Tin on 15 December.



Map 18. Distribution of Chinese Blackbird *Turdus mandarinus* 烏鶇 records in 2015 (maximum counts per location) (每位置最高紀錄)



Map 19. Distribution of Pale Thrush T*urdus pallidus* 白腹鶇 records in 2015 (maximum counts per location) (每位置最高紀錄)

Dusky Thrush *Turdus eunomus* 斑鶇 I

Scarce, previously irruptive, winter visitor to open country areas; extreme dates 31 October to 5 May. Highest count 100 on 18 February 1984, an irruption year.

曾爲突發性激增的鳥種，現爲稀少的冬候鳥，出沒在開闊原野，日子在10月31日至5月5日之間，最高紀錄1984年2月18日的 100 隻，爲數量激增的一年。

First winter period: one at Ho Man Tin to 3 February.

Second winter period: two at Mai Po on 7 December and singles at Lok Ma Chau on 12 December and Pui O from 24 to 30 December.

Numbers of this species can vary considerably between years. The last major influx was in 1995 when an estimated 147 birds were recorded in the first winter period.

Oriental Magpie Robin *Copsychus saularis* 鵲鴝 I

Abundant resident in urban and rural areas, including mangrove.

大量的留鳥，出沒在市區及鄉郊地區，包括紅樹林。

Widespread records from all regions including urban centres, peak count 30 at MPNR on 17 July with 25 at Fanling Golf Course on 22 December.

Grey-streaked Flycatcher *Muscicapa griseisticta* 灰紋鶲 I

Uncommon passage migrant, mostly in spring, to shrubland and open woodland; extreme dates 25 March to 26 May and 29 August to 24 November; highest count 50 on 8 May 1999 in the aftermath of Typhoon Leo.

主要在春季不常見的過境遷徙鳥，出沒在灌木叢及開闊林地，日子在3月25日至5月26日及8月29日至11月24日之間，最高紀錄爲1999年5月8日颱風「利奧」過後的 50 隻。

Spring: recorded from 21 April to 25 May from north, central and east NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Po Toi and Tung Ping Chau, with most records from Po Toi, peak count seven there on 12 May.

Autumn: recorded from 28 September to 29 October from north and central NT, HK Island, Cheung Chau and Po Toi, high count five there on 6 October.

Dark-sided Flycatcher *Muscicapa sibirica* 烏鶲 I

Uncommon autumn passage migrant to woodland areas, with five spring records; extreme dates 31 March to 8 May and 26 August to 26 December, highest count five on 19 September 2009.

不常見的秋季過境遷徙鳥，有五項春季紀錄，出沒在林地，日子在3月31日至5月8日及8月26日至12月26日之間，最高紀錄爲2009年9月19日的五隻。

Autumn: recorded from 6 September to 20 November, from north, central and southeast NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Po Toi and Tung Ping Chau, peak count three at Tai Po Kau on 11 October.

Asian Brown Flycatcher *Muscicapa latirostris* 北灰鶲 I

Common autumn passage migrant and winter visitor to open and closed-canopy woodland areas; extreme dates 26 August to 12 June; highest count 40 on 18 October 1959.

常見的秋季過境遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，出沒在開闊及有濃密樹冠的林地，日子在8月26日至6月12日之間，最高紀錄爲1959年10月18日的 40 隻。

A very good second winter period.

First winter period: most winter records from MPNR, Chek Lap Kok and Po Toi, high count three at Ho Sheung Heung on 19 January. Spring passage from 2 April to 7 May with most records from Po Toi, high count three there on 21 April.

Second winter period: main passage from 30 August to end of November with widespread records, mostly from MPNR, Tai Po Kau, Chek Lap Kok and Po Toi, peak count 20 at MPNR on 13 October, the highest count since 1977. December records from MPNR, Ho Sheung Heung, Shek Kong, Ng Tung Chai, Lam Tsuen, Shing Mun, Tai Po Kau, Ho Man Tin, Braemar Hill and Chek Lap Kok.

Brown-breasted Flycatcher *Muscicapa muttui* 褐胸鶲 I

Five non-breeding records before 2012, extreme dates 2 September to 13 April, with successful breeding records at Tai Po Kau in 2012 and 2014.

2012年前五項非繁殖紀錄，日子由9月2日至4月13日之間， 2012和2014年在大埔滘成功繁殖。

Recorded at Tai Po Kau from 11 April to 17 May, peak count four on 26 April. Nesting was observed with one pair from 26 April and 17 May. Eggs hatched on 9 May but the nest was found abandoned 16 May. Presumably the same pair observed building another nest on 17 May, success unknown.

Ferruginous Flycatcher *Muscicapa ferruginea* 棕尾褐鶲 I

Uncommon spring passage migrant to shrubland and woodland with five autumn records; extreme dates 3 March to 2 May and 23 September to 8 November, highest count five on 1 April 1994.

不常見的春季過境遷徙鳥，有五項秋季紀錄，出沒在灌木叢及林地，日子在3月3日至5月2日及9月23日至11月8日之間，最高紀錄爲1994年4月1日的五隻。

Spring: recorded on Po Toi from 22 March to 26 April with peak count four on 9 April. Singles at Tai Po Kau on 27 March and Mount Davis on 16 April.

Hainan Blue Flycatcher *Cyornis hainanus* 海南藍仙鶲 I

Locally common summer visitor, passage migrant and scarce winter visitor to closed-canopy shrubland and woodland habitats; approximate dates for peak numbers 24 March to 30 September, highest count 13 on 13 June 2010.

局部地區性常見的夏候鳥、過境遷徙鳥和稀少的冬候鳥，出沒在有濃密樹冠的灌木叢及林地，數量最多約在3月24日至9月30日之間，最高紀錄爲2010年6月13日的 13 隻。

One at Sai Kung West CP on 1 January, other winter records mostly from Pak Sha O and Yung Shue O. The first singing bird was reported at Pak Sha O on 7 March. Widespread records from 22 March to 10 October from north, central, southeast and east NT, Lantau, Po Toi and Tung Ping Chau, peak count eight at Tai Po Kau on 29 April. Records throughout the summer from Lai Chi Wo, Wu Kau Tang, Lau Shui Heung, Ng Tung Chai, Shing Mun and Tai Po Kau, peak count eight at Tai Po Kau. Winter records from northeast and east NT and Lantau.

Chinese Blue Flycatcher *Cyornis glaucicomans* 中華仙鶲 I

Six records; extreme dates 29 November to 2 May.

六項紀錄，在11月29日至5月2日之間錄得。

A male at Hong Kong Disneyland on 18 October (KJC). This is the seventh HK record and the earliest.

Brown-chested Jungle Flycatcher C*yornis brunneata* 斑胸鶲 I VU

Rare autumn migrant; extreme dates 28 August to 8 October.

罕見秋季遷徙鳥，日子在8月28日至10月8日之間。

Singles at Ho Man Tin on 25 August (JC), a new earliest date, and Tai Po Kau on 13 September (PWMK). Birds trapped at Tai Po Kau included one on 10 September, four different birds on 18 September, a new highest count, and one on 23 October (YTY), a new latest date. These records suggest that the species may be commoner than previously known in woodland sites in early autumn.

Singles at Shek Kip Mei from 2014 to 14 February and at Siu Lek Yuen on 22 December were considered ex-captive.

Estimated number of birds in recent years:

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
2	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	8

Fujian Niltava *Niltava davidi* 棕腹大仙鶲 I

Scarce winter visitor to woodland; extreme dates 22 October to 10 April.
稀少的冬候鳥，出沒在林地，日子在10月22日至4月10日之間。

First winter period: a female at Nam Shan Tung, Sai Kung West CP on 1 February, another at Pak Sha O on 8 February and a male at Ng Tung Chai on 2 March.

Second winter period: a female on Po Toi from 12 to 15 December and a male at Tai Po Kau from 15 to 26 December.

Small Niltava *Niltava macgrigoriae* 小仙鶲 I

Rare autumn and winter visitor to woodland; extreme dates 25 October to 4 March.
稀少的秋候鳥及冬候鳥，出沒在林地，日子在10月25日至3月4日之間。

A male on Po Toi from 15 to 17 December and another at Tit Kim Hang, Sai Kung West CP on 27 December.

Both Fujian and Small Niltava have been recorded annually since 2007, a significant change from earlier years when they were quite irregular in occurrence.

Plate 48 Small Niltava *Niltava macgrigoriae* 小仙鶲
Po Toi Island, 17th December 2015 蒲台 2015年12月17日
Peter Ho 何文顯

Blue-and-white Flycatcher *Cyanoptila cyanomelana* 白腹姬鶲 I

Locally common passage migrant, mainly in spring, to woodland areas; extreme dates 25 February to 4 May and 29 August to 28 December, highest count 15 on 2 April 1983.

主要在春季本地常見的過境遷徙鳥，出沒在林地，日子在2月25日至5月4日及8月29日至12月28日之間，最高紀錄爲1983年4月2日的 15 隻。

Spring: a relatively quiet spring for this species, recorded on only five days from 18 March to 21 April from Tai Po Kau, Ho Man Tin and Po Toi, peak count three on Po Toi on 21 April.

Autumn: mostly singles recorded from 4 September to 15 November from Shek Kong catchment, Shing Mun, Tai Po Kau, Ho Man Tin, Lantau and Po Toi, high count two.

Verditer Flycatcher *Eumyias thalassina* 銅藍鶲 I

Uncommon winter visitor to woodland areas; extreme dates 9 September to 15 April, highest count six on 26 February 2012.

不常見的冬候鳥，出沒在林地，日子在9月9日至4月15日之間，最高紀錄爲2012年2月26日的 6 隻。

First winter period: singles recorded to 14 April, from northeast, central and east NT, also with records from Pui O and Po Toi, mostly single birds with peak count two at Wu Kau Tang, Shing Mun and Pak Sha O.

Second winter period: Recorded from 20 September with widespread reports from northwest, central, southeast and east NT, Ho Man Tin, Lantau and Po Toi, mostly single birds with peak count two at Shek Kong catchment and Shing Mun.

Lesser Shortwing *Brachypteryx leucophris* 白喉短翅鶇 I

Locally common resident and winter visitor to closed-canopy shrubland and woodland, a recent colonist; highest count ten on 24 November 2013.

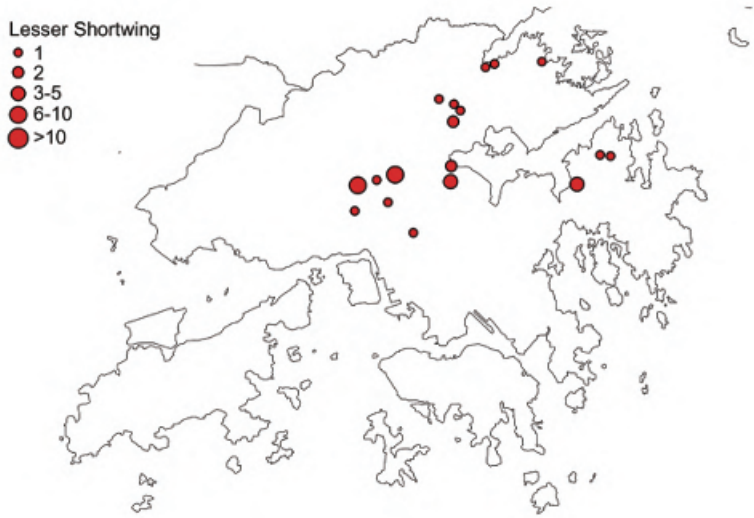
近年在本地落地生根，現爲本地常見的留鳥和冬候鳥，出沒在有濃密樹冠的灌木叢及林地。最高紀錄爲2013年11月24日的十隻。

Recorded in most months, with most records from northeast, central and east NT, particularly Shek Kong catchment, Ng Tung Chai, Shing Mun and Tai Po Kau, peak count eight at Ng Tung Chai on 23 November.

The number of locations from which Lesser Shortwing has been recorded in recent years is given below: this shows the expansion of this species in Hong Kong since the first record in 1998.

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
5	4	5	6	5	4	5	6	13	22	13	18

A map showing the distribution of Lesser Shortwing in Hong Kong in 2015 is given as Map 20.



Map 20. Distribution of Lesser Shortwing *Brachypteryx leucophris* 白喉短翅鶇 records in 2015 (maximum counts per location) (每位置最高紀錄)

Siberian Blue Robin *Larvivora cyane* 藍歌鴝 I

Scarce passage migrant to shrubland and woodland, with four winter records; extreme passage dates 1 April to 29 April and 4 September to 21 October, highest count three on 25 September 2004.

稀少的過境遷徙鳥，有四項冬季紀錄，出沒在灌木叢及林地，日子在4月1日至4月29日及9月4日至10月21日之間，最高紀錄爲2004年9月25日的三隻。

Spring: a female at Ho Man Tin from 21 to 22 April was the only record.

Autumn: singles recorded from 12 September to 17 October at MPNR, KFBG, Tai Po Kau and Yung Shue O with two on southwest Lantau on 20 September.

Rufous-tailed Robin *Larvivora sibilans* 紅尾歌鴝 I

Common winter visitor and passage migrant to woodland and closed-canopy shrubland; extreme dates 16 October to 23 April, highest count 33 on 17 November 2013.

常見的冬候鳥和過境遷徙鳥，出沒在林地及有濃密樹冠的灌木叢，日子在10月16日至4月23日之間，最高紀錄爲2013年11月17日的 33 隻。

First winter period: recorded to 16 April throughout north, central and east NT, HK Island, Lantau, Cheung Chau, Lamma and Po Toi with singing birds noted from mid February to April and high count five at Pak Sha O on 17 January.

Second winter period: recorded from 19 October from northeast, central, southeast and east NT, Ho Man Tin, HK Island and Lantau, with most records from central NT, particularly Shek Kong catchment and Tai Po Kau, peak count six at Pak Sha O on 12 December and southwest Lantau on 18 December.

Japanese Robin *Larvivora akahige* 日本歌鴝 I

Rare winter visitor to woodland; extreme dates 19 November to 29 March, highest count two on 4 February 1995.

罕有的冬候鳥，出沒在林地，日子在11月19日至3月29日之間，最高紀錄爲1995年2月4日的兩隻。

First winter period: singles, all males, at Tai Po Kau on 11 January, KFBG from 3 to 7 February and Sunset Peak on 14 February.

Second winter period: one at Tai Po Kau on 28 November.

Bluethroat *Luscinia svecica* 藍喉歌鴝 I

Locally common winter visitor to damp, lowland open country areas, including reedmarsh; extreme dates 27 September to 6 May, highest count 13 on 28 January 1994 .

本地常見的冬候鳥，出沒在低地中的潮濕開闊原野，包括蘆葦沼澤，日子在9月27日至5月6日之間，最高紀錄爲1994年1月28日的 13 隻。

First winter period: recorded to 22 April at MPNR, LMC, Ma Tso Lung, Long Valley and Fung Yuen, peak count two.

Second winter period: recorded from 16 October at MPNR, San Tin, LMC, Long Valley, Kau Ling Chung, southwest Lantau and Chek Lap Kok, peak count two.

Bluethroat is no longer seen in higher numbers on spring migration as it was in the 1990s.

Siberian Rubythroat *Calliope calliope* 紅喉歌鴝 I

Common winter visitor and passage migrant to grassland-shrubland, open country and reedmarsh; extreme dates 24 September to 10 May, highest count 59 on 27 November 1996.

本地常見的冬候鳥和過境遷徙鳥，出沒在混雜在草原的灌木叢、開闊原野、及蘆葦沼澤，日子在9月24日至5月10日之間，最高紀錄爲1996年11月27日的 59 隻。

First winter period: recorded to 26 April, mostly from MPNR, Long Valley, Yung Shue O, Lantau, Lamma, Po Toi and Tung Ping Chau, high count eleven at Chi Ma Wan on 27 January.

Second winter period: recorded from 13 October from north, central and east NT and from several sites on Lantau, peak count 20 at MPNR on 6 November.

White-tailed Robin *Myiomela leucura* 白尾藍地鴝 I

Six winter records; extreme dates 26 December to 22 February.
六項紀錄，日子在12月26日至2月22日之間。

The female at Pak Sha O from 26 December 2014 remained until 7 March (GJC), a new latest date, another female at Tai Lam CP on 19 January (JAA) and another at Tai Po Kau on 18 February (YTY).

Red-flanked Bluetail *Tarsiger cyanurus* 紅脇藍尾鴝 I

Common winter visitor and passage migrant to shrubland and woodland, numbers variable each winter; extreme dates 23 October to 18 April, highest count 39 on 21 January 1992.
常見的冬候鳥和過境遷徙鳥，每年冬季的數量皆不穩定，出沒在灌木叢及林地，日子在10月23日至4月18日之間，最高紀錄爲1992年1月21日的 39 隻。

First winter period: recorded to 14 March with most records in January and February, from north, central and east NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau and Po Toi, peak count 18 at Tai Lam CP on 19 January.

Second winter period: recorded from 20 November from north, central and east NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau and Po Toi, high count 13 at Shing Mun on 17 December.

Blue Whistling Thrush *Myophonus caeruleus* 紫嘯鶇 I

Common and widespread resident in closed-canopy shrubland and woodland, often near streams and in urban áreas; highest count 12 on 18 November 2013.
常見且廣佈的留鳥，出沒在近溪水及市區有濃密樹冠的灌木叢及林地；最高紀錄爲2013年11月18日的12隻。

Recorded in all months from widespread locations including urban areas and parks, peak count eight on Po Toi on 13 May.

Yellow-rumped Flycatcher *Ficedula zanthopygia* 白眉姬鶲 I

Uncommon autumn passage migrant to shrubland and woodland with rare spring records; extreme dates 5 to 30 April and 2 August to 17 October, highest count ten on 9 September 2000.

不常見的秋季過境遷徙鳥亦有罕有的春季紀錄，出沒在灌木叢及林地，日子在4月5日至30日及8月2日至10月17日之間，最高紀錄爲2000年9月9日的十隻。

Autumn: recorded from 22 August to 27 September at MPNR, Fanling Golf Course, Kap Lung, Tai Po Kau, Pak Sha O, Ho Man Tin, Yi O, Chek Lap Kok and Tung Ping Chau, mostly singles but peak count four at MPNR on 12 September.

Numbers appear to have declined sunstantially since the 1990s, when most records were of birds trapped at MPNR and KFBG.

Narcissus Flycatcher *Ficedula narcissina* 黃眉姬鶲 I

Uncommon spring and rare autumn passage migrant to woodland areas; extreme dates 19 March to 10 May and 7 October to 16 December, peak count five on 3 April 2004. Most records are of nominate narcissina *but there have been records of* owstoni *in recent years.*

不常見的春季過境遷徙鳥及罕見秋季遷過境徙鳥，出沒在林地，日子在3月19日至5月10日及10月7日至12月16日之間，最高紀錄爲2004年4月3日的 5 隻。主要紀錄爲 narcissina *鳥種，但近年也有* owstoni *鳥種的紀錄。*

Spring: singles recorded from 28 March to 26 April from MPNR, Ho Man Tin, Chek Lap Kok and on Po Toi. A poor spring for this species.

Autumn: two on Po Toi from 8 to 13 December.

Female-type Narcissus Flycatcher *owstoni* / Green-backed Flycatcher *Ficedula narcissina owstoni* / *Ficedula elisae* 黃眉姬鶲 / 綠背姬鶲

One on Po Toi on 10 November (EH).

Mugimaki Flycatcher *Ficedula mugimaki* 鴝姬鶲 I

Uncommon autumn migrant and scarce winter visitor and spring migrant to woodland areas; extreme dates 10 October to 15 May, highest count 30 on 23 November 1969.

不常見的秋季過境遷徙鳥、稀少的冬候鳥和春季遷徙鳥，出沒在林地，日子在10月10日至5月15日之間，最高紀錄爲1969年11月23日的 30 隻。

First winter period: recorded to 23 April, high count three at South Lantau catchwater on 1 January followed by singles from Brides Pool, Ho Man Tin, Mount Davis and Po Toi.

Second winter period: recorded from 15 October to 15 December at Shek Kong catchwater, Shing Mun, Tai Po Kau, Jordan Valley, Pak Sha O, Ho Man Tin, Tai Tam CP, Chek Lap Kok, Chi Ma Wan, Siu A Chau and Po Toi, peak count five at Ho Man Tin on 17 November.

Rufous-gorgeted Flycatcher *Ficedula strophiata* 橙胸姬鶲 I

Rare winter visitor; extreme dates 28 November to 28 February.
罕見冬候鳥；日子在11月28日至2月28日間。

A male on Po Toi from 3 to 5 December.

Red-breasted Flycatcher *Ficedula parva* 紅胸姬鶲 I

Scarce passage migrant and winter visitor; extreme dates 26 October to 27 April.
稀少的過境遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，日子在10月24日至4月27日之間。

First winter period: recorded to 26 April with singles at MPNR, Shek Kong, Tsuen Wan, Ho Man Tin, Tai O, Cheung Chau and Po Toi.

Second winter period: one photographed at Pok Fu Lam on 21 October (YWC) is an earliest autumn record. Then singles recorded from 28 October to 29 December at MPNR, Fanling Golf Course, Ho Man Tin and Po Toi, peak count two at Ho Man Tin on 29 December.

Estimated number of birds in recent years: 2015 is the third consecutive year with more then ten birds recorded. This species is being recorded in increasing numbers since the first accepted record in 2005, although this may relate partly to a better understanding of identification criteria.

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
-	2	0	4	3	2	5	5	9	12	13	13

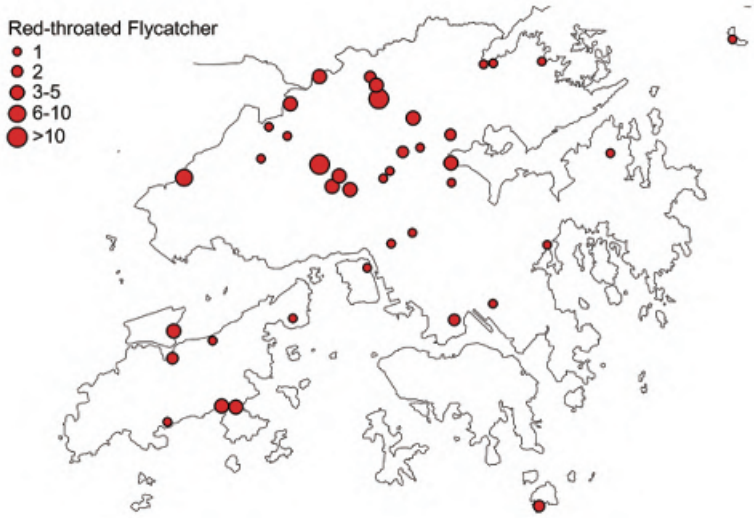
Red-throated Flycatcher *Ficedula albicilla* 紅喉姬鶲 I

Common migrant and winter visitor to lightly wooded and open country habitats; extreme dates 13 September to 28 April, highest count 12 on 25 October 1981.
常見的遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，出沒在稀疏的林地及開闊原野，日子在9月13日至4月28日之間，最高紀錄爲1981年10月25日的 12 隻。

First winter period: recorded to 27 April from MPNR, Lok Ma Chau, Long Valley, Nam Chung, Luk Keng, Airfield Road, KFBG, Lam Tsuen, Mui Shu Hang, Ho Man Tin, Lantau and Po Toi, high count four at Long Valley on 2 February.

Second winter period: recorded from 15 September at widespread locations in north, central and east NT, Kowloon, Lantau, Po Toi and Tung Ping Chau with a new highest peak count of 17 at Fanling Golf Course on 26 November (JAA).

A map showing the distribution of Red-throated Flycatcher in Hong Kong in 2015 is given as Map 21.



Map 21. Distribution of Red-throated Flycatcher *Ficedula albicilla* 紅喉姬鶲 records in 2015 (maximum counts per location) (每位置最高紀錄)

Daurian Redstart *Phoenicurus auroreus* 北紅尾鴝 I

Common winter visitor to shrubland and open woodland; extreme dates 13 October to 2 May, highest count 48 on 17 November 2013.

常見的冬候鳥，出沒在灌木叢及開闊原野，日子在10月13日至5月2日之間，最高紀錄爲2013年11月17日的 48 隻。

First winter period: recorded to 24 April from north, central and east NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Cheung Chau, Lamma, Po Toi and Tung Ping Chau, high count 13 in Sai Kung West CP on 1 January.

Second winter period: recorded from 12 October from north, central, southeast and east NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Po Toi and Tung Ping Chau, peak count 31 on southwest Lantau on 18 December.

Plate 49 Red-throated Flycatcher *Ficedula albicilla* 紅喉姬鶲
Long Valley, 11th January 2015 塱原 2015年1月11日
K C Kong 江覺忠

Plumbeous Water Redstart *Rhyacornis fuliginosa* 紅尾水鴝 I

Uncommon winter visitor to rocky streams and water catchments; extreme dates 24 October to 19 April.

不常見的冬候鳥，出沒在石澗及儲水池，日子在10月24日至4月19日之間。

First winter period: singles recorded to 17 February at Bride's Pool, Lam Tsuen river, Mui Shue Hang and a male at Shek O.

Second winter period: singles at Chung Mei on 10 and 11 November, a female at Lam Tsuen on 4 December and one at Tam Kon Chau on 15 December, an unusual Deep Bay record.

Blue Rock Thrush *Monticola solitarius* 藍磯鶇 I

Locally common passage migrant and winter visitor, mostly to rocky or coastal areas but sometimes village edge or farmland, with isolated summer records; typically present September to May, highest count 14. Two subspecies occur, philippensis *and* pandoo*, with most records being* philippensis.

*局部地區性常見的過境遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，有個別夏季紀錄，主要出沒在岩石叢或沿岸區域，間有出沒在鄉村邊緣或農地上，通常在九月至五月之間出現，最高紀錄爲 14 隻。有兩個亞種，*philippensis *及* pandoo*，紀錄以* philippensis *為主。*

First winter period: recorded to 9 May from northwest, northeast and central NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Lamma, Po Toi and offshore islands in western and eastern waters, high count two.

Summer: one record at Chek Lap Kok on 17 July.

Second winter period: recorded from 8 September from northwest, northeast and central NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Lamma and Po Toi, peak count six on Po Toi on 22 October.

Chestnut-bellied Rock Thrush *Monticola rufiventris* 栗腹磯鶇 I

Rare winter visitor, mainly to KFBG; extreme dates 2 October to 2 April.

罕見冬候鳥，主要在嘉道理農場，日子在10月2日至4月2日之間。

A female recorded at KFBG from 6 February to 16 March.

White-throated Rock Thrush *Monticola gularis* 白喉磯鶇 I

Rare passage migrant, mostly in autumn, and winter visitor; extreme dates 11 October to 28 March.

稀少的過境遷徙鳥（主要在秋季）和冬候鳥，日子在10月11日至3月28日之間。

One trapped at Tai Po Kau on 16 October, a male at Ho Man Tin on 27 October and a female at the same site on 17 November, and a female at Tai Shan West, Lamma from 29 November to 17 December.

Stejneger's Stonechat *Saxicola stejnegeri* 黑喉石䳭 I

Common passage migrant and winter visitor; extreme dates 17 August to 6 May, highest count 60 on 6 November 1993.

常見的過境遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，日子在8月17日至5月6日之間，最高紀錄爲1993年11月6日的 60 隻。

First winter period: recorded to 27 April, mostly from the Deep Bay and Long Valley areas but also from northeast, central and east NT and Lantau, high count 14 at Long Valley on 20 January.

Second winter period: one at Mai Po on 18 August, an early autumn record. Then recorded from 23 August from widespread locations in northwest, northeast, central and east NT, Kowloon, Lantau and Po Toi, peak count 21 at Lok Ma Chau on 15 October.

Plate 50 Stejneger's Stonechat *Saxicola stejnegeri* 黑喉石䳭
Long Valley, 1st March 2015 塱原 2015年3月1日
Godwin Chan 陳錫能

Grey Bush Chat *Saxicola ferreus* 灰林鵰 I

Scarce winter visitor and passage migrant; extreme dates 14 September to 20 April, highest count four on 13 April 1955.

稀少的冬候鳥和過境遷徙鳥，日子在9月14日至4月20日之間，最高紀錄爲1995年4月13日的四隻。

First winter period: a male at Tsing Yi Park on 1 January and another at Lai Chi Wo on 9 January were the only records.

Second winter period: recorded from 15 October from Shek Kong catchwater, Lam Tsuen, Tai Po Kau, Pak Sha O, Ho Man Tin and Yi O, with at least three birds from 15 October to 26 December at Shek Kong catchment but peak count four at Yi O on 4 December equaling the highest count on record.

Orange-bellied Leafbird *Chloropsis hardwickii* 橙腹葉鵯 I

Uncommon resident and winter visitor in closed-canopy woodland; highest count five on 4 October 1997.

不常見的留鳥和冬候鳥，出沒在有濃密樹冠的林地，最高紀錄爲1997年10月4日的五隻。

Recorded in most months except July and August with an increase in winter months from northeast, central, southeast and east NT, peak count two.

Fire-breasted Flowerpecker *Dicaeum ignipectus* 紅胸啄花鳥 I

Uncommon winter visitor and rare breeding species in shrubland and woodland areas; highest count eight on 7 April 2002.

不常見的冬候鳥，有稀少的繁殖鳥種，出沒在灌木叢及林地，最高紀錄爲2002年4月7日的八隻。

First winter period: recorded up to 21 April from Wu Kau Tang, Sha Lo Tung, Tai Lam CP, Shek Kong, KFBG, Ng Tung Chai, Tai Po Kau, Shing Mun, Yung Shue O, Cheung Sheung, Tung Chung and Chi Ma Wan, peak count four at Airfield Road on 13 January.

Breeding season: up to two birds singing at Tai Po Kau in June.

Second winter period: recorded from 10 September at Pak Nai, Shek Kong catchment, Kap Lung, Shing Mun, Tai Po Kau, Lai Chi Hang and Tai Tam CP.

Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker *Dicaeum cruentatum* 朱背啄花鳥 I

Common resident of open woodland and village edge; highest count 20 on 10 November 2013.
常見的留鳥，出沒在開闊的林地及鄉村邊緣，最高紀錄爲2013年11月10日的 20 隻。

Recorded in all months from widespread locations in north, central and east NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau and Po Toi, peak count 12 at Fanling Golf Course on 28 October.

Mrs. Gould's Sunbird *Aethopyga gouldiae* 藍喉太陽鳥 I

Rare visitor in late winter and spring; extreme dates 15 January to 6 April, highest count three at KFBG from 24 February to 27 March 2014.
冬末及春季的罕見候鳥， 日子在1月15日至3月20日之間。最高紀錄爲2014年3月27日於嘉道理農場的3隻。

Recorded at Tai Po Kau and KFBG from 13 to 22 March, with up to two, male and female, in both locations.

Plate 51 Mrs. Gould's Sunbird *Aethopyga gouldiae* 藍喉太陽鳥
Tai Po Kau, 13th March 2015大埔滘 2015年3月13日
Chun Fai Lo 勞浚暉

Fork-tailed Sunbird *Aethopyga christinae* 叉尾太陽鳥 I

Common and widespread resident and winter visitor in woodland and shrubland; highest count 32 on 21 April 2008.

常見且廣佈的留鳥和冬候鳥，出沒在林地及灌木叢，最高紀錄爲2008年4月21日的 32 隻。

Recorded in all months and from all regions including islands with most records and high counts in winter months, peak count 28 at Tai Tam CP on 8 December and 22 at Pak Tam Chung on 5 February.

House Sparrow *Passer domesticus* 家麻雀 I

One record of three birds from 3 to 6 November 2012.

一項紀錄，數目爲三隻，日子在2012年11月3至6日之間。

Two males at MPNR on 27 October (PJL) and a female photographed at Long Valley on 15 November (KCK).

Russet Sparrow *Passer rutilans* 樹麻雀 I

Rare autumn migrant and early winter visitor; extreme dates 4 October to 5 January, highest count 14 on 27 October 2012.

罕見秋季候鳥及初冬候鳥；日子在10月4 日至1月5日之間；最高紀錄爲2012年10月27日的14隻。

A female at Long Valley on 1 and 16 February (HKBWS LV Survey), a new latest date, and a female at San Tin on 6 February. Another female at Long Valley on 20 October.

Eurasian Tree Sparrow *Passer montanus* 樹麻雀 I

Abundant resident of lowland habitats, commensal with man; higher numbers sometimes recorded in fish pond areas and on offshore islands in spring. Highest count 500 on 27 January 2009.

大量且與人類社會共處的留鳥，出沒在低地，春季時，間有在魚塘區域及離島錄得高數量，最高紀錄爲2009年1月27日的 500 隻。

Widespread records with a new peak count of 516 at Long Valley on 11 August (HKBWS LV Survey) and 440 there on 22 December.

White-rumped *Munia Lonchura striata* 白腰文鳥 I

Common resident of lightly-wooded urban and village-edge habitats; highest count 350 on 25 July 2009.

常見的留鳥，出沒在有稀林木地的市區及鄉村邊緣，最高紀錄爲2009年7月25日的350隻。

Widespread records but with all counts over 100 birds at Long Valley, mainly from June to October, with peak count 319 there on 11 August. Elsewhere in lower numbers, high count of 40 at Lai Chi Wo on 10 April and 14 August. High counts in both locations are usually in response to seeding rice.

Scaly-breasted Munia *Lonchura punctulata* 斑文鳥 I

Abundant resident in open-country grassy habitats; highest count 618 on 30 December 2014.

大量的留鳥，出沒在開闊原野的草原，最高紀錄爲2014年12月30日的618隻。

Most records from MPNR and Long Valley, peak count 630 at Long Valley on 9 January (JA), a new highest count. Elsewhere the high counts were 150 at Shek Kong Catchwater on 14 December and 144 at Ma Tso Lung on 20 October.

Plate 52 Scaly-breasted Munia *Lonchura punctulata* 斑文鳥
Tai Shan West, Lamma, 19th September 2015 南丫島大山西 2015年9月19日
Guy Miller

Forest Wagtail *Dendronanthus indicus* 山鶺鴒 I

Uncommon passage migrant, mostly in autumn, scarce in winter; occurs mainly in mature secondary broadleaf forest, but also a variety of other wooded habitats; extreme dates 28 July to 6 May, highest count three.

主要在秋季不常見的過境遷徙鳥，冬季時稀少，主要出沒在成熟的次生闊葉林，亦有出沒在其他各式的林地，日子在7月28日至5月1日之間，最高紀錄爲三隻。

First winter period: one at Tai Po Kau from 2 January to 6 February .

Second winter period: two at Clearwater Bay CP on 10 August with one at Pui O on 22 August. Then singles from 8 to 26 September at MPNR, San Tin, Lok Ma Chau, Lai Chi Wo, Pak Sha O, Mount Davis and Po Toi.

Plate 53 Eastern Yellow Wagtail *macronyx Motacilla tschutschensis macronyx* 東黃鶺鴒 *macronyx* 亞種
MPNR, 25th April 2015 米埔自然護理區 2015年4月25日
Chi Tat Chan 陳志達

Eastern Yellow Wagtail *Motacilla tschutschensis* 東黃鶺鴒 I

Most records from northwest NT and Lantau. Counts of this species appear to have fallen in recent years. Observers are encouraged to record the taxon whenever possible.

大部分紀錄於新界西北和大嶼山，此鳥種的數目於這數年間不斷減少。請觀鳥者踴躍匯報此鳥種的紀錄。

M.t. taivana

Common passage migrant and winter visitor; extreme dates 22 August to 18 May, highest count 1,000 on 12 February 1989.

常見的過境遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，日子在8月22日至5月18日之間，最高紀錄爲1989年2月12日的 1,000 隻。

Recorded up to 20 April, peak count 64 at Mai Po Access Road on 13 February, and from 9 September, high count 43 at Long Valley on 26 October.

M.t. macronyx

Uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor; extreme dates 9 September to 20 May, highest count 50 on 7 October 1995.

不常見的過境遷徙鳥及冬候鳥，日子在9月9日至5月20日之間，最高紀錄爲1995年10月7日的 50 隻。

Recorded up to 20 April, high count two. Recorded in second winter period from 30 August (EMSK), a new earliest date, peak count five at MPNR on 24 November.

M.t. tschutschensis

Common passage migrant, mostly in spring, and scarce winter visitor; extreme dates 20 August to 25 May, highest count 3,840 on 4 May 1999.

主要在春季常見的過境遷徙鳥和稀少的冬候鳥，日子在8月20日至5月25日之間，最高紀錄爲1999年5月4日的 3,840 隻。

In spring recorded from 24 March to 24 May at MPNR, San Tin and Long Valley, peak count of 38 at Long Valley on 26 April, with two on Po Toi on 6 May and 23 at Pui O on 13 May. In autumn recorded from 18 August to 24 November at Kam Tin, MPNR, Lok Ma Chau and Long Valley, high count 20 at Long Valley on 9 September. One at Mui Wo on 22 September.

Records unascribed to taxon

不指定亞種

Common passage migrant and winter visitor; extreme dates 15 August to 8 June.

常見的過境遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，日子在8月15日至6月8日之間。

Recorded up to 21 May and from 18 August, mostly from Deep Bay, Long Valley and Lantau, with occasional reports from northeast and central NT, Po Toi and Tung Ping Chau, peak count 150 at MPNR on 18 April and autumn high count of 76 at Tai Sang Wai on 26 November.

Citrine Wagtail *Motacilla citreola* 黃頭鶺鴒 I

Uncommon winter visitor and migrant; extreme dates 30 September to 10 May; highest count five on 17 April 2010.

不常見的冬候鳥和遷徙鳥，日子在9月30日至5月10日之間，最高紀錄爲2010年4月17日的五隻。

First winter period: recorded up to 30 April, most records from Long Valley, peak count three on 9 February, with up to two at Tai Sang Wai, Kam Tin, Tam Kon Chau, Ma Tso Lung and Ho Man Tin.

Second winter period: recorded from 17 October, all records from the Long Valley area with high count two except for one at Lok Ma Chau on 24 December.

Estimated number of birds in recent years are given below: numbers have been consistently higher since 2010.

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
8	2	2	5	3	3	16	12	9	8	9	13

Grey Wagtail *Motacilla cinerea* 灰鶺鴒 I

Common winter visitor and passage migrant, mostly to watercourses but also other lowland wetland areas; extreme dates 11 July to 31 May with occasional summer records, highest count 1,000 on 16 October 1991.

常見的冬候鳥和過境遷徙鳥，偶有夏季紀錄，主要出沒在水道，亦有出沒在其他潮濕的低地，日子在7月11日至5月31日之間，偶有夏季紀錄，最高紀錄爲1991年10月16日的1,000 隻。

First winter period: widespread records to 26 May from all NT regions, Kowloon, HK island, Lantau, Lamma and Po Toi, high count 11 at Lam Tsuen on 15 January and eight on Po Toi on 6 May.

Summer period: one on 6 June at Mai Po.

Second winter period: recorded from 30 July with widespread records from all NT regions, Kowloon, and Islands, peak count 16 at Lam Tsuen on 4 December.

White Wagtail *Motacilla alba* 白鶺鴒 I

A widespread species although most records and high counts from northwest NT. Observers are encouraged to record the taxon whenever possible, in particular, breeding season reports and records of *M.a. ocularis* and *M.a.lugens*.

廣泛分佈的鳥種, 多數及最高紀錄在新界西北。請觀鳥者踴躍匯報此鳥種的紀錄，尤其是繁殖季節紀錄及 *M.a. ocularis* 鳥種紀錄。

M.a. leucopsis

Common and present all year but most common on spring passage and in winter, usually in wetland areas but also breeds in other lowland habitats, including village and village-edge, parks and gardens, residential housing; highest count 200 on 18 February 1997.

全年可見的鳥，但在春季過境時及冬季則最常見，常出沒在濕地區域， 亦有在其他低地繁殖，包括鄉村及其邊緣、公園、花園及民居地方，最高紀錄爲1997年2月18日的 200 隻。

First winter period: high count 35 at the Mai Po access road on 13 February with 30 at Fanling Golf Course on 29 April.

Breeding season: recorded from MPNR, Long Valley, Fanling Golf Course, Fanling, Ping Kong, Mui Shue Hang, Chek Keng and Lantau, high count 25 at Mui Shue Hang on 3 July.

Second winter period: peak count 72 at Fanling Golf Course on 26 November, high count elsewhere 44 at Long Valley on 6 November.

M.a. ocularis

Uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor; extreme dates 24 September to 17 May; highest count 190 on 25 March 1995.

不常見的遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，日子在9月24日至5月17日之間，最高紀錄爲1995年3月25日的 190 隻。

First winter period: recorded to 11 April, peak count 12 at Kam Tin on 9 January.

Second winter period: recorded from 13 October, high count eight at Pak Nai on 7 December.

M.a. lugens

Scarce passage migrant and winter visitor; extreme dates 1 October to 12 April, highest count four on 28 December 2011.

