

Hong Kong Bird Report

香港鳥類報告

2016



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HONG KONG BIRD WATCHING SOCIETY



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HONG KONG BIRD WATCHING SOCIETY

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香港觀鳥會

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香港觀鳥會

HONG KONG BIRD WATCHING SOCIETY



Chief Editor: John Allcock

主編：柯祖毅

Editors: Gary Chow and Geoff Welch

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Front Cover 封面：Siberian Crane *Grus leucogeranus* 白鶴
MPNR, 3rd December 2016 米埔 2016年12月3日
Y.W. Fong 房遠榮



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Editorial Preface

I am pleased to welcome you to the 2016 Hong Kong Bird Report. Although the number of bird species recorded in Hong Kong during 2016 slipped below the records set in 2014 and 2015, it was nevertheless an interesting year for birds. Four new species were added to the Hong Kong list (American Wigeon, Wedge-tailed Green Pigeon, Pacific Swallow and Olive-backed Sunbird), and we have first papers for these species included in the report. There were also some unexpected records of species that have not been recorded for many years; in particular, I'm sure that the overwintering adult Siberian Crane, featured on our front cover this year, was a highlight of the year for many observers, especially those that missed the previous one-day bird.

As well as the first papers for new species recorded during the year, the Report this year includes reports about two unusual breeding records. Eurasian Hobby was known to breed in Hong Kong in the past, but this record is the first confirmation of breeding in recent years and provides more detail of the breeding behaviour of a species that is poorly known in Hong Kong. Indochinese Green Magpie, on the other hand, has only been recorded in Hong Kong in the last few years; it is believed that the small population derives from ex-captive individuals and it will be interesting to see whether this breeding record results in long-term colonization and the species' addition to Category III of the Hong Kong list.

If anyone does wish to contribute a paper to future editions of the report, please do get in touch. We welcome any original papers that relate to Hong Kong birds and anyone is welcome to contribute, so if you have any unusual observations that you think other readers would be interested to know about, please consider sending them to us for next year's report.

This year's edition of the Hong Kong Bird Report is slightly later than in previous years. We hope to get back onto schedule in future years. The report really is a team effort, and there is no doubt that the delay would have been even greater without the efforts of others in the team to keep the report moving. As before, I am particularly grateful to Geoff Welch for his efforts to get the report on schedule and to keep everything on track. I have also had very useful help this year from David Diskin and Richard Lewthwaite in finalizing the Systematic List, with further help from John Holmes and Louis Lee during the initial draft of the list. Gary Chow has again arranged all of the translations from English into Chinese. Bonnie Chan and others in the HKBWS office liaise with the printer to finalise the preparation of the report, and to send it to all members. Of course, the Records Committee are also vital to the report through their assessment of all records submitted during the year, and I would also like to thank them for their work.

John Allcock

Chief Editor

Editors

Geoff Welch and Gary Chow

Translators

Chan Chui Mei, Florence Choi, Celia Ho, Lynn Hui, Cecilia Kwan, Katherine Leung

編者序言

歡迎大家閱讀《香港鳥類報告2016》。雖然2016年香港所錄得的鳥種低於2014和2015年，但對觀鳥人士來說仍然是精彩有趣的一年。鳥類名錄增加了四種在香港首次錄得的鳥種（綠眉鴨、楔尾綠鳩、洋斑燕和黃腹花蜜鳥），此報告編纂了這新記錄的鳥種文章。除此之外，有些多年未被記錄的鳥種都再次於2016年出現；特別值得一提的是封面上在港越冬的成年白鶴，無可否認牠成為了今年觀鳥界的亮點，特別對那些錯過了上一次機會的觀鳥者，此機會確實是難能可貴。

除了首次錄得物種的文章，今年的報告還包含了兩個不常見的鳥類繁殖報告。燕隼以往曾有在香港繁殖的報告，但這記錄直至近年才被證實，令我們今天更了解燕隼鮮為人知的繁殖行為。另一方面，印支綠鵲在過去幾年在香港均有記錄，我們認為此種群的出現是源自逃逸的個體，暫時把牠界定為鳥類名錄中的第III類，我們並拭目以待此繁殖記錄會否令此物種落地生根。

任何人如有意為未來的鳥類報告撰寫文章，請與我們聯繫。我們亦歡迎大家提交任何與香港鳥類有關的原創文章。如果你有任何不常見的觀察，而認為其他讀者會感興趣，請考慮將文章呈交給我們作明年的報告。

今年香港鳥類報告的出版比往年略晚。我們希望在未來幾年能夠依時出版。出版鳥類報告確實是一項團隊工作，毫無疑問，如果沒有編輯團隊中各人不辭勞苦跟進報告的進度，延期會更嚴重。一如以往，我特別感謝 Geoff Welch 的努力，使報告能按時並保持一貫水準完成。今年我也得到 John Holmes 和利承謙為分類總覽撰稿，以及 David Diskin 和 Richard Lewthwaite 完成最終的修正。周家禮再次把鳥類報告翻譯成中文。陳芳玲和香港觀鳥會辦公室的其他人員與出版社聯絡完成後期的工作，並將其郵寄給香港觀鳥會會員。當然，我還要感謝至關重要的紀錄委員會，他們為年內提交的所有鳥類記錄及作出評核。

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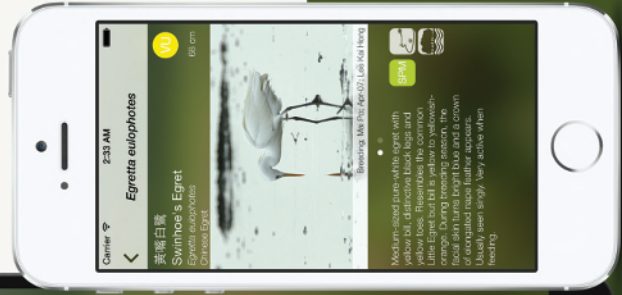
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Hong Kong Bird Report 2016 2016香港鳥類報告

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Records Committee Report

Geoff J Carey

Records Committee Chairman

The Records Committee met twice during 2016, and 155 Unusual Record Forms were processed for inclusion in this Report. As at the end of 2016, the number of species on the Hong Kong List in Category I and II was 552, four species having been added during the year, and the number of Category I and II species recorded during the year was 406. This is the third highest in recent years, although lower than the number in 2014 and 2015. Higher numbers in the past three years may be partly due to increased sources of information including social media, and should not be taken as an indication of improved environmental conditions for birds without other evidence.

New species were added to Categories I and III of the HK List in 2016 as follows

Additions to Category I

American Wigeon *Mareca americana*

One at MPNR on 17 January.

Wedge-tailed Green Pigeon *Treron sphenurus*

One at Pak Sha O, Sai Kung on 6 March.

Pacific Swallow *Hirundo tahitica*

One at Tai Sang Wai on 3 October.

Olive-backed Sunbird *Cinnyris jugularis*

One on Po Toi on 16 April.

Additions to Category III

Laughing Kookaburra *Dacelo novaeguineae*

One at Kop Tong Village on 24 June.

Monk Parakeet *Myiopstitta monachus*

One at Long Valley on 12 October.

Desert Wheatear *Oenanthe deserti*

One at Chek Lap Kok on 19 February 2013 showed wing and tail damage suggesting captive origin.

紀錄委員會報告

賈知行

紀錄委員會主席

紀錄委員會於2016年進行了兩次會議，審閱了155個不常見紀錄報告以納入本報告內。直至2016年底，香港鳥類名錄第I及II類共有552種，包括此年新增的四種鳥類，以及全年第I及II類共記錄到406種。有關全年鳥種記錄雖然較2014及2015年略低，但這是近年錄得第三最高的記錄。過去三年有較高記錄，很可能是有更多獲取資訊的途徑，例如社交媒體等，但在未有其他證明的情況下，有關記錄並非能顯示環境狀況已經改善。

2016年新加入香港鳥類第I及第III類鳥種如下：

新增至第I類

綠眉鴨 *Mareca americana*

1月17日一隻於米埔自然護理區

楔尾綠鳩 *Treron sphenurus*

3月6日一隻於西貢白沙澳

洋斑燕 *Hirundo tahitica*

10月3日一隻於大生圍

黃腹花蜜鳥 *Cinnyris jugularis*

4月16日一隻於蒲台

新加至第III類

笑翠鳥 *Dacelo novaeguineae*

6月24日一隻於蛤塘村

灰胸鸚哥 *Myiopstitta monachus*

10月12日一隻於塱原

漠鵬 *Oenanthe deserti*

2013年2月19日一隻於赤鱗角，該鳥的翼和尾的羽毛有破損，估計可能是逃逸的。

Annual Summary 2016

Geoff Welch

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

Slightly fewer species were recorded in 2016 than in the two previous years. By the end of the year, a total of 406 species had been recorded, of which four were new species to the Hong Kong List – American Wigeon in January, Wedge-tailed Green Pigeon in March, Olive-backed Sunbird in April and Pacific Swallow in October. In addition to these first records, there were second Hong Kong records of Siberian Crane and Grey-throated Martin, the first since 2002 and 1994 respectively, and second records for five species first recorded in 2015, Buff-breasted Sandpiper, Franklin's Gull, Brown-eared Bulbul, Emei Leaf Warbler and Greenish Warbler. There were continuing increases in numbers and locations for many resident forest, open country and cuckoo species as identified in Allcock *et al.* in the 2015 HKBR and a number of reports of Plain Flowerpecker, including breeding records.

Winter 2016 (January to February)

January had unseasonably warm weather with rain for the first three weeks followed by an intense cold surge from 22nd January into February which resulted in an influx of thrushes and other species.

Birds staying over into January from 2015 included the Greenish Warbler *viridanus* at Tai O until 6th January, the two Japanese Cormorants at Shek O until 7th January, the Black-necked Grebe at the Mai Po access road until 11th January, the female Mandarin Duck at Kam Sheung Road until 30th January and two long-staying HK first records which remained all winter, the Grey-backed Shrike at Ng Tung Chai and the Franklin's Gull at the Mai Po boardwalk.

The peak aggregate total of waterbirds in the whole Deep Bay area for the winter 2015-16 was 55,509, 3% above the same count in winter 2014-15. Numbers appear to have stabilized at a lower level than the average of 88,000 in the three winters from 2007-08 to 2009-10. The star bird for January was the first accepted HK record of an American Wigeon, a male at the Mai Po boardwalk from 10th January to 29th February. Two other rare duck species occurred on 27th February – two Ruddy Shelduck at Fung Lok Wai and a female Green-winged Teal photographed at MPNR.

Tai Po Kau held some interesting species in January and February including the White-spectacled Warbler from 2015 remaining until 6th January, a Japanese Robin on 2nd January, a Chestnut-crowned Warbler from 6th January to 28th February, a male Fujian Niltava from 6th January to 17th February, a Sulphur-breasted Warbler from 23rd January to 22nd February, a different White-spectacled Warbler on 8th February and a Hume's Leaf Warbler on 17th February. An Ashy Minivet at Lau Shui Heung on 6th January was a first ever winter record for this species.

The drop in temperature on 22nd January produced a few rare species including a Common Reed Bunting trapped at MPNR on 22nd January, a White-tailed Robin at Wonderland Villas from 25th to 27th January and a female Smew in the Fung Lok Wai area from 26th January to 27th February. The most pronounced effect of this temperature change was through the arrival of thrushes, including common and less common species, with Siberian, Brown-headed and Dusky Thrush all being more widespread or in higher numbers than in normal years.

Spring 2016 (March to May)

March and April were generally humid and gloomy, not unusual for this time of year, with two strong cold fronts with northerly winds and rain on 10th and 24th March and three smaller fronts in April. A late cold front with northerly winds came on 16th May. This led to a much better spring for migrant species, in terms of both diversity and numbers, than in 2015, when there were no significant cold fronts.

March started with a HK first record – a Wedge-tailed Green Pigeon on 6th at Pak Sha O. Fortunately the bird stayed until 9th March and was seen and photographed by many observers. Another bird well-photographed was a very co-operative Red-throated Loon, a fifth HK record, which stayed in Yung Shue Wan harbour on Lamma Island from 14th March to 4th April and was then re-discovered in Aberdeen harbour from 19th to 26th April. Following the first HK record in March 2015, a Brown-eared Bulbul was photographed at Shek Kong Cemetery on 18th March, although feather damage suggested a possible captive origin for this individual. Other good records for March included a male Fujian Niltava, well-photographed in Kowloon Park from 1st to 19th, a *Cuculus* cuckoo, probably the earliest ever Oriental Cuckoo, at Lam Tsuen from 8th to 11th, a Blunt-winged Warbler trapped at MPNR on 19th, a first-winter Naumann's Thrush on Mount Davis on 25th and a Short-eared Owl photographed at Tai Sang Wai on 30th. A Ruddy Shelduck was at MPNR on 31st March and five Oriental Plover were at Chek Lap Kok also on 31st March.

The aggregate WC count for spring wader passage in Deep Bay was 15,077, 14% above 2015. Individual species which recorded high peak counts were Grey Plover, with a new highest count of 884 in the March WC, and Great Knot. Low counts came from Kentish Plover, Bar-tailed Godwit, Common Greenshank, Red-necked Stint and Spotted Redshank, the latter species continuing a worrying steep decline. Of the less common waders, the peak count for Nordmann's Greenshank was 26, a good number, but only one Spoon-billed Sandpiper was recorded, as in the previous two years. A latest spring record of Vega Gull was at the Mai Po boardwalk on 10th April and 12 Sanderlings at MPNR on 30th April was the highest count since 2009. Amazingly, the Franklin's Gull overwintering in Deep Bay was joined by another individual on 19th April, and both remained until 2nd May.

Spring is always the best season for seabirds, both in counts and numbers of species. 2016 was not an exceptional year, although 1,561 Gull-billed Terns at MPNR on 12th April was another record count following a similar one in 2015, and a Red-footed Booby was surprisingly photographed at MPNR on 3rd May. Seawatching of southern waters was limited but did produce three Parasitic Jaegers and three Short-tailed

Shearwaters on 15th May, both now considered regular spring migrants through HK waters.

In a good spring for land bird migrants, the highlight was a first Category I record of Olive-backed Sunbird on Po Toi on 16th and 17th April. Plain Flowerpeckers were recorded at Tai Po Kau from 13th April through the summer to 22nd September, with a peak count of three, with a pair also recorded at Bride's Pool from 11th to 18th May; records of this species in 2016 suggest that the species may have been overlooked in Hong Kong in recent years. A Siberian Thrush at Sai Kung West CP on 8th May was a latest spring record by 15 days, six Oriental Cuckoos at Tung Ping Chau on 16th April was a highest ever count, a Eurasian Jay at Chuen Long on 17th April was the first of three records during the year, and 120 White-throated Needletails at Shek Kong Catchment on 20th April was a new highest count by a large margin. Of the regular spring migrants, Siberian Blue Robin, Narcissus Flycatcher, Blue-and-white Flycatcher and Japanese Yellow Bunting were more widespread and in higher numbers than in recent years. Four Chestnut-cheeked Starlings on Po Toi on 1st May equaled the previous highest count, a second HK record of Greenish Warbler was found at Ng Tung Chai on 2nd May, a Radde's Warbler at Ho Man Tin to 4th May was a first ever spring record and a Dusky Warbler trapped at MPNR on 30th May was a latest spring record by 13 days.

Summer 2016 (June to August)

As in 2015, June and July were exceptionally hot, June having the highest average temperature on record and July equaling the previous highest. August was closer to average for temperature and rainfall was relatively low in all three months, in particular August. One typhoon affected Hong Kong during this period, Typhoon Nida, which passed just north of Hong Kong on 2nd August causing a T8 signal and southerly gales.

2016 was the first year of the 3-year HKBWS Summer Atlas and led to increased summer recording throughout the territory. Several species were reported in relatively high numbers and widespread locations compared to previous years, including Lesser Cuckoo, Pygmy Wren-babbler, Brown-flanked Bush Warbler, Streak-breasted Scimitar Babbler, Rufous-capped Babbler, Huet's Fulvetta, Blue-winged Minla, Orange-headed Thrush and Lesser Shortwing, many of which are known to be increasing and spreading in Hong Kong. Several Black Bulbul records through June and July suggest this species may be establishing as a breeding species, after the first breeding record in 2015.

The total number of nests for the five species counted annually by the Egret Group was 1,248, 12% below the number counted in 2015, but still the second highest on record. All five species recorded high counts, with the two most abundant species, Little Egret and Chinese Pond Heron, having 393 and 407 nests respectively; Great Egret had 221 nests, Black-crowned Night Heron continued its recent recovery with 184 nests and the least abundant species, Eastern Cattle Egret, had 43 nests. Mai Po Village remained the largest breeding location with 202 nests, with Tai Po Market

second largest with 151 nests and all sites supporting fewer than 100 nests. The peak counts of terns in the breeding season Tern Population Survey increased 54% over 2015 to a highest ever total of 1,583; numbers of Bridled, Black-naped and Roseate Terns were all higher at 731, 461 and 391 respectively, with the majority of the increase coming from southeastern waters. Roseate Terns have increased their numbers in HK waters very substantially over the last five years.

Confirmed or probable breeding records of unusual species in 2016 included one pair each of Malayan Night Heron and Eurasian Hobby. Indochinese Green Magpie, currently a Cat III species, bred for the first time. Other unusual summer records included a pair of Caspian Gulls over-summering in Deep Bay, a juvenile Red-footed Booby at Mount Nicholson Road, HK Island, which was obviously in poor condition and unfortunately died before rescue was possible, a Cinnamon Bittern at Shek Kong on 11th July and two juvenile Sooty Terns in Tolo Harbour on 3rd August following Typhoon Nida. Earliest autumn records occurred for Sharp-tailed Sandpiper on 17th July, Long-toed Stint on 23rd July, both at MPNR, a Forest Wagtail at TPK Headland on 24th July, a Eurasian Wigeon at Lok Ma Chau on 18th August and a Pale-legged/Sakhalin Leaf Warbler at Pak Sha O on 27th August.

Autumn 2016 (September to November)

After average weather in September with a single Typhoon, Megi on 28th, October had record breaking temperatures, the second highest rainfall on record and two Typhoons in less than four days, Sarika on 18th October and Haima on 21st October. The weather returned closer to normal levels in November, although the month was slightly warmer and wetter than average.

Ho Man Tin featured well in September with up to three Brown-chested Jungle Flycatchers there between 25th August and 26th September, two different Tiger Shrikes on 6th and 28th September, an earliest autumn record of Red-breasted Flycatcher by more than one month on 19th September and the earliest ever Grey-headed Canary-flycatcher on 28th September. Po Toi had a Fairy Pitta from 30th August to 6th September with another at Wu Kau Tang on 25th September. The excellent year for Siberian Blue Robin continued in autumn with an earliest autumn record on Po Toi on 4th September, a record equaling three at Ng Tung Chai on 9th September and at least 14 individuals over autumn making a total of at least 22 individuals in the year. Other September records of interest included an Alström's Warbler at Tai Po Kau on 17th, a Booted Warbler trapped at MPNR on 23rd and an earliest ever Mandarin Duck also there on 26th September.