稀少的過境遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，日子在10月1日至4月12日之間，最高紀錄爲2011年12月28日的 4 隻。

One at Chek Lap Kok from 19 January to 16 February. In the second winter period, singles recorded from 16 October to 27 December at MPNR, Yi O, Pui O and Chek Lap Kok.

A *leucopsis* × *alboides* hybrid at Chek Lap Kok recorded from 2013 was still present to December 2015.

Records unascribed to taxon: *highest count 3,000 on 26 October 1992.*
不指定亞種：*最高紀錄爲1992年10月26日的 3,000 隻。*

Widespread records in both winter seasons from all regions of NT and islands.

First winter period: peak count 112 at Nim Wan on 9 January with 61 at Tam Kon Chau on 27 February.

Breeding season: recorded from the Deep Bay and Long Valley areas, Lai Chi Wo, Fung Yuen, Tai Po Kau, Yung Shue O, Deep Water Bay and Chek Lap Kok.

Second winter period: high count 61 at Tai Sang Wai on 30 October with 88 there on 26 November.

Richard's Pipit *Anthus richardi* 理氏鷚 I

Common passage migrant, winter visitor and locally common resident; migratory taxa occur in low-lying open country areas, particularly agricultural land and are common on passage, particularly autumn, and in winter; highest count 102 on 12 October 1979; resident taxon A.r. sinensis *is locally common and breeds in grassy and open country areas, often in upland areas; highest count 15 on 20 July 2003.*

*常見過境遷徙鳥、冬候鳥和本地的留鳥。遷徙鳥種多出沒在低地上的開闊原野，尤其是農地，最高紀錄爲1979年10月12日的 102 隻。*A.r. sinensis *爲本地常見的留鳥鳥種，其多在高地上的草原及開闊原野繁殖，最高紀錄爲2003年7月15日的 15 隻。*

First winter period: recorded up to 28 May from all NT regions and on Lantau, high count twelve at Sham Chung on 3 January.

Breeding season: recorded from MPNR, Ho Sheung Heung, Tai Mo Shan and Chek Lap Kok, high count two.

Second winter period: recorded from 3 August with most records from northwest NT especially from Long Valley. Also recorded from Ping Yeung, Lai Chi Wo, Lam Tsuen, West Kowloon, Chek Lap Kok and Pui O, peak count 30 at Chek Lap Kok on 17 October.

Peak counts in recent years are given below: the peak count in 2015 indicates an improvement after three years of low peak counts.

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
44	24	42	55	92	26	60	48	12	22	14	30

Olive-backed Pipit *Anthus hodgsoni* 樹鷚 I

Common winter visitor and passage migrant to lightly wooded and open country areas, including village edge and parks; extreme dates 15 September to 15 May, highest count 150 on 9 January 1961.

常見的冬候鳥和過境遷徙鳥，出沒在稀疏的林地及開闊原野，包括鄉村邊緣及公園，日子在9月15日至5月15日之間，最高紀錄爲1961年1月9日的 150 隻。

First winter period: recorded to 29 April from north, central, southeast and east NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Lamma and Po Toi, most records from the Long Valley area, high count 65 at Ho Sheung Heung on 5 January, high count elsewhere 36 at Tai Lam CP on 19 January.

Second winter period: recorded from 9 October from north, central, southeast and east NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau and Po Toi, peak count 86 at Fanling Golf Course on 22 December with 77 at Ho Sheung Heung on 2 November.

Peak counts in recent years are given below: peak counts for this species have increased in recent years, probably in part due to regular counting at Long Valley.

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
30	30	40	30	30	33	76	49	75	85	103	86

Pechora Pipit *Anthus gustavi* 北鷚 I

Scarce passage migrant to damp, lowland areas with dense vegetation; extreme dates 9 April to 29 May and 3 September to 10 November, highest count 103 on 3 May 1999 (Typhoon Leo).
稀少的過境遷徙鳥，出沒在低地上潮濕且濃密的植披中，日子在4月9日至5月29日及9月3日至11月10日之間，最高紀錄爲1999年5月3日（颱風「利奧」期間）的 103 隻。

Spring: two at Long Valley on 13 April with one there on 27 April.

Autumn: singles reported from Tai Po Kau on 18 September, MPNR on 28 and 30 September and two at Ho Man Tin on 9 October.

Red-throated Pipit *Anthus cervinus* 紅喉鷚 I

Common passage migrant and winter visitor to lowlands, usually in wet areas; extreme dates 16 September to 17 May, highest count 250 on 17 April 1992.
常見的過境遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，多出沒在潮濕的低地上，日子在9月16日至5月17日之間，最高紀錄爲1992年4月17日的 250 隻。

First winter period: recorded to 22 April with most records from Long Valley, also from Tai Sang Wai, Kam Tin, MPNR, San Tin and Chek Lap Kok, high count 39 at San Tin on 18 March.

Second winter period: recorded from 28 September, mostly from Long Valley and MPNR, peak count of 50 at MPNR on 14 October and high count of 40 at Chek Lap Kok on 30 December.

Spring and autumn high counts from recent years are given in the table below. Numbers on spring passage have declined since the 1990s but may now have stabilized at a lower level.

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
40	33	58	70	30	39	34	71	40	21	38	39
41	96	46	27	35	34	80	36	50	33	35	50

Buff-bellied Pipit *Anthus rubescens* 黃腹鷚 I

Uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor to lowland wetland areas; extreme dates 13 October to 12 April, highest count 20.

不常見的過境遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，出沒在潮濕的低地上，日子在10月13日至4月12日之間，最高紀錄爲 20 隻。

First winter period: recorded to 10 February from MPNR, San Tin, Long Valley and Chek Lap Kok, peak count 23 at San Tin on 6 February (GJC), a new highest count.

Second winter period: mainly singles reported from 24 October from MPNR, San Tin, Lok Ma Chau, Long Valley, Chek Lap Kok, southwest Lantau and Yi O, high count three from San Tin on 17 December.

Peak counts in recent years are given below: numbers have been consistently higher since 2006, possibly due to greater familiarity with identification.

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	2	15	5	12	14	20	16	20	9	13	23

Water Pipit *Anthus spinoletta* 水鷚 I

Two records, extreme dates 20 November to 15 December.

兩項紀錄，日子在11月20日至12月15日之間。

One at Lok Ma Chau on 27 November (PJL) is the third HK record and the second year in succession for this species.

Upland Pipit *Anthus sylvanus* 山鷚 I

Uncommon but widespread resident in upland grassland; highest count 20 in late August 1983.

不常見但廣佈的留鳥，出沒在高地上的草原，最高紀錄爲1983年8月下旬的 20 隻。

Only one record, one at Lo Fu Tau, Lantau on 23 February.

The low number of records sis thought to reflect under-recording of this species in 2015 rather than a real decline. This species has been recorded from most of the high peaks of Hong Kong over the last five years and observers who walk these high hills are requested to submit all reports of this species to help understand its current status.

Brambling *Fringilla montifringilla* 燕雀 I

Scarce passage migrant with one winter record; extreme dates 3 March to 28 April and 12 October to 29 November, highest count seven on 2 April 2013.

稀少的過境遷徙鳥，有一項冬季紀錄，日子在3月3日至4月28日及10月12日至11月29日之間，最高紀錄爲2013年4月2日的七隻。

Spring: a male on Po Toi on 26 April.

Autumn: recorded on Po Toi from 1 to 17 November, peak count three, with singles at Lam Tsuen on 21 November, at Pak Kok, Lamma on 27 November, at Chek Lap Kok from 28 to 30 November and at Long Valley on 30 November.

Estimated number of birds in recent years are given below: numbers have been consistently higher since 2008.

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
0	0	1	1	4	6	7	5	6	22	11	8

Plate 54 Chinese Grosbeak *Eophona migratoria* 黑尾蠟嘴雀
Shek Kong Airfield Road, 18th January 2015 石崗機場路 2015年1月18日
Aaron Lo 羅瑞華

Chinese Grosbeak *Eophona migratoria* 黑尾蠟嘴雀 I

Common winter visitor and scarce breeding species in recent years, in wooded, open-country habitats; mostly present November to mid-April, highest count 130 on 30 December 1988.

常見的冬候鳥，近年有稀少的繁殖鳥種，出沒在有林木的開闊原野，主要在十一月至四月中旬之間出現，最高紀錄爲1988年12月30日的 130 隻。

First winter period: recorded from northwest and central NT and Cheung Chau, high counts 36 at MPNR on 16 February and 27 at Shek Kong on 13 January.

Breeding season: recorded in song on Cheung Chau in May, two at Ma Tso Lung on 30 June and another pair at MPNR on 19 August, but no juveniles reported.

Second winter period: recorded mainly from MPNR but also at Lok Ma Chau, Ho Sheung Heung, Shek Kong catchwater, Tai O and Chek Lap Kok, peak count 67 at MPNR on 10 December.

Japanese Grosbeak *Eophona personata* 黑頭蠟嘴雀 I

Rare winter visitor; extreme dates 30 November to 28 April, highest count nine on 11 April 1997.

罕見冬候鳥，日子在11月30日至4月28日之間，最高紀錄爲1997年4月11日的九隻。

One at Airfield Road from 10 to 31 January (JP). This is the first record since 2011.

Common Rosefinch *Carpodacus erythrinus* 普通朱雀 I

Scarce winter visitor and migrant to open-country areas; extreme dates 28 September to 10 May, highest count 33 on 13 January 1980.

稀少的冬候鳥和遷徙鳥，出沒在開闊原野，日子在9月28日至5月10日之間，最高紀錄爲1980年1月13日的 33 隻。

First winter period: recorded at Airfield Road from 3 January to 2 March, peak count eight on 25 February, with singles on Po Toi on 29 March and at TPK Headland on 2 May.

Second winter period: no records.

Plate 55 Japanese Grosbeak *Eophona personata* 黑頭蠟嘴雀
Shek Kong Airfield Road, 17th January 2015 石崗機場路 2015年1月17日
Kinni Ho 何建業

Grey-capped Greenfinch *Chloris sinica* 金翅雀 I

Scarce resident of open country and village edge; much reduced in numbers since 1970s but with an increase in records in recent years; highest count since 1999, 40 at Lai Chi Wo on 19 December, 2014.

稀少的留鳥，自1970年代數量大幅減少，但近年紀錄有所增加，出沒在開闊原野及鄉村邊緣，1999年後最高紀錄爲2014年12月19日於荔枝窩的40隻。

First winter period: recorded at Lai Chi Wo from 9 January to 17 March, high count 20 on 9 January, with one at Wu Kau Tang on 16 January, five at Tuen Mun on 21 January, two at Ha Pak Nai on 4 February and seven at Kuk Po on 28 April.

Breeding season: no reports this year.

Second winter period: five on Po Toi on 3 September. Then from 13 October to 22

December with most records and highest numbers at Lai Chi Wo, peak count 27 on 27 November, and singles or pairs at MPNR, Long Valley, Fanling Golf Course and Yau Mei San Tsuen.

Peak counts and number of locations from which this species has been recorded in recent years are given below and show the recent increase in this species. Most recent high counts come from the northeast NT where the species appears to be well established.

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
9	0	3	7	5	5	30	17	25	19	40	27
4	0	5	1	3	8	7	7	10	11	8	12

Eurasian Siskin *Spinus spinus* 黃雀 I

Scarce and irruptive winter visitor to woodland areas; extreme dates 13 October to 4 April, highest count 60 on 28 November 1990.

稀少及有突發性激增的冬候鳥，出沒在林地，日子在10月26日至4月4日之間，最高紀錄爲1990年11月28日的 60 隻。

First winter period: no records.

Second winter period: 30 at Tai Po Kau on 3 December was the only record.

Crested Bunting *Emberiza lathami* 鳳頭鵐 I

Once a common resident, now rare, with no records between 2000 and 2009.

曾爲常見但現在罕有的留鳥，2000至2009年間未有任何紀錄。

A male at Pui O on 21 November.

Tristram's Bunting *Emberiza tristrami* 白眉鵐 I

Uncommon winter visitor to woodland and shrubland areas; extreme dates 19 October to 1 May, highest count 27 on 9 February 2013.

不常見的冬候鳥，出沒在林地及灌木叢，日子在10月19日至5月1日之間，最高紀錄爲2013年2月9日的 27 隻。

First winter period: recorded to 25 April from northeast, central and east NT and Po Toi, peak count 34 at Tai Lam CP on 19 January (JAA), a new highest count. Other high counts six at Lau Shui Heung, Wu Kau Tang, Tai Po Kau, and Wonderland Villas.

Second winter period: two on Po Toi from 1 to 5 November, singles at Tai Po Kau from 28 November to 19 December, Sha Tin Pass on 13 December and Ng Tung Chai on 19 December with four at Shek Kong catchwater on 25 December.

Peak counts in recent winters are given below: three good winters from 2012-13 to 2014-15 have followed a decline in numbers from 1992.

03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15
4	3	5	6	4	2	12	5	8	27	18	34

Chestnut-eared Bunting *Emberiza fucata* 栗耳鵐 I

Uncommon passage migrant, mainly in autumn, with some winter records, to grassland and open country areas; extreme dates 6 October to 12 May, highest count 30 on 19 January 1967.
主要在秋季不常見的過境遷徙鳥，有少量冬季紀錄，出沒在草原及開闊原野，日子在10月6日至5月12日之間，最高紀錄爲1967年1月19日的 30 隻。

First winter period: one at Long Valley on 4 and 15 January.

Second winter period: recorded from 9 October to year end with most records from the Deep Bay and Long Valley areas, peak count four at both places in October and early November. Elsewhere, singles at Chek Lap Kok on 12 October, Ping Yeung on 26 October, Lai Chi Wo on 27 November and three at Yi O from 4 to 6 December.

A Weekly Occurrence Graph for Chestnut-eared Bunting is given in Figure 9 below. This species was a winter visitor and is now mainly an autumn migrant

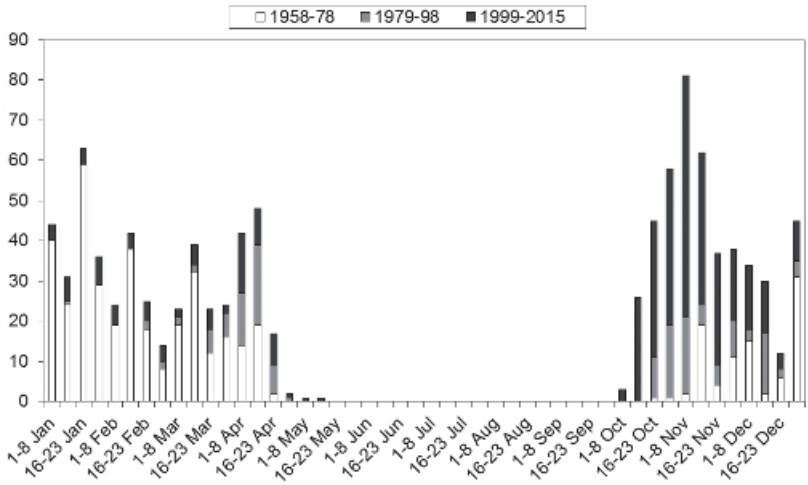


Figure 9. Weekly Occurrence Graph - Chestnut-eared Bunting *Emberiza fucata* 栗耳鵐

Little Bunting *Emberiza pusilla* 小鵐 I

Common winter visitor and passage migrant in open country areas, especially inactive dry agriculture; extreme dates 24 September to 26 May, highest count 150 on 15 December 1985.

常見的冬候鳥和過境遷徙鳥，出沒在開闊原野，尤其是乾旱的棄耕地上，日子在9月24日至5月26日之間，最高紀錄爲1985年12月15日的 150 隻。

First winter period: recorded to 4 May from north, central and east NT, Lantau and Po Toi with most records from the Deep Bay area up to end March, high count nine at Ho Sheung Heung on 9 March. All records from Lantau and Po Toi between 3 April to 5 May

Second winter period: recorded from 2 October, most records from MPNR, Long Valley and Lantau, also from Cheung Chau and Po Toi, peak count 20 at southwest Lantau on 18 December and high count 13 at Ho Sheung Heung on 21 December.

This species has declined significantly since the 1990s on both passages, particularly spring, and in winter. Little Bunting used to be widespread and common in Hong Kong, but it no longer is.

Yellow-browed Bunting *Emberiza chrysophrys* 黃眉鵐 I

Scarce migrant and rare winter visitor to open-country areas; extreme dates 22 September to 1 May; highest count five on 15 November 1992.

稀少的遷徙鳥及罕見冬候鳥，出沒在開闊原野，日子在9月22日至5月1日之間，最高紀錄爲1992年11月15日的五隻。

First winter period: no records for the second consecutive year.

Second winter period: one at Pui O on 21 September (YTY), a new earliest date. Recorded at Long Valley from 24 November to 22 December, peak count three.

Rustic Bunting *Emberiza rustica* 田鵐 I

Rare winter visitor; extreme dates 3 November to 20 April.

罕有的冬候鳥，日子在11月3日至4月20日之間。

Singles at Chek Lap Kok from 30 November to 1 December (EMSK) and at Long Valley on 6 and 7 December (KH).

Yellow-throated Bunting *Emberiza elegans* 黃喉鵐 I

Rare passage migrant and winter visitor; extreme dates 6 November to 12 April, highest count eight on 16 November 2009.

罕見遷徙鳥及冬候鳥，日子在11月6日至4月12日之間，最高紀錄爲2009年11月16 日的八隻。

One on Po Toi on 29 November (KWS).

Yellow-breasted Bunting *Emberiza aureola* 黃胸鵐 I EN

Common autumn passage migrant but with a recent decline in numbers, scarce in spring and rare in winter, to open-country areas; extreme dates 28 August to 23 May, highest count since 1999, 300 on 20 October 2002.

常見的秋季過境遷徙鳥，但近來數量在下降，春季時稀少，冬季則罕有，出沒在開闊原野，日子在8月28日至5月23日之間，自1999年後最高紀錄爲2002年10月20日的 300 隻。

First winter period: two at San Tin on 29 April.

Second winter period: recorded from 6 September with most records from Long Valley and MPNR, peak count ten at MPNR on 9 November and also at Long Valley on 14 November, the lowest peak count on record. Elsewhere mainly singles at San Tin, Ma Tso Lung, Yung Shue O, Pak Sha O, Yi O, Chek Lap Kok and Pui O.

Peak counts have declined since the 1990s when counts on both spring and autumn passage were much higher.

A Weekly Occurrence Graph for Yellow-breasted Bunting is given in Figure 10 below. Autumn numbers of this species have declined substantially.

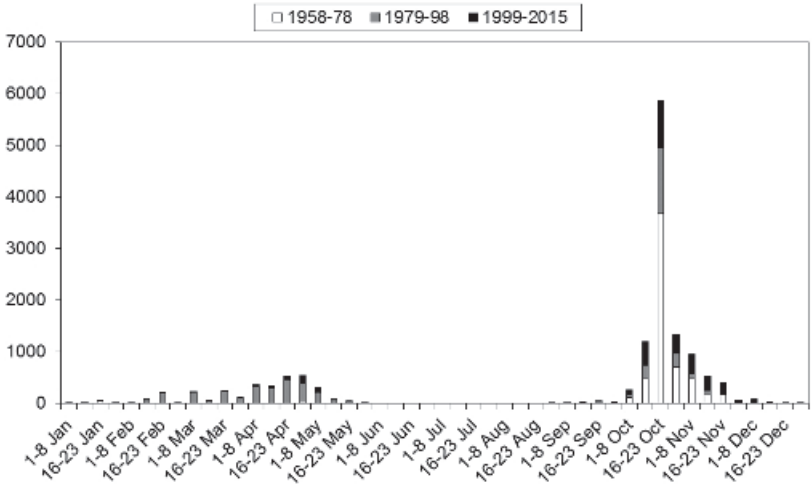


Figure 10. Weekly Occurrence Graph - Yellow-breasted Bunting *Emberiza aureola* 黃胸鵐

Plate 56 Yellow-breasted Bunting *Emberiza aureola* 黃胸鵐
Long Valley, 14th November 2015 塱原 2015年11月14日
Wallace Tse 謝鑑超

Chestnut Bunting *Emberiza rutila* 栗鵐 I

Uncommon passage migrant, mainly in autumn, with occasional winter records, to shrubland areas; extreme dates 28 September to 28 May, highest count 200 on 6 November 2000.

主要在秋季不常見的過境遷徙鳥，偶有冬季紀錄，出沒在灌木叢區域，日子在9月28日至5月28日之間，最高紀錄爲2000年11月6日的 200 隻。

First winter period: one at Lin Ma Hang on 27 January, a male at Pak Sha O on 12 April, one on Po Toi on 14 April and another on 26 April.

Second winter period: recorded from 19 November, a very late date, to year end mainly from Shek Kong catchwater with peak count eight on 4 December, also from Tai Po Kau, Jordan Valley, Lung Fu Shan, Pui O and Po Toi, high count two on Po Toi on 25 December and Pui O on 30 December.

Peak counts have declined since the 1990s when counts over 100 on autumn passage were quite regular.

Black-headed Bunting *Emberiza melanocephala* 黑頭鵐 I

Scarce autumn migrant and winter visitor with one spring record to open-country habitats; extreme dates from 4 October to 14 February and 15 April, highest count three.

稀少的秋季遷徙鳥和冬候鳥及一個春季紀錄，出沒在開闊原野，日子在10月4日至2月14及4月15日之間，最高紀錄爲三隻。

Second winter period: a first winter at Long Valley from 15 October to to 17 November, with another first winter at Mount Davis on 20 October.

Estimated number of birds in recent years are given below: the first accepted record was in 1992 and has been recorded annually at Long Valley since 2008.

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
0	1	0	0	1	8	5	2	4	5	2	2

Japanese Yellow Bunting *Emberiza sulphurata* 硫黃鵐 I VU

Scarce spring passage migrant with a few recent autumn records, to open-country areas; extreme dates 27 March to 8 May and 30 October to 4 December, highest count 17 on 6 April 1996.

稀少的春季過境遷徙鳥，近有數個秋季紀錄，出沒在開闊原野，日子在3月27日至5月8日及10月30日至12月4日之間，最高紀錄爲1996年4月6日的 17 隻。

Spring: peak count three at Penfold Park on 9 April, then singles at MPNR on 11 April, Tai Sang Wai on 13 April and Ho Man Tin on 15 April.

Autumn: two records from Po Toi, one on 25 October and two on 17 November.

Estimated number of birds in spring and autumn in recent years: the first autumn record was in 2007

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	4	7	5	1	1	5	5	2	5	0	6
0	0	0	4	1	0	1	1	5	0	6	3

A Weekly Occurrence Graph for Japanese Yellow Bunting is shown in Figure 11 below. This species has declined substantially in spring.

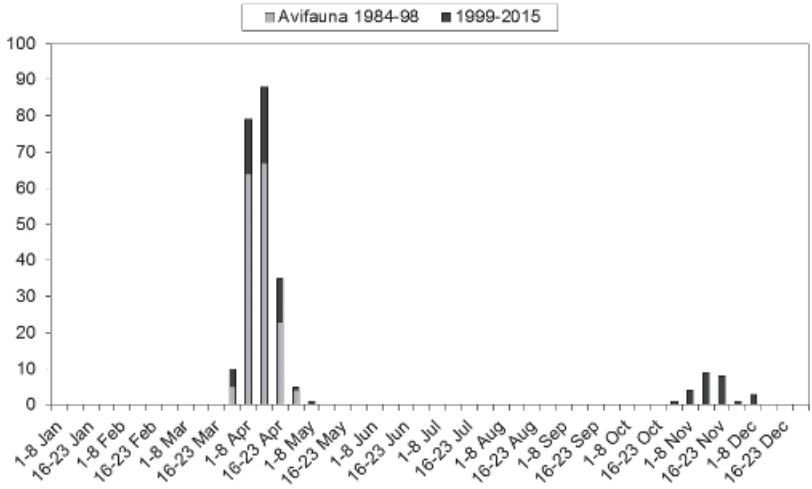


Figure 11. Weekly Occurrence Graph - Japanese Yellow Bunting *Emberiza sulphurata* 硫黃鵐

Black-faced Bunting *Emberiza spodocephala* 灰頭鵐 I

Common passage migrant and winter visitor to open-country areas; extreme dates 19 September to 3 June, highest count 200 on 24 March 1992.

常見的過境遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，出沒在開闊原野，日子在9月19日至6月3日之間，最高紀錄爲1992年3月24日的 200 隻。

First winter period: recorded up to 12 May from north, central and east NT, Lantau, Lamma, Po Toi and Tung Ping Chau, peak count 20 at Sok Kwu Wan on 27 January, high count eight at Nim Wan on 9 January and seven at Pak Nai on 11 April.

Second winter period: recorded from 18 October with most records from the Deep Bay and Long Valley areas, high count 13 at Ho Shueng Heung on 23 November with ten at MPNR on 7 December. Also recorded at Fanling Golf Course, Shek Kong catchwater, Pak Sha O, Lantau and on Po Toi.

This species has suffered a substantial decline since the 1990s, particularly on spring passage when peak counts averaged 50 and were frequently higher.

Common Reed Bunting *Emberiza schoeniclus* 蘆鵐 I

Rare winter visitor; extreme dates 11 November to 15 April.

罕見冬候鳥；日子在11月11日至4月15日間。

Singles trapped at MPNR on 2 and 7 December (PJL, JAA, DJS).

CATEGORY III

Species for which all published HK records are considered likely to relate to birds that have escaped or have been released from captivity.

根據所有已發表的香港紀錄顯示，此鳥種可能在人類飼養時逃逸或是被放生。

Common Pheasant *Phasianus colchicus* III

A male at MPNR on 20 April.

Zebra Dove *Geopelia striata* III

One at Chek Lap Kok from 22 November to 22 December (EMSK). This is the first HK record.

Fischer's Lovebird *Agapornis fischeri* III

Singles at Yung Shue O on 20 June and from 11 to 29 September (DT) and at Homantin on 7 October (JC).

Indochinese Green Magpie *Cissa hypoleuca* III

One at Fung Yuen on 27 September (GH) and a Green Magpie, probably Indochinese, at Lau Shui Heung on 4 September (DAD).

Collared Finchbill *Spizixos semitorques* III

One photographed at Tai Kok Tsui on 12 August (Website photograph).

Golden Babbler *Stachyridopsis chrysaea* III

One at Tai Po Kau on 19 June (DAD). This is the first HK record.

Lesser Necklaced Laughingthrush *Garrulax monileger* III

Two at Tai Po Kau on 27 March, one there on 18 April, 29 November and 5 December (PKK,KKC).

Common Hill Myna *Gracula religiosa* III

Singles on Po Toi on 6 May, Lui Kung Tin on 24 May, Yung Shue O on 5 June, Tsing Yi Park on 7 August, two at Fanling Golf Course on 15 October and one there on 22 December.

Great Myna *Acridotheres grandis* III

Two at San Tin on 5 March, one at Yung Shue O on 5 February and two at MPNR on 5 November with ten there on 15 November and two at Fung Lok Wai on 29 December (GJC,DT,JAA,AC). Records have increased around Deep Bay in recent years and observers are encouraged to report all sightings of this species.

White-rumped Shama *Copsychus malabaricus* III

A female photographed at Shek Kong catchwater on 17 October (JC) and a male at Wonderland Villas on 12 December (T&TW).

White-capped Water Redstart *Phoenicurus leucocephalus* III

A male at Pak Mong, Lantau from 12 February to 31 March (YM).

Blue-winged Leafbird *Chloropsis cochinchinensis* III

A male at Tai Po Kau throughout the year , as in 2014 (many observers).

Golden-fronted Leafbird *Chloropsis aurifrons* III

One on Po Toi on 16 May (AP).

Ruby-cheeked Sunbird *Chalcoparia singalensis* III

One seen and photographed at Tai Po Kau from 18 November to 5 December (WST). This is the first HK record.

Pin-tailed Whydah *Vidua macroura* III

One at Chek Lap Kok on 1 September (EMSK).

Yellow-fronted Canary *Crithagra mozambica* III

Two on Po Toi from 24 to 31 May and on 27 September, with singles at MPNR on 27 September and 5 November.

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每年單次最高出現數量圖表索引

Earliest and Latest Spring and Autumn Dates – 2006-2015 for some common Hong Kong Land Bird species

2006 – 2015年一些香港常見陸棲鳥的最早及最遲的春季及秋季日子

The tables below show the average earliest and latest spring dates and earliest autumn dates for some common Hong Kong land bird species averaged over the period 2006-2015. The averaging method used here is the median date.

下圖爲2006-2015年期間一些常見陸棲鳥平均最早及最遲的春季及最早的秋季出現日子。以下日子是以中位數作爲平均日子。

Earliest Spring Dates
最早春季日子

Earliest Spring Date	Average (Median) Date 2006-2015	Earliest Date 2006-2015
Large Hawk Cuckoo 大鷹鵑	29-Feb	8-Feb
Blue-and-white Flycatcher 白腹姬鶲	23-Mar	9-Mar
Ferruginous Flycatcher 棕尾褐鶲	24-Mar	20-Mar
Grey-faced Buzzard 灰臉鵟鷹	25-Mar	10-Mar
Silver-backed Needletail 灰喉針尾雨燕	28-Mar	15-Mar
Ashy Minivet 灰山椒鳥	29-Mar	25-Mar
Narcissus Flycatcher 黃眉姬鶲	30-Mar	20-Mar
Chestnut-winged Cuckoo 紅翅鳳頭鵑	1-Apr	5-Mar
Hodgson's Hawk Cuckoo 霍氏鷹鵑	2-Apr	21-Mar
Japanese Paradise Flycatcher 紫綬帶	5-Apr	31-Mar
Japanese Yellow Bunting 硫磺鵐	6-Apr	27-Mar
Chinese Sparrowhawk 赤腹鷹	7-Apr	30-Mar
Eurasian Hobby 燕隼	8-Apr	30-Mar
Indian Cuckoo 四聲杜鵑	10-Apr	1-Apr
Oriental Dollarbird 三寶鳥	10-Apr	30-Mar
Blue-tailed Bee-eater 栗喉蜂虎	10-Apr	6-Apr
Oriental Cuckoo 東方中杜鵑	11-Apr	26-Mar
Grey-streaked Flycatcher 灰紋鶲	17-Apr	5-Apr
Arctic Warbler 極北柳鶯	21-Apr	3-Apr
Pechora Pipit 北鷚	27-Apr	9-Apr

Latest Spring Dates
最遲春季日子

Latest Spring Date	Average (Median) Date 2006-2015	Latest Date 2006-2015
Verditer Flycatcher 銅藍鶲	20-Mar	14-Apr
Grey-headed Canary-flycatcher 方尾鶲	23-Mar	25-Apr
Eastern Imperial Eagle 白肩鵰	25-Mar	3-Apr
Greater Spotted Eagle 烏鵰	27-Mar	12-Apr
Asian Stubtail 鱗頭樹鶯	29-Mar	12-Apr
Red-flanked Bluetail 紅脇藍尾鴝	1-Apr	12-Apr
Black-naped Monarch 黑枕王鶲	3-Apr	5-May
Pale Thrush 白腹鶇	3-Apr	22-Apr
Eurasian Wryneck 蟻鴷	6-Apr	20-Apr
Silver-backed Needletail 灰喉針尾雨燕	7-Apr	8-May
Red-throated Flycatcher 紅喉姬鶲	8-Apr	28-Apr
Japanese Thrush 烏灰鶇	8-Apr	22-Apr
Asian House Martin 煙腹毛腳燕	10-Apr	24-May
Common Kestrel 紅隼	11-Apr	1-May
Grey-backed Thrush 灰背鶇	11-Apr	27-Apr
Eastern Crowned Warbler 冕柳鶯	12-Apr	18-Apr
Rufous-tailed Robin 紅尾歌鴝	13-Apr	23-Apr
Eastern Buzzard 普通鵟	14-Apr	10-May
Pallas's Leaf Warbler 黃腰柳鶯	14-Apr	14-May
Common Rosefinch 普通朱雀	14-Apr	10-May
White's Thrush 懷氏地鶇	15-Apr	27-Apr
Japanese Yellow Bunting 硫磺鵐	15-Apr	23-Apr
Daurian Redstart 北紅尾鴝	17-Apr	2-May
Red-throated Pipit 紅喉鷚	21-Apr	2-May
Ashy Drongo 灰卷尾	22-Apr	18-May
Ferruginous Flycatcher 棕尾褐鶲	24-Apr	2-May
Blue-and-white Flycatcher 白腹姬鶲	24-Apr	4-May
Siberian Rubythroat 紅喉歌鴝	25-Apr	8-May
Japanese Paradise Flycatcher 紫綬帶	25-Apr	31-May
Japanese Sparrowhawk 日本松雀鷹	26-Apr	9-May
Mugimaki Flycatcher 鴝姬鶲	27-Apr	15-May
Grey-faced Buzzard 灰臉鵟鷹	28-Apr	7-May

Latest Spring Date	Average (Median) Date 2006-2015	Latest Date 2006-2015
Oriental Cuckoo 東方中杜鵑	28-Apr	21-May
Olive-backed Pipit 樹鷚	28-Apr	4-May
Narcissus Flycatcher 黃眉姬鶲	30-Apr	10-May
Japanese Quail 鵪鶉	1-May	12-May
White-throated Needletail 白喉針尾雨燕	1-May	15-May
Ashy Minivet 灰山椒鳥	1-May	21-May
Yellow-browed Warbler 黃眉柳鶯	2-May	22-May
Yellow-breasted Bunting 黃胸鵐	4-May	13-May
Amur Paradise Flycatcher 綬帶	5-May	6-May
Asian Brown Flycatcher 北灰鶲	5-May	12-Jun
Chestnut Bunting 栗鵐	5-May	28-May
Little Bunting 小鵐	7-May	26-May
Black-faced Bunting 灰頭鵐	9-May	29-May
Blue-tailed Bee-eater 栗喉蜂虎	11-May	23-May
Chinese Sparrowhawk 赤腹鷹	12-May	6-Jun
Dusky Warbler 褐柳鶯	13-May	17-May
Northern Boobook 鷹鴞	13-May	26-May
Oriental Dollarbird 三寶鳥	15-May	29-May
Arctic Warbler 極北柳鶯	19-May	26-May
Grey-streaked Flycatcher 灰紋鶲	20-May	26-May
Black-browed Reed Warbler 黑眉葦鶯	22-May	30-May
Brown Shrike 紅尾伯勞	23-May	4-Jun
Red Turtle Dove 火斑鳩	28-May	14-Jun

Earliest Autumn Dates
最早秋季日子

Earliest Autumn Date	Average (Median) Date 2006-2015	Earliest Date 2006-2015
Amur Paradise Flycatcher 綬帶	17-Aug	7-Aug
Eastern Crowned Warbler 冕柳鶯	18-Aug	7-Aug
Yellow-rumped Flycatcher 白眉姬鶲	21-Aug	2-Aug
Arctic Warbler 極北柳鶯	25-Aug	20-Aug
Forest Wagtail 山鶺鴒	26-Aug	10-Aug
Asian Brown Flycatcher 北灰鶲	29-Aug	26-Aug
Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler 小蝗鶯	30-Aug	23-Aug
Dark-sided Flycatcher 烏鶲	3-Sep	26-Aug
Black-winged Cuckooshrike 暗灰鵑鵙	8-Sep	1-Sep
Eurasian Wryneck 蟻鴷	14-Sep	29-Aug
Daurian Starling 北椋鳥	14-Sep	28-Aug
Oriental Cuckoo 東方中杜鵑	16-Sep	3-Sep
Yellow-breasted Bunting 黃胸鵐	16-Sep	4-Sep
Dusky Warbler 褐柳鶯	17-Sep	12-Sep
Black-browed Reed Warbler 黑眉葦鶯	18-Sep	11-Sep
Lanceolated Warbler 矛斑蝗鶯	18-Sep	2-Sep
Eastern Marsh Harrier 白腹鷐	19-Sep	6-Sep
Yellow-browed Warbler 黃眉柳鶯	19-Sep	8-Sep
Ashy Drongo 灰卷尾	22-Sep	19-Sep
Common Kestrel 紅隼	23-Sep	8-Sep
Verditer Flycatcher 銅藍鶲	23-Sep	9-Sep
Japanese Sparrowhawk 日本松雀鷹	27-Sep	16-Sep
Red-throated Pipit 紅喉鷚	29-Sep	23-Sep
Black-naped Monarch 黑枕王鶲	1-Oct	17-Sep
Blue-tailed Bee-eater 栗喉蜂虎	3-Oct	26-Sep
Little Bunting 小鵐	4-Oct	25-Sep
Japanese Quail 鵪鶉	7-Oct	23-Sep
Olive-backed Pipit 樹鷚	7-Oct	15-Sep
Eurasian Woodcock 丘鷸	9-Oct	27-Sep
Amur Falcon 阿穆爾隼	9-Oct	3-Oct
Chinese Blackbird 烏鶇	10-Oct	2-Oct
Siberian Rubythroat 紅喉歌鴝	11-Oct	24-Sep
Eastern Buzzard 普通鵟	13-Oct	4-Oct
Chestnut Bunting 栗鵐	17-Oct	3-Oct

Earliest Autumn Date	Average (Median) Date 2006-2015	Earliest Date 2006-2015
Black-faced Bunting 灰頭鵐	19-Oct	24-Sep
Greater Spotted Eagle 烏鵰	20-Oct	9-Oct
Grey-headed Canary-flycatcher 方尾鶲	20-Oct	9-Oct
White's Thrush 懷氏地鶇	20-Oct	1-Oct
Asian Stubtail 鱗頭樹鶯	21-Oct	6-Oct
Daurian Redstart 北紅尾鴝	22-Oct	7-Oct
Radde's Warbler 巨嘴柳鶯	25-Oct	6-Oct
Rufous-tailed Robin 紅尾歌鴝	26-Oct	17-Oct
Pallas's Leaf Warbler 黃腰柳鶯	30-Oct	24-Oct
Eastern Imperial Eagle 白肩鵰	3-Nov	11-Oct
Red-flanked Bluetail 紅脇藍尾鴝	5-Nov	23-Oct
Japanese Thrush 烏灰鶇	6-Nov	21-Oct
Grey-backed Thrush 灰背鶇	12-Nov	1-Nov
Common Rosefinch 普通朱雀	12-Nov	28-Sep
Pale Thrush 白腹鶇	24-Nov	4-Nov

European Golden Plover *Pluvialis apricaria* at Mai Po Nature Reserve

The first Hong Kong record

Ivan W. L. Tse
HKBWS, 7C, V Ga Building, 532 Castle Peak Road,
Lai Chi Kok, Kowloon, Hong Kong

On 25th October 2015, around 0845, I was conducting a regular shorebird count at the scrape of Mai Po Nature Reserve when a "golden plover" with a rather different jizz drew my attention. My first impression of the bird was that it was more bulky than two nearby Pacific Golden Plovers *Pluvialis fulva*. I realised it could be a European Golden Plover *P. apricaria* and took pictures immediately through digiscoping, which I sent to Cheng Nok-ming and Yu Yat-tung to confirm identification.

The white axillaries and underwing coverts became clearer as I studied this bird and I concluded that it must be a European Golden Plover. I spread this information to other bird watchers and several arrived shortly afterwards and obtained several good quality photographs (Plates 57 and 58).

Description

Head: rounder and smaller compared with Pacific Golden Plover nearby with a yellowish supercilium and relatively short neck. These features made the bird looked more like a Grey Plover *P. squatarola* in structure.

Body structure: bulky, 10-20% larger than Pacific Golden Plover, wing tips extended beyond tail, legs shorter in proportion and, as confirmed in photographs, the feet did not project beyond the tail in flight.

Plumage: overall yellow-brown, many dark spots on breast and sides of the breast, mantle and coverts feathers black in the centre with golden-brown fringes. The axillaries and underwing coverts were white in colour when the bird flapped its wings while bathing in shallow water.

Behaviour: the bird stayed in the same patch of mud as the two Pacific Golden Plover, but kept at some distance, and chased them away on several occasions when they approached too close.

Distribution

There are two subspecies of European Golden Plover; the nominate subspecies *apricaria* breeds from North Britain to Western Siberia and the subspecies *altifrons* breeds from Greenland, Iceland and The Faeroe Islands to north Scandinavia, with both subspecies wintering from Britain to the Caspian Sea (Wiersma *et al*. 2016). Eurasian Golden Plover was noted as a likely vagrant to the East Asia region by Brazil (2009). The first record in China came from Hebei province on 28 September 2006 (China Ornithological Society 2007) and the first record in Japan was reported

at Okinawa on 30 September 2011 (Miyajima *et al*. 2012), but apparently there have been no confirmed records further south. Finding this species in South China was not totally unexpected, although this observation appears to be the first confirmed record for south China.

Acknowledgments

I would like to thank Cheng Nok-ming, John Holmes and Yu Yat-tung for providing information and photos for the identification of this bird, and to Helen Fong for comments for the draft of this manuscript.

Records Committee Comment

With other records from east Asia, it was only a matter of time before this species was added to the HK List. High-quality photographs capturing diagnostic plumage features were key to this submission. As this bird was seen on only one day, it is to be hoped the second record will occur in the not too distant future!