A first HK record of Pacific Swallow at Tai Sang Wai on 3rd October and a second HK record of Grey-throated Martin at MPNR on 6th October were both possibly the result of Typhoon Megi. An Emei Leaf Warbler at Ng Tung Chai from 10th to 22nd October was another second HK record following the first in 2015. A family party of three Greater White-fronted Geese and another single juvenile arrived at MPNR on 13th October and remained until year end, with a Cotton Pygmy-goose there on 14th October and another at LMC on 24th October. The late October typhoons were almost

certainly responsible for a moribund juvenile Sooty Tern at Hung Hom on 20th, a large all-dark shearwater together with 12 Streaked Shearwaters at Cape d'Aguilar on 21st and two Pomarine Skuas off Po Toi on 22nd October. The first autumn record of Slender-billed Gull, a second winter, was at MPNR from 24th to 30th October, a Brown-chested Jungle Flycatcher at Ng Tung Chai on 27th October was a new latest date and 27 Lanceolated Warblers trapped at MPNR on 28th October was a new highest count.

November was a good month for Amur Falcon, with a high peak count of 75 at Long Valley on two dates, and more widespread records across HK continuing into December. It was also a good month for Common House Martin, with a new earliest date, 10th November at Tai Sang Wai, and records from three locations. Long Valley had several rare buntings, a Common Reed Bunting on 5th November, a Rustic Bunting from 12th November to 12th December, a Crested Bunting from 29th November to 9th December and a Yellow-throated Bunting, also on 29th November, as well as the more regular Chestnut-eared, Little, Yellow-browed, Yellow-breasted, Chestnut, Black-headed and Black-faced Buntings. Away from the north NT, an Emei Leaf Warbler at Pak Sha O from 22nd October was probably the previous year's bird returning, a Barred Cuckoo Dove at Tai Po Kau on 27th November was a new earliest autumn record and a Grey-streaked Flycatcher at Shing Mun on 29th November was a latest record.

Winter 2016 (December)

December continued the warmer than average temperature for 2016, with little rain. Overall, 2016 was one of the warmest years on record for HK; it probably would have been the warmest on record had it not been for the intense cold of late January and early February.

December was an excellent month for birds. 1st December saw a Common Chiffchaff at MPNR and a Eurasian Jay at San Tin with the best record for the month following on 2nd December - HK's second record of Siberian Crane, an adult and juvenile at Mai Po. Regrettably the juvenile was not seen after 3rd December but the adult remained into 2017. A Short-eared Owl was photographed at Long Valley on 4th December, a Water Pipit was at San Tin on 6th December, another Eurasian Jay was at Long Valley on 10th December and a Blyth's Reed Warbler was trapped at MPNR on the same date. A Brown Bush Warbler was photographed on slopes above Lam Tsuen on 11th December and the second HK record of Buff-breasted Sandpiper was at San Tin from 20th December to year end. In the last week of the year, a Relict Gull was at the Mai Po boardwalk from 24th to 26th December, a Chestnut-crowned Warbler was at Shing Mun on 28th December, a Booted Warbler was at San Tin from 28th December to year end and the Short-eared Owl returned to Tai Sang Wai on 30th December.

2016年度總結

Geoff Welch

如年度總結與分類總覽有任何差別，一切以分類總覽為準。

2016年較過去兩年錄得較少鳥種。至年底總共錄得406鳥種，當中包括四個新種：一月的綠眉鴨、三月的楔尾綠鳩、四月的黃腹花蜜鳥，以及十月的洋斑燕。除了首項紀錄，亦有白鶺鴒及褐喉沙燕的第二次紀錄，兩者的首次錄得的年份分別為2002及1994年。此外亦有五種於2015首次紀錄後的第二次紀錄，包括飾胸鵲、弗氏鷗、栗耳短腳鵯、峨嵋柳鶯及暗綠柳鶯。如2015年的觀鳥報告所觀察，樹林的留鳥、開闊鳥種及鵲類有持續增加數目及地點；而純色啄花鳥亦有數項紀錄，包括繁殖紀錄。

2016年冬季（一月至二月）

一月份的首三星期天氣出奇地和暖及帶雨。及後從1月22日至二月的冷峰帶來了鵲及其他鳥類的到臨。

由2015年逗留至一月的鳥種包括於大澳留至1月6日的暗綠柳鶯，於石澳留至1月7日的暗綠背鷗，於米埔担竿洲路留至11日的黑頸鸕鶿，於錦上路留至30日的鴛鴦，以及逗留了一段時間的兩種新鳥種：梧桐寨的灰背伯勞以及米埔泥灘的弗氏鷗。

2015-16年冬季整個后海灣的水鳥總數為55,509隻，較2014-15年冬季多3%。數量以穩定維持於少於2007-08至2009-10 三年平均為88,000的水平。一月的明星雀是已被接納為首項紀錄的綠眉鴨，一隻於1月10日至2月29日於米埔浮橋出現的雄性。此外亦有兩隻於2月27日出現的罕見鴨類 – 兩隻在豐樂園的赤麻鴨及一隻於米埔自然護理區被拍攝到的美洲綠翅鴨。

大埔滘於一月及二月有一些有趣鳥種，包括由2015年留至1月6日的白眶鸕鶿，1月2日的日本歌鸕鶿，1月6日至2月28日的栗頭鸕鶿，1月6日至2月17日的雄性棕腹大仙鸕鶿，1月23日至2月22日的黑眉柳鶯，2月8日有另一隻白眶鸕鶿，以及2月17日有一隻淡眉柳鶯。1月6日於流水嚮的一隻灰山椒鳥是此鳥種首次度冬紀錄。

1月22日氣溫驟降帶來幾種稀有鳥種，包括1月22日米埔自然護理區的蘆鵲，1月25至27日於華景山莊的白尾藍地鵲及1月26日至2月27日豐樂園的一隻雌性白秋沙鵲。氣溫改變而帶來最顯著的影響是大量的鵲到臨，包括普遍及較不普遍的鳥種，有白眉地鵲、赤胸鵲、斑鵲，全都比一般年份的分佈及數量為高。

2016年春季（三月至五月）

三月及四月較潮濕及陰暗，屬這個季節的正常氣候。兩道冷峰帶北風及雨於3月10日至24日降至，而四月有三道小型的冷峰。一道遲來的冷峰帶北風於5月16日到來，導致較佳的春季候鳥數目及種類，明顯比2015年沒有冷峰的春季較佳。

三月開首，6日於白沙澳帶來了香港首項楔尾綠鳩紀錄，有幸該鳥留至3月9日，亦有很多人見到及拍攝到。另一隻較多人拍攝到的是一隻非常合作的紅喉潛鳥，此為香港第五項紀錄，牠於南丫島榕樹澳由3月14日留至4月4日，及後於香港仔海港於3月19日至26日再次被發現。繼2015年三月首次發現後一隻栗耳鵯於石崗墳地再被拍攝到，雖然其破損的羽毛可能是由圈養所導致。其他較佳的雀鳥包括1日至19日於九龍公園被拍攝到的雄性棕腹大仙鶴；8日至11日林村一隻杜鵑，可能是最早的中杜鵑紀錄；19日於米埔自然護理區捕捉到的鈍翅葦鶯；25日於魔星嶺的首次度冬的紅尾鵯；以及30日於大生圍被拍攝到的短耳鵯。31日有兩隻赤麻鴨於米埔自然護理區及五隻東方鵪鶉於赤鱗角。

后海灣的春季水鳥總計為15,077隻，較2015年上升14%。個別鳥種包括灰斑鵯的884隻，以及大濱鵯皆有新高數目。較低數目的有環頸鵯、斑尾塍鵯、青腳鵯、紅頸濱鵯及鵲鵯，後者數目持續急跌令人憂慮。至於不常見的水鳥中，小青腳鵯錄得26隻不俗的數目，但勺嘴鵯就只得1隻(往年有兩隻)。米埔浮橋4月10日有一隻西伯利亞銀鵯，而4月30日米埔自然護理區內的12隻三趾濱鵯為2009年來最高紀錄。最有趣的是在后海灣度冬的弗氏鵯有另一隻於4月19日加入，兩隻留至5月2日。

春季永遠都是海鳥的季節，無論是數量及種類皆不俗。2016年亦沒有例外，4月12日，1,561隻鸕嘴噪鵯是繼2015年後一個新高紀錄；而5月3日一隻紅腳鵲於米埔自然護理區被攝得亦帶來驚喜。5月15日南區水域的海鳥觀測雖收穫有限，但亦有3隻短尾賊鵯及3隻短尾鵲出現，兩者現皆為春季慣常的遷徙鳥。

在林鳥頗佳的春季中，最特別的16及17日於蒲台的黃腹花蜜鳥，此為香港首項第I類的紀錄。純色啄花鳥在大埔滯留由4月13日至夏季的9月22日皆有紀錄，最高紀錄為3隻。同時有一對於新娘潭由5月11日至18日出現。2016年這些紀錄意味這鳥種近年可能被忽略。西貢西郊野公園於5月8日的白眉地鵯比過往最遲的春季紀錄遲15天，4月16日東平洲的6隻中杜鵑乃最高紀錄，而4月17日川龍的松鵯乃此年三隻中第一隻。4月20日石崗引水道的120隻白喉針尾燕乃比以往紀錄大幅增加的最高紀錄。至於春季候鳥中，藍歌鵯、黃眉姬鵯、白腹鵯及硫磺鵯皆比往年數目較高及較廣泛分佈。5月1日蒲台的4隻紫背棕鳥平了過往最高紀錄；5月2日梧桐寨的暗綠柳鶯是香港第二項紀錄；5月4日的巨嘴柳鶯乃首個春季紀錄；而5月30日於米埔自然護理區捕捉到的褐柳鶯乃比最遲的春季紀錄再推遲13日。

2016年夏季（六至八月）

如2015年的夏季，六月及七月異常炎熱；六月的平均氣溫創紀錄新高，七月亦錄到平紀錄的最高氣溫，八月的氣溫則較接近平均值。六月至八月的降雨量相對地少，尤其在八月。本季唯一的颱風妮妲，於8月2日在香港以北掠過，本港需懸掛八號烈風或暴風信號並錄到烈風程度的南風。