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Plate 57 European Golden Plover *Pluvialis apricaria* 歐金鴴 (on right右方) with Pacific Golden Plover Pluvialis fulva 太平洋金斑鴴 (on left 左方)
MPNR 25th October 2015 米埔自然護理區 2015年10月25日
Ivan Tse 謝偉麟

Plate 58
European Golden Plover *Pluvialis apricaria* 歐金鴴 showing diagnostic white underwing coverts (展視白色翼下覆羽)
MPNR 25th October 2015
米埔自然護理區 2015年10月25日
John and Jemi Holmes
孔思義及黃亞萍

米埔自然護理區的歐金鴴 *Pluvialis apricaria*

香港首個紀錄

謝偉麟

香港觀鳥會, 香港九龍荔枝角青山道532號偉基大廈7樓C室

於2015年10月25日早上8時45分左右，當我正在進行定期涉禽普查時，被米埔自然護理區的16/17號基圍的一隻外形奇怪的「金鴴」吸引了我注意。我第一時間注意到牠的體型較附近兩隻太平洋金斑鴴 *Pluvialis fulva* 更爲笨重。我意識到這隻鳥極有可能是歐金鴴 *P. apricaria*，隨之透過單筒望遠鏡拍下相片，並傳送給余日東及鄭諾銘以確認鳥種。

餘下時間我繼續觀察此鳥，並可以清楚觀察到其白色的腋羽及翼下覆羽，更可進一步確認此鳥是歐金鴴。我開始向不同的觀鳥者發布此消息，部分於短時間到達及拍下一系列高質素的相片。

描述

頭部：比附近的太平洋金斑鴴更爲細小及渾圓，較黃的眼眉及較短的頸部。以上特徵令其外型更像是一隻灰斑鴴 *P. squatarola*。

體型：笨重，比太平洋金斑鴴大10-20%，翼尖長於尾部，腳比例上較短。於相片中可見雙腳於飛行中短於尾部。

羽毛：整體黃棕色，胸前及邊緣大量黑點，上背及覆羽的羽毛中間黑色而邊緣黃棕色。當該鳥於水中清潔拍翼時可見其腋羽及翼下覆羽白色。

行爲：該鳥與另外兩隻太平洋金斑鴴停棲於同一鳥島上及保持一定距離，當另外兩隻太平洋金斑鴴距離太近時該鳥會開始驅趕。

分布

歐金鴴共有兩個亞種，指名亞種 *apricaria* 於大不列顛島北部至西伯利亞西部繁殖，另一個亞種 *altifrons* 於格陵蘭、冰島及法羅群島至斯堪地那維亞北部繁殖。兩個亞種都於大不列顛島至裡海度冬(Wiersma et al. 2016)。歐金鴴於東亞地區爲迷鳥(Brazil 2009)，中國第一個紀錄是2006年9月28日記錄於河北 (China Ornithological Society 2007)，日本第一個紀錄是2011年9月30日記錄於沖繩島(Miyajima et al. 2012)，於更南地區則未有任何確認的紀錄。雖然此紀錄是南中國地區第一個紀錄，但是於南中國地區記錄到此鳥種並非完全不可預料。

鳴謝

在此感謝鄭諾銘及余日東爲辨認此鳥提供意見，孔思義提供高質素的相片作辨認，以及方海寧爲本文提供意見。

紀錄委員會評註

隨著其他東亞的紀錄出現，添加此鳥種到香港名錄只是遲早的問題。確認此紀錄的關鍵是拍攝到可仔細審視羽毛特徵的高質素照片，鑑於此鳥只出現一天，期望不久將來會有第二個紀錄！

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Buff-breasted Sandpiper *Tryngites subruficollis* at Mai Po Nature Reserve

The first Hong Kong record

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On 19th April 2015, I went to Mai Po Nature Reserve to look for a Pectoral Sandpiper *Calidris melanotos* which had been reported. I entered Hide 3 at around 10:00 am. After 15 minutes, I noticed a buffy shorebird similar in size to Curlew Sandpiper *C. ferruginea* at more than 100 meters away. I took some photos with my camera (Plate 59) and used Koel Ko's 60x telescope for a better view. I then realised it was a Buff-breasted Sandpiper *Tryngites subruficollis*. I immediately told Koel Ko and John Allcock, who were both present in the hide, for further confirmation. The sandpiper flew away at first but fortunately John quickly relocated it so we could have more detailed observations. After some time, it was flushed by an Eastern Marsh Harrier *Circus spilonotus* and was not seen again.

Description

The bird showed an overall buffy plumage with scaly-patterned upperparts, a prominent eye-ring and distinctive dark eyes. It was medium-sized, similar to the nearby Curlew Sandpipers and much larger than Red-necked Stint *C. ruficollis* which were also nearby (Plate 59). In flight, it showed a whitish underwing but with no wing-bar or white on the rump. Buff-breasted Sandpiper is superficially similar to a small juvenile female Ruff *Philomachus pugnax*, but the larger, darker eyes, more yellowish legs, paler eye-ring and in flight, the lack of wing-bar and any white on the side of the rump eliminates that species.

Distribution

Buff-breasted Sandpiper breeds in the far northeast of Russia, Alaska and North Canada and winters in southern South America. In East Asia, it is accidental to Japan, Korea and Taiwan (Brazil 2009). There are three records from Taiwan, in 1984, 1989 and 2008 (Liao 2012). This species was previously overhunted and is now considered Near Threatened (BirdLife International 2016).

Records Committee Comment

As a long-distance migrant that breeds in northeast Siberia, as well as in Alaska and north Canada, and with previous records from elsewhere in East Asia, as well as from southwest India, it was only a matter of time before this species was recorded in Hong Kong. Given the existence of photographs, acceptance was a straightforward matter.

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Plate 59 Buff-breasted Sandpiper *Tryngites subruficollis* 飾胸鷸
with Red-necked Stint *Calidris ruficollis* 紅頸濱鷸
MPNR 19th April 2015 米埔 2015年04月19日
Lo Chun Fai 勞浚暉

米埔自然護理區的飾胸鷸 *Tryngites subruficollis*

香港首個紀錄

勞浚暉

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2015年4月19日，我到米埔自然護理區尋找斑胸濱鷸 *Calidris melanotos*。大約早上十時，我來到了三號觀鳥屋。過了十五分鐘，我注意到在一百米遠處有一隻全身土黃色，體型與彎嘴濱鷸 *C. ferruginea* 差不多的水鳥。我立即拍了幾張照片（插圖59），再使用高偉琛的六十倍單筒望遠鏡，希望可以看得更清楚。透過單筒望遠鏡，我確定了牠是飾胸鷸 *Tryngites subruficollis*，於是我立刻告訴在那時候也在觀鳥屋內的高偉琛和柯祖毅。這時侯，飾胸鷸突然起飛了，幸好柯祖毅很快就在鳥群中找回牠，好讓我們可以再仔細地觀察。但過了一會兒，突然飛來的一隻澤鵟 *Circus spilonotus* 把牠嚇走，之後就再也沒有人見過牠了。

飾胸鷸簡介

中型水鳥，全身土黃色，上半身有淡淡鱗紋。眼睛黑色，有明顯眼圈。體型與彎嘴濱鷸 *C. ferruginea* 差不多，比紅胸濱鷸 *C. ruficollis*（插圖59）略大。飛行時翼底白色，無翼帶，無白腰。飾胸鷸很容易與流蘇鷸 *Philomachus pugnax* 的雌性幼鳥混淆，但也可以透過較大較黑的眼睛，較明顯的眼圈，較黃的腳，和在飛行時沒有翼帶，腰的兩邊有沒有白色來區分。

分佈

飾胸鷸在俄羅斯東北部、阿拉斯加及加拿大北部繁殖，冬季在南美洲南部度冬。在東亞地區亦曾於日本、韓國和台灣有紀錄(Brazil 2009)。台灣有三個紀錄，分別在1984、1989和2008年(Liao 2012)。這鳥種近年因爲過度捕殺，已升至近危物種級別(BirdLife International 2016)。

紀錄委員會評註

飾胸鷸是一種長途遷徙的鳥類，在西伯利亞北部、阿拉斯加、加拿大北部繁殖，以及近年在東亞地區有零星紀錄，其中包括印度西南部。由此可推斷此鳥種於香港出現只是時間問題。今次飾胸鷸在米埔出現，再加上有照片紀錄，無庸置疑是香港的首個紀錄。

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Franklin's Gull *Leucophaeus pipixcan* in Deep Bay

The first Hong Kong record

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Whilst scanning through a flock of Black-headed Gulls *Chroiocephalus ridibundus* roosting on the Deep Bay mudflats in front of the central boardwalk hide during the high tide period on 26 November 2015, the morning after the arrival of a very strong weather front, I came across a strange-looking small gull. It was in very good light about 150-200 metres away, and I could see through my telescope that it had a white forehead and throat, a partial hood which was blackish in colour and extended from just in front of the eye over the ear covets to the centre and rear of the crown, thick white eyelids, and a short all-black bill. However, it was impossible to make out any other features as the flock around it was so densely packed.

My first thought was that it might be an aberrant Saunders's Gull *C. saundersi* that had retained part of its summer hood, though that would be extremely unusual in late autumn. Also the slope of the forehead seemed too flat for Saunders's Gull. Fortunately, some of the flock soon moved away to leave the half-hooded gull standing in almost full view and I could see that its mantle was strikingly dark grey, recalling adult Heuglin's Gull *Larus fuscus heuglini* in tone. It also had a white hindneck and underparts, a broad white tertial crescent and narrow white scapular crescent, black primaries with prominent white tips, and blackish legs; in size it was slightly smaller than the nearby Black-headed Gulls.

On seeing the dark mantle, all thoughts of an aberrant Saunders's Gull disappeared and I knew that I was looking at a Franklin's Gull *Leucophaeus pipixcan*, a species previously unrecorded in Hong Kong. I alerted Sam Chang, who was the only other person in the hide at the time, and called John Allcock on my mobile to check the features and get the news out. Over the next hour or so, Sam Chang got some photographs of the bird (Plate 60) and a succession of birders arrived at the hide.

As the tide dropped, the Franklin's Gull was seen in flight from time to time, though never very closely. The outer primaries appeared to form a dark wedge, there was a long but narrow white trailing edge to the inner primaries and secondaries, the rest of the upperwing was evenly dark grey, blending into the mantle without contrast, and there was no tail band. When at rest, the dark mantle and half-hood of the bird allowed it to be picked out from the other small gulls even at a distance of 800m or more from the hide.

According to Olsen and Larsson (2004), Laughing Gull *Leucophaeus atricilla* is the only species likely to be confused with Franklin's Gull. Among a number of features separating the two is size – Laughing Gull is a medium-sized gull comparable in size to Mew Gull *Larus canus*, whereas Franklin's Gull is a small gull similar in size to or

smaller than Black-headed Gull, as the Deep Bay bird clearly was.

Though it was clearly not a first-winter, which would have a tail band and show brown on the wing-coverts, the age of the Deep Bay bird was initially uncertain. The question was resolved by photographs taken by Kinni Ho on 12 December 2015, Kevin Lok on 17 January and 10 and 13 February 2016 and John Yu on 13 February 2016 (Plate 61) which were posted on the HKBWS web-site. These show that the primary coverts were marked by narrow black shaft-streaks, a feature of second-winter but not adult-winter birds according to Olsen and Larsson (2004).

After the first sighting described above, the bird was seen and photographed intermittently in Deep Bay to the end of 2015. It was still present in the first months of 2016 when it was photographed or reported in Deep Bay from 15 January to 20 February, on 11 March, and from 9th to 16 April, before being joined by a second bird, which was in more advanced plumage, on 19 April. The two were then seen together on at least four dates up to 2 May (per John Holmes and Ivan Tse).

Franklin's Gull is a long-distance migrant that breeds on freshwater marshes and lakes on prairies in the northern USA and central Canada; it winters on the Pacific coast of South America mainly between Peru and Chile, with vagrants reported to Europe, Africa, Hawaii, Japan and Australia (Olsen and Larsson 2004). The first record for mainland China was an adult-winter found at Tanggu, Tianjin on 18 September 2004 (Holt 2005), and this was followed by an adult at Beidaihe, Hebei on 18 September 2005 (China Ornithological Society 2006) and an adult-summer at Jiushan Island, Zhejiang on 26 May 2014 (S. Chan per Ivan Tse). There is also at least one record from Taiwan – one at Tsengwen Estuary, Tainan on 29 August 2004 (Robson 2004).

Records Committee Comment

With a number of records in the western Pacific area, this was a long-awaited and much-anticipated addition to the HK List. The arrival of a second to join the first was a great surprise. It is some time since a species of gull new to HK last occurred, and given their well-documented tendency to wander, it is to be hoped we will not have to wait so long for the next.

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Plate 60 Franklin's Gull *Leucophaeus pipixcan* 弗氏鷗
Mai Po boardwalk 26th November 2015 米埔浮橋 2015年11月26日
Sam Chang 鄭志偉

Plate 61 Franklin's Gull *Leucophaeus pipixcan* 弗氏鷗
Mai Po boardwalk 13th February 2016 米埔浮橋 2016年2月13日
John Yu 余伯全

后海灣的弗氏鷗 *Leucophaeus pipixcan*

香港首個紀錄

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在2015年11月26日，一道冷鋒抵港翌日的早上，我在潮漲時分，掃視后海灣泥灘上的一群紅嘴鷗 *Chroiocephalus ridibundus*。牠們正在浮橋中央觀鳥屋對開棲息。我發現一隻體型細小，長相奇怪的鷗在大約150至200米遠處。當時光線充足，我透過單筒望遠鏡，看見牠有白色的額頭和喉嚨，不完整的類黑色頭罩由眼先伸延至耳羽，覆蓋頭頂並延至冠後。牠的眼皮白色、厚重，喙短、全黑。但由於牠在一大群密集的鳥當中，我很難再觀察到更多的特徵。

我當下覺得牠可能是一隻變異的黑嘴鷗 *C. saundersi*，仍然保留部分夏季頭罩，但這在晚秋極不尋常。再者，這隻鷗的額頭太平坦，並不像是黑嘴鷗。幸好鷗群不久後散開，讓我可看清楚這隻只有半個頭罩的鷗的全貌。我發現牠的上背是很深的灰色，就像烏灰銀鷗 *Larus fuscus heuglini* 成鳥那樣。還有，牠的後頸和下身是白色的，三級飛羽的邊緣呈白色闊新月形，肩羽有窄的新月形白斑。初級飛羽全黑，末端卻是鮮明的白色，腳呈黑色。牠的體型比旁邊的紅嘴鷗小一點。

看到那深灰色的上背，覺得牠是變異黑嘴鷗的想法頓時一掃而空。我知道我正在看一隻弗氏鷗 *Leucophaeus pipixcan*，一個尚未在香港記錄過的鳥種。我立即告訴鄭志偉，當時除了我以外，就只有他在觀鳥屋內。同時，我致電請柯祖毅查看特徵，並通知其他人。之後約一小時內，鄭志偉拍到該鳥的相片（插圖60），各方的鳥友亦陸續抵達觀鳥屋。

退潮時，該鳥在遠處飛了幾次。牠的外層初級飛羽形成黑色扇形，內層初級飛羽和次級飛羽的外緣有長而窄的白邊。上翼其他部位是平均的深灰色，與上背的深灰混和，沒有任何對比色。尾部沒有尾帶。在牠休息的時候，憑牠那獨特的深色上背和只得半個的頭罩，就算在800米外，也能清楚把牠與其他細小鷗種區分開來。

根據 Olsen and Larsson (2004), 笑鷗 *Leucophaeus atricilla* 是唯一有可能與弗氏鷗混淆的鷗。其中一個分辨要領是體型，笑鷗是一種中型的鷗，體型與海鷗 *Larus canus* 相近；而弗氏鷗是小型的鷗，體型與紅嘴鷗相近或更細小，在后海灣的弗氏鷗正好引證了這一點。

首次越冬的弗氏鷗有尾帶，翼的覆羽呈褐色，所以后海灣這隻弗氏鷗顯然不是首次越冬，但起初不能確定其實際年齡。這個問題終於在三位人士上載到香港觀鳥會網站的相片中得到解答。這些相片分別由何建業在2015年12月12日；由 Kevin Lok 在2016年1月17日、2月10日及13日；以及由余伯全在2016年2月13日所攝（插圖61）。相片顯示初級覆羽有黑色窄條紋，這根據 Olsen and Larsson(2004)是第二年越冬弗氏鷗的特徵，而非成鳥冬羽。

由上述首次觀察直到2015年年底，都不時有人在后海灣見到或拍攝到此鳥。在2016年1月15日至2月20日、3月11日、4月9日至16日，仍然有此鳥在后海灣的相片或報告，可見牠在當年頭幾個月仍在。後來，另一隻羽毛更成熟的弗氏鷗在4月19日來到后海灣。直至5月2日，最少4天有這兩隻鷗一起活動的報告 (根據孔思義和謝偉麟)。

弗氏鷗是一種長距離遷徙鳥，在美國北部及加拿大中部的淡水沼澤和湖泊草原繁殖。其越冬地在南美洲太平洋沿岸，主要在秘魯和智利之間。在歐洲、非洲、夏威夷、日本和澳洲均有迷鳥紀錄(Olsen and Larsson 2004)。在中國大陸的首個紀錄是2004年9月18日在天津市塘沽區的成鳥(冬羽)。其後亦在2005年9月18日在河北北戴河(China Ornithological Society 2006)和在2014年5月26日在浙江韭山列島(成鳥夏羽)有紀錄(謝偉麟引陳承彥)。在台灣至少有一個紀錄，於2004年8月29日在曾文溪口錄得(Robson 2004)。

紀錄委員會評註

此鳥種在西太平洋已有不少紀錄，這絕對是香港期待已久的一個紀錄。第二隻弗氏鷗的出現，更讓人驚喜萬分。香港有一段時間未有鷗的新紀錄。既然文獻多記載鷗有遊蕩的習性，希望距離下一個新紀錄等待不必如此長久。

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Oriental Dwarf Kingfisher *Ceyx erithaca* at Tai Po Kau

The first Hong Kong record

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Rumours that an Oriental Dwarf Kingfisher *Ceyx erithaca* had been photographed at Tai Po Kau started circulating among birders on 8th May 2015 after a photograph of an Oriental Dwarf Kingfisher from a camera screen was shown to a birder at North District Park, Sheung Shui. It took some time to trace the photographer, not because of his reluctance to share the photograph but because he was not a regular birder. Eventually he was traced, mainly through the efforts of Wilson Dring, and of Lo Wai Yan and Bonnie Chan at HKBWS Office. A meeting was arranged with him at the Tai Po Kau location to gather more information about the circumstances surrounding the photograph.

Mr. K. C. Luk and his wife, both retired and interested in nature photography, were on a regular walk up the access road into Tai Po Kau Nature Reserve on 7th May 2015. Mrs. Luk, who was some way behind her husband, first saw and photographed a small, brightly-coloured kingfisher standing on a branch to the right-hand side of the road. She called her husband, who came back in time to take a few photographs (Plate 62) before the bird flew off at high speed towards the river below. Both realised it was an unusual kingfisher and, in their interest to discover its identity, showed the screen shot to a birding photographer the next day. The bird could not be refound.

The photographs taken by both Mr. and Mrs. Luk confirmed the location and date as well as the identity as an Oriental Dwarf Kingfisher of the nominate and migratory ssp. *erithaca*.

Records Committee Comment

A lovely but elusive bird that frustrated all but the finders by disappearing as suddenly as it arrived. Our thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Luk for their co-operation, and for taking such wonderful photographs.

The IOC (6.2) lists three subspecies: erithaca *from India & Sri Lanka to southeast China, Indochina and Sumatra;* macrocarus *from Andaman & Nicobar Is.;* motleyi *from Philippines, Java, Borneo to Sumbawa and Flores. According to Fry et al. (1992) and Woodall (2001), nominate* erithaca *is distributed in southwest India and Sri Lanka and from northeast India and Bhutan east to south China (Yunnan, Hainan) and south to Sumatra and adjacent islands.*

Northern populations of nominate erithaca *are migratory (Fry et al. 1992, Woodall 2001). Migration data in the Thai-Malay Peninsula provided by Wells (1999) are that southward passage peaks in September-October (extreme dates 4 August and 3 January), and that northward departure begins at the end of February, with no wintering birds found after*

20 March; northbound passage migrants are recorded 12 March - 2 May. All of the 350+ individuals intercepted at Fraser's Hill and other ringing sites since 1960s were dark-backed nominate erithaca.

In China, according to Cheng (1987), the nominate subspecies is resident in Yunnan (Hekou & Tengchong) and on Hainan. Cheng may not have been aware that it was migratory. It has subsequently also been recorded from Taiwan, Taiwan-administered islands off the Fujian coast and Guangxi.

Plate 62 Oriental Dwarf Kingfisher *Ceyx erithaca* 三趾翠鳥
Tai Po Kau access road 7th May 2015大埔滘通道 2015年05月07日
K. C. Luk 陸鏡清

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大埔滘的三趾翠鳥 *Ceyx erithaca*

香港首個紀錄

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一位觀鳥者在上水北區公園看見三趾翠鳥 *Ceyx erithaca* 被攝畫面後，在大埔滘攝得三趾翠鳥的傳聞隨即於2015年5月8日在觀鳥者之間展開。我們在追溯拍攝者花了點時間，這不是因爲拍攝者不願分享照片，而是因爲他不是定期的觀鳥者。最後在程威信、羅偉仁和香港觀鳥會辦事處陳芳玲的努力下，找到了拍攝者，並與他相約在大埔滘會面，以搜集更多有關當時拍攝該照片情況的資料。

陸鏡清先生和他的太太均是退休人士，兩人都喜愛大自然攝影。在2015年5月7日，他們慣常沿車路往大埔滘自然護理區散步。兩人相隔一段步行距離，在後面的陸太太首先看到一隻細小、色彩鮮艷的翠鳥站在路旁右面的樹枝上，並把牠拍攝下來。她呼喚陸先生走到她的位置，陸先生及時把握機會，在牠快速飛往下面的河流前拍攝了數張照片（插圖62）。兩人都意識到這隻翠鳥異乎尋常，並對牠的身份很感興趣，於是便在隔天把相機螢幕截圖給雀鳥攝影師看。但這隻鳥已不能再找到。

陸先生和陸太太所拍攝的照片的地點、日期和鳥種都被確認，該雀鳥被證實爲三趾翠鳥具遷徙性的指名亞種。

紀錄委員會評註

一隻可愛但卻難以找到的雀鳥突然在港出現和消失，除發現者外，令一衆尋牠的人都感到洩氣。我們在此感謝陸先生和陸太太的合作，以及他們所提供的精彩照片。

世界鳥類名錄 (6.2) 列出了三個亞種：由印度和斯里蘭卡至中國東南部、中印半島和蘇門答臘的 erithaca、安達曼和尼科巴群島的 macrocarus，以及由菲律賓、爪哇、婆羅洲至松巴哇島和佛洛勒斯島的 motleyi*。根據 Fry et al. (1992)和 Woodall (2001) 所示，指名亞種* erithaca *分佈在印度西南部和斯里蘭卡，以及由印度東北部和不丹東至南中國（雲南、海南）和南至蘇門答臘和毗鄰島嶼的地區。*

北部種群的指名亞種 erithaca *屬遷徙鳥(Fry et al. 1992, Woodall 2001)。從 Wells (1999) 提供的泰國—馬來半島的遷徙資料顯示，南遷的過境高峰期是九月至十月（日子在8月4日和1月3日之間）。離境北遷則從二月底開始，並在3月20日以後沒有發現越冬的雀鳥。北行的過境遷徙紀錄在3月12日至5月2日之間。自1960年代，全數350多隻間歇停留在福隆港和環誌站的雀鳥均爲黑背指名亞種* erithaca*。*

在中國，根據 Cheng(1987) 所說，指名亞種是雲南（河口和騰衝）和海南島的留鳥。Cheng 當時未必注意到牠是遷徙鳥。該雀鳥其後也在台灣、福建外海的台灣島嶼和廣西有紀錄。

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Grey-backed Shrike *Lanius tephronotus* at Ng Tung Chai

The first Hong Kong record accepted to Category I

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On the morning of 22nd September 2015 I had woken up early in order to carry out some fieldwork. At around 06:00, as it was getting light, I heard a bird calling outside my flat that sounded like a *Lanius* shrike, but sounded different from the familiar call of Long-tailed Shrike *L. schach*. Knowing that this was a good time of year to see Tiger Shrike *L. tigrinus* and Brown Shrike *L. cristatus*, I went outside to look for the bird. I was surprised when I saw a large shrike, similar in size to Long-tailed, fly into a nearby tree. The plumage of the bird resembled Grey-backed Shrikes *L. tephronotus* I had seen a few months earlier in Thailand. I managed to get some record photos and then left to carry out the fieldwork I had planned. While in the field I contacted other birders about the sighting. The bird was seen and photographed by others that day and over the following few days (Plate 63), but was sometimes difficult to find, spending much of its time in the cover of vegetation.

Over the following weeks, the bird remained in the area and was often easier to see than it had been in the first few days, especially in the early mornings and late afternoon. The bird remained throughout the winter, and because it was next to my home I was able to observe it regularly. It was last seen on 14th April 2016.

Identification

A large shrike, very similar in size and overall appearance to Long-tailed Shrike. Grey crown, nape and mantle seeming a shade darker than the grey on Long-tailed Shrike. No rufous tones visible in the mantle or scapulars as would be expected on Long-tailed Shrike, but rufous tones visible on rump. Underparts mostly white, fading to pale rufous on the flanks, similar to Long-tailed Shrike. Distinct black mask on face, meeting on forehead above bill. The extent of black on the forehead was less than typical on Long-tailed shrike, extending only a short distance above the bill. A very narrow white stripe was present above the black mask, separating this from the grey crown. Wings and tail dark, appearing rather brownish when the bird was found in late September as a result of wear and bleaching of old feathers. These retained feathers and the lack of any barred feathers on the body allowed the bird to be aged as an adult. The bill was mostly black with a pale base (especially on lower mandible). The legs were black.

Call

The bird was often vocal in the early morning when leaving the roost, and again in the late afternoon before entering the roost. This call was a repeated sequence ('chattering') of harsh notes, unlike the 'winding up' call usually heard from Long-tailed Shrike. A

call closer to the usual call of Long-tailed Shrike, but with a different quality, was also heard, but the usual call heard throughout the winter was the distinct 'chattering' call.

Feather wear and moult

On arrival in late September the bird showed wear on the remiges and rectrices (Plate 63). These feathers had a distinct brownish tone, and showed clear abrasion on the fringes, particularly noticeable on the longer tail feathers. The body plumage also appeared untidy in some photographs. At the time this prompted discussion about whether the wear was typical of a wild bird or indicated cage damage. The bird seems to have started moult of the wings and tail shortly after arrival, and by mid-October it was apparent that primaries and tail feathers were being replaced. This moult appears to have taken around a month and looked to be completed around the middle or end of November, when all wing feathers appeared dark and fresh, the tertials with clearly defined buff fringes and coverts with very narrow buff-white fringes. The tail looked dark and fresh, with slightly browner base and blacker towards the tip (Plate 64).

Distribution and status in China

Two subspecies of Grey-backed Shrike are usually recognized. Nominate *tephronotus* breeds from Nepal and northeast India into central and southern China and winters south into Bangladesh, Myanmar (Burma), Thailand and Indochina. The subspecies *lahulensis* is resident or an altitudinal migrant in northern Kashmir east into central northern India and probably western Tibet (Reino and Santana 2008); it differs from *tephronotus* by having a smaller bill, paler upperparts, rufous lower back and rump and usually a larger white patch in the wing and a blacker tail (Yosef *et al.* 2016). The Ng Tung Chai bird appeared closer to *tephronotus*.

In China, Cheng (1987) lists *tephronotus* breeding in northwest, west and southern Gansu, southern Ningxia, eastern and southern Qinghai, Shaanxi, north, northwest, west and southwest Sichuan, northwest Guizhou and south and east Tibet, and as being resident in northwest, east, south and southeast Yunnan. Subsequent to Cheng, birds have been recorded in Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia, Hebei, Henan, Hunan and Guangxi. In most of the Chinese range it is a summer visitor mainly recorded from May until August, with apparent migrants noted between 8th March and 8th October, and with wintering birds recorded in Yunnan, Tibet and Guangxi. Wintering birds and migrants have been recorded in Burma from 27 September to the beginning of May, with most birds gone by mid-March, and in Bangladesh from mid-October to the beginning of May (Lefranc & Worfolk 1998).

Presence in trade

There are no known records of Grey-backed Shrike being traded in Hong Kong or Guangdong, although Long-tailed Shrike was amongst species traded in Hong Kong in unspecified numbers in the period 1965-1980 (Melville 1982), and both Long-tailed and Brown Shrikes were found in Guangzhou and Shenzhen in 2000-2003, again in unknown numbers but only at one of four markets surveyed (KFBG 2004). Recent surveys recorded 94,020 birds of 144 species at three markets near Guangzhou in the years 2011-2013 (Sigouin & Lee 2014), of which only seven individuals were shrikes, all apparently Long-tailed.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Richard Lewthwaite for providing information about the status of Grey-backed Shrike in China and the presence of the species in trade.

Records Committee Comment

Previous records of this species have occurred at Tai Po Kau on 22 April 2004 and at Ng Tung Chai on 13 January 2014. This record of Grey-backed Shrike taken together with the other two was considered sufficient to allow the species to be moved to Category I of the HK List. The detailed information on distribution seems to make clear that occurrence in HK is a distinct possibility, and together with the lack of any obvious indication of cage damage, it is reasonable to expect it occurs naturally.

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Plate 63 Grey-backed Shrike
Lanius tephronotus 灰背伯勞
Ng Tung Chai, 26th September 2015
梧桐寨 2015年09月26日
Wilson Dring 程威信

Plate 64 Grey-backed Shrike *Lanius tephronotus* 灰背伯勞
Ng Tung Chai, 6th March, 2016
梧桐寨 2016年3月6日
John A Allcock 柯祖毅

梧桐寨的灰背伯勞 *Lanius tephronotus*

首個收錄於第 I 類的香港紀錄

柯祖毅

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2015年9月22日早上，因要到野外工作，我早了起床。約於早上6時當天快要亮，我聽到在我家外邊一隻叫聲像是伯勞屬的鳥在叫，但卻和平常熟悉的棕背伯勞 *L. schach* 的叫聲不同。由於那段時間是一年當中有機會看見虎紋伯勞 *L. tigrinus* 和紅尾伯勞 *L. cristatus* 的好時間，我便走出去找那隻鳥。我驚見一隻和棕背伯勞體型相近的伯勞飛了進附近一棵樹。這隻鳥的體型和我數個月前於泰國看見的灰背伯勞 *L. tephronotus* 相似。我拍了數張記錄照片後，便離開繼續我計劃的工作，工作期間我通知了其他鳥友有關這個發現。接著數天也有其他人也拍得或看到這隻鳥，但牠大部分時間躲在植物中，不太容易找到。

接下來的數星期，這隻鳥仍停留在附近，並比最初數天容易看見，特別是黎明和下午時候。整個冬天這隻鳥都停留在該處，由於就在我家附近，令我得以進行定期觀察。牠最後出現於2016年4月14日。

辨認

大型伯勞，在體型和外觀上均和棕背伯勞十分相似。冠灰色，枕和上背的灰色和棕背伯勞相比較深色。肩羽和上背沒帶有如棕背伯勞般的褐色色調，但腰卻帶紅色。下體主要爲白色，至脇部漸帶有如棕背怕勞般的淡褐色。面部有明顯延至嘴上前額的黑色眼罩。前額黑色的程度沒有棕背伯勞的明顯，只稍稍伸延過嘴部。黑色眼罩上有一白色窄紋分隔開灰色冠羽。由於舊羽毛的磨損和褪色，當此鳥於九月下旬被發現時翼和尾部呈現較深棕色。由於這些殘餘的羽毛和沒有斑紋的身體，此鳥應爲成鳥。嘴主要爲黑色，在底部（特別是下嘴）較淡色。腳黑色。

叫聲

這鳥通常在每天早上離開晚棲地，和傍晚進入晚棲地時鳴叫。叫聲連續不停且快速粗獷，和棕背伯勞轉趨緊湊的叫聲不同。牠也有另外一種和棕背伯勞相近，但聲調不同的鳴叫，然而整個冬天經常聽到的還是那獨特的快速叫聲。

羽毛磨損及換羽

九月下旬到達時翅翼及尾羽均有耗損。這些羽毛明顯帶褐色，邊緣部分－特別是較長的尾羽－有清楚的磨損，部分照片也顯示身體有點不整潔。這掀起了有關耗損是典型出現於野生鳥兒還是由於被籠養做成的討論。這隻鳥似乎於到達後不久翼及尾便開始的換羽，十月中旬已完成初級飛羽和尾羽的替換。換羽過程似乎長達一個月，大約於十一月中下旬完成，此時所有翼部羽毛看似新長出並帶深色，三級飛羽帶有明顯淺黃色邊緣，而覆羽則有十分幼的淺黃白色的邊緣。尾部羽毛顯得深色並新長出來，底部淺褐色，愈往尾端則漸顯黑色。

分佈和在中國的狀態

灰背伯勞被認爲有兩個亞種。*tephronotus* 於尼泊爾及東北印度至中國中部和南部繁殖，並往南於孟加拉、緬甸、泰國和中南半島越冬。亞種 *Iahulensis* 於喀什米爾北部，往東至印度中北部，以至西藏西部（Reino and Santana 2008）是留鳥或作垂直海拔遷移。和 *tephronotus* 相比，嘴較小，上體顏色較淡，下背和腰帶棕褐色，翼常有一大片白斑，尾部較黑（Yosef et al 2016）。梧桐寨出現那隻鳥較接近 *tephronotus*。

在中國，鄭（1987）指出 *tephronotus* 於中國西北部、甘肅西部及南部、寧夏南部、青海東部及南部、陝西、四川北部、西北部、西部和西南部，貴州西北部和西藏南部及東部均有繁殖，另外也是雲南西北部、東部、南部及東南部的留鳥。繼鄭之後，在新疆、內蒙古、河北、河南、湖南和廣西也有記錄。大部分的中國記錄爲於五月至八月出現的夏候鳥，3月8日至10月8日出現的似乎是遷徙鳥，越冬鳥則見於雲南、西藏和廣西。由9月27至五月初曾於緬甸有越冬和遷徙鳥的記錄，大部分於三月中旬便離開，在孟加拉的記錄則由十月中旬至五月初（Lefranc and Worfolk 1998）。

在買賣市場的出現

香港及廣東沒有灰背伯勞的買賣記錄，儘管1965-1980年期間棕背伯勞是其中一種於香港有不確定數量買賣的鳥種（Melville 1982），2000-2003年在廣州及深圳四個市場其中一個的調查也有發現棕背伯勞和紅尾伯勞，但總數量不清楚（KFBG 2004）。最近期於2011-2013年於廣州附近三個市場的調查錄得144種共94,020隻鳥（Sigouin & Lee 2014），其中只有七隻是伯勞，全部均似乎是棕背伯勞。

鳴謝

我希望感謝 Richard Lewthwaite 提供有關灰背伯勞在中國分佈及買賣的資訊。

紀錄委員會評註

此物種以前的記錄於2004年4月22日在大埔滘及於2014年1月13日於梧桐寨錄得。此灰背伯勞的記錄，加上另外兩個記錄，足以令此鳥種提升至香港名錄的第 I 類。有關此鳥種分佈的詳盡資料肯定了牠在香港出現的可能性，加上沒有任何籠養受傷的跡象，因此有理由接受牠是自然出現的。

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Brown-eared Bulbul *Hypsipetes amaurotis* at Wan Tsui Park, Chai Wan

The first Hong Kong record

Geoff Welch
c/o HKBWS, 7C, V Ga Building, 532 Castle Peak Road,
Lai Chi Kok, Kowloon, Hong Kong

Photographs of this bird first appeared on the HK Wildlife website, and the photographer, Chung Yan Tang, provided the following information

"I saw this bird just after 3pm on 9th March at Wan Tsui Park, Chai Wan, which I regularly visit to photograph the wildlife. Although I don't focus only on birds, I still count myself as a regular bird watcher and realised on seeing the bird that it was not one of the common bulbuls, Red-whiskered *Pycnonotus jocosus* or Chinese *P. sinensis*, which I regularly see and photograph in the park. It first attracted my attention when I heard it calling with four tones similar to an Indian Cuckoo *Cuculus micropterus*. As it was unusual, I took as many photographs as possible, including that accompanying this paper (Plate 65). I later discussed the identification with my friend Tommy Hui who suggested that I post it on HK Wildlife, which I did."

The bird could not be found again despite intense searching.

Records Committee Comment

Photographs made the identification of species for this record straightforward as Brown-eared Bulbul Hypsipetes amaurotis *of the nominate subspecies* amaurotis*. The main topic of discussion within the Records Committee was Category which required a review of existing distribution in China.*

The latest IOC list (6.3) recognises 12 subspecies of H. amaurotis*, only two of which occur in China and Taiwan (ranges below from Fishpool and Tobias 2005):*

- amaurotis *S Sakhalin, Japan & S Korea, wintering to E China & Ryukyu Is (includes "*hensoni*" of Hokkaido).*
- nagamichii *extreme S Ryukyu Is, Taiwan & Lanyu Is.*

The other subspecies recognised by the IOC are non-migratory and are distributed in southern Japan, the Ryukyu Islands and on islands to the north of the Philippines (Fishpool & Tobias 2005).

Cheng (1987) gave the following ranges within China and Taiwan: nominate amaurotis *migrant or vagrant to two localities in northeast China (Harbin and Lushun), "*hensoni*" (nominate* amaurotis *in IOC 6.3) migrant in Hebei, Shanghai and Zhejiang (Ningbo and Zhoushan Is), and* nagamichii *resident in SW Taiwan including Lanyu Is.*

According to Brazil (2009), the nominate migratory subspecies reaches Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Taiwan, while nagamichii *is a common resident on Lanyu, Green and Turtle Is (off east and southeast Taiwan), and birds of unknown subspecies are accidental on Taiwan itself.*

Brown-eared Bulbul is scarce in the east of China (Shanghai and Zhejiang), with records between 22 Sep and 21 Apr. Based on this, and in particular the seasonality of records in the non-breeding season from east China, the record was accepted into Category I of the HK List.

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Plate 65 Brown-eared Bulbul *Hypsipetes amaurotis* 栗耳短腳鵯
Wan Tsui Park, Chai Wan 9th March 2015 柴灣環翠邨公園 2015年3月9日
Chung Yan Tang 鄧仲恩

柴灣環翠邨公園的栗耳短腳鵯 *Hypsipetes amaurotis*

香港首個紀錄

Geoff Welch
由香港九龍荔枝角青山道 532 號偉基大廈7樓C座香港觀鳥會轉交

此鳥的照片最先刊登在香港自然生態論壇，攝影者鄧仲恩並提供以下資訊：

「3月9日下午3時過後，我在經常拍攝自然生態的柴灣環翠邨公園見到此鳥。儘管我並非專攻觀鳥，但也算是恆常觀鳥的人。當我見到此鳥，就知道牠並非我經常在公園看到和拍攝的常見鵯類，即紅耳鵯 *Pycnonotus jocosus* 或白頭鵯 *P. sinensis*。當我聽到牠近似四聲杜鵑 *Cuculus micropterus* 的鳴聲，就開始注意牠。由於牠很特別，我就盡量拍攝牠的照片，本文的插圖65便是其中之一。我之後跟友人許仲康研究這是何鳥種，後按他的建議，將照片上載到香港自然生態論壇。」

事後即使努力尋訪，但此鳥已不復見。

紀錄委員會評註

因爲有照片，本紀錄不難辨認爲指名亞種 amaurotis *的栗耳短腳鵯* Hypsipetes amaurotis*。紀錄委員會主要討論其分類，而這需要審視中國的現有分佈。*

最新的 IOC 鳥類名錄（6.3）收錄了 H. amaurotis *12 個亞種，其中只有以下兩種出現在中國大陸及台灣（下述分佈範圍出自 Fishpool and Tobias 2005）：*

- amaurotis *南庫頁島、日本及南韓，在華東及琉球群島越冬（包括日本北海道的亞種* hensoni *）。*
- nagamichii *琉球群島南端、台灣及蘭嶼。*

IOC 確認的其他的亞種均屬非遷徙性，分佈在日本南部、琉球群島及菲律賓北部海島（Fishpool and Tobias 2005）。

Cheng (1987) 記錄中國大陸和台灣的分佈爲：指名亞種 amaurotis *是中國東北(哈爾濱及旅順)的遷徙鳥或迷鳥；*hensoni*（IOC 6.3 歸類爲指名亞種* amaurotis*）在河北、上海及浙江（寧波及舟山島）爲迷鳥；*nagamichii *則在台灣西南部包括蘭嶼爲留鳥。*

根據 Brazil (2009)，遷徙性的指名亞種可達江蘇、浙江及台灣，而 nagamichii *在蘭嶼、綠島及龜山島（台灣東部及東南部外島）則爲常見留鳥，未歸類的亞種在台灣只是偶見。*

栗耳短腳鵯在華東（上海及浙江）屬罕見，曾在9月22日至4月21日期間有紀錄。按此，以及特別是華東非繁殖期紀錄的季節性，把這項香港紀錄納入香港鳥類名錄I類。

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Greenish Warbler of the subspecies *viridanus* *Phylloscopus trochiloides viridanus* at Tai O

The first Hong Kong record

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Lai Chi Kok, Kowloon, Hong Kong

At around 08:00 on 18th December 2015 I was walking through Tai O, heading towards the coastal path to Yi O. As I walked alongside the mangroves at Tai O I heard a bird that I initially assumed to be a Two-barred Warbler *Phylloscopus plumbeitarsus* calling in nearby trees. Although the tone was similar to Two-barred, the call seemed disyllabic rather than trisyllabic and I decided to look for the bird to confirm identification.