香港觀鳥會於2016年展開為期三年的夏季鳥類分布調查，普遍地區的夏季雀鳥紀錄都因而有所增加。比對往年紀錄，下列數個鳥種的數量都相對高且分布更廣泛，包括小杜鵑、小鷗鵯、強腳樹鶯、棕頸鉤嘴鵯、紅頭穗鵯、黑眉雀鵯、藍翅希鵯、橙

頭地鵝及白喉短翅鵝；當中許多是已知在港不斷增加及擴展中的鳥種。另外，六至七月期間的數個黑短腳鵝紀錄顯示此鳥種自2015年記錄到首個繁殖紀錄後，可能正漸漸在港建立繁殖種群。

今年鷺鳥研究組為五個鷺鳥鳥種進行的年度統計共錄得1,248個鷺鳥巢，比2015年下跌12%，但數目仍是有紀錄以來的第二高。全部五個鳥種的鳥巢數量都很多，其中數量最多的兩個鳥種為小白鷺和池鷺，分別錄得393及407個巢。大白鷺有221巢，夜鷺則有184巢，繼續保持其近年的上升趨勢，而數量最少的牛背鷺也錄得43巢。米埔村的鷺鳥林仍是數量最多的地點，有202巢；第二大的鷺鳥林是大埔墟，共有151巢；其餘各地點都錄得不多於100個鷺鳥巢。燕鷗繁殖數目調查中所錄得的最高數量比2015年增加54%，至歷史新高的1,583隻。褐翅燕鷗、黑枕燕鷗和粉紅燕鷗的數量都有增加，分別錄得731、461及391隻，當中大部分增長都是記錄於東南水域。粉紅燕鷗在香港水域的數量於過去五年更錄得顯著的增長。

2016年已確認或可能的特別鳥種繁殖紀錄有一對黑冠鵝和一對燕隼。印支綠鵝（現為第III類鳥種）有首個繁殖紀錄。其他特別的夏季紀錄包括一對在後海灣越夏的紅嘴巨鵝；一隻紅腳鰈鳥幼鳥在港島聶歌信山道被發現，可惜其身體狀況極差，最後不幸於獲得救援前已死亡；7月11日在石崗記錄到一隻栗革鵝；8月3日在颱風妮妲吹襲過後，於吐露港記錄到兩隻烏燕鷗幼鳥。數個鳥種最早的秋季紀錄如下：7月17日在米埔自然護理區錄得尖尾濱鵝、7月23日在米埔自然護理區錄得長趾濱鵝、7月24日在大埔滘畔角錄得一隻山鵲、8月18日在落馬洲錄得一隻赤頸鴨和8月27日在白沙澳錄得一隻淡腳柳鶯或庫頁島柳鶯。

2016年秋季（九月至十一月）

九月的天氣比較平均，於9月28日有一個颱風鮎魚。相反，十月則錄得破紀錄的高溫及歷來第二多的降雨量，更於四日內受兩個颱風吹襲，分別是10月18日的颱風莎莉嘉及10月21日的颱風海馬。十一月的天氣雖回復接近正常水平，但仍比平均稍微偏暖及濕潤。

何文田九月的鳥況不錯：8月25日至9月26日期間錄得三隻白喉林鵝、9月6日及28日錄得兩隻不同的虎紋伯勞、9月19日錄得的一隻紅胸姬鵝為最早的秋季紀錄，比舊紀錄早了一個月；還有於9月28日錄得歷來最早的方尾鵝。8月30日至9月6日期間在蒲台錄得一隻仙八色鸚，另一隻則於9月25日在烏蛟騰錄得。今年藍歌鸚的極佳鳥況在秋季持續，最早的秋季紀錄在蒲台於9月4日錄得，平紀錄的三隻在梧桐寨於9月9日錄得，另外秋季期間記錄到最少14隻，令全年總數量有最少22隻。九月份其他較特別的紀錄包括：17日在大埔滘錄得一隻純色尾鵝、23日在米埔自然護理區環誌到一隻靴籬鶯及26日在米埔自然護理區錄得歷來最早的鶯鶯。

或許是受到颱風鮎魚的影響，本港首個洋斑燕紀錄於10月3日在大生圍錄得；另於10月6日在米埔自然護理區亦錄得本港第二個灰喉沙燕的紀錄。10月10日至22日在梧桐寨記錄到一隻峨眉柳鶯，是繼2015年首次發現後的第二個紀錄。一家三口的白額雁連同另一隻獨行的幼鳥於10月13日抵達米埔自然護理區並逗留至年底；該處於10月14日亦記錄到一隻棉鳧，另外一隻則於10月24日在落馬洲錄得。十月下旬的颱風

風幾乎可以肯定與下列鳥況有關：20日在紅磡有一隻垂死的烏燕鷗幼鳥、21日在鶴咀有一隻大型全黑的鰻鰔同12隻白額鰻出現、22日在蒲台對開有2隻中賊鷗。首個細嘴鷗的秋季紀錄在10月24日至30日於米埔自然護理區錄得的一隻，牠披著第二次冬季的鳥羽；10月27日在梧桐寨錄得的一隻白喉林鵯則是新的最遲秋季紀錄；而10月28日在米埔自然護理區環誌的27隻矛斑蝗鶯則創下最大數量紀錄。

十一月是阿穆爾隼鳥況不錯的月份，在塋原曾有兩天錄到最高鋒的75隻，還有很多來至香港各處的紀錄一直持續至十二月。本月亦有不少白腹毛腳燕的紀錄，包括11月10日在大生圍錄得最新的最早紀錄及另外三個地方的紀錄。本月在塋原亦記錄到幾種罕見的鷗：11月5日錄得一隻蘆鷗、11月12日至12月12日錄得一隻田鷗、11月29日至12月9日錄得一隻鳳頭鷗以及11月29日錄得一隻黃喉鷗，另外還有較常見的栗耳鷗、小鷗、黃眉鷗、黃胸鷗、栗鷗、黑頭鷗和灰頭鷗。離開新界北，10月22日在白沙澳錄得的峨眉柳鶯可能是去年的個體再重臨；11月27日在大埔滘錄得的一隻斑尾鵯刷新了最早的秋季紀錄，而11月29日在城門錄得一隻灰紋鵯則成了最遲紀錄。

2016年冬季（十二月）

十二月錄得一貫2016年高於平均的氣溫，雨量不多。總體而言，2016年是香港有記錄以來最熱的年份之一；若不是因為一月底和二月初的嚴寒，它可能會是有史以來最熱的。

十二月的鳥況極佳：12月1日在米埔自然護理區觀察到一隻噤喳柳鶯及在新田有一隻松鶯。緊接在12月2日有本月最佳紀錄—香港白鵠的第二個紀錄，在米埔錄得一隻成鳥及一隻幼鳥。令人遺憾的是幼鳥自12月3日後便失去蹤影，成鳥則逗留至2017年。12月4日在塋原拍攝到一隻短耳鶯；12月6日在新田記錄到一隻水鶯；12月10日在塋原則錄得另一隻松鶯，同日在米埔自然護理區環誌到一隻布氏葦鶯。12月11日在南涌山坡上拍攝到一隻棕褐短翅鶯；12月20日至年底在新田有一隻飾胸鵯，是香港第二個紀錄。在今年最後的一週，12月24日至26日在米埔浮橋錄得一隻遺鷗；12月28日在城門錄得一隻栗頭鵯鶯；12月28日至年底在新田有一隻靴籬鶯，以及12月30日一隻短耳鶯再回到大生圍。

Help Save the Spoon-billed Sandpiper!

How many
spoonies
can you
count?



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/>

Systematic List 2016

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 v7.3 except where noted.

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 2015, in italics, in both English and Chinese.
- iii) Summary of records for the year 2016.

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	
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 2016 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 (HKWP), Nam Sang Wai, Kam Tin, Mai Po (MPNR), 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.

This report also includes Distribution Maps for selected species. These show all the locations from which reports were received for the species in 2016, with an indication of the maximum count for the species in 2016 at each location. It is hoped these will allow readers to visualise and compare distribution of commoner species in Hong Kong.

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 2016 Systematic List

Most of the data within the 2016 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 2016 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 2016 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
2016	17 th	14 th	13 th	10 th	8 th	19 th	24 th	21 st	18 th	16 th	13 th	18 th

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.

Ringling Groups

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

Tern Breeding Data

Tern breeding data comes from the Population Survey of Terns in Hong Kong, 2016, funded by AFCD, and conducted throughout the summer months from May to August in northeastern (Mirs Bay and Tolo Channel) and southeastern waters (Sai Kung and south and east of Hong Kong Island).

Other project sources

Data also comes from regular surveys at Lai Chi Wo by the Policy for Sustainability Lab, HKU (PSL), and projects run by HKBWS, the main sources being the Fung Yuen MA Project Survey supported by the HK Environment and Conservation Fund, the HKBWS Research Groups for Egrets which count breeding activity for these species and is funded by AFCD, from weekly counts at HK and Kowloon Parks by the Crested Bulbul Club (CBC), from House Crow surveys conducted by AFCD and from the HKBWS Sparrow and Swift & Swallow Survey Groups.

Individual records

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

J.A. Allcock, K. & R. Barretto, A. Bizid, D. Bradshaw, M.L. Chalmers, G.J. Carey, B. Chan, K.W. Chan, T. Chan, S.Y. Chau, K.J. Cheung, P. Cheung, G. Chow, J. Chow, J. Clough, A. Crow/KFBG, W.M. Chuan, B. De Schutter, D. Diskin, M. Hale, G. Ho, J. & J. Holmes, A. Keung, M. Kwan, K. Lam, A. Keung, K.T. Ki, J. Kong, K.P. Kuen, M. Kwan, P. Kwan, T.K. Kwok, K. Lam, S.M. Law, N. Lau, Y.K. Lau, S.Y. Lee, C.P. Leung, M. Leven, R.W. Lewthwaite, C.P. Leung, K. Leung, M. Lisse, A. & B. Lo, C. Ma, H. Miller, A. Peaker, A. Pong, W. Poon, R. Smith, A. So, D. Stanton, S.L. Tai, W.S. Tang, D. Thomas, Y.Y. Tung, G. Welch, M. Williams, C. Wong, J. Wong, N. & A. Wong, P. & M. Wong, S. Wong, M.C. Woo, T. & T. Woodward, Y.W. Yam, S. Yeung, T. Yu/KFBG.

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

S. Ansell, C. Champion, A. Chan, K.F. Chan, S.Y. Chan, Y.W. Fong, E.M.S. Kilburn, C.Y. Ho, K. Ho, P. Ho, T. Ho, K. Ko, A. Lam, P.J. Leader, C. Lee, H.C. Leung, A. Li, S.L. Li, T. Li, C.F. Lo, W.F. Lo, K. Lok, T.P. Luk, K.F. Mak, G. Miller, R. Muscroft, J. Pun, L. Sit, G. Smith, G. Talbot, M. Tang, L. Wan, O. Wong, W.Y. Yam, J. Yau, H.K. Ying, E. Yip, J. Yu.

The Systematic List for the year 2016 was compiled by David Diskin, John Holmes, Louis Lee, Richard Lewthwaite and John Allcock.

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

分類總覽 2016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 7.3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2015年及以前在香港狀況。
- 丙) 2016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，現時在香港的種群被認為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，經人為引入香港，現無需靠額外幫助已能繼續繁衍。

第IIC類： 曾經在香港有野生種群的鳥種。

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為放生。

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2016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，描述會分為季節或冬季時段，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。以下列出本地描述地方的習慣用詞及意思：

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。

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

2016年分類總覽數據來源

2016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，2016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。為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，分類總覽内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。2016年每月進行水鳥統計的日子為：

	1月	2月	3月	4月	5月	6月	7月	8月	9月	10月	11月	12月
2016	17日	14日	13日	10日	8日	19日	24日	21日	18日	16日	13日	18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。

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。

環誌組

由香港觀鳥會鳥類環誌組及香港鳥類環誌協會提供數據。

燕鷗繁殖數據

2016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，主要來源有鷺鳥研究組，這小組負責統計上述鳥種的繁殖活動，由漁農自然護理署資助；以及每週在香港和九龍公園進行統計的紅耳鶇俱樂部。

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）

2016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

Lesser Whistling Duck *Dendrocygna javanica* 栗樹鴨 I

Rare migrant and summer visitor to freshwater wetland areas of Deep Bay; extreme dates 26 April to 11 October and one over-wintering record.

罕有的遷徙鳥和夏候鳥，在後海灣的淡水濕地出沒；日子在4月26日至10月11日之間，有一個冬季紀錄。

One at MPNR on 8 and 11 May (SYC), the first record since 2011.

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

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

四項冬季紀錄於11月2日至3月20日之間，一越冬紀錄於2005至2006年間的冬季。

A total of four, a family of three and a lone juvenile, in the Deep Bay area from 13 October, a new earliest date, until the end of the year (many observers).



Plate 1 Greater White-fronted Goose *Anser albifrons* 白額雁
San Tin, 30th October 2016 新田 2016年10月30日
C.T. Chan 陳志達

Ruddy Shelduck *Tadorna ferruginea* 赤麻鴨

Rare winter visitor to Deep Bay wetland areas; extreme dates 5 November and 14 May, highest count seven on 26 February 1989.

罕有的冬候鳥，出沒在後海灣濕地，日子在11月5日至5月14日之間，最高紀錄為1989年2月26日的7隻。

Two at Fung Lok Wai on 27 February and one at MPNR on 31 March.

Mandarin Duck *Aix galericulata* 鸛鴦 I

Rare winter visitor; extreme dates 20 October and 4 May.

罕見冬候鳥，在10月20日至5月4日間。

The female at Kam Sheung Road from 2015 remained until 30 January. A male at MPNR on 26 September is the earliest autumn record (KL). A male and female on Po Toi on 27 October (KL) with the male again on 10 November (GW).

Cotton Pygmy Goose *Nettapus coromandelianus* 棉鳧 I

Eight records between 10 and 18 May and between 9 and 31 October.

八項紀錄，於5月10至18日之間，以及10月9至31日之間。

A female or first winter at MPNR on 14 October (KKH) and another at LMC on 24 October (PJJ). This species has become more regular in recent years.

Number of individuals recorded in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	2	2

Garganey *Spatula querquedula* 白眉鴨 I

Common migrant, mainly in autumn, and uncommon 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，出沒於後海灣濕地，通常在九月至四月之間出現，最高紀錄為1986年9月27日的715隻。

A very good passage in both spring and autumn. All records except one from the Deep Bay area and Long Valley.

First winter period: numbers wintering in Deep Bay were low, with the high count in January and February only three birds. Numbers on spring migration increasing from March, with high counts 283 in the March WC, the highest spring count since 1980,

and 173 on 15 April, with the last record on 24 April. Regular reports at Long Valley until 30 March, high count five on 3 March. Away from the northwest NT, one at Shek O Golf Course on 17 April.

Second winter period: earliest record in Deep Bay on 24 August, peak count 452 at MPNR on 15 October is the highest count since 2010. Recorded at Long Valley from 21 September, high count ten on 1 November.

Peak counts in spring and autumn in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
95	105	94*	20*	137	204	60	64*	54	43	4*	283
325	286	280	130	130	600	96	205	174	359	280	452

* 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.

Northern Shoveler *Spatula 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，有小量夏季紀錄，出沒於后海灣地區，通常在十月至四月之間出現，最高紀錄為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 3,750 in the January WC, latest record on 22 May. Away from Deep Bay, regular records until 22 March at Long Valley, where the high count was 30 on 27 January, up to 60 at Kam Tin until 15 March, six in the Starling Inlet February WC, and one at Shuen Wan on 1 and 2 January.

Second winter period: recorded from 4 September, high count 2,918 in the November WC. Recorded at Long Valley from 7 November, high count 19 on 29 December, and at Kam Tin from 7 November, high count seven on 4 December.

Gadwall *Mareca 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，最高紀錄為1986年1月12日的42隻。

First winter period: recorded at MPNR until 30 March, peak count 18 on 11 February, the highest count since 2007. Two at HK Wetland Park on 8 February.

Second winter period: only two records of single birds at MPNR, on 12 November and 30 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
21	30	26	13	7	8	12	0	12	14	13	18

Falcated Duck *Mareca 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為不常見的冬候鳥，出沒於后海灣濕地，日子在9月26日至5月26日之間，最高紀錄為1984年1月14日的413隻。

First winter period: recorded at MPNR to 25 April, with a peak count of seven on 30 January and 5 February. Also, one at Fung Lok Wai on 26 January and two at HK Wetland Park on 8 February.

Second winter period: single males at MPNR on 27 November and 1 December, and two at Tim Bei Tsui on 17 December.



Plate 2 Falcated Duck *Mareca falcata* 羅紋鴨
MPNR, 10th February 2016 米埔 2016年2月10日
John Yu 余伯全

Eurasian Wigeon *Mareca 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，最高紀錄為2001年1月14日的6,705隻。

All records from the Deep Bay area unless stated.

First winter period: recorded to 24 April, peak count 3,279 in the January WC is the highest count since 2010. Nine at Pak Nai on 22 February. One at Long Valley on 2 February.

Second winter period: an early returning bird at LMC on 18 August. After that, regular records from 21 September, high count 2,352 in the December WC.

Peak counts in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
3,106	2,054	5,764	5,050	4,439	4,429	2,919	2,077	2,240	1,742	2,901	3,279

American Wigeon *Mareca americana* 綠眉鴨 I

No records.

沒有紀錄。

A male in Deep Bay from 10 January until 29 February (many observers). This is the first Hong Kong record of this species accepted to refer to a non-hybrid individual.

Hybrid American × Eurasian Wigeon *Mareca americana/penelope* 葡萄胸鴨與赤頸鴨混種

Male hybrids recorded at MPNR on 20 January (DAD) and 16 February (JAA).

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.

曾為常見的冬候鳥，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；現為不常見的冬候鳥，在夏季則罕有，最高紀錄為1991年1月13日的511隻。

All counts in single figures except the peak count.

First winter period: recorded at MPNR up to 19 April with a high count there of only three on 3 February. The peak count was 19 at Fung Lok Wai on 26 January, the only report away from MPNR.

Second winter period: recorded at MPNR from 2 October with high count seven on 14 December. One at Long Valley on 23 October.

Peak counts in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
9	16	31	25	25	18	10	18	14	18	7	19



Plate 3 Chinese Spot-billed Duck *Anas zonorhynchos* 中華斑嘴鴨
MPNR, 27th November 2016 米埔 2016年11月27日
K.F. Mak 麥江帆

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.

數量下降至為現時為稀少的冬候鳥，出沒於后海灣濕地，日子在10月5日至5月22日之間，最高紀錄為1959年11月7日的70隻。

A very poor year for this species, with only four records received.

First winter period: singles at MPNR on 3 and 16 February and 6 March, probably involving the same individual.

Second winter period: one at MPNR on 31 October was the only report.

Northern Pintail *Anas acuta* 針尾鴨 I

Abundant winter visitor to the Deep Bay area 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，最高紀錄為1997年1月11日的8,654隻。

A poor year with the lowest peak count since 1990. The numbers of this species appear to be declining since the 1990s when the average peak count was around 5,000. All records from the Deep Bay area unless stated otherwise.

First winter period: high count 968 in the February WC, latest record on 19 April. One at Long Valley on 8 February.