The bird was calling frequently but was mobile in dense shrubs and was often difficult to see well. On my first view I could not see a wing bar, which would not fit Two-barred, and I considered the possibility that it was a Willow Warbler *P. trochilus*, but later views confirmed that a weak wing bar was present and other features seemed wrong for Willow Warbler. In the end I was unsure about the identification but considered that it was either an unusual Two-barred Warbler or one of the taxa of Greenish Warbler *P. trochiloides*. I took some record photos and recorded the call, which I knew might be important to confirm identification. At around 08:45 the bird had disappeared from view and was no longer calling, so I continued on my hike, planning to investigate the identification further that evening.

In subsequent days I discussed the identification with other bird watchers, considering in particular the possibility that it was a Greenish Warbler of the taxon *viridanus* or perhaps a Green Warbler *P. nitidus*. Eventually it was agreed that the bird was *viridanus*, based especially on the structure of the call. Details of the identification are given below. The bird remained in the area for a couple of weeks afterwards, at least until 8th January 2016, but was sometimes elusive and difficult to find. It was seen by several other observers and good photographs were obtained helping to confirm the identification.

Description

Similar to Two-barred Warbler, but with wing bars relatively less distinct; the wing bars were not noticed at first, but a weak wing bar was subsequently seen on better views and is clearly visible in photographs. The wing bar was restricted to the tips of a few greater coverts only, with some inner greater coverts lacking pale tips. The pale tips appeared to be restricted to the outer web of the feathers so that the inner webs were concolorous with the rest of the upperparts. This greater covert wing bar had a whitish (rather than yellowish) tone. No wing bar was visible on the median coverts. There were no dark bases to the secondaries or dark centres to the greater coverts as would be expected on Yellow-browed Warbler *P. inornatus*.

The face had a yellow wash, which continued onto the throat and breast as well as on the supercilium. The supercilium reached to the base of the bill – on field views it was unclear if this met above the bill, but photos suggest that it did, with a narrow pale stripe present across the base of the bill. The supercilium also seemed long behind the eye but not as obviously long as on Arctic Warbler *P. borealis*. The breast seemed slightly darker at the sides and at some angles appeared to be slightly streaked. The upperparts were fairly bright green, possibly brighter than on Two-barred Warbler.

In the field the bird appeared relatively short-tailed and plump. The bill seemed relatively small and delicate, especially compared to heavy-billed appearance of Arctic Warbler. The bill sometimes seemed to be held at an angle slightly above horizontal. The lower mandible was largely orange (paler than the upper) with a darker area towards the tip. On most views the legs had an orange or orange-brown tone.

The bird called very frequently. In the field the call was distinctly disyllabic, with the second syllable lower than the first. This was transcribed as 'tsi-rit'. This same call was given repeatedly for a period of 1-2 minutes at a time. Very little variation was heard among calls during these periods.

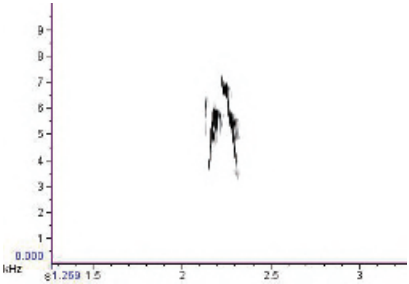
Identification as viridanus

The combination of a greater covert wing bar, lack of central crown stripe, lack of pale rump, lack of pale fringing to tertials and leg colour rule out most species of *Phylloscopus*. Members of the 'Arctic Warbler' complex can be excluded by the disyllabic call and active behaviour. Large-billed Leaf Warbler *P. magnirostris* can be excluded on the basis of bill size and colour (mostly pale lower mandible). The possible species are thus limited to species of the Greenish Warbler complex, including (under current taxonomy) Greenish (*P. trochiloides* with subspecies *viridanus*, *ludlowi*, *trochiloides* and *obscuratus*), Two-barred (*P. plumbeitarsus*) and Green Warblers (*P. nitidus*). Based on features provided in van der Vliet *et al.* (2001) and Hudson (2010), the following features are considered to confirm the identification as Greenish Warbler of the subspecies *viridanus*.

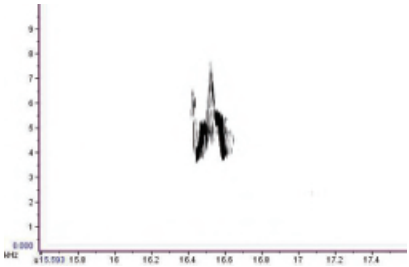
Vocalisations.

The call is potentially the most useful feature for identification of the Tai O bird. Sonograms revealed a simple call comprising an upstroke and downstroke, very similar in structure and frequency to calls given by birds within the breeding range of *viridanus* in Central Asia or the wintering grounds of this taxon in India. Calls of *plumbeitarsus*, *obscuratus* and *trochiloides* are more complex, comprising more notes and often sounding trisyllabic in the field (van der Vliet *et al.* 2001). Examination of sonograms also suggests that most calls of these taxa end in an upstroke note, unlike the recorded calls of the Tai O bird. The calls of *nitidus* are similarly complex to those of *plumbeitarsus* (van der Vliet *et al.* 2001), and also often end in the upstroke note.

Sonograms of calls of Tai O warbler
(sonograms by GJ Carey)

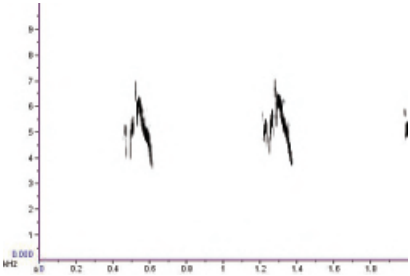


(Recording by JAA on 18th December)

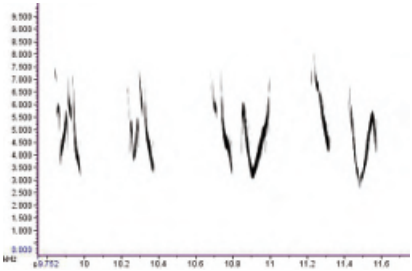


(Recording by G Talbot on 20th December)

Sonograms of calls of *viridanus*
(recordings and sonograms by GJ Carey)

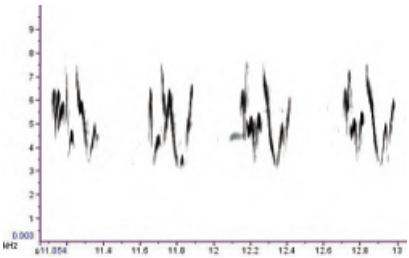


viridanus, Tian Shan, Xinjiang

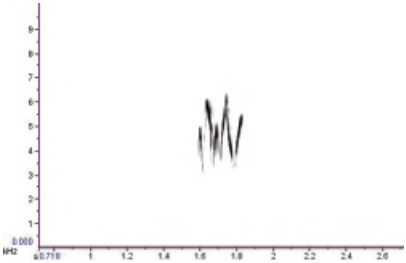


viridanus, Tian Shan, Xinjiang

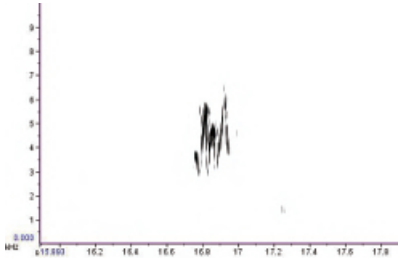
Sonograms of calls of *nitidus*, *plumbeitarsus*, *trochiloides* and *obscuratus*
(all recordings and sonograms by GJ Carey)



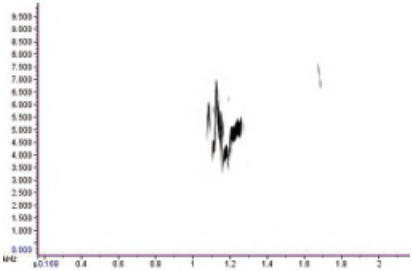
nitidus, Armenia



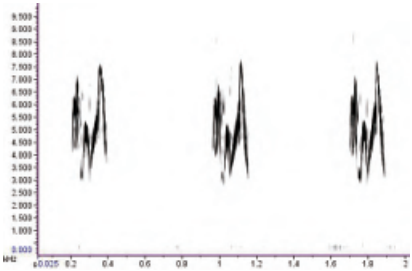
plumbeitarsus, Pak Sha O, Hong Kong



plumbeitarsus, Pak Sha O, Hong Kong



Probable *trochiloides*, Emei Shan, Sichuan



Probable *obscuratus*, Huzhubeishan, Qinghai

Wing bars. In fresh plumage *plumbeitarsus* typically shows wing bars on both the greater and median coverts, with the wing bar on the greater coverts being relatively broad, square-cut on the outer web, and with white also present on the inner web (usually in a 'rose-thorn' shape) (van der Vliet *et al.* 2001). A similar pattern is apparently also often present on *trochiloides* and *obscuratus*. The wing bar of *viridanus* is usually restricted to the outer greater coverts with little or no pale tips to the median coverts. This wing bar narrows towards each end and is created by a whitish fringe to the outer web with little white on the inner web (van der Vliet et al. 2001). On *nitidus* the shape and extent of the wing bar is intermediate between that of *plumbeitarsus* and *viridanus*, with a bar on the greater and often also the median coverts; these wing bars are typically yellow rather than white.

On the Tai O bird there was a single wing bar on the greater coverts of each wing. This was short (on only four feathers) and narrow, becoming even narrower towards the inner and outer wing. This wing bar was created by a narrow whitish fringe to the outer web of the feather, with little or no white on the inner web. This is closest to the pattern described for *viridanus*. As well as the lack of wing bar on the median coverts, the shape of the wing bar on the Tai O bird (on the fringe of the outer web, not square-cut to the shaft and lacking on the inner web) appears to rule out *plumbeitarsus*, and probably also *obscuratus* and *trochiloides*. A similar pattern may be possible on *nitidus*, but that taxon should show a yellow wing bar, unlike the white of the Tai O bird.

Wing formula. van der Vliet *et al.* (2001) provide typical wing formulas for various taxa in the complex. The wing of *nitidus* is relatively pointed, *viridanus* and *plumbeitarsus* are slightly more rounded and are similar to each other, while the more southerly taxon *trochiloides* has even more rounded wings. Close examination of photos of the Tai O bird show the longest primary to be P4, with the length of P2 lying between P7 and P8 (see Plate 66); this fits the typical structure given by van der Vliet *et al.* (2001) for *viridanus* or *plumbeitarsus*, but would be relatively rare for *nitidus* or *trochiloides* (wing structure of *obscuratus* is not given by van der Vliet *et al.* 2001 and therefore cannot be compared).

Head pattern. The lores on *viridanus* usually show a dark 'loral spot' in front of the eye, not connecting to the bill. On *plumbeitarsus*, and often *trochiloides* and *obscuratus*, this forms a loral stripe connecting the eye to the bill. The lores of *nitidus* are intermediate and may show either pattern (van der Vliet *et al.* 2001). Close examination of photos suggest that the Tai O bird showed a loral spot in front of the eye weakly connecting to the base of the bill, suggesting either *viridanus* or *nitidus*. The loral pattern does vary between photos, according to the angle of the head, so this feature is suggestive of taxon but perhaps not conclusive.

On all taxa the supercilium can connect with the base of the bill, and on *viridanus* it often connects across the base of the bill. Photos of the Tai O bird show that the supercilium does reach the bill. Head-on photos suggest that the supercilium connects across the base of the bill due to paler feathers over the nostrils. This may favour *viridanus*, but available photos do not show the pattern on this part of the head clearly enough to confirm whether this is the case.

General coloration. The Tai O bird was fairly bright yellowish-green, especially on the head (supercilium and ear coverts) and sides of the breast. This feature initially seemed to favour *nitidus*; however, some *viridanus* can apparently be fairly bright yellowish and have caused confusion in European vagrants. Hudson (2010) suggests that the underparts of *nitidus* are usually more extensively yellowish, often extending to the belly or sometimes even the undertail coverts in fresh plumage, although this fades to whitish in worn plumage. The upperparts of *nitidus* are also usually brighter green than *viridanus*. The yellowish colour on the Tai O bird may be within the range for either worn *nitidus* or fresh *viridanus*, while the greyish wash to the upperparts perhaps favours *viridanus*. The yellowish colour does not favour *plumbeitarsus*, *trochiloides* or *obscuratus*, which are typically darker green above and whiter below.

Bill colour. The lower mandible of *plumbeitarsus* is usually completely pale, lacking a darker tip, whereas other taxa usually show a dark tip to the pale lower mandible. The Tai O bird clearly had a darker tip to the lower mandible. This feature therefore does not confirm the taxon involved, but does suggest that the bird was not *plumbeitarsus*.

Distribution and taxonomy of Greenish, Two-barred and Green Warblers

Greenish, Two-barred and Green Warblers are very closely related and the taxonomy is still not clearly understood, with different taxonomic authorities recognizing one, two or three species. The IOC, which is followed by the HKBWS Records Committee, recognizes three species in the complex: Greenish Warbler (with subspecies *viridanus*, *ludlowi*, *trochiloides* and *obscuratus*) Two-barred Warbler and Green Warbler.

In Greenish Warbler, the taxon *viridanus* is found to the north and west of the Himalayas, extending northwest into northern and eastern Europe. At the eastern end of its range it can be found in western Xinjiang and northwest Mongolia. Further south, *ludlowi* is found in northern Afghanistan and northern Pakistan eastwards into northern India. Nominate *trochiloides* is found in the central and eastern Himalayas, from northwest India to central China, where it can be found in southeast Xizang, northwest Yunnan and southern Sichuan. To the north and east of this is the taxon *obscuratus*, which breeds in eastern Qinghai, eastern Xizang, Gansu and Sichuan (Clement 2016). A population that appears to be *obscuratus* has also been recently found close to Beijing (Townshend 2015). All subspecies winter to the south, with *viridanus*, *ludlowi* and *trochiloides* in India and *trochiloides* and *obscuratus* in southeast Asia and southern China.

The breeding range of Two-barred Warbler is located to the north and east of Greenish, eastwards from east-central Siberia (roughly from River Yenisey eastwards) and south into northeast Mongolia, northeast China (Manchuria) and North Korea. Two-barred winters south to southern China and southeast Asia.

The breeding range of Two-barred overlaps with *viridanus* Greenish in central Siberia, but the two taxa appear to rarely interbreed and act as different species, with distinct genetic characteristics (Alcaide *et al.* 2014), despite apparently showing gene flow from interbreeding with the adjacent taxa (*viridanus* with *ludlowi* and *plumbeitarsus* with *obscuratus*). This complex has been described as a rare example of a 'ring species', where populations encircle an area of unsuitable habitat (in this case the Tibetan plateau), with a gradient of genetic and phenotypic change around the ring, such that the two ends of the ring do not interbreed, but there is a chain of interbreeding and gene flow between each neighbouring population (Martens & Päckert 2007, Alcaide *et al.* 2014).

Acknowledgements

I would particularly like to thank Geoff Carey for providing recordings of Two-barred, Greenish and Green Warblers from the breeding grounds for comparison, and for providing feedback about the identification based on call structure. Also I would like to thank the various photographers (especially Lo Chun Fai, Koel Ko, Peter Wong and Martin Hale) who provided the excellent photographs that helped to help confirm the identification based on subtle plumage features, and Graham Talbot who provided additional sound recordings of the call to assist with identification.

Records Committee Comment

It is with birds such as this that modern digital recording techniques for both photographs and audio recordings really come to the fore, and the finder is to be congratulated for, firstly, finding this bird in the first place and realising that it was something unusual, and secondly for putting the evidence together to make a strong case for its being a first for Hong Kong. It is increasingly apparent that vocalisations are an important tool in finding and identifying rare warblers in HK, and this record exemplifies that. Furthermore, as the technology improves, it is becoming increasingly possible to use smartphones or other highly portable devices to make recordings of a sufficient quality to identify unknown birds seen in the field.

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Plate 66 Greenish Warbler Phylloscopus *trochiloides viridanus* 暗綠柳鶯 *viridanus* 亞種
Tai O 20th December 2015 大澳 2015年12月20日
Lo Chun Fai 勞浚暉

Note the yellow wash to face and throat, and the supercilium connecting above the bill.
面部及喉部羽毛帶黃調，眉紋伸延至嘴上方。

Plate 67 Greenish Warbler Phylloscopus *trochiloides viridanus* 暗綠柳鶯 *viridanus* 亞種
Tai O 20th December 2015 大澳 2015年12月20日
Koel Ko 高偉琛

Note the absence of a wing bar on median coverts, greater covert wing bar restricted to only a few feathers and head pattern with loral spot.
中覆羽上沒有翼帶，大覆羽翼帶只在數條羽毛上出現，頭部條紋圖案及眼先斑。

大澳的暗綠柳鶯新疆亞種 *Phylloscopus trochiloides viridanus*

香港首個紀錄

柯祖毅

由香港九龍荔枝角青山道 532 號偉基大廈7樓C座香港觀鳥會轉交

2015年12月18日早上大約8時，我步行穿越大澳，向著通往二澳的海岸路徑走。當我沿大澳紅樹林漫步時，聽到附近樹叢傳來鳥的叫聲，最初我假定是一隻雙斑綠柳鶯 *Phylloscopus plumbeitarsus*。雖然其音調與雙斑綠柳鶯相似，但叫聲似乎屬雙音節而不是三音節，我於是決定尋找這隻鳥來確認身份。此鳥叫聲頻密，但在濃密灌木叢中不斷移動，不易看清楚。第一眼觀察，我看不到牠有翼帶，這已不符合雙斑綠柳鶯的特徵，所以我想這可能是一隻歐柳鶯 *P. trochilus*，但其後觀察，發現一道淺淡翼帶及其他特徵，似乎又與歐柳鶯不符。最後，我仍然不能確定辨識，但相信這是一隻不尋常的雙斑綠柳鶯，或屬於暗綠柳鶯 *P. trochiloides*分類的鶯。我拍下相片作紀錄，並錄下叫聲，我知道這對於辨識可能很重要。約8:45分，此鳥已離開我的視線範圍，亦沒有再聽到其叫聲，於是我繼續遠足，計劃在當天傍晚再調查其身分。

隨後幾天，我與其他鳥友討論此鳥的辨識，主要分析牠是暗綠柳鶯新疆亞種 *viridanus* 還是綠柳鶯 *P. nitidus*。最後，主要因爲此鳥的叫聲結構，我們總結牠是暗綠柳鶯新疆亞種 *viridanus*。辨識詳情載於下文。此鳥在該處逗留了數星期，最少到2016年1月8日，但有時行蹤飄忽，讓人難以發現。其他幾位觀鳥者看到過牠，同時拍攝到清晰的相片，有助確認辨識。

描述

此鳥與雙斑綠柳鶯相似，但翼帶較不明顯；初次看，完全察覺不到翼帶，換上較佳角度才看到淺淡翼帶，在相片可清晰看到。翼帶亦只局限在幾條較大的覆羽末端，其他底層大覆羽便沒有淺淡末端。看來淺淡末端只局限在外羽瓣，內羽瓣則與上體其他部分同色。大覆羽的翼帶呈白色調(而非黃色)。中覆羽看不到翼帶。有別於黃眉柳鶯 *P. inornatus*，此鳥的次級飛羽和大覆羽中心並無深色基調。

此鳥的臉直至喉、胸及眉紋皆有一抹黃色。眉紋伸延至喙底部，現場觀察不確定眉紋是不是伸延到喙上部，但看照片似乎是，而且有一道淺淡窄斑貫穿喙底部。眼後的眉紋好像頗長，但沒有北極鶯 *P. borealis* 那樣明顯地長。胸兩側看來較爲深色，從某些角度看好像有點條紋。上體頗爲鮮綠，可能比雙斑綠柳鶯更鮮艷些。在現場，此鳥看來尾短圓潤。喙部看來較小及精巧，特別是對比起北極鶯的巨喙。喙部有時看來向水平線微微上傾。下顎大部份是橙色(較上顎淺色)，近末端顏色較深。大部分觀察中，此鳥腳部呈橙色或橙啡色調。此鳥叫聲頻密。現場的叫聲明顯爲雙音節，第二音節較第一音節低，發音像’tsi-rit’。每次相同叫聲重覆約1-2分鐘，期間很少變化。

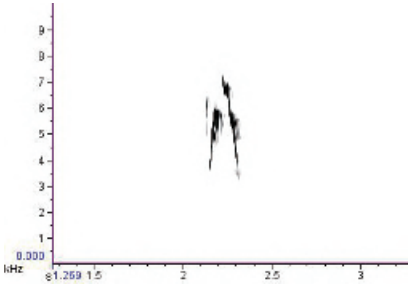
辨識為暗綠柳鶯新疆亞種 *viridanus*

此鳥有大覆羽翼帶、頭頂正中沒有條紋、臀部不是淡色、三級飛羽沒有淡色邊，由此以及腳的顏色來看，已可剔除多個柳鶯 *Phylloscopus* 鳥種。其雙音節叫聲及活躍表現，亦排除了所有北極鶯類。根據喙的大小及顏色(下顎呈淺色)，亦可刪除擁有大喙的烏嘴柳鶯 *P. magnirostris*。餘下能符合的鳥種僅剩暗綠柳鶯複合群，其中包括(按現行分類)：暗綠柳鶯 *P. trochiloides* (有新疆亞種 *viridanus*、喜馬拉雅山亞種 *ludlowi*、指名亞種 *trochiloides* 及青藏亞種 *obscuratus*)、雙斑綠柳鶯 *P. plumbeitarsus* 及綠柳鶯 *P. nitidus*。按 van der Vliet *et al.* (2001) 及 Hudson (2010)提供的特徵，考慮下述各項特徵，辨識此鳥爲暗綠柳鶯新疆亞種 *viridanus*。

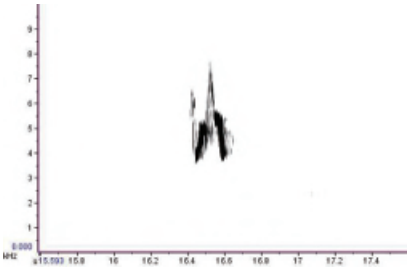
叫聲

就大澳此鳥來說，叫聲可能是最有效辨識的特徵。聲譜圖顯示簡單的叫聲，一下向高音，一下向低音，與中亞或印度越冬地的新疆亞種 *viridanus* 的叫聲結構及頻率相當類近。雙斑綠柳鶯 *plumbeitarsus*、暗綠柳鶯青藏亞種 *obscuratus* 和指名亞種 *trochiloides* 的叫聲較爲複雜，包含更多音符，在野外聽起來屬三音節(van der Vliet *et al.,* 2001)。聲譜圖分析亦顯示雙斑綠柳鶯、暗綠柳鶯青藏亞種和指名亞種的叫聲通常向高音結束，與大澳此鳥的叫聲錄音不同。綠柳鶯 *nitidus* 的叫聲複雜程度與雙斑綠柳鶯 *plumbeitarsus* 相近(van der Vliet *et al.* (2001))，通常亦向高音結束。

大澳柳鶯的聲譜圖 (由賈知行製作的聲譜圖)

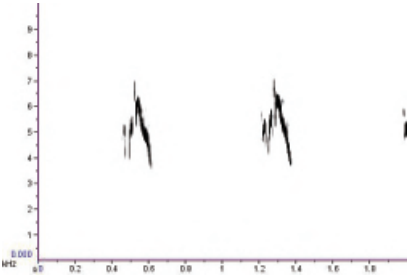


(由柯祖毅於12月18日錄音)

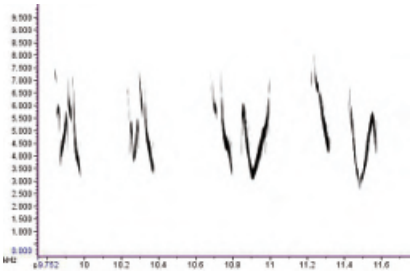


(由G Talbot於12月20日錄音)

暗綠柳鶯新疆亞種 *viridanus* 的聲譜圖 (由賈知行錄音及製作的聲譜圖)

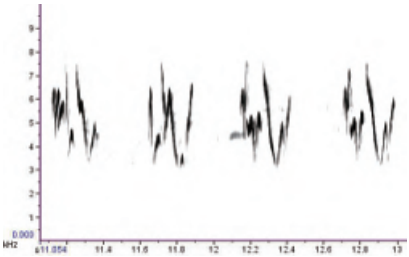


新疆天山的暗綠柳鶯新疆亞種 *viridanus*

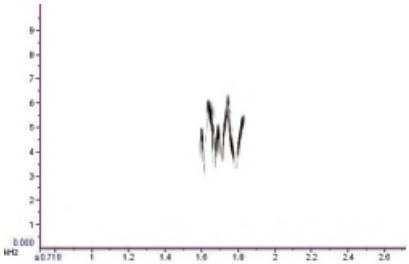


新疆天山的暗綠柳鶯新疆亞種 *viridanus*

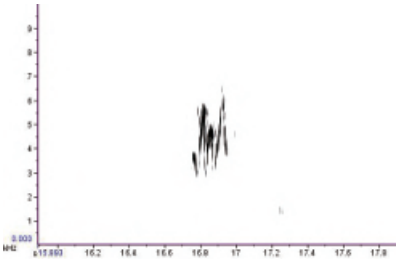
綠柳鶯 *nitidus*、雙斑綠柳鶯 *plumbeitarsus*、暗綠柳鶯指名亞種 *trochiloides* 及青藏亞種 *obscuratus* 的聲譜圖 (所有錄音及聲譜圖均來自賈知行)



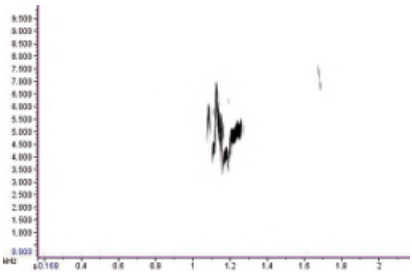
亞美尼亞的綠柳鶯 *nitidus*



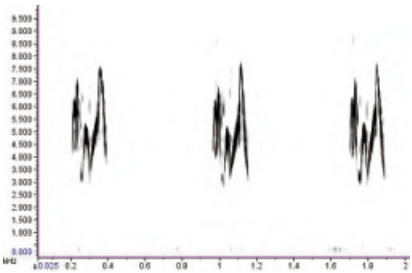
香港白沙澳的雙斑綠柳鶯 *plumbeitarsus*



香港白沙澳的雙斑綠柳鶯 *plumbeitarsus*



四川峨眉山的可能指名亞種 *trochiloides*



青海互助北山的可能青藏亞種 *obscuratus*

翼帶

雙斑綠柳鶯 *plumbeitarsus* 的新羽毛通常在大覆羽及中覆羽都有翼帶，大覆羽的翼帶較闊，在外羽瓣呈方形，內羽瓣亦會呈白色(通常狀如玫瑰刺) (van der Vliet *et al.* 2001) 。暗綠柳鶯指名亞種 *trochiloides* 及青藏亞種 *obscuratus* 亦有類似的翼帶。暗綠柳鶯新疆亞種 *viridanus* 的翼帶通常局限在大覆羽外層，而中覆羽的末端可能完全沒有或只有些微淺色。翼帶向末端收窄，外羽瓣邊緣呈白色，內羽瓣少許白色(van der Vliet *et al.* 2001)。綠柳鶯 *nitidus* 的翼帶外形及大小介乎雙斑綠柳鶯 *plumbeitarsus* 與暗綠柳鶯新疆亞種 *viridanus* 之間，大覆羽有翼帶，通常亦在中覆羽出現，一般是黃色，而不是白色。

大澳此鳥每隻翅膀的大覆羽皆有一條翼帶，短(只出現在四條羽毛)而窄，越往內外越窄。翼帶由外羽瓣一道白色窄邊構成，內羽瓣則只有少許白色或甚至沒有。這最接近暗綠柳鶯新疆亞種 viridanus 的羽毛描述。除了中覆羽沒有翼帶外，由大澳此鳥的翼帶形狀(在外羽瓣邊，非方形，及內羽瓣沒有翼帶)來看，可以剔除雙斑綠柳鶯 *plumbeitarsus*，甚至是暗綠柳鶯指名亞種*trochiloides*及青藏亞種 *obscuratus*。雖然類似的紋理可在綠柳鶯 *nitidus* 出現，不過該分類應該是黃色翼帶，而非大澳此鳥的白色。

飛羽排列

van der Vliet *et al.* 2001 提供了此複合種各分類群的典型飛羽排列。綠柳鶯 *nitidus* 的翼形較尖，暗綠柳鶯新疆亞種 *viridanus*及雙斑綠柳鶯 *plumbeitarsus* 稍圓，兩者較爲類似，然而南方的暗綠柳鶯指名亞種 *trochiloides* 翼形更圓。仔細觀察大澳此鳥的相片，最長的初級飛羽爲第四條(P4)，而第二條(P2)的長度介乎第七條(P7)及第八條(P8)之間(請參照插圖66)，與 van der Vliet *et al.* 2001 記述暗綠柳鶯新疆亞種 *viridanus* 或雙斑綠柳鶯 *plumbeitarsus* 的典型結構一樣，而綠柳鶯 *nitidus* 或暗綠柳鶯指名亞種 *trochiloides* 則少有此特徵(該文獻沒有記載暗綠柳鶯青藏亞種 *obscuratus* 的翼式結構，所以未能比較)。

頭上圖案

暗綠柳鶯新疆亞種 *viridanus* 通常在眼先有一深色眼先點，與喙部不相連。在雙斑綠柳鶯 *plumbeitarsus*，以及通常在暗綠柳鶯指名亞種 *trochiloides* 與青藏亞種 *obscuratus*，眼先紋則連接眼睛與喙部。綠柳鶯 *nitidus* 的眼先可能呈現任何一種形態(van der Vliet *et al.* 2001)。近觀相片，大澳此鳥的眼先點隱約連接喙底部，可能屬於暗綠柳鶯新疆亞種 *viridanus* 或綠柳鶯 *nitidus*。然而，相片的眼先圖案會隨鳥兒頭部的角度而轉變，故這項特徵只提供參考價值，並非決定性指標。

在所有暗綠柳鶯分類群，眉紋均能連接喙底部，而暗綠柳鶯新疆亞種 *viridanus* 的眉線則通常貫穿喙底部連接。大澳此鳥的相片顯示，眉紋直達喙部。從正面相片看來，因爲鼻孔上的羽毛顏色較淡，眉線看來好像貫穿喙底部。屬暗綠柳鶯新疆亞種 *viridanus* 的可能性較大，但現有相片未能清楚顯示頭的該部分圖案，所以未能肯定是否如此。

整體顏色

大澳此鳥擁有相當鮮黃綠色的羽毛，特別是在頭部(眉紋及耳羽)與胸脯兩邊。這項特徵初步看來似乎與綠柳鶯 *nitidus* 相符，但一些暗綠柳鶯新疆亞種 *viridanus* 的羽毛也是鮮黃色的，歐洲的迷鳥因此曾引起混淆。Hudson (2010) 指出綠柳鶯 *nitidus* 下身大多爲黃色，通常延至腹部，甚至直到尾下覆羽新出的羽毛，然而耗損的毛會褪爲白色。綠柳鶯 *nitidus* 上體一般比暗綠柳鶯新疆亞種 *viridanus* 更爲鮮綠。大澳此鳥偏黃的羽毛介乎未換羽的綠柳鶯 *nitidus*及剛換新羽的暗綠柳鶯新疆亞種 *viridanus*。雙斑綠柳鶯 *plumbeitarsus*、暗綠柳鶯指名亞種 *trochiloides* 及青藏亞種 *obscuratus* 上半身羽毛一般較深綠、下身較白，而並非黃色的。

喙部顏色

雙斑綠柳鶯 *plumbeitarsus* 下顎通常是全灰白，沒有深色喙尖，而其他分類的灰白下顎通常帶有深色喙尖。大澳此鳥下顎喙尖明顯是深色。雖然憑喙部顏色，不能斷定牠屬於哪個分類群，但可以推論牠不是雙斑綠柳鶯 *plumbeitarsus*。

暗綠柳鶯、雙斑綠柳鶯及綠柳鶯分佈及分類

暗綠柳鶯、雙斑綠柳鶯及綠柳鶯是近親，其分類至今仍未爲人清晰理解，不同的分類權威或確認其中一個、兩個或者三個鳥種。香港觀鳥會紀錄委員會跟隨國際鳥類學委員會，確認此複合種有三個鳥種：暗綠柳鶯(分爲新疆亞種 *viridanus*、喜馬拉雅山亞種 *ludlowi*、指名亞種 *trochiloides* 及青藏亞種 *obscuratus*)、雙斑綠柳鶯及綠柳鶯。

在暗綠柳鶯當中，新疆亞種 *viridanus* 在喜馬拉雅山的西面及北面有紀錄，往西北伸延至北歐及東歐，往東分佈在新疆西部及蒙古西北部。在南方，喜馬拉雅山亞種 *ludlowi* 分佈在阿富汗北部及巴基斯坦北部，東至北印度。指名亞種 *trochiloides* 分佈在喜馬拉雅山中部及東部，由印度西北到華中，在西藏東南部、雲南西北及四川南部均能見其蹤影。青藏亞種 *obscuratus* 分佈在這些地區的東方和北方，牠們在青海東部、西藏東部、甘肅及四川繁殖(Clement 2016)。最近在北京附近發現似乎是青藏亞種 *obscuratus* 的鳥群 (Townshend 2015)。所有亞種均往南越冬，印度有新疆亞種 *viridanus*、喜馬拉雅山亞種 *ludlowi* 及指名亞種 *trochiloides*，東南亞及華南則有指名亞種 *trochiloides* 及青藏亞種 *obscuratus*。

雙斑綠柳鶯的繁殖範圍在暗綠柳鶯的東面及北面，東至西伯利亞中及東部(大約在葉尼塞河以東)，南至蒙古東北部、中國東北(滿州)及北韓。雙斑綠柳鶯在華南及東南亞越冬。

雙斑綠柳鶯與暗綠柳鶯新疆亞種 *viridanus* 的繁殖範圍，在西伯利亞中部重疊，但兩個分類群似乎絕少混交，行徑亦如不同鳥種，有獨特的基因特徵(Alcaide *et al.* 2014)，然而其各自明顯與近分類群混交，產生基因交換(暗綠柳鶯新疆亞種 *viridanus* 與喜馬拉雅山亞種 *ludlowi*，雙斑綠柳鶯 *plumbeitarsus* 與暗綠柳鶯青藏亞種 *obscuratus*)。有說此複合種乃「環物種」的罕見例子，即是當群組圍繞不合適的棲息地(這裡指西藏高原)居住，環帶區的物種會呈現基因梯度變化及表型改變，導致環帶區兩端的物種不會混交，但中間近鄰的物種會出現一系列混交及基因交換(Martens & Packert 2007, Alcaide et al. 2014)。

致謝

我特別感謝賈知行提供雙斑綠柳鶯、暗綠柳鶯及綠柳鶯在繁殖地的錄音作比較，並對於以叫聲結構作辨識提供反饋。同時，我多謝各位攝影師(特別是勞浚暉、高偉琛、黃沛理及 Martin Hale)，提供絕佳相片，有助憑羽毛細緻特徵確定辨識，也感謝 Graham Talbot 提供額外的鳥鳴錄音作辨識。

紀錄委員會評註

如此雀鳥，令現代數碼攝影及錄音技巧大派用場。首先恭喜作者發現此鳥，又察覺到牠與別不同，及嘉許他搜集各種證據，充分證明這是香港首個紀錄。越發明顯的是，爲尋找及辨識在香港的罕有柳鶯，鳥鳴是很重要的工具，這個紀錄便是有力的說明。不單如此，當科技進步，將來我們越來越能夠用智能電話或其他輕巧手提裝置，錄製足夠清晰的資料，辨識在野外看到的不知名雀鳥。

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Ijima's Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus ijimae* on Po Toi Island

The first Hong Kong record

Wing Yiu Yam
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Lai Chi Kok, Kowloon, Hong Kong

On 29th March 2015, I went to Po Toi with Karen Law to take some photos of migrant birds. It was quiet that day, not much was seen and we planned to take the ferry back at 3p.m.

At around 2:30p.m., we went to the open area near the Community Centre and saw a warbler just above eye level at a distance of about seven metres in front of us. The bird was searching for food on climbers at that time and moving slowly towards the top.

Through 10x binoculars, I thought the size was much the same as an Arctic Warbler *Phylloscopus borealis*. Its wing feathers, back and tail were bright olive-green with no obvious wing bars, its breast and lower belly were white but the undertail coverts were yellowish.

Although it looked superficially like a small Eastern Crowned Warbler *P. coronatus*, the top of the head was grey and there was no crown stripe, so I eliminated that species and decided to look more carefully at other features. I noticed that its bill was relatively long compared with other leaf warblers with an orange-yellow lower mandible, and there was a yellowish wash on the centre of the breast. The supercilium was long and narrow, stretching from almost the base of the bill to well behind behind the eye. The greyish head and rather long supercilium made me think about Pale-legged *P. tenellipes* or Sakhalin Leaf Warbler *P. borealoides*, but the bill size, undertail colour and narrow supercilium were wrong. I quickly decided to take photos, two of which appear here (Plate 68 and 69). At that time, the bird was still in the upper part of the climbers but it gradually disappeared in the dense tree crown. I kept watching for a few minutes but noticed the ferry was about to berth. As there was no sign that the bird would come out again, we quickly ran to the ferry pier.

Back home at night, I carefully examined the photos and compared them to drawings and photos in birdwatching guide books and on the web. I found that Ijima's Leaf Warbler *P. ijimae* closely met the characteristics of the bird I had seen. I sent the photos and my thoughts to Geoff Welch who posted them on the HKBWS website.

Records Committee Comment

Yet another Phylloscopus *warbler added to the HK List, and yet another first on Po Toi. As a species that breeds in Japan and winters in the Philippines, its occurrence in spring was always the more likely. It is possible that the two populations of Ijima's Warbler, which occur on the widely separated Izu and Tokara islands, are distinct and may be separated at some future date.*

Plate 68 Ijima's Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus ijimae* 飯島柳鶯
Po Toi Island 29th March 2015 蒲台 2015年03月29日
Wing Yiu Yam 任永耀

Plate 69 Ijima's Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus ijimae* 飯島柳鶯
Po Toi Island 29th March 2015 蒲台 2015年03月29日
Wing Yiu Yam 任永耀

蒲台的飯島柳鶯 *Phylloscopus ijimae*

香港首個紀錄

任永耀

由香港九龍荔枝角青山道 532 號偉基大廈7樓C座香港觀鳥會轉交

於2015年3月29日，我與羅敬慧一如以往於春季到訪蒲台這個香港著名觀鳥熱點觀察及拍攝遷徙雀鳥。當日早上鳥況不佳，早上無甚收穫，於是便打算下午乘搭班次較早的渡輪返回市區。

午餐後，我們把握最後的機會於島上各觀鳥熱點走走，希望能找到較稀有的鳥種，約兩點三十分走到鄉公所旁的一個平台，即時發現一隻柳鶯於前方水平稍高位置。我與該柳鶯距離約七米，當時該鳥在攀藤類植物上找尋食物，慢慢往上移動。我即時用手上的10倍雙筒望遠鏡觀察，對該柳鶯的第一印象是體型與極北柳鶯非常接近，飛羽、背部及尾部整體顏色較翠綠，而胸及下腹明顯較白，但尾下覆羽偏淡黃，沒有明顯翼帶。

該柳鶯雖似冕柳鶯，但頭上方整體較灰，亦未有看到頭頂上有冠紋，我即時認爲它不是冕柳鶯。再仔細觀察，嘴比例上較其他柳鶯長，下嘴橙黃色，胸前有一條隱約的淡黃色的幼短直紋，眉紋離嘴基才開始伸延到眼後較後位置，眉紋幼長，灰色的頭及較長的眉令我想到淡腳柳鶯或庫頁島柳鶯，但該鳥的嘴部較長、尾下覆羽和幼長的眉紋與這兩種柳鶯不乎合。我迅速拍了多張照片（其中兩張見插圖68和69），當時該柳鶯仍在攀藤植物的較高位置，但漸漸消失於茂密的樹冠中。觀察三分鐘左右，因發現渡輪已從遠方駛近碼頭，而當時亦未有發現該柳鶯有再出現的跡象，所以便立即趕往碼頭。

晚上回家後，仔細檢視所拍得的照片，對照各圖鑑及網上各種有關柳鶯的繪圖及照片，發現當天觀察的柳鶯較乎合飯島柳鶯的特徵，於是便寫下這紀錄交給 Geoff Welch，並張貼在香港觀鳥會的網頁內。

紀錄委員會評註

又一加入香港鳥類名錄的 Phylloscopus *類柳鶯，亦是另一個在蒲台出現的首個紀錄。作爲在日本繁殖及在菲律賓越冬的鳥種，牠在春季出現的機會一般較大。在日本伊豆和吐噶喇列島兩個族群的飯島柳鶯可能有顯注分別，將來有可能分拆爲不同鳥種。*

Emei Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus emeiensis* at Pak Sha O

The first Hong Kong record

Geoff J. Carey
c/o 127 Commercial Centre, Palm Springs, Yuen Long, Hong Kong

While doing my weekly survey of birds at Pak Sha O on 22nd November 2015, I heard in the distance what I thought sounded a little like the song phrase of Emei Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus emeiensis*. Having previously been caught out by over-enthusiasm and given the brevity of what I heard, I merely noted it, and carried on. Further up the path, I heard a very distinctive call the like of which I had not heard previously anywhere, and mentally casting around for something it might be, the only possibility I could come up with was Greenish Warbler *P. trochiloides*, though I felt fairly confident it was not that.