Second winter period: recorded from 30 September, peak count 1,278 in the December WC. Three at Long Valley on 1 November and singles there on 17 and 26 November.

Peak counts in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
3,332	1,556	4,647	2,444	2,010	3,622	2,586	2,413	1,748	1,410	2,021	1,278

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，最高紀錄為1999年1月24日的5,411隻。

First winter period: high count 769 in the February WC, last record on 19 April. Recorded at Long Valley until 22 March, high count 15 on 16 February. Elsewhere, up to 13 at Shuen Wan and four at Luk Keng.

Second winter period: recorded from 21 August with peak count 1,036 in the November WC, the highest count since 2011. Recorded throughout December at Shuen Wan and Pui O, high count six at both locations. Recorded at Long Valley from 21 September, high count 32 on 27 November. Also recorded at Kam Tin, with 29 on 4 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
3,023	1,227	2,785	2,322	1,581	1,459	1,131	830	481	619	842	1,036

Eurasian Teal numbers have declined substantially since 2000.

Green-winged Teal *Anas carolinensis* 美洲綠翅鴨 I

Three records; extreme dates 7 February to 5 April.

三個紀錄：日子在2月7日至4月5日之間。

A female photographed at MPNR on 27 February (BDS). This is the fourth Hong Kong record.

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 20 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，最高紀錄為2014年1月20日的22隻。

A poor year with only three records.

First winter period: no records.

Second winter period: three at MPNR on 25 and 27 November, and one there on 29 November.

Peak counts in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
5	3	9	2	2	4	1	8	19	22	6	3

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，最高紀錄為2009年2月15日的6,742隻。

All records except two from the Deep Bay area.

First winter period: high count 5,697 in the March WC, last record on 27 March. One at Luk Keng on 12 January and three in the Starling Inlet WC in February.

Second winter period: recorded from 4 November with peak count 6,293 in the November WC, a return to higher numbers after two years of lower peak counts, and 700 at HK Wetland Park on 16 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1,667	3,053	4,285	1,846	6,742	5,823	4,762	5,987	4,052	2,826	3,204	6,293

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，最高紀錄為2006年2月17日的83隻。

No records for the first time since 2007.

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。

A female at Fung Lok Wai on 26 January and 27 February (HKY), and probably the same bird at Sha Po from 27 January to 24 February (LW). In the second winter period, a female at Fung Lok Wai on 13 December (LW).

Chinese Francolin *Francolinus pintadeanus* 中華鸕鶿 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，最高紀錄為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, Kam Tin, Long Valley, Chau Tau, Hang Tau, Fanling, Ping Yeung, Robin's Nest, Crest Hill, Ng Tung Chai, Tai Mo Shan, Tate's Pass, Lamma, southwest Lantau. Peak count seven on southwest Lantau on 30 June.

Japanese Quail *Coturnix japonica* 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，最高紀錄為1994/95年冬天在壆原的15隻。

First winter period: singles at San Tin from 21 January to 26 February and in the Long Valley area on 9 February and 28 March.

Second winter period: one at HK Wetland Park on 24 October and 5 November, and one taken into care at KFBG from Tsim Sha Tsui on 9 October.

Red-throated Loon *Gavia stellata* 紅喉潛鳥 I

Four spring records; extreme dates 13 February to 28 April.

四個春季紀錄：日子在2月13日至4月28日之間。

One at Yung Shue Wan, Lamma, from 14 March to 4 April (SA *et al.*), and the same individual at Aberdeen Harbour from 19 to 26 April. This is the fifth Hong Kong record.



Plate 4 Red-throated Loon *Gavia stellata* 紅喉潛鳥
Yung Shue Wan, 19th March 2016 榕樹灣 2016年3月19日
Pippen Ho 何志剛

Streaked Shearwater *Calonectris leucomelas* 白額鵡 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，最高紀錄為2006年5月17日的80隻。

Twelve from Cape D'Aguiar on 21 October (GT) with Typhonn Haima and two from Po Toi on 27 October (SY). These are the latest dates in autumn.

Short-tailed Shearwater *Ardenna tenuirostris* 短尾鵡 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5月26日之間，最高紀錄為2007年5月14日的15隻。

Three offshore from Po Toi on 15 May and one there on 17 May.

Little Grebe *Tachybaptus ruficollis* 小鵞鵒 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，最高紀錄為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 391 in the Deep Bay January WC, a new highest count, and a high count at Starling Inlet of 14 in the November WC. Away from Deep Bay, recorded at Pak Nai, Kam Tin, Shek Kong catchwater, Ho Pui reservoir, Long Valley, Fanling Golf Course, Luk Keng, Nam Chung, Lai Chi Wo, Shuen Wan, Tsing Yi Park, Disneyland Inspiration Lake and southwest Lantau.

Peak counts in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
255	225	221	224	210	276	236	223	260	317	260	391

Great Crested Grebe *Podiceps cristatus* 鳳頭鵞鵒 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，最高紀錄為2006年12月17日的790隻。

First winter period: regular records in Deep Bay including Pak Nai. Peak count 158 in the February WC, with a high count of 26 at Pak Nai on 7 March, last record on 26 March. Also recorded in Starling Inlet until 28 February, high count nine on 12 January.

Second winter period: recorded at Pak Nai from 11 November, high count 79 on 15 December. Also recorded in Starling Inlet, high count 16 on 23 and 24 December.

Peak counts in recent years: peak counts have been low for the last four years.

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
291	790	375	331	357	215	420	515	104	100	83	158

Black-necked Grebe I *Podiceps nigricollis* 黑頸鸕鶿 I

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

六項冬季紀錄：日子在11月26日至2月3日之間，最高紀錄為1989年12月10日的2隻。

The bird seen along the Mai Po access road at the end of 2015 was recorded again on 11 January.

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，最高紀錄為1976年3月14日的30隻。

First winter period: recorded in the Deep Bay area until 19 April, peak count three on 17 January but all other records of single birds.

Second winter period: recorded in the Deep Bay area from 14 October (KL), a new earliest date, peak count three on 15 November.

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為最多，最高紀錄為2010年1月24日的496隻。

First winter period: peak counts 362 in the January and February WC. Four at Pak Nai on 7 March.

Summer: eight present in early June, declining to two by the end of July and no records in August.

Second winter period: one at MPNR on 22 September, then recorded from 8 October. High count 359 in the December WC. Up to 19 at Kam Tin and singles at Long Valley from 29 November until 9 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
340	475	358	421	405	496	488	446	344	455	421	362

Eurasian Bittern *Botaurus stellaris* 大麻鵝 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，最高紀錄為2010年3月19日的31隻。

First winter period: singles recorded at MPNR until 6 March, at Ma Tso Lung on 30 January and two migrants at Wo Shang Wai on 26 March. Away from Deep Bay, one at Shuen Wan on 1 January.

Second winter period: recorded at MPNR from 11 November, peak count three.

Yellow Bittern *Ixobrychus sinensis* 黃葦鵝 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，最高紀錄為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 except May.

First winter period: singles in winter at MPNR and San Tin. Spring passage from 9 April, when one was on Po Toi, with records of migrants from Deep Bay, Long Valley, To Kwa Wan, Chek Lap Kok Airport and Shek O Golf Course, and a high count of six at Nam Sang Wai on 17 May.

Breeding season: recorded from Fung Lok Wai, HK Wetland Park, MPNR, Tam Kon Chau, Wo Shang Wai, LMC, Ma Tso Lung and Ho Sheung Heung, peak count 19 in the August WC.

Second winter period: recorded from the Deep Bay area with high counts seven in

the September WC and four at Tam Kon Chau on 22 September. Elsewhere, up to two at Long Valley and singles at Pak Nai, Kam Tin, Lam Tsuen, Sai Keng, Shek O, Tung Chung, Pui O, Tai O and on Po Toi. Wintering birds recorded in December in Deep Bay area and at Shuen Wan and Starling Inlet.

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

Scarce passage migrant to wetland areas; extreme dates 21 April to 11 June and 29 August to 27 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27日之間，最高紀錄為2008年5月21日的29隻。

A poor year, with the only records being one in the October WC and one at Lai Chi Wo on 7 December (PSL), a new latest date.

Cinnamon Bittern *Ixobrychus cinnamomeus* 栗葦鶉 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，最高紀錄為1971年5月19日的10隻。

First winter period: a female at MPNR on 4 February. Presumed migrants on Po Toi on 25 and 26 March and at Fanling Golf Course on 30 March, but main passage from 6 May with sightings from MPNR, HK Wetland Park, Ma Tso Lung, Long Valley and Nam Chung-Luk Keng.

Summer: singles at MPNR, LMC, Shek Kong and Long Valley, and two at MPNR on 8 August. Four in the July WC was the peak count for the year.

Second winter period: most records between September and November of singles in the Deep Bay area or Long Valley, high count two at Long Valley on 27 October. One taken into care at KFBG from Kwun Tong on 30 August. Also recorded from Mui Wo on 29 September and Shek Kong on 11 November. One at Shing Mun/Leadmine Pass on 8 December.

Black Bittern *Dupetor flavicollis* 黑鶉 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，最高紀錄為2009年4月25日的16隻。

One at MPNR on 8 September was the only record.

Malayan Night Heron *Gorsachius melanolophus* 黑冠鵞 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。

At least one pair bred in the northern NT with the first record on 8 April (J&JH), the earliest spring date for this species, and the last record on 8 August, mostly birds heard calling. Two photographed at Mui Wo on 31 July. An immature with a broken bill at Tai Tong from 11 September, taken into care at KFBG on 26 September but later died.