While looking more intently for the source, I heard a very high-pitched call that I initially thought would be a Fork-tailed Sunbird *Aethopyga christinae*. I then heard a snatch of song again, this time close enough for me to be fairly confident it was something very interesting, and probably *emeiensis*. I could still hear the high-pitched note, but at that stage had not realised the two were from the same bird. I located the bird in the trees, at which time it started to utter the same distinctive, and much lower-pitched call. I could see it resembled *Phylloscopus goodsoni fohkiensis*, and its identity as *P. emeiensis* was confirmed when I saw it give a single strophe of its song. I obtained a number of recordings of the three types of vocalisation (song, high-pitched and low-pitched calls), and these are illustrated in the sonagrams below.

In terms of plumage, I actually obtained relatively little due to my focusing on recording vocalisations and its behaviour, as it foraged high in the canopy. Fortunately, a number of photographers obtained useful images over the ensuing days. In the field I only saw the underparts, and noted a clear, orange, pointed and broadly-based bill, a notably dull and greyish chest area and a yellowish tinge to the belly and ventral area.

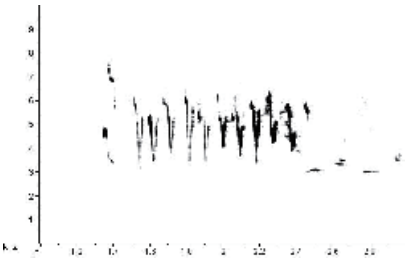


Fig. 1. Song strophe of *Phylloscopus emeiensis*, Pak Sha O, 22 November 2015. GJ Carey.

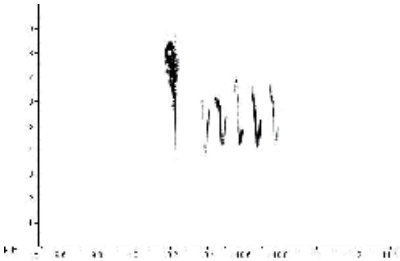


Fig. 2. Single high-pitched call note and short song strophe of *Phylloscopus emeiensis*, Pak Sha O, 22 November 2015. GJ Carey.

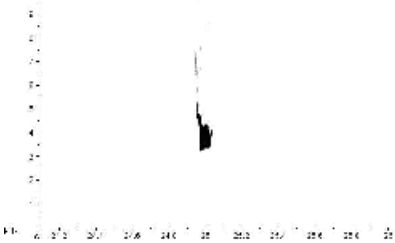


Fig. 3. Single, low-pitched call of *Phylloscopus emeiensis*, Pak Sha O, 22 November 2015 GJ Carey.

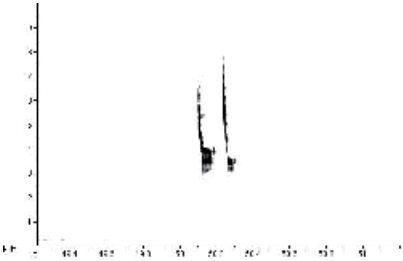


Fig. 4. Double-note, low-pitched call of *Phylloscopus emeiensis*, Pak Sha O, 22 November 2015 GJ Carey.

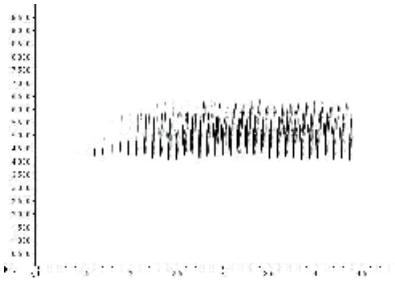


Fig. 5. Song strophe of *Phylloscopus emeiensis*, Ba Bao Shan, 25 April 2009. GJ Carey.

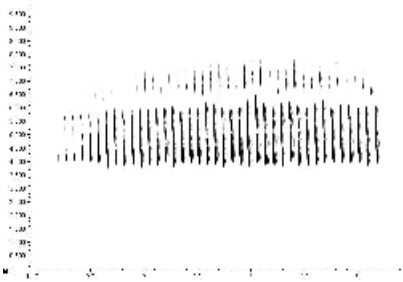


Fig. 6. Song strophe of *Phylloscopus emeiensis*, Shaanxi. Paul Holt.

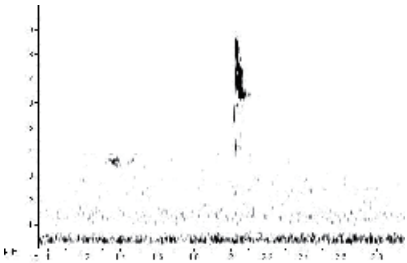


Fig. 7. Call of *Phylloscopus emeiensis*, Ba Bao Shan, 25 April 2009. GJ Carey

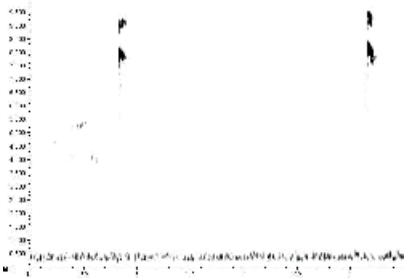


Fig. 8. Calls of *Phylloscopus emeiensis*, Shaanxi (Paul Holt).

Both song and call given at Ba Bao Shan appear to be slightly different from that uttered in the Shaanxi recordings; whether this is a consistent difference between the two localities is unknown. If it is, then it would appear that the (low-intensity) song and the call given by the Pak Sha O bird are both more similar to Ba Bao Shan. This may suggest an approximate origin.

This bird remained in the area until 12th December.

Distribution

According to Martens (2010), Emei Leaf Warbler is a Chinese breeding endemic whose distribution is imperfectly understood, but which has been recorded in low-altitude montane forest (1000-2200m) in south Shaanxi (Foping), southeast Sichuan (Emei Shan, Wawu Shan, Ebian and Leibo), east Guizhou (Fanjing Shan) and north Guangdong (Nanling). It appears to occur at rather low densities on the breeding grounds (pers. obs.). Robson (2008) mentions one record from southeast Asia, in winter in east Burma, the only record outside of China.

Records Committee Comment

Currently, separation by plumage of Phylloscopus emeiensis *from the closely-related* P. claudiae *and* P. goodsoni fohkiensis *is unclear, and thus the identification of one in Hong Kong was likely to rely on a vocalizing bird. Typically, one might expect such records would involve a male in song in the spring, prior to its departure from the non-breeding areas or arrival on the breeding grounds, and thus it was slightly surprising that the first record occurred in November. Fortunately, this bird was very vocal and its identification was relatively straightforward.*

References

Martens, J. 2010. *Systematic Notes on Asian Birds: 72. A preliminary review of the leaf warbler genera* Phylloscopus *and* Seicercus. British Ornithological Club Occasional Publications. 5: 41-116.

Robson, C. 2008. *Birds of South-East Asia*. New Holland Publishers.

Plate 70 Emei Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus emeiensis* 峨眉柳鶯
Pak Sha O 23rd November 2015 白沙澳 2015年11月23日
Peter and Michelle Wong 黃理沛 江敏兒

白沙澳的峨眉柳鶯 *Phylloscopus emeiensis*

香港首個紀錄

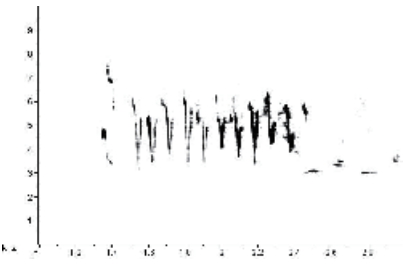
賈知行

香港元朗加洲花園商場127號

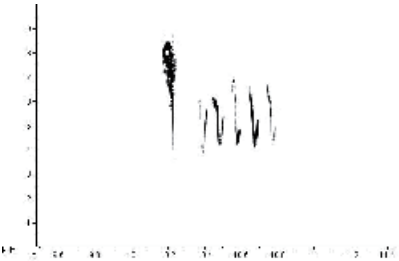
2015年11月22日，當我在白沙澳進行每週雀鳥調查時，我聽到遠處傳來我認爲跟峨眉柳鶯 *Phylloscopus emeiensis* 有點相似的鳥鳴聲。想到之前抱很大期望最終失望而回，亦因只聽到短促的鳴聲，我沒有再多加理會，決定繼續行程。沿路而行，我聽到一個非常獨特的鳴叫聲是我未曾在任何地方聽過，我心裏盤算著是那種鳥兒的叫聲，最後認爲唯一有可能的是暗綠柳鶯 *P. trochiloides*，雖然我也頗肯定應該不是牠。

正當我更專注地尋找鳴聲的來源時，我聽到一聲非常高音的鳥鳴，當刻我認爲是來至叉尾太陽鳥 *Aethopyga christinae*。接着我再聽到一小段鳴叫聲，這次終於近得能讓我頗有信心是源至一種非常有趣的鳥，可能是 *emeiensis*。這時我還能聽到那高音的鳥鳴，但我並未注意到這兩種鳥鳴是由同一隻鳥發出。我在樹叢之中找到該鳥，牠正發出那獨特但較低音的鳴叫聲。我看見牠跟華南冠紋柳鶯 *fohkiensis* 亞種相似，及後我目睹牠發出屬於峨眉柳鶯的一節歌聲，我便確定牠就是峨眉柳鶯 *P. emeiensis*。我錄下的數段聲帶記錄了三種叫聲(歌聲、高音和低音鳴叫)，下文的聲譜圖將會詳細顯示。

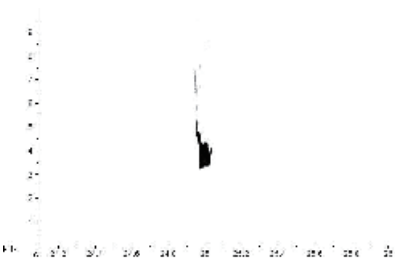
該鳥在高處樹冠覓食，由於我只集中記錄牠的鳴聲及行爲，我只有相對少量關於該鳥羽的記錄。幸運地，在隨後幾天有幾位攝影師拍攝到有用的相片。我在現場時只能看到上體，該鳥有明顯橙色、尖而基部較闊的喙，胸部明顯呈暗灰色，肚皮及腹部帶有黃色色調。



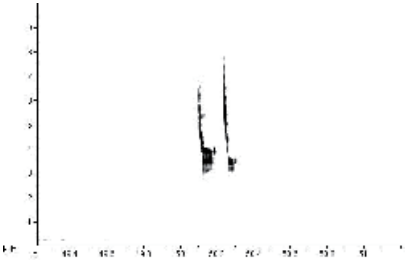
圖表1. 峨眉柳鶯 *Phylloscopus emeiensis* 的鳴歌聲節錄, 白沙澳, 2015年11月22日, 賈知行



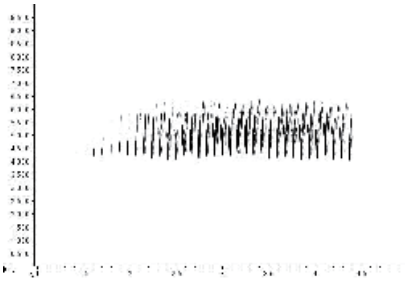
圖表2. 峨眉柳鶯 *Phylloscopus emeiensis* 的單音節高音鳴叫及歌聲短節, 白沙澳, 2015年11月22日, 賈知行



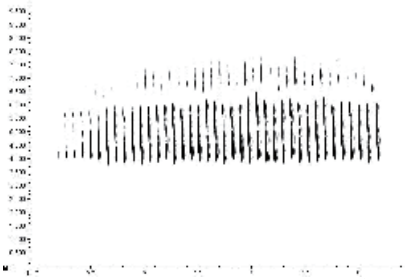
圖表3. 峨眉柳鶯 *Phylloscopus emeiensis* 的單音節低音鳴叫, 白沙澳, 2015年11月22日, 賈知行



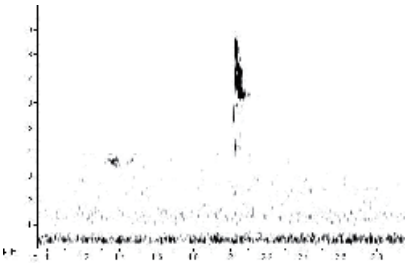
圖表4. 峨眉柳鶯 *Phylloscopus emeiensis* 的雙音節低音鳴叫, 白沙澳, 2015年11月22日, 賈知行



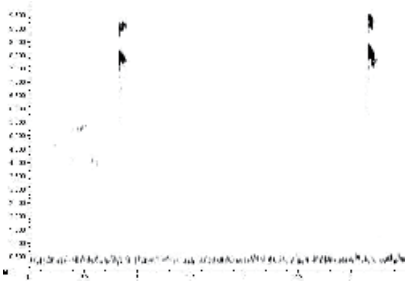
圖表5. 峨眉柳鶯 *Phylloscopus emeiensis* 的歌聲節錄, 八寶山, 2009年4月25日, 賈知行



圖表6. 峨眉柳鶯 *Phylloscopus emeiensis* 的歌聲節錄, 陝西, Paul Holt



圖表7. 峨眉柳鶯 *Phylloscopus emeiensis* 的鳴叫, 八寶山, 2009年4月25日, 賈知行



圖表8. 峨眉柳鶯 *Phylloscopus emeiensis* 的鳴叫, 陝西, Paul Holt

在八寶山錄得的歌聲及叫聲似乎和陝西的紀錄有少許不同，然而這是否兩地之間一個慣性的差異暫時未知。如是的話，在白沙澳錄得的(低強度)歌聲及叫聲皆與八寶山的較相似。這意味著兩者或許有相近的根源。

該鳥逗留在此位置直至12月12日。

分佈

根據Martens (2010)，峨眉柳鶯是在中國繁殖的特有種，其分佈仍然未明，但牠曾被記錄出現於陝西南部(佛坪)低海拔山林(1000-2200米)、四川東南部(峨眉山, 瓦屋山, 峨邊及雷波)、貴州東部(梵淨山)和廣東北部(南嶺)。牠以頗低的密度出現於繁殖地(pers. obs.)。Robson (2008)提及一個東南亞的紀錄，在冬天於緬甸東部，是唯一個中國境外的紀錄。

紀錄委員會評註

現時，從羽毛去分辨峨眉柳鶯和牠相近的冠紋柳鶯 P. claudiae *及華南冠紋柳鶯的* fohkiensis *亞種是不清晰，故此還是需要依靠鳥鳴聲去鑑定香港的紀錄。通常，大家會期望類似的紀錄應是一隻雄性於春季求偶，就在牠離開非繁殖地或到達繁殖地之前；所以這首次紀錄出現於十一月是有點出乎意料之外。幸運地，該鳥樂於鳴叫，令鑑定工作相對直截了當。*

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Martens, J. 2010. *Systematic Notes on Asian Birds: 72. A preliminary review of the leaf warbler genera* Phylloscopus *and* Seicercus. British Ornithological Club Occasional Publications. 5: 41-116.

Robson, C. 2008. *Birds of South-East Asia*. New Holland Publishers.

Booted Warbler *Iduna caligata* at Mai Po Nature Reserve

The first Hong Kong record

Tak Ming Cheung
c/o HKBWS, 7C, V Ga Building, 532 Castle Peak Road,
Lai Chi Kok, Kowloon, Hong Kong

On 27th November 2015, my wife and I went to Mai Po Reserve for birding. As we were walking down the path beside Pond #9, we saw an unusual warbler foraging along the water channel in the reed bed. We observed the bird for about 30 minutes. The bird was among the stems and leaves of reeds most of the time. Luckily, it perched in the open some of the time and we were able to take several photographs at short range, one of which is shown here (Plate 71).

Plate 71 Booted Warbler *Iduna caligata* 靴籬鶯
MPNR 27th November 2015 米埔自然護理區 2015年11月27日
Tak Ming Cheung 張德明

It was quickly obvious the bird was not the common Dusky Warbler *Phylloscopus fuscatus*, which was initially our expectation. It had a short prominent supercilium before and above the eye. The supercilium became more diffuse and broader after the eye. A thin dark stripe ran through its eye. The colour of its toes was grey and the leg colour was pinkish brown. The general structure of the bird resembled that of Blyth's Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus dumetorum*; however, the bill was somewhat narrow-tipped and the tail was square. Given the unfamiliar appearance, I emailed Paul Leader for identification help and he quickly identified it as a Booted Warbler *Iduna caligata*. The bird remained in this area until at least 24th December.

Records Committee Comment

With two records of its close relative Sykes's Warbler I. rama *and a degree of similarity in the breeding ranges of the two, it was only a matter of time before Booted Warbler was recorded in Hong Kong. Sykes's Warbler breeds in Kazakhstan and west China to Pakistan, while Booted Warbler breeds in west and central Russia south through Kazakhstan to Iran, Afghanistan and west China and both winter in the Indian subcontinent. That it should prove such an obliging and accessible individual could not be predicted, however, and was very welcome to all who saw and photographed it.*

米埔自然護理區的靴籬鶯 *Iduna caligata*

香港首個紀錄

張德明

由九龍荔枝角青山道532號偉基大厦7樓C座香港觀鳥會　轉交

2015年11月27日，我和太太到米埔自然護理區觀鳥，在九號塘旁邊的小徑行走時，看見一隻不常見的鶯類沿蘆葦叢的水道覓食。我們觀察此鳥約30分鐘，牠大部分時間處於蘆葦枝葉中，幸而偶爾在開揚處歇息，讓我們可以近距離拍攝幾張照片，這裏展示其中一張（插圖71）。

很快我們便知道，此鳥顯然並非如最初所想的，只是常見的褐柳鶯 *Phylloscopus fuscatus*。牠的眼部前方及上方有短小明顯的眉紋，眉紋到了眼部後方變得寬散。一道幼黑條紋橫貫眼部。腳趾是灰色的，足部呈帶粉紅調的棕色。此鳥的基本形態與布氏葦鶯 *Acrocephalus dumetorum* 相似，然而鳥喙稍呈窄尖狀，尾部是方形的。鑒於此鳥外貌陌生，我發電郵請利雅德協助辨識，他很快就認出這是一隻靴籬鶯 *Iduna caligata*。此鳥逗留在這一帶，至少直至12月24日。

紀錄委員會評註

靴籬鶯的近親賽氏籬鶯 I. rama *在香港已有兩個紀錄，兩種籬鶯的繁殖地域亦類近，在香港錄得靴籬鶯，只是遲早的事。賽氏籬鶯在哈薩克斯坦、中國西部至巴基斯坦一帶繁殖，靴籬鶯則在俄羅斯西部、中部，向南伸延至哈薩克斯坦、伊朗、阿富汗和中國西部一帶繁殖，兩者均在印度次大陸越冬。然而，米埔此鳥容易親近，便於觀察，這是始料不及的，也令觀察和拍攝牠的人士喜出望外。*

Notes on a possible hybrid harrier *Circus* sp. at Long Valley

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Lai Chi Kok, Kowloon, Hong Kong

Background

A harrier whose identification is uncertain was photographed at Long Valley on 5th April 2014 in two brief sessions – early in the morning when it was gliding slowly over the fields (Plates 72 and 73) and just after midday when it was gaining height over the river channel between Long Valley and Ho Sheung Heung immediately prior to flying off towards the border hills (Plate 74). When posted on the HKBWS web-site the photographs prompted a great deal of discussion over the bird's identification, especially in its apparent similarity to a juvenile male Pallid Harrier *Circus macrourus* in transitional plumage (Forsman 1999: Plates 220-221), though opinion was divided between Pallid Harrier and hybrid between Pallid and another harrier species.

Description and discussion

Plumage details visible on the photographs, especially retained juvenile flight feathers and outer tail feathers, adult-type grey feathers on the neck and in the centre of the uppertail, and the yellow colour of the iris together indicate that the harrier is a first-summer male. Its structure, with a slim body, long tail and narrow wing, can clearly be seen on Plate 74. The hand is narrower than the arm and only four "fingers" (the emarginated tips of the longest primaries) are visible, with the longest three forming the wing-tip.

In a Eurasian context, the four-fingered wing structure eliminates four pure harrier species and one known hybrid from consideration. These are Western Marsh *C. aeruginosus*, Eastern Marsh *C. spilonotus*, Hen *C. cyaneus* and Pied Harrier *C. melanoleucos*, all of which are five-fingered (Forsman 1999, Ferguson-Lees and Christie 2001, The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society Ltd. 2010) and hybrid Pallid Harrier x Hen Harrier, examples of which have occasionally been found in northwest Europe and which are five-fingered (Forsman & Erterius 2012). There remain two pure harrier species from Eurasia to consider - Pallid Harrier and Montagu's Harrier *C. pygargus*, both of which are four-fingered (Forsman 1999).

According to Forsman (1999), juvenile Pallid and Montagu's Harriers differ mainly in the pattern of the underwing and head.

On Pallid, the underwing primary pattern of juveniles is similar to that of adult females:

> "Primaries appear generally pale, often with restricted dark tips, and the barring is mostly confined to the median section of each primary leaving prominently paler bases… The trailing edge of the hand is typically faint and inconspicuous giving

> the whole hand an 'open' expression … Secondaries vary a lot, from almost uniformly dark to regularly barred, the most common type being with one pale band … Head diagnostic, with black cheek-patch extending to lower mandible and with a complete pale collar from nape to throat. In addition the lores appear dark, the white spots below and above the eye are small, and the sides of the neck are uniformly brown" (Forsman 1999).

On juvenile Montagu's:

> "Fingers all-dark in most individuals and inner primaries have dark tips. The rest of the hand is pale with barring mostly confined to the inner primaries. Some birds have completely barred primaries, more resembling Pallid Harrier, but the trailing edge is dark and the barring is finer and regularly spaced from base to tip. Secondaries dark and rarely reveal any barring at all. Head pattern is contrasting and may appear Pallid-like, but usually shows more white around the eye, paler lores and face, smaller dark cheek patch barely reaching the gape and an incomplete pale collar …" (Forsman 1999).

On the Long Valley bird, the primary pattern shows pale fingers with irregularly spaced barring and a very indistinct trailing edge to the inner primaries. The secondaries are not uniformly dark and show paler bands. The head pattern shows a large dark cheek patch and a complete collar. Thus, many features of the retained juvenile plumage appear to favour Pallid Harrier over Montagu's, although there are some inconsistencies, as highlighted below.

Details of the wing formula also support identification as Pallid. On the Long Valley bird, P10 (the outermost primary) appears to fall between P5 and P6, which exactly matches the wing-formula provided for Pallid and differs from that of Montagu's, where P10 roughly equals the tip of P6 (Forsman 1999: Fig 35).

A further structural difference is the supraorbital ridge, which is described as small and indistinct on Montagu's, resulting in a pigeon-headed look, but distinct on Pallid, imparting a more raptorial appearance (Clark 1999). A distinct supraorbital ridge can clearly be discerned on the Long Valley bird, again indicating Pallid.

Against this, however, a number of features visible on photographs of the Long Valley bird do not match the expected appearance of a first-summer male Pallid Harrier, leading to the supposition that hybrid origins may be involved. The inconsistencies include:

- The bird is in unusually advanced plumage for a Pallid Harrier at this time of year;
- The axillaries are not plain white, but appear to be barred;
- The barring on P8 and P9 is unusually thin and sparse for a Pallid Harrier;
- There is more white around the eye than on a typical Pallid Harrier; and
- The faint streaks on the breast side are also unusual for Pallid Harrier.

Request

The HKBWS Records Committee have accepted this record as an unidentified harrier, possibly a hybrid, but would welcome comments on the photographs and identification from knowledgeable observers, at the following address: recorder@hkbws.org.hk

Acknowledgements

Thanks to Simon Chan and Ruy Barretto for allowing their superb photographs to be included in this note, which could not have been written without them. Thanks also to John Allcock for helpful comments on an earlier draft.

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Plate 72 Unidentified Harrier *Circus* sp. 鳥種不明的鷂
Long Valley 5th April 2014 塱原 2014年04月05日
Simon Chan 陳志明

Plate 73 Unidentified Harrier *Circus* sp. 鳥種不明的鷂
Long Valley 5th April 2014 塱原 2014年04月05日
Simon Chan 陳志明

Plate 74 Unidentified Harrier *Circus* sp. 鳥種不明的鷂
Long Valley 5th April 2014 塱原 2014年04月05日
Ruy Barretto 白理桃

塱原一隻可能是雜交鷂類的紀錄

Richard W. Lewthwaite
由九龍荔枝角青山道532號偉基大厦7樓C座香港觀鳥會　轉交

背景

一種身份不明的鷂於2014年4月5日在塱原兩度短暫出現並被攝下。一次爲早上慢速在田野上巡弋（插圖72及73），另一次是剛在中午過後開始於塱原與河上鄉之間的河道上向上爬升（插圖74）並飛往邊境的山頭。當照片登在香港觀鳥會的網頁後，很快就引起關於該鳥身份的熱烈討論，尤其因爲此鳥與草原鷂 *Circus macrourus* 於換羽過渡期的幼雄鳥相近(Forsman 1999: Plates 220-221)。而各方意見分爲草原鷂以及草原鷂和其他鷂的雜交種。

描述及討論

照片顯示羽毛的細節，尤其是幼鳥飛羽及外尾羽、頸上及尾上成鳥的灰色毛色以及黃色虹膜，皆顯示爲首次度夏的雄鳥。插圖74清楚顯示其結構，包括纖幼身軀、長尾及幼長的翼。手部比臂部幼，有四隻手指（最長而向外凸的初級飛羽）明顯，而最長三隻成爲翼尖。

在歐亞地區，翅膀部有四隻手指的特徵可篩去四種純種及一種雜交鷂類，此爲白頭鷂、白腹鷂、白尾鷂及鵲鷂，全有五隻手指(Forsman 1999, Ferguson-Lees and Christie 2001, The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society Ltd. 2010) ，以及草原鷂及白尾鷂的雜種，牠曾偶然於歐洲西北出沒並有五隻手指(Forsman & Erterius 2012)。於是只餘下兩個純種的選擇，草原鷂及烏灰鷂 *C. pygargus*，兩者皆有四隻手指(Forsman 1999)。

根據 Forsman (1999)，草原鷂及烏灰鷂幼鳥主要分別在翼底及頭部的紋。

關於草原鷂，幼鳥的初級飛羽底部的特徵類似成年雌鳥：
『初級飛羽淡色，常帶小部份的黑色翼端，而橫紋多於每條初級飛羽的中部，令翼底帶淺色……手部的羽緣部分較淺色或不明顯令整個部分有一種開闊的感覺……次級飛羽變化很大， 由均勻黑色至平均橫紋，最普遍爲有一淺色紋……頭部爲辨認重點，黑色的頰斑延伸至下嘴及有一條淺色領部由枕至喉部。除了眼先爲黑色，眼的上下部的白點皆細小，而頸項的側部爲均勻褐色。』(Forsman 1999)

關於烏灰鷂幼鳥：
『所有個體手指全黑，較內的初級飛羽有黑色翼尖。手的其餘部分淺色而橫紋主爲在較內的初級飛羽。有些鳥整個初級飛羽都有橫紋，酷似草原鷂，但末端黑色及橫紋較幼以及由羽基至末端均勻地間隔。次級飛羽深色及很少有橫紋。頭部特徵明確，似草原鷂，但眼部較多白色，淺色眼先， 頰部的黑點較小及很少伸延至嘴部以及不完整的淺色頸項……』(Forsman 1999).

塱原那隻鳥，初級飛羽呈淺色手指及不均勻的橫紋以及較內的初級飛羽的末端非常不明顯。次級飛羽不平均的深色，及呈較淺色間。頭部呈大黑頰斑及完整頸項。因此很多由幼年時遺下的毛色皆顯示較像草原鷂而非烏灰鷂，儘管有一些如下列的破綻。

飛羽排列亦顯示較近似草原鷂。塱原那隻鳥的第十條（即最外）初級飛羽長度於第五及第六條之間，這與草原鷂脗合而與烏灰不符，該鳥的第十條飛羽與第六條相若(Forsman 1999: Fig 35)。

其餘分別爲眉突部位，烏灰鷂的此部位較不明顯，形成鳩鴿狀，但在草原鷂較明顯，以至與一般猛禽相近(Clark 1999)。塱原的鳥的眉突明顯，所以再次顯示似草原鷂。

雖然如此，塱原那鳥的數種特徵皆與草原鷂首次度夏的雄鳥不符。以至有雜交種的聯想。其不確定性包括：

- 該鳥處於一個較完整的羽毛階段，在這段時期對草原鷂來說是不尋常的；
- 腋羽非淡白色且呈橫間；
- 第八條至第九條的初級飛羽較疏及幼，對草原鷂來說並不尋常；
- 比一般草原鷂的眼部較白； 以及
- 胸部有淺色縱紋，亦對草原鷂來說不尋常。

徵求

香港觀鳥會紀錄委員會接納此紀錄爲身份不明的鷂，更可能是雜種。我們歡迎任何有相關經驗的觀鳥者向我們提供意見，聯絡方法：recorder@hkbws.org.hk

鳴謝

感謝 陳志明以及白理桃容許我們使用他們的優質相片以致我們可以作分析。亦感謝柯祖毅對初稿的寶貴意見。

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Increases in some Hong Kong land bird species: 1990-2014

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Background

The Hong Kong Bird Report 2014 included a paper discussing the apparent declines of some land bird species in Hong Kong (Welch *et al.* 2016), based on analysis we had carried out into the number of reports of land birds. This analysis also revealed apparent increases in certain species, which forms the topic of this paper.

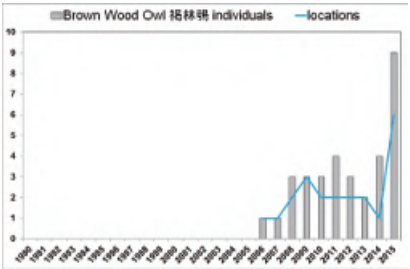
The approach towards data collection, analysis and validation is discussed in detail in Welch *et al.* (2016). In brief, our approach was to look at graphs of the annual peak count of each species, covering the period from 1990 to 2014. For those species appearing to show a change in abundance (decline or increase) on the annual peak count, we further investigated the reporting rate throughout the year by use of charts showing the sum of peak weekly counts covering the two ten-year periods 1990-99 and 2005-14. We also consulted with experienced observers to find out whether they had observed a real change in numbers or whether there were alternative explanations for the change in reporting rate (for example a change in observer coverage of a certain site).

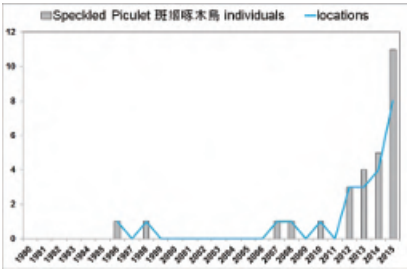
Using this approach we have analysed a total of 267 land bird species. Of these, 147 showed a significant change based on the peak count graphs alone, 45 appearing to show decline and 102 appearing to show growth. We have looked at these in detail and concluded that 27 are genuine declines with 11 requiring further review and 27 are genuine growth including nine newly colonising species (Appendix 1). The remainder of the 147 may appear to show a change due to bias in the data or reporting effort rather than a real change.

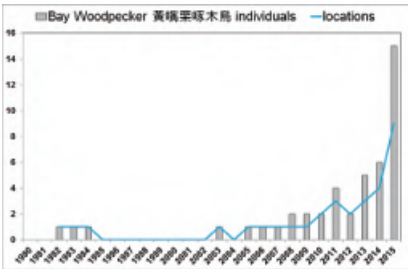
The earlier paper presented some of the results for those species that appeared to show a decline in abundance in Hong Kong. This paper aims to complement that by providing the results for species appearing to show an increase in abundance and discussing possible reasons for those increases.

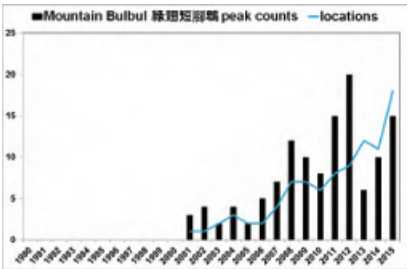
Forest Species

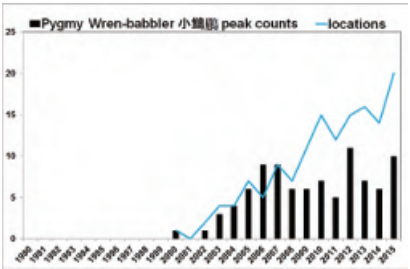
Most of the forest species present in Hong Kong have increased, especially those species resident in Hong Kong. Meanwhile, a number of new species have colonised and are now established in the territory. These increases are readily explained by the increase in area and maturity of forest habitats in Hong Kong since the Second World War, following earlier deforestation. Some of the species showing increases in forest habitats are likely to have been present in Hong Kong prior to deforestation and are now regaining numbers. Further increases and the colonisation of additional species are expected; for example the records of Chinese Barbet *Psilopogon faber* in 2014 and 2015 suggest that this species may be among the next to colonise Hong Kong.


Brown Wood Owl 褐林鴞 individuals
locations


Speckled Piculet 斑姬啄木鳥 individuals
locations

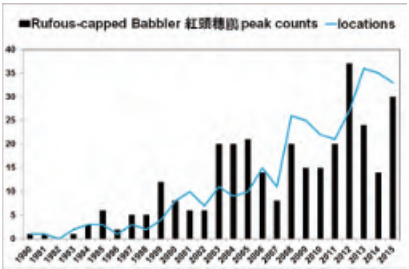

Bay Woodpecker 黃嘴栗啄木鳥 individuals
locations


Mountain Bulbul 綠翅短腳鵯 peak counts
locations


Pygmy Wren-babbler 小鷦鷯 peak counts
locations

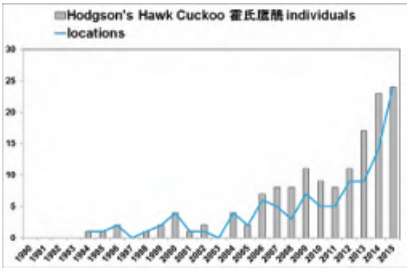

Mountain Tailorbird 金頭縫葉鶯 peak counts
locations

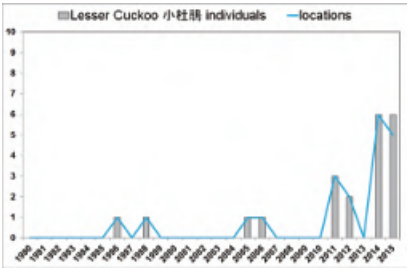

Lesser Shortwing 白喉短翅鶇 peak counts
locations

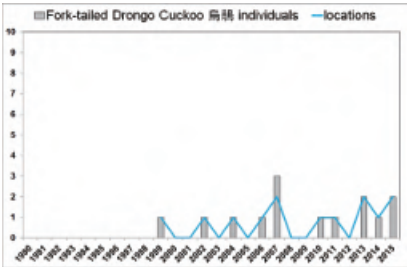

Rufous-capped Babbler 紅頭穗鷯 peak counts
locations

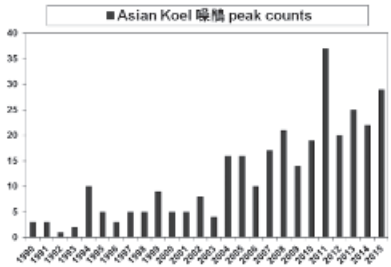
Cuckoos

Several cuckoo species have shown an increase in abundance in Hong Kong. In most cases this probably reflects an increase in the abundance of the host species, as in many cases the host species is forest dependent (see above); for example, the host of Hodgson's Hawk Cuckoo *Hierococcyx nisicolor* is Hainan Blue Flycatcher *Cyornis hainanus*, which has also increased. Based on records of calling birds, Lesser Cuckoo *Cuculus poliocephalus* appears to be in the process of colonising Hong Kong and Fork-tailed Drongo Cuckoo *Surniculus dicruroides* may also colonise in the near future; the local nest host for these two species remains unconfirmed. The increase in Asian Koel *Eudynamys scolopaceus* may be related to an increase in the host Black-collared Starling *Gracupica nigricollis*, but the highest counts are of migrants feeding in fruiting figs (mostly *Ficus subpisocarpa*) at Mai Po NR, and the increase may be partly due to maturation of trees at this site.





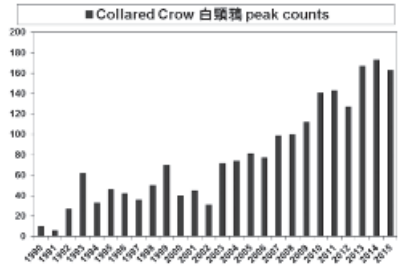


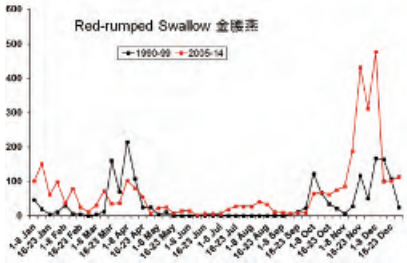


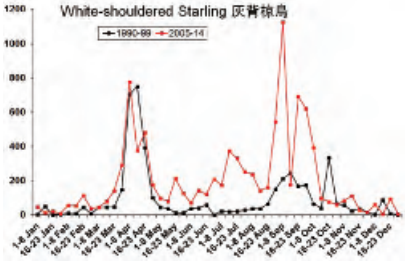
Species of open country fringes

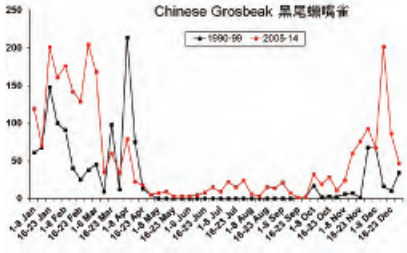
The total area of actively managed agricultural land, especially wet agriculture, and other lowland open country habitats has been declining in Hong Kong due to development or abandonment of farming practices. As reported in the paper last year, this has led to declines in some open country species, including buntings and species associated with wetland margins. In contrast, some open country species have been showing increases, such as Collared Crow *Corvus torquatus*. Some species that were previously only winter visitors or migrants have colonised as breeding species, including Red-rumped Swallow *Cecropis daurica*, Chinese Blackbird *Turdus*

mandarinus, White-shouldered Starling *Sturnia sinensis* and Chinese Grosbeak *Eophona migratoria*. To understand the difference between increasing and declining species, it may be relevant that many increasing species are associated with trees at the fringes of open country, while declining species (such as pipits and buntings) tend to occur in open landscapes with fewer trees.



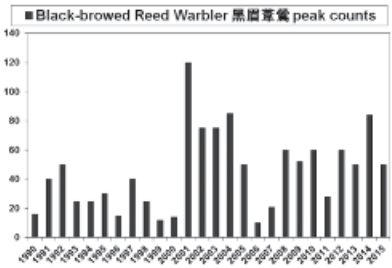


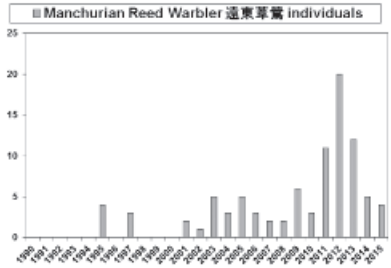


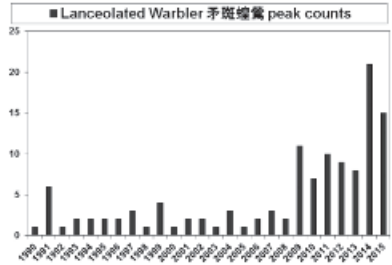


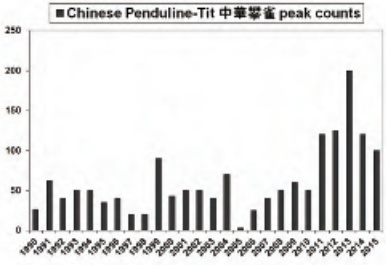
Reedbed species

Regular ringing of birds for research purposes in the reedbeds at Mai Po NR has led to an increase in reports of certain species commonly found in this habitat. These include Black-browed Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus bistrigiceps*, Manchurian Reed Warbler *A. tangorum*, Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler *Locustella certhiola*, Lanceolated Warbler *L. lanceolata* and Chinese Penduline Tit *Remiz consobrinus*. For some of these species (particularly Chinese Penduline Tit) the increase appears to represent a real increase in abundance in Hong Kong, perhaps due to changes in habitat, climate or migration strategies. For other species, such as Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler and Lanceolated Warbler, the increase in reporting rate is perhaps a reflection of an increase in observer coverage in suitable habitat or the fact that trapping makes it easier to record these skulking species that are difficult to observe in the field; these species are not included in Appendix 1 of species showing genuine growth.



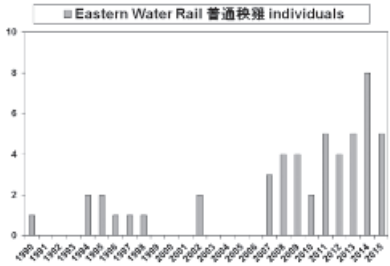


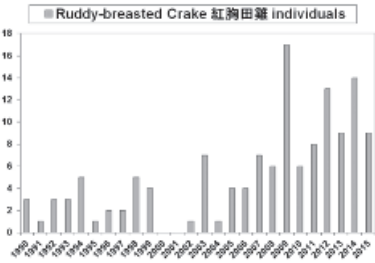




Rails and Crakes

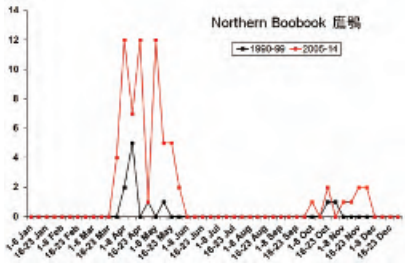
Several of the species of rails and crakes have been reported with increasing frequency. Examples are shown below for Eastern Water Rail *Rallus indicus* and Ruddy-breasted Crake *Porzana fusca*. These increases may to some extent be linked to the increase in reedbed species, but also may result in part from an increased interest in photographing these species. As the increased reporting frequency may not reflect a real increase, such species are not included in Appendix 1.

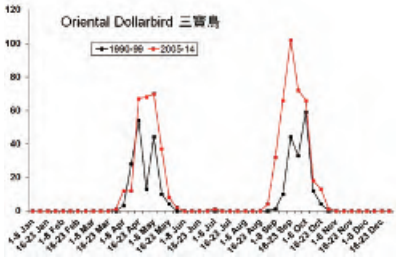


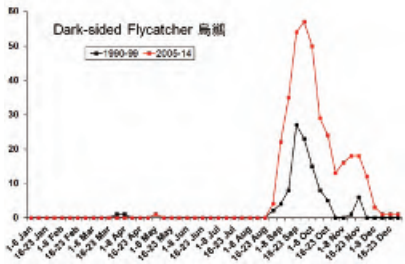


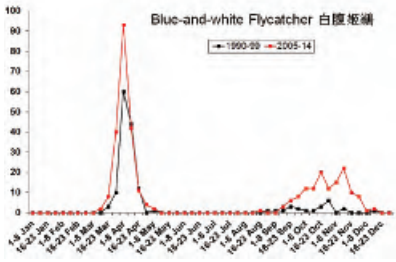
Passage migrants

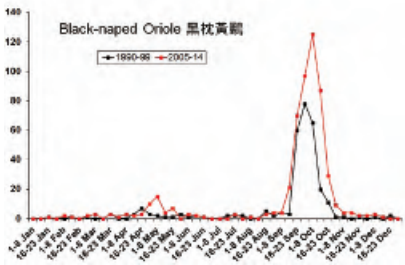
There has been an increase in observer coverage of migration hotspots over recent years, especially with the improved coverage of Po Toi. This may explain an apparent increase in numbers for several passage migrant species commonly found at such locations. Examples of migrants which have been reported more frequently in recent years include several flycatcher species, Northern Boobook *Ninox japonica*, Oriental Dollarbird *Eurystomus orientalis*, Fairy Pitta *Pitta nympha*, Black-naped Oriole *Oriolus chinensis* and Brambling *Fringilla montifringilla*. Because of the change in coverage, an increased number of reports for these species may not reflect a true increase in numbers, and species where the change in coverage may be a factor are not included in Appendix 1.

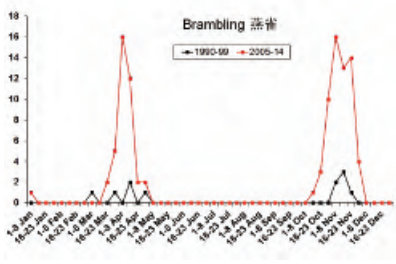












Identification

For some species, an increase in numbers of individuals reported may not reflect a real increase in abundance, but a better understanding of the identification criteria. In the past individuals from these species may have been overlooked or mistaken for another, similar species, especially when that species is common in Hong Kong. This probably applies to the apparent increase in reported numbers of Eurasian Sparrowhawk *Accipiter nisus*, Two-barred Warbler *Phylloscopus plumbeitarsus*, Red-breasted Flycatcher *Ficedula parva* and Citrine Wagtail *Motacilla citreola*.

Summary

The paper in the 2014 Bird Report highlighted some of the species for which there is evidence of a decline having occurred in Hong Kong. This paper uses the same dataset to demonstrate that some species have been increasing over the same time period. Bird populations are dynamic, and it is inevitable that different species will show different population trends for a variety of factors. Although these species are increasing, it is important not to be complacent as habitat changes or other factors could reverse some of these increases, leading to future declines in these species. Continued monitoring and reporting of all bird species is important to help understand these population dynamics and to highlight species needing conservation attention.

Acknowledgement

Although the content of this paper remains the responsibility of the authors, they would like to express their appreciation to those birders from the 1990s who have contributed their experience and ideas on the above – M.L. Chalmers, H.F. Cheung, D.A. Diskin, P.R. Kennerley, E.M.S. Kilburn, A. Lamont, M.R. Leven, M. Turnbull and M.D. Williams.

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1990至2014年部分香港陸鳥數量的增加

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背景

香港鳥類報告2014中有一篇文章指出香港數個陸鳥鳥種的數量出現明顯下降 (Welch *et al.* 2016)。我們根據對一些陸鳥報告的分析，發現在一些陸鳥數目下降的同時，也有些陸鳥的數目明顯增加，這構成了此報告的主題。

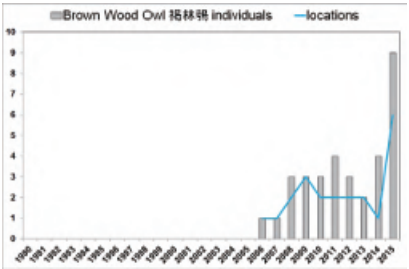
數據收集、分析和核實的方法在Welch *et al.* (2016) 中詳述。簡言之，我們採用的方法是根據1990至2014年間各個鳥種數目的圖表，比較它們每年的最高數量。對那些年度最高數量有大改變的鳥種（不論是減少或增加），我們進一步調查1990至1999年和2005至2014年兩段十年期間每週最高數目總算的匯報率 。此外，我們亦諮詢有在野外觀察的資深觀鳥者有關轉變是否符合他們的觀察，或對匯報數字的變化有其他解釋（如某地區的觀鳥者的覆蓋範圍有所改變）。

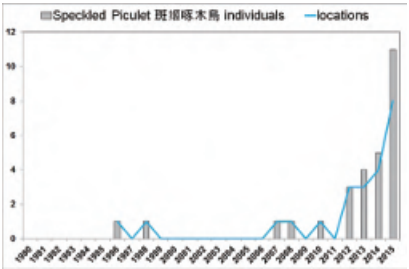
利用以上方法，我們分析了共267種陸鳥鳥種。單以圖表顯示的最高數量來看，有147種陸鳥鳥種的數目出現顯著的變化，其中45種的數目出現下降，102種的數目則出現增長。我們對這結果仔細研究後得出以下結論：27種陸鳥鳥種的數目確實有下降跡象，當中11種需要進一步評核；27種陸鳥鳥種的數目有確實的增長，當中包括9種是新近建立群落的鳥種（見附錄1）。147種中的餘下的鳥種有可能是因爲數據或報告偏頗導致數目上的改變，而非有確實的變化。

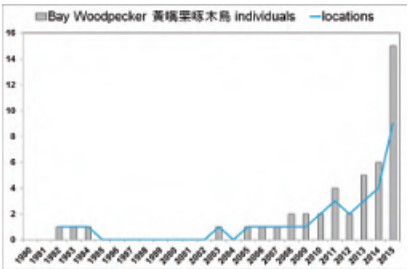
上一篇文章主要報告香港數目減少的鳥種，此文件則著重探究數目增加的鳥種及其原因，以彌補上一份文件的不足。

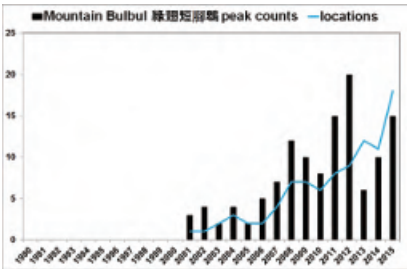
樹林鳥種

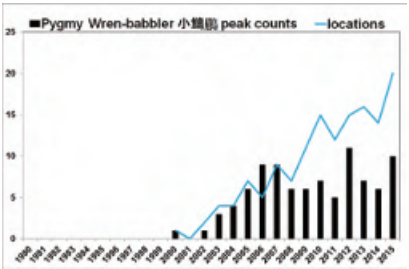
香港大部分樹林鳥種的數目都有增加，尤其是留鳥。同時也有數個新鳥種在香港繁殖和生長。香港的森林自第二次世界大戰和早期的伐林後得以恢復，森林面積增加的同時，生境也變得成熟，這吸引了鳥類逗留和繁殖，導致部分鳥種數目增加。有些鳥種相信在伐林前已存在，隨著森林面積的增加，這些鳥種數目現已慢慢回升。預計將來鳥種的數目會進一步增多，也會有新鳥種在香港繁殖和生長，如在2014和2015年有紀錄的黑眉擬啄木鳥 *Psilopogon faber*，相信會是下一個在香港建立群落的鳥種。


Brown Wood Owl 褐林鴞 individuals
locations


Speckled Piculet 斑姬啄木鳥 individuals
locations

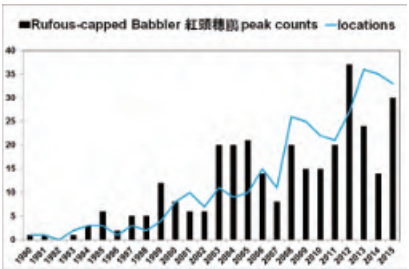

Bay Woodpecker 黃嘴栗啄木鳥 individuals
locations


Mountain Bulbul 綠翅短腳鵯 peak counts
locations


Pygmy Wren-babbler 小鷦鷯 peak counts
locations

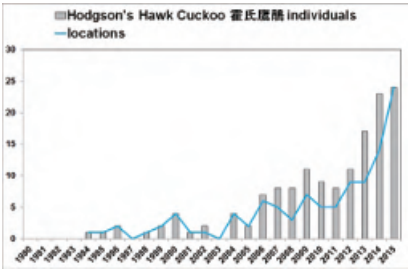

Mountain Tailorbird 金頭縫葉鶯 peak counts
locations

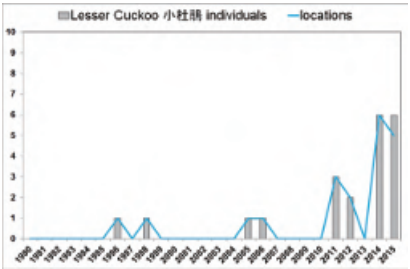

Lesser Shortwing 白喉短翅鶇 peak counts
locations

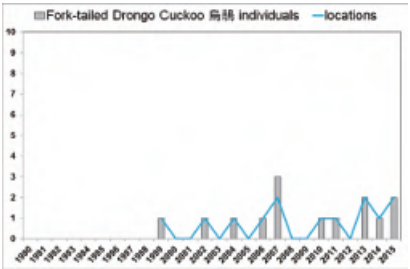

Rufous-capped Babbler 紅頭穗鵯 peak counts
locations

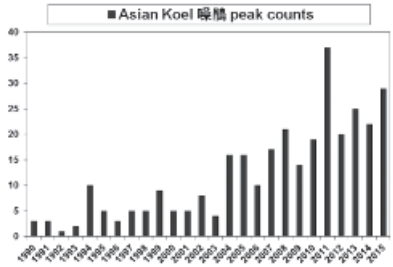
杜鵑

數個杜鵑科的鳥類數目在香港均有大增，由於大部分寄主物種都依賴森林生存，這也許反映了寄主物種數量的增加。例如霍氏鷹鵑 *Hierococcyx nisicolor* 的寄主海南藍仙鶲 *Cyornis hainanus* 的數目也有增長。根據鳴叫雀鳥的紀錄，小杜鵑 *Cuculus poliocephalus* 看來正處於在香港建立群落的階段，而烏鵑 *Surniculus dicruroides* 也會在不久的將來在港建立群落，即使我們未能確定以上兩種鳥類在港的雀巢位置。噪鵑 *Eudynamys scolopaceus* 數目的增加相信也跟其寄主物種黑領椋鳥 *Gracupica nigricollis* 數目增加有關。我們在米埔自然護理區錄得大量遷徙噪鵑，這也是最高紀錄。箇中原因相信跟米埔自然護理區內榕樹（主要是筆管榕）的成熟果實有關。



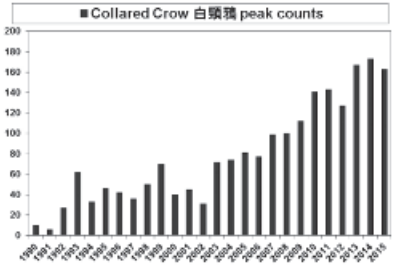


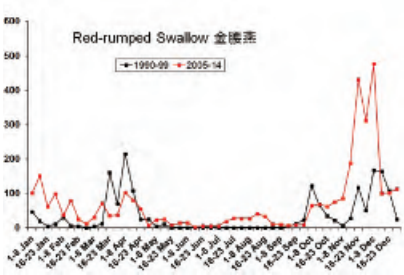


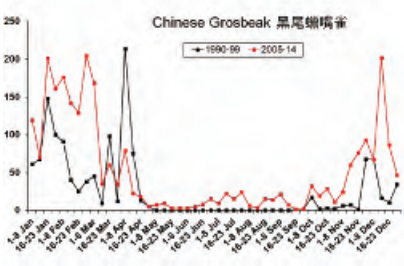


開闊的鄉郊邊緣鳥種

在香港，因城市發展和農業活動式微，使受有效規管的農地，尤其是進行濕耕的農地，以及其他低地的開闊鄉郊生境的總面積逐漸減少。正如去年報告所示，這導致數個開闊鄉郊鳥種的數目減少，包括鵶和濕地邊緣的鳥種。但是，個別開闊鄉郊鳥種的數目也有增加，如白頸鴉 *Corvus torquatus*。一些過往屬冬候鳥或遷徙鳥的鳥種也在港繁殖，這包括金腰燕 *Cecropis daurica*、烏鶇 *Turdus mandarinus*、灰背椋鳥 *Sturnia sinensis*和黑尾蠟嘴雀 *Eophona migratoria*。數目增加和數目減少的鳥種的差異主要取決於開闊鄉郊樹木的多寡，大部分數目增加的鳥種出現在樹木較多的開闊鄉郊邊緣，而數目減少的鳥種（如鵶和鵶）則出現在樹木較少的開闊環境。

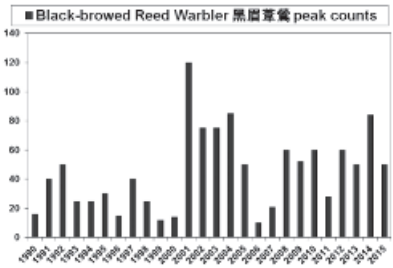


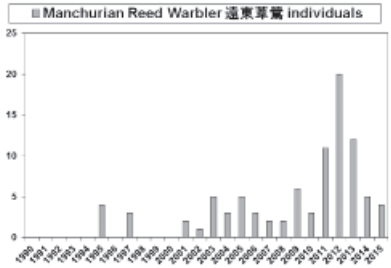


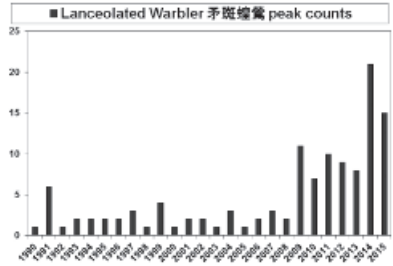


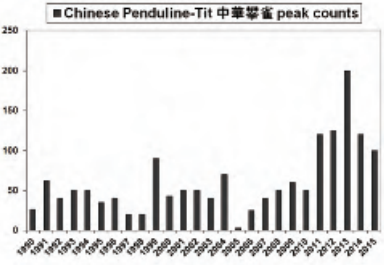
蘆葦叢鳥種

因有定期在米埔自然護理區蘆葦叢進行環誌研究，部分常在這生境出現的鳥種數目報告也有所增加，這包括黑眉葦鶯 *Acrocephalus bistrigiceps*、遠東葦鶯 *A. tangorum*、小蝗鶯 *Locustella certhiola*、矛斑蝗鶯 *L. lanceolata* 和中華鷟雀 *Remiz consobrinus* 的報告。其中有些鳥種（尤其是中華鷟雀）的數目反映了確實的增長，其增長原因可能是由於生境、氣候或遷徙方式的轉變導致。至於其他鳥種，例如小蝗鶯和矛斑蝗鶯這些難以在野外觀察的隱密鳥種，其匯報數字的增長或許是基於觀鳥者擴大了對這些鳥種的生境的觀察範圍，又或是誘捕所致，並非反映了確實的增長，因此這些鳥種不會列入附錄1中。



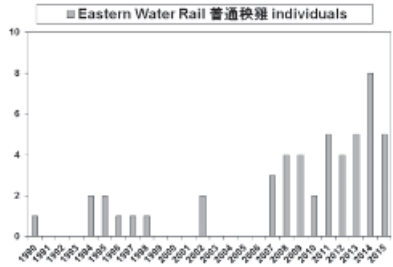


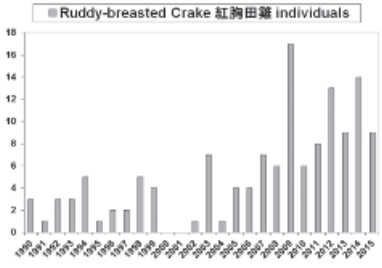




秧雞和田雞

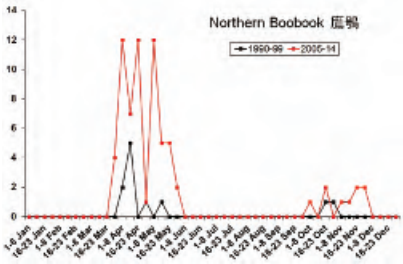
數個秧雞和田雞的鳥種數目也錄得升幅，例如下表所示的普通秧雞 *Rallus indicus* 和紅胸田雞 *Porzana fusca*。其增長的部分原因可能與蘆葦叢鳥種的增加有關，但亦有可能是因爲近年興起的雀鳥攝影所致。由於匯報的數字未能反映確實的增長，因此這些鳥種不會列入附錄1中。

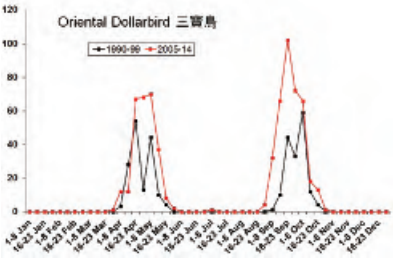


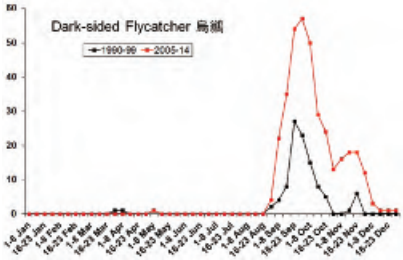


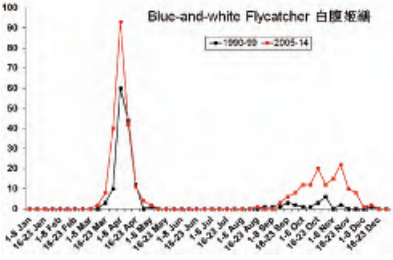
過境遷徙鳥

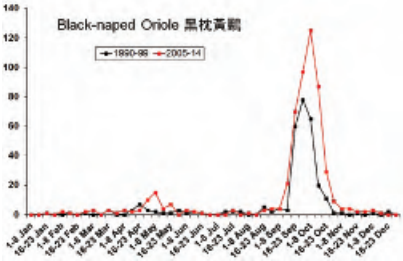
由於近年觀察遷徙鳥熱點（尤其是在蒲台）的範圍擴大了，因此在這些熱點錄得的遷徙鳥種數目有顯著的增加。近年經常錄得的遷徙鳥種例子包括數個鶲科的鳥種、鷹鴞 *Ninox japonica*、三寶鳥 *Eurystomus orientalis*、仙八色鶇 *Pitta nympha*、黑枕黃鸝 *Oriolus chinensis* 和燕雀 *Fringilla montifringilla*。基於觀察範圍的改變，這些鳥種的增長數字未必能反映實際情況，加上觀察範圍的改變不被納入爲導致數目轉變的因素，所以以上鳥種不會列入附錄1中。

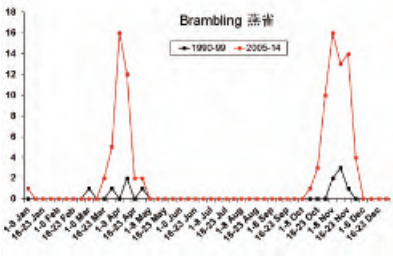






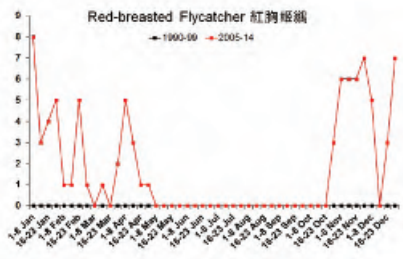






辨識

部分鳥種的報告雖有增加，但這未必反映該鳥種的數目有確實的增長，而可能只是反映了大家熟悉該鳥種的辨認方法。過往這些鳥種可能被忽略，亦可能被誤認爲其他近似又較常見的鳥種。這可能解釋了雀鷹 *Accipiter nisus*、雙斑柳鶯 *Phylloscopus plumbeitarsus*、紅胸姬鶲 *Ficedula parva* 和黃頭鶺鴒 *Motacilla citreola* 的數目增長。



總結

香港鳥類報告2014的文章展示香港數個數目正在減少的鳥種，這篇文章則以相同的數據展示同一時段內，數目正在增加的鳥種。鳥類數目變化不定，不同物種的數目會因若干因素出現不同的趨勢。雖然文件提及的鳥種數目均有增加，但不可忽略生境的轉變或其他因素會使現況改變，導致這些鳥種的數目不升反跌。持久的監測和記錄是了解所有鳥種數目改變的重要方法，同時也能了解哪些鳥種需要保育。

鳴謝

在此衷心感謝以下觀鳥者，在1990年代起爲我們提供了寶貴的經驗和意見，使我們得以完成這份報告：米湛士, 張浩輝, D.A. Diskin, P.R. Kennerley, 吳敏, A. Lamont, 利偉文, M. Turnbull and M.D. Williams

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附錄1：1990至2014年數目增加的陸鳥鳥種和新種群

數目增加的陸鳥鳥種

Asian Koel 噪鵑 *Eudynamys scolopaceus*
Himalayan Swiftlet 短嘴金絲燕 *Aerodramus brevirostris*
Blue-tailed Bee-eater 栗喉蜂虎 *Merops philippinus*
Amur Falcon 阿穆爾隼 *Falco amurensis*
Collared Crow 白頸鴉 *Corvus torquatus*
Chinese Penduline Tit 中華攀雀 *Remiz consobrinus*
Eurasian Skylark 雲雀 *Alauda arvensis*
Chestnut Bulbul 栗背短腳鵯 *Hemixos castanonotus*
Brown-flanked Bush Warbler 強腳樹鶯 *Horornis fortipes*
Golden-headed Cisticola 金頭扇尾鶯 *Cisticola exilis*
Streak-breasted Scimitar Babbler 棕頸鉤嘴鸝 *Pomatorhinus ruficollis*
Rufous-capped Babbler 紅頭穗鸝 *Stachyridopsis ruficeps*
Chestnut-collared Yuhina 栗耳鳳鸝 *Yuhina torqueola*
White-shouldered Starling 灰背椋鳥 *Sturnia sinensis*
Hainan Blue Flycatcher 海南藍仙鶲 *Cyornis hainanus*
Daurian Redstart 北紅尾鴝 *Phoenicurus auroreus*
Fork-tailed Sunbird 叉尾太陽鳥 *Aethopyga christinae*
Brambling 燕雀 *Fringilla montifringilla*

新種群

Hodgson's Hawk Cuckoo 霍氏鷹鵑 *Hierococcyx nisicolor*
Lesser Cuckoo 小杜鵑 *Cuculus poliocephalus*
Brown Wood Owl 褐林鴞 *Strix leptogrammica*
Speckled Piculet 斑姬啄木鳥 *Picumnus innominatus*
Bay Woodpecker 黃嘴栗啄木鳥 *Blythipicus pyrrhotis*
Mountain Bulbul 綠翅短腳鵯 *Ixos mcclellandii*
Pygmy Wren-babbler 小鷦鷯 *Pnoepyga pusilla*
Mountain Tailorbird 金頭縫葉鶯 *Phyllergates cuculatus*
Lesser Shortwing 白喉短翅鶇 *Brachypteryx leucophris*

Appendix 1: List of Land Bird Species showing Increase and New Colonisation over the period 1990-2014

Growth

Asian Koel 噪鵑 *Eudynamys scolopaceus*
Himalayan Swiftlet 短嘴金絲燕 *Aerodramus brevirostris*
Blue-tailed Bee-eater 栗喉蜂虎 *Merops philippinus*
Amur Falcon 阿穆爾隼 *Falco amurensis*
Collared Crow 白頸鴉 *Corvus torquatus*
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Rufous-capped Babbler 紅頭穗鵙 *Stachyridopsis ruficeps*
Chestnut-collared Yuhina 栗耳鳳鵙 *Yuhina torqueola*
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Daurian Redstart 北紅尾鴝 *Phoenicurus auroreus*
Fork-tailed Sunbird 叉尾太陽鳥 *Aethopyga christinae*
Brambling 燕雀 *Fringilla montifringilla*

New Colonisation

Hodgson's Hawk Cuckoo 霍氏鷹鵑 *Hierococcyx nisicolor*
Lesser Cuckoo 小杜鵑 *Cuculus poliocephalus*
Brown Wood Owl 褐林鴞 *Strix leptogrammica*
Speckled Piculet 斑姬啄木鳥 *Picumnus innominatus*
Bay Woodpecker 黃嘴栗啄木鳥 *Blythipicus pyrrhotis*
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Mountain Tailorbird 金頭縫葉鶯 *Phyllergates cuculatus*
Lesser Shortwing 白喉短翅鶇 *Brachypteryx leucophris*

New ecological information about forest birds at Tai Po Kau Nature Reserve

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Introduction

Tai Po Kau Nature Reserve (22.425° N, 114.181° E) is the largest continuous forest in Hong Kong. More than 80% of the area of the nature reserve is secondary forests and the rest is mostly plantation (Nicholson 1996). The secondary forest is over 40 years old and serves as a stronghold for forest birds in Hong Kong. This area is part of an Important Bird and Biodiversity Area (IBA) (code: HK002) designated by BirdLife International because the site regularly holds significant numbers of globally threatened species and other species of global conservation concern (BirdLife International 2016), for example the vulnerable Fairy Pitta *Pitta nympha*.

Numerous ecological research studies have been conducted in the nature reserve (*Flora*: Zhang and Saunders 2000, Mar and Saunders 2015; *Fungi*: Chan *et al.* 2000, Ho and Hodgkiss 2001; *Freshwater ecosystem*: Mantel and Dudgeon 2005, Li *et al*. 2009, Dudgeon *et al*. 2010; *Herpetofauna*: Sung *et al*. 2012; *Insects*: Kwok and Corlett 2002). Ornithological studies had also been carried out in the reserve (Kwok and Corlett 1999, Chan *et. al.* 2008), but most ornithological information about the site has come from amateur birdwatchers (mostly members of Hong Kong Bird Watching Society) through sharing bird sighting records. This has allowed a comprehensive bird species list of the site to be compiled from published sightings in previous Hong Kong Bird Reports, but systematic surveys into bird abundance, behavior and diversity remain limited.

Bird ringing has been conducted for many years in Hong Kong (Young 2004), but most studies have been conducted in wetland areas such as Mai Po Nature Reserve, and fewer have been conducted in secondary forest or shrubland (Leven 2000). Systematic bird ringing in forest can provide important data to understand species diversity and bird density in this habitat, and serves as an effective method to survey secretive or skulking species that are difficult to detect by other methods. This article focuses mainly on the abundance and seasonal occurrence patterns of forest birds recorded by a standardized methodology using mist-netting and bird ringing at Tai Po Kau Nature Reserve.

Study site

Tai Po Kau Nature Reserve is 460 hectares in size and ranges in elevation from 50m (at the entrance of the reserve) to around 650m (at the top of Grassy Hill) (Nicholson 1996). Our bird ringing site is located in secondary forest at ca. 320m a.s.l., close to a perennial hill stream. The site is away from major hiking trails to minimise

disturbance to or from visitors to the nature reserve. We strictly followed rules and recommendations given by the management authority of country parks (and special areas) regarding protection of the site and the existing vegetation, in order to minimize disturbance to the forest habitat.

Materials and methods

Birds were trapped in mist nets set in areas where birds were observed or that otherwise served as potential flight path. Mist netting and bird ringing started in December 2014 and was conducted twice per month until the first week of March 2016. The length of the mist nets were recorded in all sessions so that results could be standardized for comparison using a measure of the number of net-metre-hours, calculated as the length of nets (in metres) multiplied by the number of hours for which the nets were opened. Surveys were only conducted under good weather conditions to secure both site and bird safety. Nets were checked at regular intervals of every 45-60 minutes for 7-8 hours from dawn. All birds trapped were then identified, measured, ringed and released at the trapping site. For species of taxonomic interest, feather samples were collected for DNA analysis by Dr. Yang Liu of Sun Yat-sen University in Guangzhou, China.

Results

Abundance and seasonality

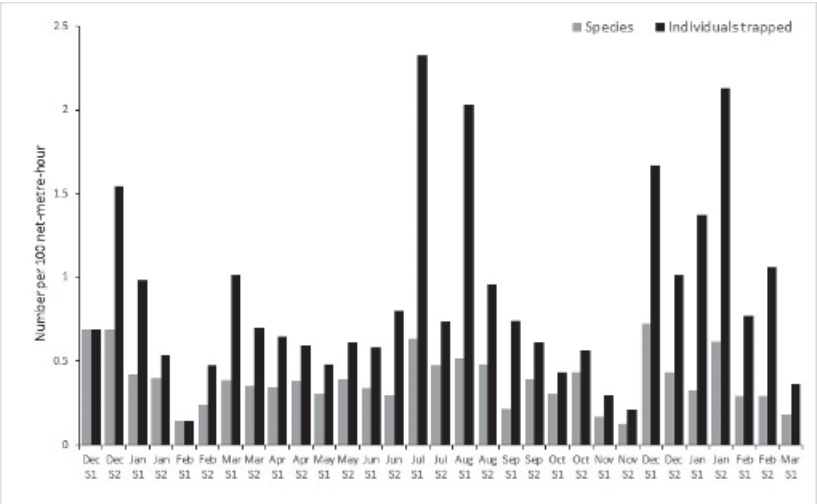


Figure 1. Standardized numbers (per 100 net-metre-hours) of bird individuals and species trapped in each mist netting session at Tai Po Kau Nature Reserve. S1 and S2 represent survey 1 and survey 2 in each month.

A total of 31 bird ringing surveys were conducted, comprising a total of 62,298 net-metre-hours of mist netting. During this period, there were 536 captures, involving 407 individuals of 45 species (Table 1) and 129 recaptures, involving 85 individuals of 19 species. The most commonly captured species were Red-billed Leiothrix *Leiothrix*

lutea (58 new captures and 30 recaptures), Huet's Fulvetta *Alcippe hueti* (51 new and 27 recaptures) and Cinereous Tit *Parus cinereus* (28 new and 11 recaptures).

The number of captures and number of species during each survey ranged from 2 to 55 and from 2 to 16, respectively. The pattern of seasonal variation over the study period was not clear, with high numbers of individuals in July (the peak), August, December and January, and rather similar diversity of species throughout the study period.

Annotated bird list

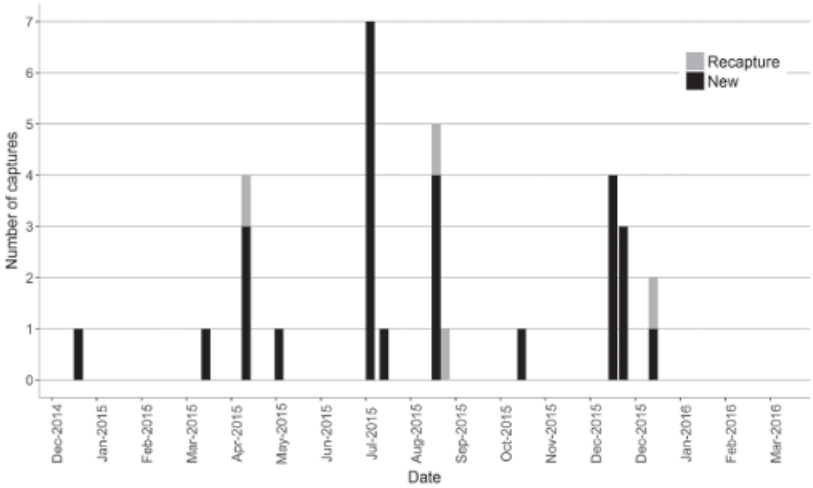
The following list includes information of important ecological and conservation value, such as the number of individuals trapped in this study, taxonomy, seasonal information. All the records in the list refer to trapped individuals.

Amur Paradise Flycatcher *Terpsiphone incei*

The taxonomy of the 'Asian' Paradise Flycatcher complex has changed recently following a split into three species: Oriental Paradise Flycatcher *T. affinis*, Amur Paradise Flycatcher *T. incei* and Indian Paradise Flycatcher *T. paradisi* (Anderson et.al. 2015). Following the split, the 'Asian' Paradise Flycatcher found in Hong Kong was considered to be *T. incei* based on its known breeding range in Central and Southern China. A feather sample was collected from one bird trapped on 20 August 2015 and subsequently confirmed as *T. incei* using DNA barcoding technique (Y. Liu in litt.).

Chestnut Bulbul *Hemixos castanonotus*

A total of 27 individuals and 4 recaptures were recorded throughout the study. The recapture rate was relatively low indicating high mobility or large territory of this species. Also, there is probably a large population of Chestnut Bulbul in Tai Po Kau Nature Reserve, which explains a low probability of recapturing a previously-caught individual.



Black Bulbul *Hypsipetes leucocephalus*

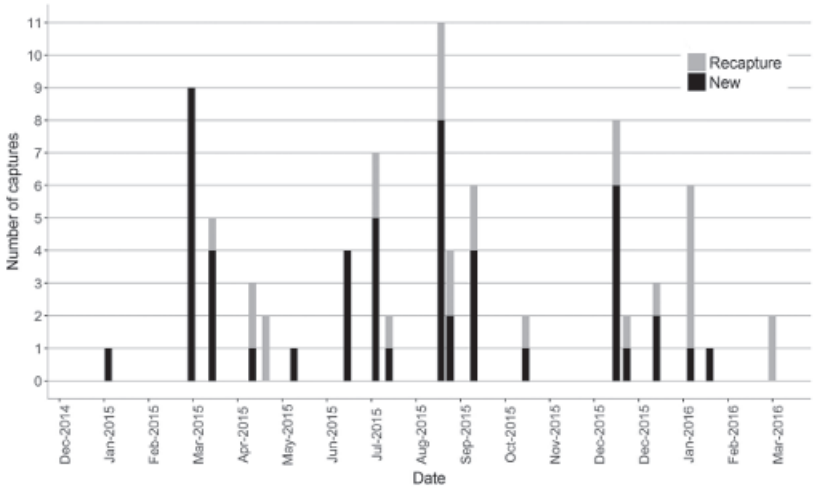
One juvenile trapped on 6 July was the first mid-summer record for this species in Hong Kong (previous extreme dates 18 August to 3 June). No obvious cage damage was observed, suggesting the possibility of a wild origin. This individual showed early post-juvenile moult, indicating that this species may have bred locally.

Eastern Crowned Warbler *Phylloscopus coronatus*

Two different individuals were trapped, on 18 September 2015 and 16 December 2015. The latter is an unusual winter record for this species.

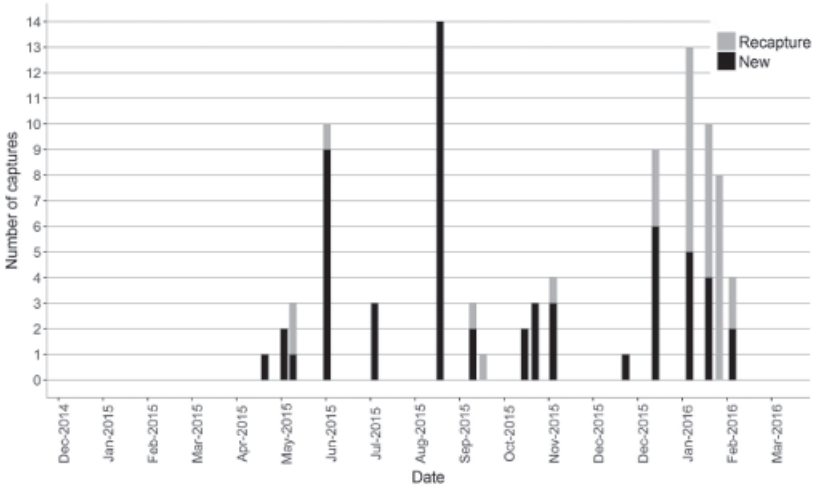
Huet's Fulvetta *Alcippe hueti*

This species was first added to the Hong Kong bird list by comparing their vocalizations in Hong Kong and South China (Leven *et. al.* 2014). This study allowed feather collection for molecular analysis and the results confirmed the taxonomy of this species in Hong Kong (Y. Liu *in litt.*). Our findings revealed a relatively high recapture rate of this species (22 recaptures). We speculate that, although Huet's Fulvetta is a fairly common species in Tai Po Kau Nature Reserve, they may have a small home range or territorial area. Species that are active near our ringing site are more likely to be recaptured since they tend not to move out of their territory. Another possibility is that Huet's Fulvetta may have a rather stable or fixed foraging path even though their home range can be large. Their fixed foraging route may lead them more likely to be recaptured by the mist-net.