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，最高紀錄為1996年1月21日的 2,500 隻，自《香港鳥類名錄》後，最高紀錄為2001年2月11日的 727 隻。

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

First winter period: high counts 110 in the Deep Bay March WC, 50 in the Starling Inlet March WC, 73 at MPNR on 13 April, 28 at Shuen Wan on 1 January, 33 at Tai Po on 20 February, 13 in Kowloon Park on 30 January, 10 in Aberdeen on 25 February and 11 on Lamma on 13 February

Breeding season: 184 nests recorded by the Egret Survey continued the recent recovery in breeding numbers with the largest counts of 58 at Tai Po Market and 40 at Ma Wan. Peak count 175 in the August WC. Away from the usual breeding areas, 31 at MPNR on 10 July, one at Lai Chi Wo on 28 June, one at Ma On Shan on 8 June, up to three in Kowloon Park, up to four in Aberdeen Harbour and up to three in Hong Kong Park

Second winter period: high counts 90 in the November WC, 49 at MPNR on 21 September, 56 at Shuen Wan on 16 December, 12 in Kwun Tong on 31 October and 14 in Discovery Bay on 3 September

Peak counts and Egret Breeding Survey nest counts in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
70	285	385	361	200	136	189	246	153	176	238	175
170	121	95	95	123	91	69	106	114	122	214	184

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，最高紀錄為2004年8月15日的26隻。

First winter period: winter records of singles in Tai Po Kau and on Cheung Chau on 12 January. Migration apparent from widespread sites from 14 April until at least 24 May.

Breeding season: regularly recorded at MPNR with a peak count of 11 on 10 July. Singles in June and July at Long Valley, Pak Nai, HK Wetland Park, LMC, Shuen Wan, Ting Kok and Discovery Bay. Up to five at Sai Keng on 25 August may suggest breeding nearby.

Second winter period: several records at MPNR, Tai Po Kau and Lam Tsuen, as well as up to two individuals at Pak Nai, Lau Shui Heung, Shek Kong Catchwater, Shing Mun, KFBG, Lai Chi Chong, Hoi Ha, Ho Man Tin, Discovery Bay and north Lantau.

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種群的出現，最高紀錄為1990年1月14日的684隻。

First winter period: high count in Deep Bay of 273 in the January WC. Away from the northwest NT, high counts were 10 at Repulse Bay on 23 April, 11 on Po Toi on 12 April and 10 on Po Toi on 1 May, and smaller numbers also recorded at Fung Yuen, Shek Kong catchwater, Lam Tsuen valley, Ng Tung Chai, Stanley, Tai O, Pui O, southwest Lantau and Cheung Chau.

Breeding season: 407 nests recorded by the Egret Survey is another very high count; the largest colony was 130 at Mai Po village. Peak count 560 in the July WC is the highest count since 1990. Away from known breeding sites, recorded at Mui Shue Hang Park and Ma On Shan.

Second winter period: high numbers in Deep Bay during the monthly waterfowl counts, with 522 in the November and December WC. High counts away from the northwest NT included 16 at Stanley on 14 September and 23 at Pui O on 29 September, and other sites recorded included Lai Chi Wo, Shek Kong catchwater, Ho Pui reservoir, Lam Tsuen valley, Ng Tung Chai, Pak Sha O, Kwun Tong, Central ferry piers, Tai O, southwest Lantau, Mui Wo, Cheung Chau and Po Toi.

Peak counts and Egret Breeding Survey nest counts in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
324	253	259	260	242	252	267	419	326	394	525	560
350	376	285	205	297	267	233	263	271	346	409	407

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種群的出現，最高紀錄為1977年8月29日的1,000隻。

First winter period: wintering birds in Deep Bay, Long Valley, Pak Nai, Fanling Golf Course, Luk Keng/Kuk Po and Ho Man Tin. High counts in spring included 139 in the March WC, 125 at Ma Tso Lung on 9 April, 60 in Stanley on 30 April and 139 at Pui O on 30 April; migrants also reported at Shuen Wan, Lai Chi Wo, Plover Cove, Wu Kau Tang, Ping Yeung, Penfold Park, Sai Kung, Pak Sha O, Repulse Bay, Shap Long, Tai O, southwest Lantau, Mui Wo, Chek Lap Kok Airport, southern Lamma and Po Toi.

Breeding season: 43 nests recorded by the Egret Survey. High summer counts at MPNR of 144 on 17 July and peak count 230 on 30 July involve non-breeding individuals. Away from known breeding sites, also recorded at Ping Yeung

Second winter period: in Deep Bay, the high count was 162 in the October WC with 26 in the September WC at Starling Inlet. Away from Deep Bay, high counts were 79 at Long Valley on 21 September, 115 at Shuen Wan on 17 September, 51 at Pui O on 29 September; also recorded at Lai Chi Wo, Shek Kong, Ho Pui reservoir, Lam Tsuen, Kwai Chung, Ho Man Tin, Stanley, Shek O, Chek Lap Kok Airport, Shap Long, Mui Wo, Yi O, southern Lamma and Po Toi.

Peak counts and Egret Breeding Survey nest counts in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
300	225	119	148	149	202	220	550	184	199	236	230
80	80	59	58	64	67	32	27	50	18	54	43

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，最高紀錄為1996年2月1日的1,962隻。

First winter period: high count 872 in the February WC and other high counts included 13 at Pak Nai on 7 March, 10 at Kam Tin on 15 March and 16 at Long Valley on 13 January. Away from the northwest NT, high counts were 38 in Starling Inlet in the January WC, 33 at Shuen Wan on 26 January, 20 on Lamma on 13 February and seven at Tai O on 18 January, and also recorded at Lai Chi Wo, Starling Inlet, Shek Kong, Lai Chi Hang, Sai Kung West CP, Kowloon Park, Aberdeen, Mui Wo, Chi Ma Wan, Shap Long and Po Toi.

Summer: up to 16 at MPNR through the summer and one at Ma Tso Lung on 9 June.

Second winter period: numbers increasing at Mai Po from late August to a peak count of 878 on the November WC. Away from the northwest NT, high count 37 in the Starling Inlet November WC, 16 at Sok Kwu Wan on 24 November and 15 there on 25 December, also recorded at Shuen Wan, Lai Chi Wo, Sha Tin Park, Tap Mun, Stanley, Wong Chuk Hang, Tai O, Mui Wo, Pui O and Po Toi.

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，最高紀錄為1974年10月11日的50隻。

All records from Deep Bay area with relatively low counts compared to recent years.

First winter period: recorded at MPNR, Nam Sang Wai, LMC, Ma Tso Lung, Ho Sheung Heung, peak count eight at MPNR on 11 January.

Summer: singles recorded at MPNR between May and July, with two on 17 May and 11 June.

Second winter period: reported regularly from MPNR from 3 September with a high count of seven in the October WC. Also reported at Fung Lok Wai, Long Valley/Ho Sheung Heung, Nam Sang Wai, Ma Tso Lung, Tam Kon Chau and San Tin.

Peak counts in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
12	6	8	10	11	6	11	9	12	10	13	8

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，雖然繁殖種群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，最高紀錄為2004年11月14日的2,058隻。

Recorded from widespread sites and in all months.

First winter period: peak count 1,032 in the March WC. Away from Deep Bay, high counts 282 at Shuen Wan on 26 January, with 144 in the Starling Inlet March WC, 11 at Tai O on 18 January, 25 at Sok Kwu Wan on 2 April and 14 from the Tuen Mun-Tung Chung ferry on 23 March.

Breeding season: 221 nests recorded by the Egret Survey, down on 2015, with 67 at A Chau, 54 at MPNR and 46 at Tsim Bei Tsui. High counts included 938 in the August WC, 455 at MPNR on 11 June and 148 at Starling Inlet in the June WC. Also regularly reported at Lai Chi Wo throughout the summer.

Second winter period: high count 1,005 in the November WC. Away from Deep Bay, high counts 16 at Pak Nai on 3 September, 49 at Kam Tin on 4 December, 23 at Hang Tau on 23 August, 120 at Long Valley on 14 December, 196 in the Starling Inlet October WC, 102 at Shuen Wan on 26 November, 16 in Sha Tin Park on 7 December and 100 on Lamma on 26 November.

Peak counts and Egret Breeding Survey nest counts in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1,565	1,087	890	1,167	978	804	1,169	1,146	871	1,124	1,448	1,032
118	135	135	105	101	80	124	141	83	113	283	221



Plate 5 Great Egret *Ardea alba* 大白鷺
MPNR, 28th March 2016 米埔 2016年3月28日
Matthew Kwan 關朗曦

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 and 11 October 2015.

全年不常見的，夏季時較少，主要出沒於后海灣的淡水濕地，最高紀錄為2013年4月9日和2015年10月11日的79隻。

Recorded in Deep Bay and Long Valley throughout the year with migrants also reported at other locations, including the peak count at Shuen Wan.

First winter period: high winter count 20 at MPNR on 15 February and high spring count 33 at MPNR on 12 May. Away from Inner Deep Bay, also recorded at Pak Nai, Luk Keng/Kuk Po, Chek Lap Kok Airport, Tai O and Po Toi, with a high count of 27 at Pui O on 30 April.

Summer: high counts 21 at MPNR on 11 June and 10 there on 17 July.

Second winter period: high counts in Deep Bay were 25 at MPNR on 6 September and 26 at Tam Kon Chau on 26 September. Peak count away from Deep Bay of 45 at Shuen Wan on 17 September, and also recorded at Luk Keng/Kuk Po, Ting Kok, Lai Chi Wo, Tai Tong, Fo Tan, Shek Kong catchwater, Kai Tak, Aberdeen, Shap Long, Pui O, Yi O, Chek Lap Kok Airport, Lamma and Po Toi.