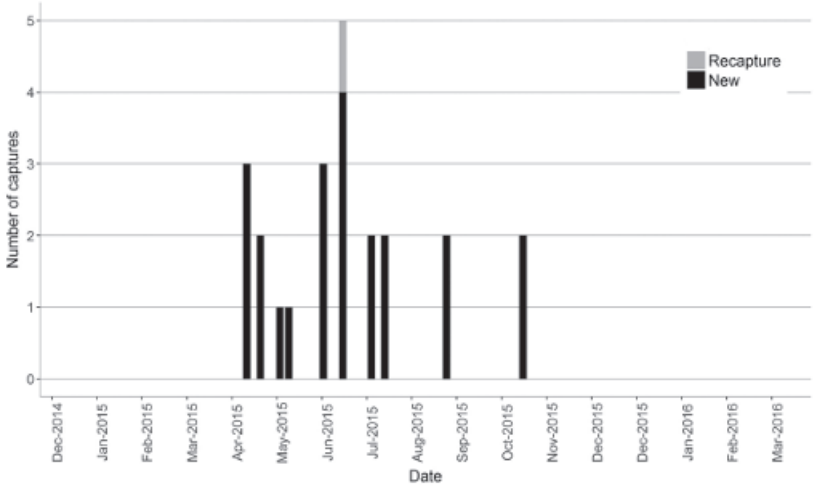
Red-billed Leiothrix *Leiothrix lutea*

The total number of trapped individuals during the study period was 58, of which 41 were trapped in 2015. This species also showed a relatively high recapture rate: a total of 30 were recaptured in this study. The activity pattern of Red-billed Leiothrix might be similar to that of Huet's Fulvetta and the high recapture rate may occur for similar reasons. There were 13 and 14 new individuals trapped in July and August, showing that some individuals stayed in Tai Po Kau over the summer.



Orange-headed Thrush *Geokichla citrina*

A total of 22 individuals were ringed in this study, with the highest daily total of five individuals on 18 June beating the previous highest single-day count of four individuals. Extreme dates of trapped individuals were 14 April and 16 October, but most were recorded before 16 July and only single individuals were trapped in August and October. The relatively high number of birds trapped reveals the effectiveness of mist-netting for surveying this skulking species, which is relatively difficult to observe. Breeding at Tai Po Kau was also confirmed in this study as brood patches were observed in adults and fledging juveniles were trapped in June and July.

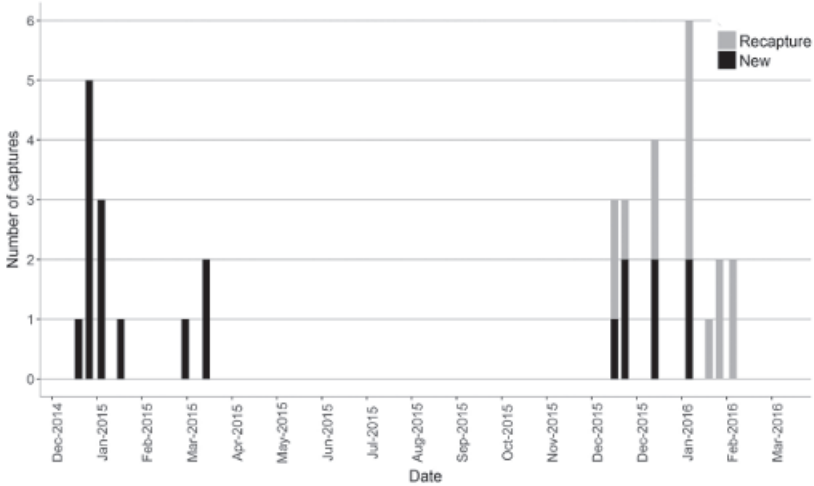


Siberian Thrush *Geokichla sibirica*

An adult male was trapped on 7 July, the first summer record of this species in Hong Kong, but it was uncertain whether this bird was of wild origin.

Grey-backed Thrush *Turdus hortulorum*

A total of 20 individuals were ringed during the study period and two individuals returned to the site in the second winter period, suggesting site fidelity of this migratory species.



Brown-chested Jungle Flycatcher *Cyornis brunneatus*

There have only been seven records of this species until the end of 2014, all of which referred to single individuals. A total of six individuals were trapped in this study: one on 10 September, four on 18 September – a new high count for this species – and one on 23 October – a new latest date. The high number of Brown-chested Jungle Flycatcher found in this study was unexpected, given the previous known status in Hong Kong of this globally vulnerable species. This result indicated that this species may be present in higher numbers than is known from submitted records, and hence the site might support a population of conservation importance.

Fujian Niltava *Niltava davidi*

This species is a scarce winter visitor to Hong Kong. Two were trapped in this study: a male on 15 December 2015 and a female on 4 February and subsequently recaptured in March 2016.

Red-flanked Bluetail *Tarsiger cyanurus*

A total of 26 new and 21 re-captures were recorded during the study. Although the home range of the species is unknown, we suggest that the high recapture rate of this species is possibly associated with a strong territoriality, or, a small home range of the species. Individuals that winter close to our ringing site are more likely to be captured repeatedly.

White-tailed Robin *Myiomela leucura*

A rare winter visitor that was recently uplisted to Category I. An adult female was trapped on 18 February 2015.

Scaly-breasted Munia *Lonchura punctulata*

One was trapped on 26 August, an unusual location and habitat for this species.

Discussion

This was the first systematic mist-netting study of birds in the mature secondary forest of Hong Kong. The average capture per unit effort in our study was 0.88 captures per 100 net-meter-hours, which was comparable to that in Malaysia (0.83 – 1.07 captures per 100 net-meter-hours; Sodhi 2002) and higher than those in China (0.24 - 0.48 capture per 100 net-meter-hours, Zhang et al. 2011) and Singapore (0.44 – 0.45 captures per 100 net-meter-hours; Sodhi 2002). This may indicate that the forest bird density in secondary forests in Hong Kong is not low, although it might be arguable that the forest height in Hong Kong is relatively short due to its young age (~40 years since re-forestation), which may contract the spatial volume for the bird assemblages to move around.

Mist-netting in forest is believed to be effective for sampling understorey birds but not for arboreal birds. It was surprising that a considerable number of arboreal birds were captured, for example bulbuls, flycatchers, leaf warblers and tits. This may again be related to the low canopy height compared to most mature forests elsewhere in the surrounding region, so that birds are more likely to move along the vertical gradient

in the forests, from canopy to ground level for exploration of food. Several species were, however, notably missing in this study, such as Mountain Tailorbird *Phyllergates cuculatus*, Grey-headed Canary-flycatcher *Culicicapa ceylonensis* and Orange-bellied Leafbird *Chloropsis hardwickii*, all of which were seen or heard regularly in the study site. Chinese Bulbul *Pycnonotus sinensis* was seen once only in the study site, suggesting that it does not prefer the closed canopy forest despite being one of the commonest birds in Hong Kong's terrestrial environment, while Pygmy Wren-babbler *Pnoepyga pusilla* was also trapped only once but the presence of several individuals in the area was noted through their calls. This may simply be an artefact due to our small sampling effort.

Compared to other ecosystems (e.g. wetlands), there have been relatively few studies on birds in forests in Hong Kong and South China. Valuable information about demography and morphometric could be obtained, especially for those species only inhabiting mature secondary forests. Therefore, it is recommended that mist-netting surveys in mature forests in Hong Kong should be continued, which will yield important information to enhance our understanding on birds and forests. Potential research topics that could be addressed by continuing mist-netting surveys include (1) population studies of forest birds using long term mark and recapture methods; (2) further understanding basic biology of forest birds, for example moulting phenology and ontogenetic changes in morphology; and (3) responses of forest birds, both residents and migrants, to environmental changes, including forest succession and climate change.

Acknowledgements

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Table 1. Summary of the bird species captured in the bird-ringing surveys conducted in the Tai Po Kau Nature Reserve between December 2014 and March 2016.

Common name	Scientific name	Number of individuals captured	Number of recaptures
Hodgson's Hawk Cuckoo	*Hierococcyx nisicolor*	2	0
Asian Barred Owlet	*Glaucidium cuculoides*	1	0
Grey-chinned Minivet	*Pericrocotus solaris*	1	0
Amur Paradise Flycatcher	*Terpsiphone incei*	1	0
Yellow-cheeked Tit	*Machlolophus spilonotus*	9	0
Cinereous Tit	*Parus cinereus*	28	11
Red-whiskered Bulbul	*Pycnonotus jocosus*	4	0
Mountain Bulbul	*Ixos mcclellandii*	15	1
Chestnut Bulbul	*Hemixos castanonotus*	27	4
Black Bulbul	*Hypsipetes leucocephalus*	1	0
Pygmy Wren-babbler	*Pnoepyga pusilla*	1	0
Asian Stubtail	*Urosphena squameiceps*	4	1
Pallas's Leaf Warbler	*Phylloscopus proregulus*	1	0
Yellow-browed Warbler	*Phylloscopus inornatus*	8	1
Pale-legged Leaf Warbler	*Phylloscopus tenellipes*	3	0
Eastern Crowned Warbler	*Phylloscopus coronatus*	2	0
Common Tailorbird	*Orthotomus sutorius*	2	0
Streak-breasted Scimitar Babbler	*Pomatorhinus ruficollis*	4	1
Rufous-capped Babbler	*Stachyridopsis ruficeps*	23	5
Huet's Fulvetta	*Alcippe hueti*	51	27
Greater Necklaced Laughingthrush	*Garrulax pectoralis*	7	1
Blue-winged Minla	*Minla cyanouroptera*	13	2
Silver-eared Mesia	*Leiothrix argentauris*	7	0
Red-billed Leiothrix	*Leiothrix lutea*	58	30
Chestnut-collared Yuhina	*Yuhina torqueola*	1	0
Japanese White-eye	*Zosterops japonicus*	11	0
Velvet-fronted Nuthatch	*Sitta frontalis*	1	0
Orange-headed Thrush	*Geokichla citrina*	22	1
Siberian Thrush	*Geokichla sibirica*	1	0
Grey-backed Thrush	*Turdus hortulorum*	20	14
Japanese Thrush	*Turdus cardis*	6	1
Eyebrowed Thrush	*Turdus obscurus*	2	0

Common name	Scientific name	Number of individuals captured	Number of recaptures
Pale Thrush	*Turdus pallidus*	1	0
Asian Brown Flycatcher	*Muscicapa latirostris*	1	0
Hainan Blue Flycatcher	*Cyornis hainanus*	14	4
Brown-chested Jungle Flycatcher	*Cyornis brunneatus*	6	0
Fujian Niltava	*Niltava davidi*	2	1
Rufous-tailed Robin	*Larvivora sibilans*	7	1
Red-flanked Bluetail	*Tarsiger cyanurus*	26	21
White-tailed Robin	*Myiomela leucura*	1	0
Blue Whistling Thrush	*Myophonus caeruleus*	3	0
White-throated Rock Thrush	*Monticola gularis*	1	0
Fork-tailed Sunbird	*Aethopyga christinae*	5	2
Scaly-breasted Munia	*Lonchura punctulata*	1	0
Tristram's Bunting	*Emberiza tristrami*	2	0
	Total	**407**	**129**

大埔滘自然護理區林鳥生態新資料

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簡介

大埔滘自然護理區 (22.425°N, 114.181°E) 是香港最大片的連續林區，區內超過八成面積是次生林，餘下則多爲植林區 (Nicholson 1996)。大埔滘自然護理區的次生林日漸成熟，平均樹齡超過四十年，對香港林鳥類的重要性不容忽視。在這460公頃的護理區內棲息着一些國際瀕危鳥類及保育關注鳥種，例如易危的仙八色鶇 (BirdLife International 2016)。故此大埔滘自然護理區被國際鳥盟列爲認可的國際重點鳥區 (IBA) 的一部分 (Code: HK002)。

自然護理區已經進行過爲數衆多的生態學研究 (*植物*：Zhang and Saunders 2000, Mar and Saunders 2015; *眞菌*： Chan *et al*. 2000, Ho and Hodgkiss 2001; *淡水生態系*：Mantel and Dudgeon 2005, Li *et al*. 2009, Dudgeon *et al*. 2010; *兩棲爬行動物*： Sung *et al*. 2012; *昆蟲*： Kwok and Corlett 2002)，當中不乏鳥類學的研究 (Kwok and Corlett 1999, Chan *et. al*. 2008)，可其中的鳥類資訊主要來自業餘的觀鳥者(大部分爲香港觀鳥會會員)的觀鳥紀錄。雖然我們可從以往的香港鳥類報告併合出大埔滘次生林區內的完整鳥種名錄，但是仍然缺乏一些針對鳥類數量、行爲習性及鳥種多樣性的系統性調查。

鳥類環誌已經於香港進行多年 (Young 2004)，大部分於濕地如米埔自然護理區進行，只有小部分於次生林及灌木林進行(Leven 2000)。在林區進行系統性環誌可提供有效數據以研究該生境的鳥種多樣性及鳥類密度，在調查一些行蹤隱秘的鳥種方面亦較其他方法優勝。此文集中討論於大埔滘自然護理區利用霧網與環誌得出的鳥類數量及季節性差異紀錄。

研究地點

大埔滘自然護理區佔地460公頃，海拔高度由50米 (自然護理區的入口)至約650米(位於頂部的草山)(Nicholson 1996)。我們的環誌地點位於約海拔320米的次生林之中，接近護理區的一條常流山溪。該地點遠離一般遠足山徑，以減低護理區訪客與研究項目之間相互干擾。我們亦嚴謹遵守郊野公園及特別地區管理有關林區護理的規定及建議，以減低對林區生境的影響。

研究物資及方法

霧網設在被確認或潛在的鳥類飛行路徑上以捕捉雀鳥。此研究自2014年12月開始，每月進行兩次環誌調查，直至2016年3月初。每次調查都會記錄霧網的長度，故調查結果可以以網-米-小時爲單位(霧網長度(米)x設置霧網的時間(小時))作比較標準。調查只於良好的天氣下進行以確保網捕雀鳥及地點的安全。檢查霧網的間距爲45-60分鐘，設立霧網

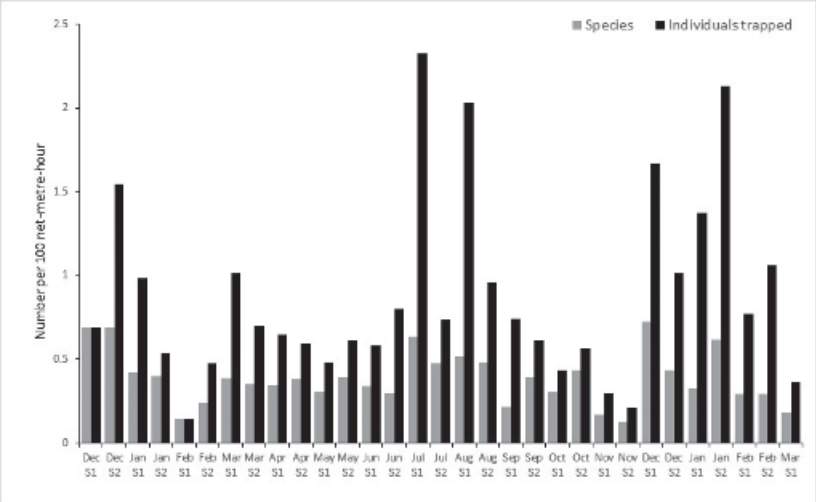
的時間由日出時間起計7-8小時不等。所有被捕獲的雀鳥均會進行鳥種鑑定、測量、環誌，及後會於原地野放。如網獲一些在分類學上有研究價值的鳥種，研究員會進行羽毛取樣作DNA分析，分析則由中山大學的劉陽博士進行。

結果

鳥類豐度與季節性

是次研究進行了31次鳥類環誌調查，總共62,298網-米-小時的霧網調查。期間捕獲了536隻雀鳥，當中407隻爲首次捕獲的新個體(分別來自45個鳥種)(表1)，而129隻則爲再次捕獲的個體(包含19個鳥種的85個個體)。最常被捕獲的鳥種爲紅嘴相思鳥(58個新捕獲的個體及30個被再次捕獲的個體)、黑眉雀鶻(51個新捕獲的個體及27個被再次捕獲的個體)與蒼背山雀(28個新捕獲的個體及11個被再次捕獲的個體)。

縱觀整個研究期間，單次調查捕獲個體數目由2至55隻及鳥種數目由2至16種不等，季節性變化於研究期間並不明顯，當中包括大量個體於7月、8月、12月及1月被捕獲，而單次調查捕獲鳥種多樣性亦變化不大(圖表1)。



圖表1. 大埔滘自然護理區單次霧網調查捕獲的個體及鳥種數目(每100 網-米-小時)，S1及S2代表每個月的第一及第二次調查。

附註鳥種列表

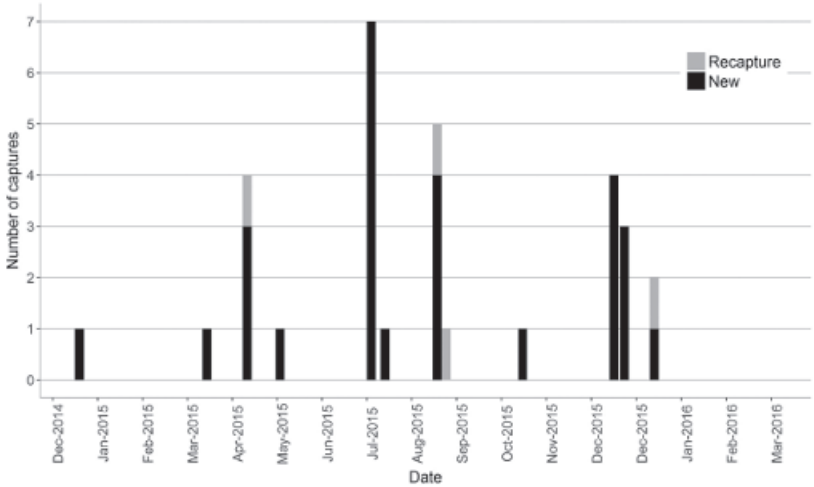
以下的鳥種列表包含重要的生態及保育資訊，如於研究期間捕獲該鳥種個體的數目、分類及季節性資訊等。於列表中的紀錄爲研究期間捕獲的個體。

綬帶 Terpsiphone incei

亞洲的綬帶種群於最新的分類學研究中被分成三個獨立的鳥種：包括中南綬帶 Oriental Paradise Flycatcher *T. affinis*，綬帶 Amur Paradise Flycatcher *T. incei* 及印緬綬帶

Indian Paradise Flycatcher *T. paradisi* (Anderson *et.al.* 2015)。根據此分類學的研究，於香港之前一直被認定爲綬帶的鳥種應爲 *T. incei*，其根據爲該鳥種已知的繁殖區域爲中國中部及東南部。於2015年8月20日的捕獲個體的羽毛取樣後進行的DNA序列分析亦確認爲 *T. incei* (Y. Liu *in litt.*)。

栗背短腳鵯 *Hemixos castanonotus*
研究期間共捕獲27個個體及有四個再次捕獲的紀錄。再次捕獲的數量低顯示此鳥種有高的行動性或大面積的地域性，另外亦可能是由於大埔滘有爲數大量的栗背短腳鵯在此棲息，故較難再捕獲之前曾經捕獲過的個體。

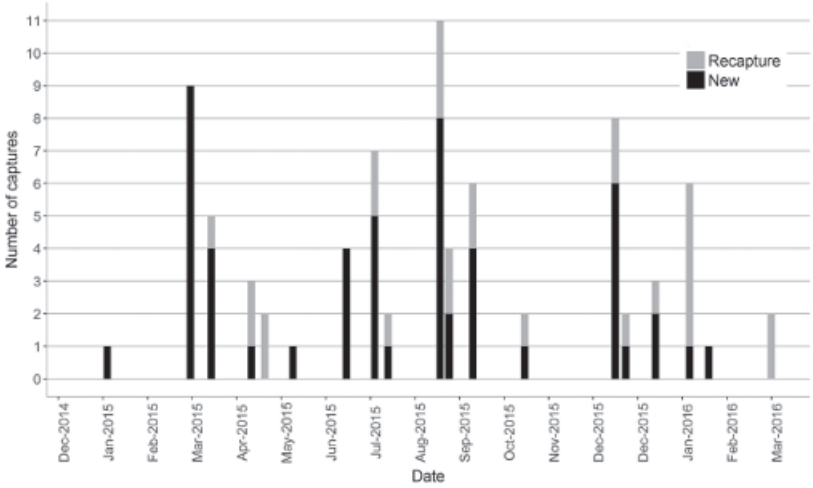


黑鵯 *Hypsipetes leucocephalus*
於2015年7 月6日捕獲一隻幼鳥，爲香港第一個夏天紀錄(以往紀錄爲8月18日至6月3日)。此個體未有觀察到因籠養造成的傷害，故應來自野外的種群。另外此個體顯示其正處於稚後換羽期，表明此鳥種可能於本地繁殖。

冕柳鶯 *Phylloscopus coronatus*
兩個個體分別於2015年9月18日及2015年12月16日捕捉，12月的紀錄是一個不尋常的冬季紀錄。

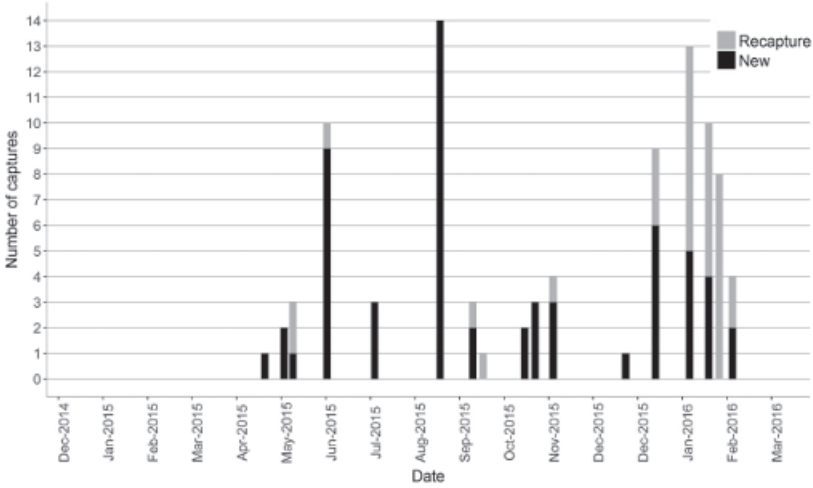
黑眉雀鷦 *Alcippe hueti*
此鳥種是透過比較香港種群及南中國種群的鳴聲後加進香港鳥類名錄(Leven *et. al.* 2014)。此次研究取樣的羽毛樣本進行的分子分析結果進一步確認了香港種群的分類(Y. Liu *in litt.*)。我們亦發現此鳥種有頗高的再捕率 (22個再次捕獲個體)，因而推測此鳥種雖然於大埔滘自然護理區相對常見，但其活動範圍有限，加上此鳥種於我們環誌地點附

近極爲活躍，故更爲容易被捕獲。另一可能性爲黑眉雀鵐的活動範圍其實較大，但牠們使用穩定的覓食路徑的習慣令其增加被再次捕獲的機會。



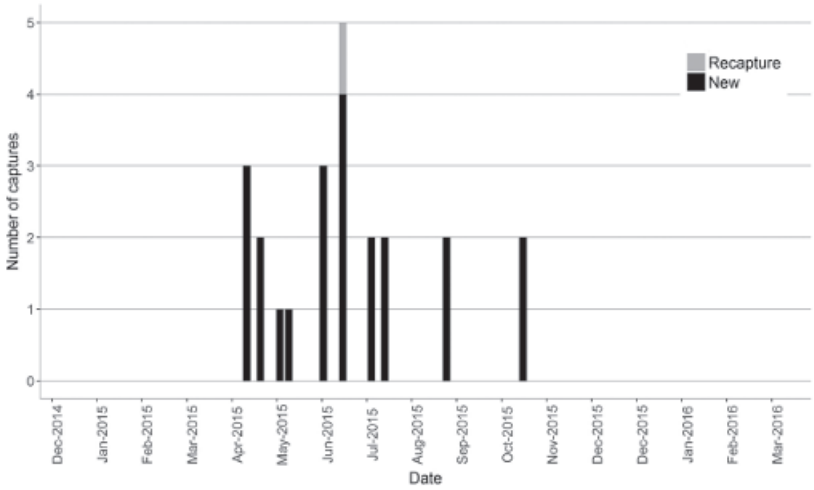
紅嘴相思鳥 *Leiothrix lutea*

於研究期間共捕獲58個個體，其中41個是於2015年捕獲。此鳥種亦有較高的再捕率，共有30個個體爲再次捕獲。紅嘴相思鳥的行動模式與黑眉雀鵐相似，故其較高的再捕率亦可能基於相同原因。13及14個新個體分別於7月及8月被捕獲，顯示此鳥種有一些個體留於大埔滘度夏。



橙頭地鶇 *Geokichla citrina*

共有22個個體於研究期間被捕獲，最高單次調查紀錄於2015年6月18日錄得，共捕獲了5個個體，亦打破了之前單日最高4隻的紀錄。研究期間最早及最遲記錄此鳥的日期爲4月14日及10月16日，但是大部分紀錄是於7月16日前所得，當中只有單隻紀錄分別出現於8月及10月。其相對高的捕獲率反映霧網對研究此平時甚難觀察到，行蹤隱密的鳥種的效用。由於從6月及7月捕獲的部分個體觀察到明顯的孵卵斑，及部分爲剛離巢幼鳥，本次研究亦確認了此鳥種會於大埔滘繁殖。

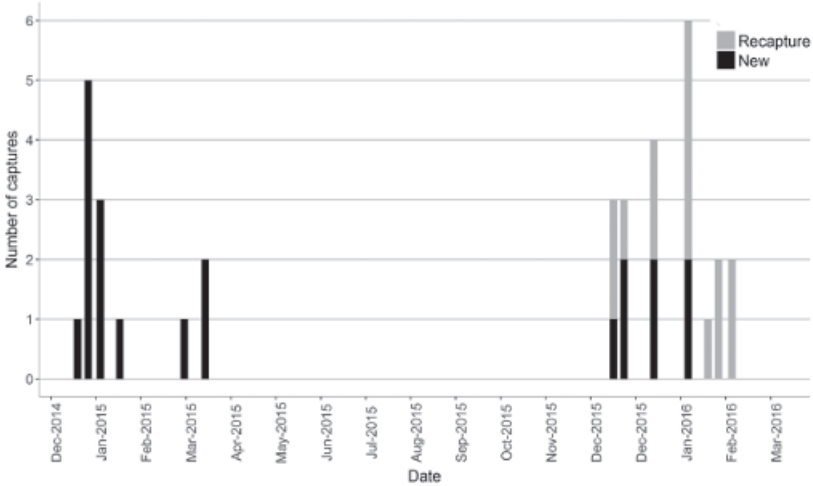


白眉地鶇 *Geokichla sibirica*

一隻成年雄性於7月7日被捕獲，爲香港第一個夏天紀錄，但是未能確認此鳥是否源於野生種群。

灰背鶇 *Turdus hortulorum*

總共有20個個體於研究期間被環誌，當中有兩個個體於下一個冬天回到研究地點並被捕獲，顯示此遷徙鳥種對度冬地的忠誠。



白喉林鷚 *Cyornis brunneatus*
截止2014年底，此鳥種於香港只有7個紀錄，所有紀錄都爲單個個體的紀錄。而此次研究期間，總共有6個個體被捕獲，分別爲9月10日的單個個體、9月18日的四個個體—此鳥種的最高數量紀錄—及10月23日的單個個體—最遲的秋天紀錄。以此全球性易危鳥種於香港之前的狀況爲參考，此研究紀錄到的白喉林鷚數量之多絕對是預期之外的結果。研究結果亦表明此鳥種於香港出現的數量可能比之前紀錄的數量實際爲高，顯示研究地點支持一個有保育重要性的鳥種種群。

棕腹大仙鶲 *Niltava davidi*
此鳥種是香港稀少冬候鳥。研究期間共紀錄到兩個個體：於2015年12月15日紀錄的雄性及2016年2月4日的雌性，此鳥於2016年3月亦被再次捕獲。

紅脇藍尾鴝 *Tarsiger cyanurus*
研究期間共紀錄有26個新捕獲個體及21個再次捕獲的個體。雖然此鳥種的活動範圍未知，但其高的再捕率顯示此鳥種有很高的地域性或相對細小的活動範圍，於環誌地點附近度冬的個體有更高可能被反覆捕獲。

白尾藍地鴝 *Myiomela leucura*
此鳥種爲香港罕見冬候鳥，並於不久前被提升爲香港鳥類名錄第 I類。2015年2月18日捕獲一隻成年雌性。

斑文鳥 *Lonchura punctulata*
8月26日捕獲一個個體，研究地點並非此鳥種常見的地點及生境。

討論

此研究爲第一個於香港成熟次生林的有系統的霧網鳥類研究。本研究的平均捕獲效益爲每100霧-米-小時0.88隻，與馬來西亞的研究相若(每100霧-米-小時0.83-1.07隻；Sodhi 2002)，高於中國大陸(每100霧-米-小時0.24-0.48隻；Zhang *et al.* 2011)及新加坡(每100霧-米-小時0.44-0.45隻；Sodhi 2002)。此表明雖然香港森林的高度相對較矮(原因是其年齡相對年輕(自植林起計約40年))，可能壓縮了鳥類的活動空間，但香港次生林的林鳥的密度並不低。

霧網調查被認爲是一個有效的方法用以調查林區低層的鳥類，但不太適合樹棲的鳥種。但今次研究有爲數不少的樹棲鳥種被捕獲，例如鵯、鶲、柳鶯及山雀。這可能是由於大埔滘的樹冠層相比鄰近地區的成熟樹林爲矮，故雀鳥更傾向於樹林中垂直移動，即從樹冠到地面尋找食物。一些鳥種於研究中未能捕獲，如金頭縫葉鶯、方尾鶲及橙腹葉鵯，牠們都可於研究地點經常觀察及記錄到。儘管白頭鵯是香港最常見的陸生鳥類之一，惟只於研究地點觀察到一次，應是因爲此鳥種不喜歡封閉的樹冠森林。而即使有數個個體出現於研究地點附近(其獨特的鳴聲足以辨認)，小鷦鷯也只被捕獲了一次，可能是由於採樣不足所致。

於香港及南中國地區的林區鳥類的研究相比其他生境(如濕地)的數量爲少。此類研究可獲得種群學及形態學的珍貴資料，尤對一些只於成熟次生林棲息的鳥種更爲重要，故建議應該於香港成熟林區繼續進行霧網調查，以提供重要的資料幫助我們深入了解林區及雀鳥。可以通過持續的霧網調查來解決潛在的研究主題包括：(1) 使用長期標記和再次捕獲方法對森林鳥類進行種群研究; （2）進一步了解森林鳥類的基本生物學特徵，例如換羽的物候學和形態學的變化; 和（3）森林鳥類，包括留鳥和候鳥對環境變化，包括演替和氣候變化的反應。

鳴謝

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表1. 在2014年12月至2016年三月期間，大埔滘自然護理區內進行環誌研究的捕獲鳥種總結。

中文鳥名	學名	捕獲數目	再次捕獲數目
霍氏鷹鵑	*Hierococcyx nisicolor*	2	0
斑頭鴞鶹	*Glaucidium cuculoides*	1	0
灰喉山椒鳥	*Pericrocotus solaris*	1	0
綬帶	*Terpsiphone incei*	1	0
黃頰山雀	*Machlolophus spilonotus*	9	0
蒼背山雀	*Parus cinereus*	28	11
紅耳鵯	*Pycnonotus jocosus*	4	0
綠翅短腳鵯	*Ixos mcclellandii*	15	1
栗背短腳鵯	*Hemixos castanonotus*	27	4
黑短腳鵯	*Hypsipetes leucocephalus*	1	0
小鶯鶲	*Pnoepyga pusilla*	1	0
鱗頭樹鶯	*Urosphena squameiceps*	4	1
黃腰柳鶯	*Phylloscopus proregulus*	1	0
黃眉柳鶯	*Phylloscopus inornatus*	8	1
淡腳柳鶯	*Phylloscopus tenellipes*	3	0
冕柳鶯	*Phylloscopus coronatus*	2	0
長尾縫葉鶯	*Orthotomus sutorius*	2	0
棕頸鉤嘴鶲	*Pomatorhinus ruficollis*	4	1
紅頭穗鶲	*Stachyridopsis ruficeps*	23	5
黑眉雀鶲	*Alcippe hueti*	51	27
黑頜噪鶲	*Garrulax pectoralis*	7	1
藍翅希鶲	*Minla cyanouroptera*	13	2
銀耳相思鳥	*Leiothrix argentauris*	7	0
紅嘴相思鳥	*Leiothrix lutea*	58	30
栗耳鳳鶲	*Yuhina torqueola*	1	0
暗綠繡眼鳥	*Zosterops japonicus*	11	0
絨額鴫	*Sitta frontalis*	1	0
橙頭地鶇	*Geokichla citrina*	22	1
白眉地鶇	*Geokichla sibirica*	1	0
灰背鶇	*Turdus hortulorum*	20	14
烏灰鶇	*Turdus cardis*	6	1
白眉鶇	*Turdus obscurus*	2	0

中文鳥名	學名	捕獲數目	再次捕獲數目
白腹鶇	*Turdus pallidus*	1	0
北灰鶲	*Muscicapa latirostris*	1	0
海南藍仙鶲	*Cyornis hainanus*	14	4
白喉林鶲	*Cyornis brunneatus*	6	0
棕腹大仙鶲	*Niltava davidi*	2	1
紅尾歌鴝	*Larvivora sibilans*	7	1
紅脇藍尾鴝	*Tarsiger cyanurus*	26	21
白尾藍地鴝	*Myiomela leucura*	1	0
紫嘯鶇	*Myophonus caeruleus*	3	0
白喉磯鶇	*Monticola gularis*	1	0
叉尾太陽鳥	*Aethopyga christinae*	5	2
斑文鳥	*Lonchura punctulata*	1	0
白眉鵐	*Emberiza tristrami*	2	0
	總數	**407**	**129**

Nesting of Crested Goshawk *Accipiter trivirgatus* at Tai Po Kau Headland Conservation Area, Hong Kong

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Girassol, Lookout Link, Tai Po Kau, New Territories

Crested Goshawk *Accipiter trivirgatus*, which is polytypic (IOC 6.2) and represented in Hong Kong and continental China by the subspecies *indicus* (Zheng 2005), was first identified in Hong Kong in 1983, when there were sightings of one or two birds between 19 October and 4 December at two localities on Hong Kong Island and one in the central New Territories (Chalmers and Viney 1985). By the 1990s, the species had become well established; the Hong Kong Breeding Bird Survey of 1993-1996 recorded it in 9.6% of land squares, with at least 20 pairs thought to be resident across the New Territories, in Kowloon and on Hong Kong, Lantau, Lamma and Cheung Chau islands (Carey *et al.* 2001). The 1990s also brought the first confirmed breeding records with observations of two downy young on branches close to a nest in the crown of a mature tree in forest at Tai Po Kau on 17 and 20 June 1996 and a downy chick in a nest in an *Acacia* tree in parkland at Tuen Mun in May 1997, with both nests discovered as a result of the aggressive behaviour of the females towards people who inadvertently strayed too close to the nest tree (Carey *et al*. 2001).

Plate 75 Crested Goshawk *Accipiter trivirgatus* juvenile approximately 30 days old.
鳳頭鷹 *Accipiter trivirgatus* 幼鳥，約30日
Tai Po Kau Headland 13th June 2007 大埔滘岬角 2007年06月13日
Martin Hale 夏敖天

Despite these two nesting observations and a further record of a female at a nest at Mo Tat, Lamma on 20 April 2008 (Carey *et al.* 2011), the breeding habits of Crested Goshawk in Hong Kong and also in adjacent parts of southeast China are poorly known. One particular gap in knowledge, pointed out by Ferguson-Lees and Christie (2001), is that the fledging period of the species is unrecorded. Naoroji (2006) has since provided a detailed account of the nesting of subspecies *peninsulae* in southern India based on the fieldwork of C. Sashikumar, but there appears to be very little information available, apart from the Hong Kong records mentioned above, regarding the breeding of subspecies *indicus*.

This paper documents nesting activities at Tai Po Kau Headland Conservation Area (TPKH) in the years 2005-2009. The core area at TPKH consists of mature coastal forest which is floristically and faunistically very rich (Kendrick and Barretto 2006). Three Crested Goshawk nests were found, all in mature native trees 20-25 metres in height growing at altitudes of 80-100 metres asl in stands of north- or west-facing relict or regenerating woodland 30-50 years old. Constructed of sticks, the nests had a diameter of 40-55 cm or more, and were placed in a fork in the lower part of the canopy at a height of 12-15 metres above the ground.

The first nest, Nest A, was found in 2005 and possibly used that year (see Table 1). It was built in an *Osmanthus matsumuranus* tree growing beside Girassol Lane and was subsequently inspected by the female in at least 2006 and 2008 but was not used in either of these years. The second nest, Nest B, was built in a *Machilus pauhoi* tree about 400 metres distant from Nest A; a well concealed nest, it was discovered in May 2006, but disintegrated after successful breeding that year. The third nest, Nest C, was built in another *Machilus pauhoi* tree growing beside Girassol Lane about 40 metres from Nest A; it was used in 2007, inspected but not used in 2008, and rebuilt and used successfully again in 2009, before being destroyed by a typhoon on 18 July that year, by which time the young had already fledged. Reuse of nests is known in other *Accipiter* species; Newton (1986) reported that 5.3% of Eurasian Sparrowhawk *A. nisus* nests found in southern Scotland were built on existing nests up to five years old.

As noted above, breeding was successful in 2006, 2007 and 2009. Birds were seen inspecting the nest site in 2008 and may have attempted to breed but were perhaps disturbed from the immediate area, either by demolition work on a nearby building or perhaps by the presence of a family of Rhesus Macaques *Macaca mulatta* temporarily resident in the area.

Of the three years with breeding observations (see Table 2), 2006 provided the clearest nesting timetable and also yielded photographs of youngsters of known age which proved very useful in ageing nestlings and fledglings in subsequent years, whilst 2009 accounted for both the earliest date of observed incubation and the latest date of post-fledging nest dependence. Key observations in 2006 were: (1) the female sitting on the nest on 13 May, (2) two downy chicks about 3 days old in the nest on 18 June, and (3) first observed flight - treated in this paper as the fledging date - on 13 July. In both 2007 and 2009, the first parts of the breeding cycle were completed earlier than in 2006, with probable laying dates no later than 10 April and 29 March, estimated

first hatching dates of 14 May and 11 May, and first observed flights on 19 June and 13 June, respectively. After fledging in 2009 the young goshawks were observed to remain in the vicinity of the nest and continued to be fed by the parents before eventually becoming independent and leaving the area of the nest. This period of nest dependence has previously been reported for Eurasian Sparrowhawk (Newton 1986).

Table 1: Crested Goshawk nests at Tai Po Kau Headland 2005-2009

	Nest A	**Nest B**	**Nest C**
Tree species	*Osmanthus matsumuranus*	*Machilus pauhoi*	*Machilus pauhoi*
Tree height and diameter	20 m tall; 30 cm dbh	25 m tall; 55 cm dbh	24 m tall; 53 cm dbh
Height of nest above ground	c. 12 m	c. 14 m	c. 15m
Slope aspect	West-facing	North-facing	West-facing
Years when nest successfully used	Possibly in 2005	2006	2007, 2009
Observations of nest inspection and repair	Inspected (by the female, while the male watched) 6 Feb 2006 and in May 2008, but not used in either year	Nest disintegrated after nesting in 2006	Inspected 3 May 2008; inspected and partly rebuilt 28 Feb 2009. Destroyed by typhoon after nesting in 2009.

Taken together, observations in the three years give the following dates for main events in the breeding cycle: laying 29 March-13 May, hatching 11 May-15 June, fledging 13 June-13 July, and post-fledging nest dependence to 28 July. Incubation lasted about 33-44 days, fledging was observed at about 28-37 days of age, and post-fledging nest dependence lasted up to 45 days. In 2009, the period between the first observation of the female sitting on the nest and the last observed date of nest dependence by one of the young spanned dates of 29 March-28 July and thus lasted 4 months.

Time periods reported by Nairoji (2006) for the southern Indian subspecies *peninsulae* were a minimum of 37-39 days for incubation and 37-48 days for the "nestling period". The latter may possibly include a number of days of post-fledging nest dependence and thus may not exactly approximate to the fledging period, as treated in this paper.

Annual variations in laying dates are known for other Accipiters. Long-term studies of Eurasian Sparrowhawk in southern Scotland, for example, show that laying dates vary to coincide with the appearance of fledgling songbirds, the timing of which varies annually according to weather conditions and brings to an end the season of lowest food supply for the hawks (Newton 1986). Whether the sudden appearance of fledging songbirds or some other food source is the trigger for Crested Goshawks to lay in Hong Kong is not known.

Table 2: Nesting observations and estimates of incubation and fledging periods of Crested Goshawk at Tai Po Kau Headland 2006-2009

Nest and Year	Nest B, 2006	Nest C, 2007	Nest C, 2009
First observation of active nest	13 May, adult sitting (eggs probably very recently laid)	14 May, adult sitting (eggs probably very close to hatching)	29 March, adult sitting (eggs probably very recently laid)
Observations of young	**18 June** (c. 3 days old): two downy chicks. **24 June** (c. 9 days): chicks had approximately doubled in size **1 July** (16 days): one chick c. 33% larger than the other **9 July** (24 days) both young perching and scrambling near nest **13 July** (28 days): first young seen in flight **16 July**: both fledglings near nest **23 July**: smaller bird seen perched 3 m below nest	**29 May** (c. 15 days old): two chicks seen in nest **10 June** (27 days): one in more advanced plumage seen scrambling outside nest **19 June** (36 days): presumed female seen in flight **30 July**: both young still in nest area and begging for food	**3-4 June** (c. 24 days old): two nestlings first seen on edge of nest **9 June** (29 days): smaller bird scrambling outside nest **13 June** (33 days): both young seen in flight **10 July**: both young still in nest area, larger bird subsequently in nest area to 28 July
Laying date	13 May or before	Estimated 10 April or before	29 March or before
First hatching date	Very likely 15 June	Estimated 14 May	Estimated 11 May
Incubation period	Minimum 33 days	Unknown	44 days
Fledging period	c. 28 days (presumed male) to c. 37 days (presumed female)	36 days (presumed female)	Up to 33 days. The male matured and fledged earlier than the female.
Nest dependence post-fledging	Unknown	Unknown	45 days

As indicated in Table 2, all three Crested Goshawk broods found at TPKH consisted of a smaller and a larger youngster. The smaller birds, presumed to be males, were seen to be more advanced in plumage development and behaviour than their larger siblings (presumed females). The smaller birds were more distinctly marked with darker streaks and drops than the larger birds, and were more adventurous in moving from the nest and scrambling about on the branches near the nest. Conversely, their siblings, though significantly larger, had more downy remnants, were not as well marked, and stayed longer in or near the nest (see Plates 76-80). Similar sex differences in the growth and development of young Eurasian Sparrowhawks in southern Scotland were described by Newton (1986), who attributed the more rapid feather growth and development of skills in the smaller males to their need to remain one step ahead of their bigger sisters and acquire their share of food and parental care. Further, on the assumption that the smaller, more distinctly marked youngsters are indeed males, observations from TPKH confirm that male nestling Crested Goshawks become nest-independent and leave the nesting area earlier than females, as was suspected of subspecies *peninsulae* in southern India (Nairoji 2006).

Age-related changes in eye colour of young Crested Goshawks were also apparent at TPKH. Initially brown or simply dark on the nestlings, the eyes soon become paler, sometimes appearing colourless, then turned hazel or grey brown before becoming greyish, or even pale blue in some light conditions, on birds about to fledge. As the birds became nest independent, the eyes turned pale yellow. Ultimately on older adults seen in Hong Kong the eyes are yellow to orange-yellow (females) or orange to deep orange-red (males).

Crested Goshawks are known to take a wide variety of prey items in Hong Kong, including squirrels, rodents, bats, small to medium-sized owls and other bird species ranging in size from Tree Sparrow *Passer montanus* to Chinese Francolin *Francolinus pintadeanus* (Carey *et al.* 2001). Observations at TPKH recorded only a few food items at the nest or nearby, but these included squirrels, rodents, birds and also a snake (see Table 3). The snake, which was about 60 cm in length and light golden brown in colour, was tentatively identified as a Taiwan Kukri Snake *Oligodon formosanus*. Other observed food items were two Pallas's Squirrels *Callosciurus erythraeus styani*, an unidentified rodent, a Silver-eared Mesia *Leiothrix argentauris* and a small unidentified passerine. Nairoji (2006) listed snakes amongst food items occasionally consumed by Crested Goshawks in the Indian Subcontinent, but the observation at TPKH appears to be the first record of one brought to young in a nest.

Table 3: Food items and remains observed at Crested Goshawk nests at Tai Po Kau Headland 2006-2009 -

Nest and Year	Nest B, 2006	Nest C, 2007	Nest C, 2009
Food items brought to nest	Snake c. 60 cm long (thought to be Taiwan Kukri Snake *Oligodon formosanus*) 9 July	Pallas's Squirrel *Callosciurus erythraeus styani* 19 June	No food items observed
Animal remains found near nest	Pallas's Squirrel *Callosciurus erythraeus styani* skull and jaw found below nest 15 July	Silver-eared Mesia *Leiothrix argentauris* feathers found near nest 5 August	
Other	None	Unidentified rodent consumed near nest by more advanced youngster 2 July	

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Plate 76 Crested Goshawk *Accipiter trivirgatus* juvenile male (left) and female (right). Approximately 24 days old.
鳳頭鷹 *Accipiter trivirgatus* 幼鳥雄（左）及雌（右），約24日
Tai Po Kau Headland 4th June 2009 大埔滘岬角 2009年06月04日
Ruy Barretto 白理桃

Plate 77 Crested Goshawk *Accipiter trivirgatus* juvenile male. Approximately 30 days old
鳳頭鷹 *Accipiter trivirgatus*
雄性幼鳥，約30日
Tai Po Kau Headland 10th June 2009 大埔滘岬角 2009年06月10日
Ruy Barretto 白理桃

Plate 78 Crested Goshawk *Accipiter trivirgatus* juvenile female. Approximately 31 days old.
鳳頭鷹 *Accipiter trivirgatus*
雌性幼鳥，約31日
Tai Po Kau Headland 11th June 2009 大埔滘岬角2009年06月11日
Ruy Barretto 白理桃

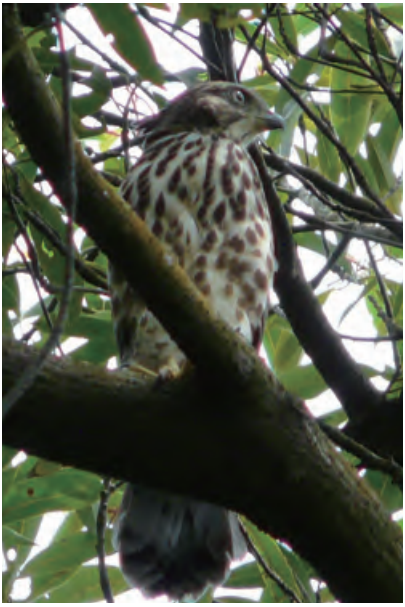

Plate 79 Crested Goshawk *Accipiter trivirgatus* juvenile male. Approximately 41 days old
鳳頭鷹 *Accipiter trivirgatus*
雄性幼鳥，約41日
Tai Po Kau Headland 21st June 2009 大埔滘岬角 2009年06月21日
Ruy Barretto 白理桃

Plate 80 Crested Goshawk *Accipiter trivirgatus* juvenile female. Approximately 43 days old
鳳頭鷹 *Accipiter trivirgatus*
雄性幼鳥，約43日
Tai Po Kau Headland 23rd June 2009 大埔滘岬角 2009年06月23日
Ruy Barretto白理桃

於香港大埔滘岬角自然保育區繁殖的鳳頭鷹 *Accipiter trivirgatus*

白理桃

新界大埔滘瞭望里 Girassol

風頭鷹是多型鳥種(IOC 6.2) ，在中國大陸及香港分佈的亞種爲 *indicus* (Zheng 2005)。牠於1983年首次在香港被確認，當時有一至兩隻在10月19日至12月4日期間在香港島兩處地點及新界中一個地點出現(Chalmers and Viney 1985)。直至1990年代牠已於香港建立群落；在1993至1996年期間的繁殖鳥類普查曾於9.6%的陸地範圍有紀錄，當時估計至少20對留鳥於新界、九龍、香港島、大嶼山、南丫島以及長洲分佈。1990年期間亦確定牠首次在本港繁殖，當中包括1996年6月17至20日兩隻雛鳥被發現於大埔滘的一個茂密的樹冠中的鳥巢邊，以及一隻雛鳥於1997年5月在屯門的一個公園內的相思樹上的一個巢邊被發現。兩個巢的發現都是由於人們不經意闖入巢區而引起雌鳥的惡意反擊(Carey *et al.* 2001)。

儘管以上兩項紀錄以及2008年4月20日南丫島模達灣的另一個雌鳥坐巢紀錄，鳳頭鷹於香港以及鄰近的中國東南部的繁殖生境皆不太爲人所了解。Ferguson-Lees and Christie (2001)一書更指出牠雛鳥成長期的資料更未曾記錄。此後 Naoroji(2006) 根據 C. Sashikumar 於野外考察的結果記錄了 *peninsulae* 於印度南部的營巢情況。但關於 *indicus* 亞種的繁殖情況依然缺乏資料。

此文章紀錄了2005至2009年期間大埔滘岬角自然保育區的營巢活動。大埔滘岬角自然保育區的核心由成熟的海岸樹林所組成，其植物及動物物種皆非常豐富(Kendrick and Barretto 2006)。共發現了三個鳥巢，全部在25至30米高的成熟樹林，並於海拔80至100米向西及向北的30至50年齡的殘遺或新生樹林中。鳥巢直徑40至55厘米，由樹枝組成，築於林蔭較低部位離地12至15米的樹梢上。

第一個巢（巢A）首次於2005年發現，亦可能於同年被使用（圖表一）。它築於Girassol徑旁的桂花樹上，至少於2006及2008年被檢查但最終沒有被用。第二個巢（巢B）築於刨花潤楠上，離巢A400米；它甚爲隱蔽，首次於2006年5月被發現，但當年成功繁殖後已瓦解了。第三個巢(巢C)築於另一棵刨花潤楠上，離巢A40米；於2007被使用但於2008被檢查後沒有被使用，其後於2009重築但仍未成功，最終於同年7月18日被颱風所摧毀，期間已有一隻幼鳥鳥羽剛成。鳥巢重用於 *Accipiter* 鳥種中曾有紀錄；Newton (1986) 報告指蘇格蘭南部5.3%的雀鷹巢是築於舊至五年的巢。

由此可見，牠們曾於2006、2007及2009年成功繁殖。牠們曾於2008年檢查鳥巢，亦可能嘗試繁殖但受到附近環境的滋擾，包括附近建築物的拆卸工程及有一群恆河猴於該處臨時居住。

在三年成功繁殖的年份中，2006年提供了清楚營巢時期，亦得出了不少已知年齡的幼鳥的照片。這些資料大大幫助在往後年份辨別雛鳥及幼鳥的年齡。而2009年亦錄得最早的

孵卵期及最遲的雛鳥獨立期。2006年的重要觀察結果包括：（1）雌鳥於5月13日坐巢，（2）兩隻約3日大的雛鳥6月18日在巢內，以及（3）7月13日首次見雛鳥飛行，亦即此文章中提及的幼鳥期。在2007及2009年，繁殖期的首部分都較2006年早完成，產卵期可能分別在4月10日及3月29日之前，估計孵出的首日爲5月14日及5月11日，首次錄得飛行日爲6月19日及6月13日。2009年豐羽後，幼鳥依然在巢的附近及受父母餵哺直至完全獨立及離開巢域。這段依賴期在（Newton 1986）關於北雀鷹的文中曾有報告。

表1：鳳頭鷹於大埔滘岬角2005-2009的巢

	巢A	巢B	巢C
樹種	*Osmanthus matsumuranus*	*Machilus pauhoi*	*Machilus pauhoi*
樹高及直徑	20米高30厘米胸徑	25米高55厘米胸徑	24米高53厘米胸徑
巢的離地高度	約12米	約14米	約15米
斜坡座向	西向	北向	西向
巢的使用年份	可能2005年	2006年	2007,2009年
鳥巢檢測及修補的觀察	檢測（雌性進行而雄性旁觀）於2006年2月6日及2008年5月但兩年皆沒有用	2006年後巢已毀	檢測於2009年5月3日進行； 檢測及部分重建於2009年2月28日；2009年颱風後被毀

如將三年的資料歸納起來，可得出以下主要日子：產卵期在3月29日至5月13日，孵出期在5月11日至6月15日，豐羽幼鳥在6月13至7月13日，豐羽後依賴父母至7月28日。孵卵期約33至44日，豐羽期爲28至37日，豐羽後依賴父母至45日。由首次見雌鳥坐巢至幼鳥最後一日在巢域由3月29日至7月28日，共四個月。

Nairoji（2006）所報告的南印度亞種 peninsulae 的時期爲至少37-39日孵卵期及37-48日雛鳥期。但他所指的雛鳥期有可能包含了部分豐羽後的依賴期，所以與此文章所指的雛鳥期有所出入。

我們已知鷹科雀鳥的產卵日子每年都有變化。例如在南蘇格蘭對北雀鷹的長期研究顯示產卵期的變化與鳴禽幼鳥的出現有關，這個時刻是受天氣決定，亦是鷹類的食物最短缺時期的終結。至於香港鳴禽幼鳥及其他食物的出現是否引發鳳頭鷹產卵則無從稽考。

從表2中顯示出來，大埔滘岬角所出的三巢鳳頭鷹都有一隻較小及較大的幼鳥。較小的一隻，應是雄性，似乎在羽毛及行爲上都比另一隻應該是雌性的發育更好。較小的一隻身上的黑色條紋及斑紋較明顯，並較早離巢及在巢附近的樹枝攀爬。相對地牠的同伴雖然較大，但較多絨毛，黑紋較不明顯及留在巢的時間較長。

表2：2006-2009大埔滘岬角鳳頭鷹營巢的觀察以及估計孵卵及豐羽時間。

巢及年份	2006年B巢	2007年C巢	2009年C巢
首次錄得營巢	5月 13日，成鳥坐巢（可能於近日產了蛋）	5月14日，成鳥坐巢（可能非常近破殼日）	5月 29日，成鳥坐巢（可能於近日產了蛋）
幼鳥的觀察	6月18日（約3日）兩隻幼鳥 6月24日（約9日）幼鳥約兩倍體型 7月1日（16日）一隻幼鳥大於另一隻約33 % 7月9日（24日）兩隻幼鳥在巢內站立及攀爬 7月13日（28日）幼鳥首次飛行 7月16日：兩隻雛鳥於巢附近 7月23日：較細小一隻站立於巢的3米以下	5月29日（約15日）巢內兩隻幼鳥 6月10日（27日）一隻羽翼較豐的幼鳥於巢外攀爬 6月19日（36日）：一隻可能是雌鳥在飛行 7 月30日：兩隻雛鳥仍在巢域及取食	6月3-4日（約24日）兩隻幼鳥於巢邊 6月9日（29日）：較小一隻於巢外攀爬 6月13日（33日）：兩隻幼鳥皆飛行 7月10日：兩隻幼鳥仍在巢，較大一隻在7月28日仍在巢
產卵日	5月13日或之前	估計4月10日或之前	3月29日或之前
破殼日	很可能是6月15日	估計爲5月14日	估計爲5月11日
孵卵期	至少33日	不詳	44日
豐羽期	約28日（可能是雄鳥）至37日（可能是雌鳥）	36日（可能是雌鳥）	長至33日： 雄鳥比雌鳥較早成熟
離巢後仍依賴父母的時期	不詳	不詳	45日

類似的因性別而產生的成長差異Newton（1986）曾在南蘇格蘭的北雀鷹有所描述，並認爲較快的羽毛生長是因雄鳥須比較大的雌鳥較快得取食物及父母照料。此外，假設較小及黑紋較明顯的那隻是雄鳥，大埔滘岬角的觀察確定雄性鳳頭鷹雛鳥較雌性早離巢及離開巢域，這種情況曾懷疑在南印度的亞種 *peninsulae* 出現（Nairoji 2016）。

因年齡而產生的瞳孔顏色亦在大埔滘岬角的鳳頭鷹雛鳥出現。雛鳥的瞳孔初期褐色或深色，漸變淡色甚至無色，後轉栗色或灰褐色直至豐羽時呈灰色或在光線下呈淡藍色。當幼鳥離巢漸獨立，瞳孔轉淡黃色。至最後在香港可見的成鳥由黃至橙黃色（雌性）或橙至深橙紅色（雄性）。

鳳頭鷹在香港已知的獵物包括松鼠，嚙齒類、小至中型的鴉類及其他雀鳥包括樹麻雀及鷓鴣(Carey *et al* 2001)。在大埔滘岬角的觀察中只有少數獵物在巢附近，包括松鼠、嚙齒類、鳥類及蛇（見圖3）。那條蛇長60厘米呈淺金褐色，初步辨認爲台灣小頭蛇 *Oligodon formosanus*。其他獵物包括兩隻赤腹松鼠、一隻品種不明的嚙齒類、一隻銀耳相思及一隻未能辨認的小型鳴禽。Nairoji（2006）已列出印度的鳳頭鷹有捕食蛇的紀錄，但大埔滘岬角的觀察爲首次帶回鳥巢餵雛鳥的紀錄。

表3：2006-2009大埔滘岬角鳳頭鷹營巢的觀察以及估計孵卵及豐羽時間。

巢及年份	2006年巢B	2007年巢C	2009年巢C
帶往巢的食物	蛇，約60厘米（應爲台灣小頭蛇 *Oligodon formosanus*），7月9日	赤腹松鼠 *Callosciurus erythraeus styani*，7月19日	沒有觀察
巢附近的動物殘體	於巢下發現赤腹松鼠的頭骨及顎骨，7月15日	於巢下發現銀耳相思 *Leiothrix argentauris* 的羽毛，8月5日	
其他	沒有	較大的一隻幼鳥獵食一隻未明的嚙齒類動物，7月2日 在空中捕獲一隻未明的小鳥，7月8日	

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A confirmed breeding record of Eurasian Eagle Owl *Bubo bubo* on Lantau Island

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In February 2015, we received a report of a Eurasian Eagle Owl *Bubo bubo* hunched on a hillside ledge on Lantau Island. As regular hikers on Lantau Island, we went to the reported site to try our luck. After a few attempts we managed to find the owl on 22nd March 2015, and we were delighted to find two nestlings. The first sighting was at 6:00 pm, at a location that had been checked a few hours earlier without success, suggesting that the birds were only visible from our watchpoint close to sunset.

On 29th March 2015, we returned to the same spot, observing the owls from a distance of approximately 200m to avoid disturbance, and a third nestling was found.

In the following months, the location was checked on several occasions. The observations are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Summary of field observation

Date	Weather	Notes
22 March	Fine	Two nestlings seen after 6:00 pm
29 March	Fine	Three nestlings present.
13 April	Fine	Three nestlings noted around 6:00 pm, moving around cliff (Plate 81)
29 April	Fine	Three nestlings observed moving around the cliff at 6:00 am (Plate 82)
28 May	Foggy	Location not visible for most of the time and no birds seen
4 June	Fine	No owls found
12 July	Fine	Two fledglings seen after 6:00 pm and were capable of flying (Plate 83)
15 July	Fine	Two fledglings seen after 6:00 pm and could fly very well (Plate 84)
3 August	Fine	No owls found

Tang revisited the spot the following year in late afternoon on 3rd April and 13th May 2016, but could not find any owls. We could not know whether they failed to raise another brood or they used different nesting location.

Eurasian Eagle Owl is widely distributed in rural areas of Hong Kong, with a few records received each year in fishpond, hillside and even urban areas. It is generally considered to be a resident breeding species in Hong Kong but breeding records are very scarce. There have been occasional breeding records, including Sok Kwu Wan in 1982 (Carey *et al.* 2001) and Shek Kong in 2002 (JA Allcock *in litt.*), but there have been no confirmed breeding records in the last 10 years and little is known of their breeding ecology in Hong Kong. This is probably due to their secretive behavior and inaccessible habitat makes this a difficult species to observe, especially at nesting locations. Our observations provide further information about the breeding of the species in Hong Kong.

Literature from outside Hong Kong reports that Eurasian Eagle Owls usually nest on a sheltered cliff ledge, in a crevice or cave, on the ground on steep slopes or taiga, sometimes in an old tree nest of other species and rarely in a tree hole (Holt *et al.* 2016). From the environment surrounding the location where the Lantau birds were observed, it is considered that the nest was in a rock crevice on a westward facing hill slope.

Eurasian Eagle Owls typically lay 2-4 eggs per nest and the average brood size of successful nest was 1.6 in Sweden. For South Korea it gives averages of 2.0 and 1.8 per successful nest in wet and non-wetland habitats. Five fledglings have been reported in Spain and Kazakhstan (Holt *et al.* 2016). The brood size of three nestlings is higher than we expected although the typical brood in Hong Kong is not yet known.

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Plate 81 Eurasian Eagle Owl *Bubo bubo* 鵰鴞
13th April 2015年04月13日
Three nestlings 三隻幼鳥

Plate 82 Eurasian Eagle Owl *Bubo bubo* 鵰鴞
29th April 2015年04月29日
Three nestlings 三隻幼鳥

Plate 83 Eurasian Eagle Owl *Bubo bubo* 鵰鴞
12th July 2015年07月12日
Two fledglings, both capable of flying 兩隻雛鳥皆能飛行。

Plate 84 Eurasian Eagle Owl *Bubo bubo* 鵰鴞
15th July 2015年07月15日
Two fledglings, both can fly well 兩隻能夠飛行的幼鳥

鵰鴞 *Bubo bubo* 在大嶼山的繁殖記錄

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在2015年2月，我們收到一隻鵰鴞蜷縮在大嶼山一山坡岩架上的報告。 由於我們經常往大嶼山行山，所以便到報告的地點碰碰運氣。經過幾次嘗試，我們很高興在2015年3月22日找到了兩隻鵰鴞雛鳥。 第一次發現是在下午6時，而同一地點於數小時前並沒有鵰鴞的蹤影，表示牠們在接近日落時才出現。

在2015年3月29日，我們回到同一地點。爲避免干擾鵰鴞，我們在約200米外觀察，並找到第三隻雛鳥。

接下來的數個月，我們再到該位置作觀察，結果總結在表1中：

表1: 實地觀察總結

日期	天氣	記錄
3月22日	良好	下午6時後看見兩隻雛鳥
3月29日	良好	看見三隻雛鳥
4月13日	良好	下午6時後看見三隻雛鳥在懸崖附近走動(插圖 81)
4月29日	良好	約上午6時後看見三隻雛鳥在懸崖附近走動(插圖 82)
5月28日	有霧	地點大部分時間看不見，並沒有發現
6 月4日	良好	沒有發現
7 月12日	良好	下午6時後看見二隻幼鳥，並能飛 (插圖 83)
7月15日	良好	下午6時後看見二隻幼鳥，並能順暢飛行 (插圖 84)
8 月3日	良好	沒有發現

鄧於隨後一年4月3日及5月13日黃昏時間再到訪這地點，但均找不到任何鵰鴞。 我們不知道這是由於牠們繁殖失敗或是牠們於不同的位置築巢。

鵰鴞廣泛分佈在香港的鄉郊地區，每年均有數個在魚塘、山坡甚至城市地區出沒的記錄。 鵰鴞通常被認爲是於香港繁殖的留鳥，但繁殖記錄非常稀少。偶有的繁殖記錄包括1982年於索罟灣（Carey *et al* 2001）和2002年於石崗（JA Allcock *in litt*）的記錄，但在

過去10年並沒有確實的繁殖記錄。 我們對鵰鴞於香港繁殖的生態所知很少， 這可能是由於牠們的習性隱秘，棲息地亦不容易接近，令觀察這物種變得十分困難，特別是要觀察巢的位置。 我們的觀察提供了有關此鳥種在香港繁殖的進一步資料。

根據香港以外的報告，鵰鴞通常在掩蔽的懸崖石架上、石隙或洞穴、陡坡或針葉林的地面上造巢，有時亦會使用其他物種於樹上的舊巢，少數在樹洞裡造巢（Holt *et al* 2016）。 從大嶼山發現雛鳥的地點周圍的環境所顯示，巢應是在朝西方的山坡上的石隙中。

鵰鴞通常每巢下2-4隻蛋，瑞典的研究指出成功的巢每窩孵出平均1.6隻雛鳥 (Olsson V. 1997)。 在韓國，牠在濕地和非濕地分別可孵出平均2.0和1.8隻雛鳥。 在西班牙和哈薩克斯坦曾有5隻雛鳥的報導（Holt *et al* 2016）。 於大嶼山觀察到的一窩成功孵出三隻雛鳥，這比我們預期的高，然而我們還不知道這是否香港的典型數字。

鳴謝

作者要感謝吳敏的發現報告; 蘇偉恩提供有價值的文獻，和對本文提出建設性的意見; 和鄧詠詩尋找鵰鴞。 此外，我們也多謝鄧詠詩、蘇偉恩、梁嘉景、馮子豪、曾昭烈和關東開在實地觀察中的支持。

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Guidelines for the Submission of Records

HKBWS Records Committee

Recording and record submission

One of the most important functions of the Hong Kong Bird Watching Society is the publication of the Hong Kong Bird Report. The value of this publication, which includes a detailed summary of birds recorded each year, depends on members submitting records of their observations. The submission of records also provides the raw data on which the Society and other researchers can draw conclusions about such things as the importance of a particular site or habitat in Hong Kong, the rarity of a particular species, patterns of migration or habitat preferences. For these reasons, members are encouraged to submit records at the end of each year.

What kinds of records are required? The answer to this question is most kinds, except those relating to species that are common and widespread in appropriate habitat, unless these have been recorded as part of a systematic study. In particular, we welcome records of all but the most common migrants and winter visitors, of scarce residents or records of common residents occurring in unusual numbers or habitat. If in doubt, it is best to submit the record.

The Society prefers to receive records entered into a simple Excel spreadsheet as this facilitates analysis and allows easy extraction of records for both species and sites. This Excel file should contain seven columns containing the following data: species number, species name, date, place, number of birds, notes and observer name. Observations can then be entered, using one row for each record. A sample and blank copy of the Excel file is given on the HKBWS website.

Rarities

While the birds of Hong Kong are better known than those of many parts of Asia, new species are regularly being added to the Hong Kong List, and the status of a number of other species remains uncertain or is undergoing change. Further, field identification techniques for some species still require refinement. The Society has a Records Committee to assess records and ensure that a high standard of reporting is maintained. This quality control provides, in part, the Society with a reputable voice in relation to the birds of Hong Kong and the region.

While the Records Committee may examine any record submitted, close attention is generally only given to those of rarities. The list of species for which substantiation is required is given in the HK List provided on the HKBWS website. Adequate substantiation in the form of a written description, photograph, video, audio recording or some combination of these is required if the record is to be considered valid and published. A standard recording form for unusual records (URF) is available on the HKBWS website.

Ideally, field notes of rarity should cover the following points:

1. Date, time, duration and location of sighting, number present and sex or age, if known.
2. Binoculars or telescopes used, distance of bird from observer, weather and light conditions.
3. Description of habitat and a record of other birds, if any, it was associating with.
4. Activity of bird (at rest, in flight, swimming etc).
5. General size, shape and structure compared with other more familiar species. Structural features that may be important should be detailed (e.g. bill length compared to length of head, relative position of wing tips to tail tip, primary projections, hind claw length etc).
6. The most detailed description possible of plumage and bare parts, and not just those considered helpful in identification, should be provided. Try to organise the components of the description logically, for example: head, upperparts, upper- and underwings, upper- and undertail, underparts, bare parts (iris, bill, gape if seen, legs and feet)
7. Vocalisations. Try to indicate the quality of the sound (harsh, piercing, rattling, hoarse, liquid etc), the volume and the pitch, and compare it with calls of other species.
8. Previous experience with the species or similar species.
9. Names of other observers or photographers present.

A rough sketch or diagram is often very helpful, and photographs, of course, are invaluable. Try to get others to see the bird, as two descriptions are better than one, and make sure you take notes on the spot, as it is all too easy to imagine field marks after consulting a book! Records of species not on the Hong Kong List generally require more than usually detailed descriptions for acceptance.

With regard to species that have distinctive vocalisations, the Records Committee realises that in some cases call only records are acceptable. However, no matter how distinctive, the call should be described in as much detail as possible.

If you are able to take reasonable notes of a bird but still cannot identify it, send in the description as it may be possible for the Committee to identify it for you. The increasing number of field guides on the market often make positive identification appear straightforward, but it should be remembered that there are still a number of species that are difficult to separate, and it is only by careful observations that some birds can be identified.

Notes for applications to visit Mai Po Marshes Nature Reserve

Members should note that entry to the Mai Po Nature Reserve is restricted in order to minimize disturbance to the wildlife. Applications for permits to enter the restricted area will not normally be entertained unless the applicants are experienced bird watchers, scientists conducting research or on official duty to the area.

When applying for a permit, HKBWS members and birdwatching visitors to Hong Kong are advised to state clearly reasons for wishing to visit the reserve. To apply, write to the following address, marking the envelope "Application for Mai Po permit":

Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation
Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department
Cheung Sha Wan Government Offices
303 Cheung Sha Wan Road, Kowloon, Hong Kong

You should send photocopies of the following together with your application letter:

- HKID card or Passport
- Hong Kong Bird Watching Society membership fees receipt
- Previous entry permit, if any

Visitors should note that it is a requirement of the Wildlife Protection Ordinance that a permit is obtained to enter the Reserve. Furthermore, it is a requirement of WWF-Hong Kong, who manages the Reserve, that users of its facilities are members of that organization. Relevant applicant forms for HKBWS and WWF-Hong Kong could be obtained from the following websites:

www.hkbws.org.hk/BBS/

https://apps.wwf.org.hk/eng/membership.php

Further details about access to Mai Po, including information about how to apply for a Frontier Closed Area (FCA) permit to visit the floating bird watching hides, are available from the following websites:

http://www.hkbws.org.hk/BBS/viewthread.php?tid=6183&extra=page%3D1

http://www.wwf.org.hk/en/getinvolved/gomaipo/

長春社

成立於一九六八年，是香港歷史最悠久的民間環保團體。我們積極倡議可持續發展的理念、致力於自然保育、保護環境和文化遺產。我們的使命是提升當代和未來社群的生活素質，並確保香港履行對鄰近地區以至全球生態環境的責任。我們倡導合適的政策、監察政府工作、推動環境教育和帶頭實踐公衆參與，爲完成使命全力以赴。

自然保育

推行麒麟可持續生境管理計劃、關注香港樹木保育情況。

環境教育

在學校、社區等舉行多方面的環境教育工作，向市民宣揚環保。

政策監察

監察政府環保政策和推行保育運動，定期舉辦研討會，鼓勵決策者之間的對話。

能源保育

分析香港的能源政策，探討及推動社區內的節能減碳項目。

資源管理

每年回收物品包括舊衣及其他回收品，為堆填區減少超過400公噸廢物。

社區參與

推行「零山火」計劃，向市民派發菊花，鼓勵掃墓人士以鮮花代替燃燒冥錢，一起締造零山火紀錄，保護生態。

中國項目

在中國雲南省興建沼氣廁所，解決偏遠地區伐林燒煤引起的環境問題。

香港九龍青山道476號百佳商業中心1樓102室
電話：(852) 2728 6781
傳真：(852) 2728 5538
網址：www.cahk.org.hk
電子郵件：cahk@cahk.org.hk

長春社 The Conservancy Association

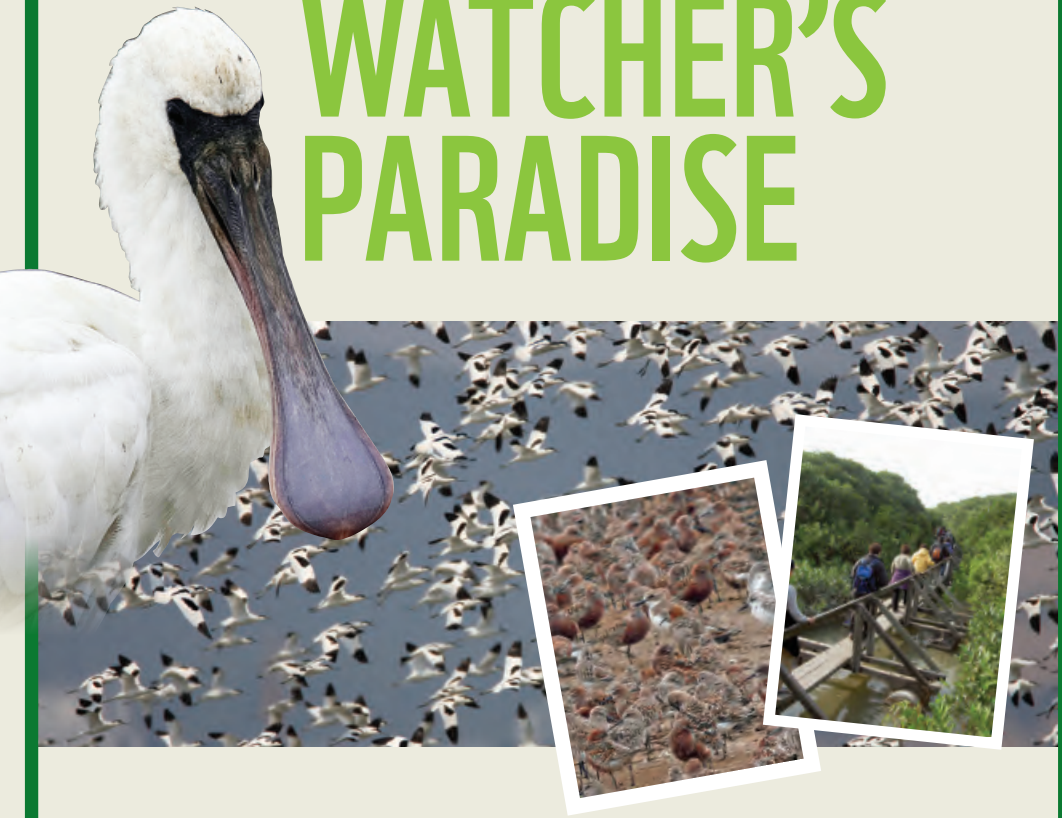
THE CONSERVANCY ASSOCIATION

成爲長春社會員，一同參與本地環境保護工作！

MAI PO NATURE RESERVE

A BIRD-WATCHER'S PARADISE

觀鳥者天堂：米埔自然保護區



Mai Po Nature Reserve is one of the top birdwatching destinations in Hong Kong and throughout China. Visitors can enjoy the sight of tens of thousands of migratory birds, including Black-faced spoonbills, Nordmann's greenshank, Asian dowitcher and Spoon-billed sandpiper.

Your support to WWF will help to protect the diverse habitats in Mai Po, home to a wide range of species, and provide facilities for the present and future generations. Further volunteering and membership information can be found at wwf.org.hk.

米埔自然保護區多年來一直深受區內觀鳥者歡迎的雀鳥天堂。訪客可在此欣賞成千上萬的候鳥，例如黑臉琵鷺、小青腳鷸、半蹼鷸及勺嘴鷸。

世界自然基金會期待有您的支持，協力保護米埔這具重要生態價值的地方，令這裡繼續成為野生物種及自然愛好者的天堂。歡迎到 wwf.org.hk 了解更多義務工作機會及成為會員的詳情。

PHOTO CREDITS (FROM THE LEFT): ANGUS LAU, JOHN & JEMI HOLMES, NEIL FIFER, LORETTA LUK

这已经是最后一只禾花雀了，你还要吃吗？

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禾花雀（黄胸鹀）为世界自然保护联盟濒危物种红色名录列为濒危物种，并已被列入《国家保护的有益的或者有重要经济、科学研究价值的陆生野生动物名录》，根据相关条例，名录上的野生动物均受保护，禁止非法出售。

国家林业局举报热线 010-62888606　广东省森林公安举报热线 020-81816273

邮箱：savebird@caf.ac.cn, savewildlife@caf.ac.cn

BirdLife INTERNATIONAL

此海报由香港观鸟会制作，由插画师林皮设计。

CHINA PROGRAMME

BirdLife International / The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society

Introduction:

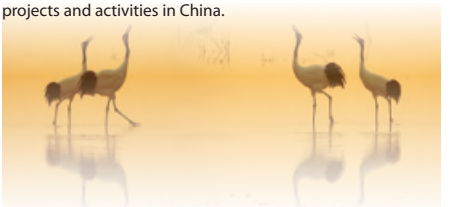
China is immensely rich in birds and other biodiversity. It is home to about 1,300 species of birds (of which 89 are globally threatened) and to date 568 Important Bird Areas have been identified there. Given the importance of China for conservation, BirdLife International and The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society jointly launched a China Programme in April 2005. The aims of the programme are to support the development of bird watching and conservation in mainland China with Chinese public participation, and in particular to:

1. Support the development of civil society bird watching and conservation groups throughout China;

2. Raise awareness of the importance of China for birds and of the key areas for conservation;

3. Help build the capacity of the civil society groups to participate in species and site conservation, and education and awareness activities;

4. Promote the development of bird and site conservation projects and activities in China.



The China Programme plays a leading role in promoting bird watching and conservation in mainland China. It has aided the development of bird watching societies, building their capacity in research and monitoring, and environmental education, as well as helping to raise the conservation awareness of the Chinese bird watchers and the public. When the China Programme was launched in 2005, there were about 10 Chinese bird watching and conservation societies, but now more than 30 of these groups have been established or are emerging.

Fig.1 Locations of established bird watching societies in mainland China between 2004 and 2012.

Timeline and milestones

1990s Wild Bird Society of Japan (BirdLife Partner) developed links with Chinese bird experts, leading to the joint publication of a *Bibliography of Chinese Ornithology*, establishment of a regional Crane Network and preparation and implementation of Species Action Plans for Black-faced Spoonbill and Great Bustard. The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society initiated its China Conservation Fund, which provides small grants to projects in mainland China.

2001 *Threatened Birds of Asia: the BirdLife International Red Data Book* published, including information compiled by experts from China Ornithological Society.

2005 BirdLife/HKBWS China Programme launched, and supported for three years by the Darwin Initiative of the UK Government. Training workshops held to build the capacity of Chinese bird watching societies to play an active role in conservation. National China Bird Festivals held in 2006 and 2007 to raise awareness of birds and the environment.

2005 China Coastal Waterbird Census launched, which conducts monthly monitoring at sites along the eastern coast of China.

2008 Projects initiated for the conservation of the Critically Endangered Chinese Crested Tern and Blue-crowned Laughingthrush.

2009 *Directory of Important Bird Areas in China (Mainland): Key Sites for Conservation* published, including information compiled by a team of Chinese experts.

2011 Projects initiated for the conservation of the Critically Endangered Spoon-billed Sandpiper, with support from Disney Friends for Change, and the Endangered Jankowski's Bunting.

2013 Project launched to restore a breeding colony of Chinese Crested Tern, one of the rarest birds in China.

What we do:

Capacity Building

The programme has helped to build the capacity of the Chinese bird watching societies by organizing a series of technical training workshops in areas such as bird surveys, site conservation activities, environmental education and public awareness, as well as organizational management.

Enhancing Communication

The programme has established a webpage, www.Chinabirdnet.org, with an associated discussion forum which is regularly visited by many bird watchers to exchange information, and has also supported the establishment of a newsletter named *China Bird Watch*.

Promotion and Education

In order to raise public awareness and generate interest in bird watching and bird conservation, the programme organised a China Bird Festival in 2006 and 2007, as part of BirdLife's World Bird Festival. The Chinese bird watching societies organised China Bird Festival events in Beijing, Liaoning, Henan, Jiangsu, Wuhan, Shanghai, Zhejiang, Fujian, Shenzhen, Chengdu, Wuhan, Luzhou, Mianyang and Kunming, which attracted participation by at least 45,000 citizens each year.

Publication

- Directory of Important Bird Areas in China (Mainland): Key Sites for Conservation
- Bird Conservation Project Management - a practical handbook
- Methods for Bird Surveys - a practical handbook
- Educating for BirdLife (Simplified Chinese version)
- China Coastal Waterbird Census Reports: 2005-2007 & 2008-2009

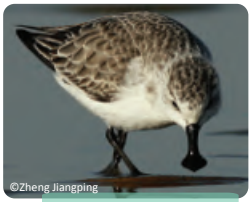
The programme has also aided the organization of the China Coastal Waterbird Census, which was initiated by a group of keen bird watchers in September 2005, with the aim of understanding the distribution, migration and seasonal changes of waterbirds along the eastern coast of mainland China through monthly surveys. At present, waterbirds are regularly counted at 13 coastal intertidal wetlands every month in mainland China.

Research and conservation of species

Since 2008, the programme has initiated projects for the conservation of threatened species under BirdLife's Preventing Extinctions Programme, covering the Critically Endangered Blue-crowned Laughingthrush, Chinese Crested Tern and Spoon-billed Sandpiper, and the Endangered Jankowski's Bunting.

© Chen Shuihua

Chinese Crested Tern (CR)



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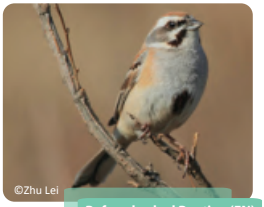
Spoon-billed Sandpiper (CR)

©Zhang Yingquen

Blue-crowned Laughing thrush (CR)



©Zhu Lei

Rufous-backed Bunting (EN)

Future plans

The China Programme aims to continue and expand its capacity building, education and awareness, and species conservation activities. Plans for new activities include:

- An increased focus on the conservation of the highly threatened intertidal wetlands along the coast of China
- A citizen science programme to monitor forest and open country birds, with the aim of 'Keeping common birds common' in China
- A new initiative to help address the illegal hunting of wild birds in China

Contact information:
China Programme Officer
Address: The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society, 7C, V Ga Building, 532 Castle Peak Road, Lai Chi Kok, Kowloon, Hong Kong
Telephone no.: (852) 2377 4387 E-mail: info@chinabirdnet.org Website: www.chinabirdnet.org

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