Peak counts in spring and autumn in recent years

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
20	28	43	33	50	29	31	27	79	55	14	33
33	27	23	66	35	77	52	56	30	30	79	45

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，最高紀錄為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: in Deep Bay, the high count was 1,210 in the March WC, and other high counts were 482 at San Tin on 21 January, 44 at Pak Nai on 6 February, 14 in Long Valley on 20 April, Away from the northwest NT, 209 at Pui O on 30 April is a very high count, and other high counts included 36 at Shuen Wan on 17 January, 80 at Lai Chi Hang on 12 March, 11 at Tai O on 18 January and 87 on Lamma on 13 February

Breeding season: 393 nests recorded by the Egret Survey was another high count confirming the increasing trend, with the largest colonies of 72 at Mai Po Village and 68 at Tai Po Market. Recorded throughout the summer at MPNR, San Tin, Starling Inlet and Long Valley, high count 1,030 in the August WC and 295 at MPNR on 11 June. Away from known breeding sites, reported during June and July at Fung Yuen and Lai Chi Wo with 31 on southwest Lantau on 29 June

Second winter period: peak count 1,671 on the November WC is the highest count since 2009. Other high counts in Deep Bay, 434 at Tam Kon Chau on 26 September and 437 at Fung Lok Wai on 8 October. High counts away from Inner Deep Bay included 52 in the Starling Inlet October WC, 26 at Kam Tin on 2 September, 86 at Pak Nai on 3 September, 58 at Long Valley on 5 September, 15 at Lai Chi Wo on 13 November, 11 at Lam Tsuen on 1 December, 15 at Mui Shue Hang on 23 December, 52 at Sha Tin Park on 7 December, 40 at Tai O on 19 September and 159 at Sok Kwu Wan on 24 November. Single grey morph individuals reported at MPNR on 11 September and 2 October.

Peak counts and Egret Breeding Survey nest counts in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
2,345	2,004	1,969	1,675	2,076	1,197	1,661	1,235	1,071	1,343	1,454	1,671
312	305	248	205	224	229	345	315	240	361	458	393



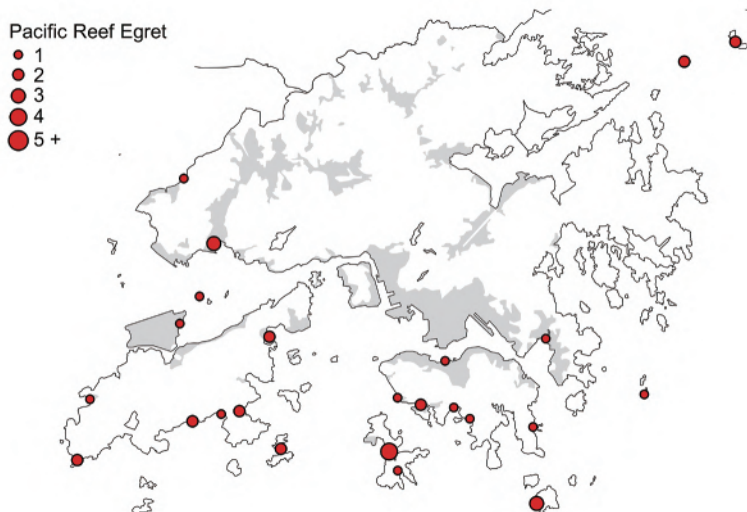
Plate 6 Little Egret *Egretta garzetta* 小白鹭 grey morph 灰色型
MPNR, 2nd October 2016 米埔 2016年10月2日
John Yu 余伯全

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，最高紀錄為2003年1月21日的18隻。

Recorded throughout the year from Hong Kong Island, Lamma, Lantau, Cheung Chau, Po Toi, South Ninepin island, Tung Ping Chau, Tseung Kwan O, Pak Nai and Tuen Mun. The peak count was four on Po Toi on 31 March and 7 April.



Map 1. Distribution of Pacific Reef Heron *Egretta sacra* 岩鷺 records in 2016 (maximum counts per location) (每位置最高紀錄)

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

Scarce spring passage migrant with two autumn records, 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兩個秋季紀錄。主要在后海灣。日子由3月5日至10月22日，最高紀錄為1960年4月16日的11隻。曾有繁殖紀錄。

Recorded at MPNR from 15 April to 18 May, peak count three on 23 April. One at San Tin on 20 April and one on Po Toi on 26 April. In autumn, two at Pak Nai on 13 October and up to two at MPNR from 24 October until 1 November (KK *et al.*), a new latest date; this is the second successive year with autumn records.



Plate 7 Swinhoe's Egret *Egretta eulophotes* 黃嘴白鷺
MPNR, 29th October 2016 米埔 2016年10月29日
John Yu 余伯全

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；大部分紀錄皆為幼鳥，同時皆在上半年錄得。

A poor year for the species compared with the previous two years, the only reports being of one at Tai O on 9 July and one at Sha Chau and north Lantau on 4 November.

Red-footed Booby *Sula sula* 紅腳鰹鳥 I

Eight summer and autumn records; extreme dates 19 June and 9 October.

八項夏季及秋季紀錄；日子在6月19日及10月9日之間。

One photographed at MPNR on 3 May (TC) is an unusual location and a new earliest date. A juvenile found on a public path railing at Mount Nicholson on 21 June (VY *et al.*) died before it could be rescued by AFCD.



Plate 8 Red-footed Booby *Sula sula* 紅腳鯉鳥
Mount Nicholson, 21st June 2016 轟高信山 2016年6月21日
Owen Chiang 深藍

Great Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo* 普通鸕鷀 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，最高紀錄為2005年2月5日的11,424 隻。

First winter period: peak count 8,247 in the January WC, the lowest peak count since 2003. Only single individuals recorded after 17 April until 26 May, with one oversummering at Fung Lok Wai. The highest count away from Inner Deep Bay was of 2,200 feeding near the reclamation at Chek Lap Kok Airport on 23 March, and other high counts were 97 in the Starling Inlet March WC, 91 at Pak Nai on 6 February, 700 over Tai Tong on 3 March, 200 over Shek Kong on 23 March, 23 in Starling Inlet on 12 January, 30 at Shuen Wan on 12 January, 14 at Lai Chi Wo on 11 February and two at Tsim Sha Tsui on 2 January.

Second winter period: earliest date 31 August when two injured birds were at LMC. Then recorded from 21 September with high count 6,795 in the November WC. Records away from Inner Deep Bay included 133 in the Starling Inlet December WC, 200 at Pak Nai on 15 December, 17 at Tai Mei Tuk on 3 December, five at Lai Chi Wo on 7 December, one near Tai Po on 6 October and one at Cheung Chau on 12 November.

Peak counts in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
11,424	10,347	10,081	11,144	8,736	10,758	10,023	9,636	10,569	8,761	9,891	8,247

Japanese Cormorant *Phalacrocorax capillatus* 綠背鸕鶿 I

Five winter records; extreme dates 19 December to 22 April.

五項冬季紀錄，日子在12月19日至4月22日之間。

The two birds at Shek O at the end of 2015 were last reported on 7 January.

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，最高紀錄為2005年11月18日的26隻。

Recorded in all months, mainly from MPNR and Deep Bay.

First winter period: high count eight in the February WC. Away from Inner Deep Bay, the only records were of up to two at Pak Nai until 26 March.

Summer: singles at MPNR throughout the summer.

Second winter period: peak count nine in the November WC, a low peak count compared to recent years. Regular reports of up to two at Pak Nai from 26 September, and singles at Lung Kwu Tan, Lung Kwu Chau, Sha Chau, Long Valley, Starling Inlet, Lai Chi Wo, Sai Kung, Stanley, Lamma, Tung Ping Chau and from the Central-Mui Wo ferry.

Peak counts in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
26	15	18	19	17	15	13	17	19	13	11	9

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。

Singles recorded at Wo Hop Shek on 29 April, on Po Toi from 30 April until 1 May, at MPNR on 11 and 12 June, at Tai Mei Tuk on 30 July, at MPNR from 22 October until 17 December, at Long Valley from 17 October until 1 November, at HK Wetland Park on 20 November, and at Long Valley on 31 December.



Plate 9 Black-winged Kite *Elanus caeruleus* 黑翅鳶
Long Valley, 31st December 2016 塱原 2016年12月31日
Peter and Michelle Wong 黃理沛 及 江敏兒

Crested Honey Buzzard *Pernis ptilorhynchus* 鳳頭蜂鷹 I

Scarce autumn passage migrant and rare winter visitor and spring migrant; extreme dates 29 August to 24 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24日之間，最高紀錄為1996年10月25日的6隻。

First winter period: in winter, one at Tai Po Kau on 25 January and 5 February, and one at Fanling Golf Course on 12 February. On migration, singles at MPNR on 6 and 26 March.

Second winter period: singles at Tai Po Kau from 2 November until 15 December may involve the same individual. One at Shek Kong catchwater on 10 October, one on Lamma on 22 October, five at Long Valley on 6 November with four there on 7 November, one at Pak Nai on 11 November and one at San Tin on 24 December.

Black Baza *Aviceda leuphotes* 黑冠鵲隼 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，最高紀錄為1997年8月17日的50隻。

Singles at Ko Lau Wan, Sai Kung East CP on 28 May and Kam Tin on 17 June.

Crested Serpent Eagle *Spilornis cheela* 蛇鵟 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，最高紀錄為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, peak count eight at Lam Tsuen on 15 May. Only one record from HK Island, of three in Shek O CP on 5 February, and two records on Lantau, of one at Chi Ma Wan on 9 February and two in southwest Lantau on 11 May.

Greater Spotted Eagle *Clanga clanga* 鳥鵟 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，最高紀錄為2012年2月12日的7隻。

Low numbers in the Deep Bay area in both winter periods.

First winter period: recorded in Deep Bay until 27 March, peak count four in the January WC.

Second winter period: recorded in Deep Bay from 5 November, peak count four in the December WC. Three at Long Valley on 6 November, and two present there on 13 November. One at Lai Chi Chong on 20 December is an unusual location.

Eastern Imperial Eagle *Aquila heliaca* 白肩鵟 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，最高紀錄為1993年2月27日的21隻。

All records from the Deep Bay area but numbers lower than normal.

First winter period: recorded to 22 March, peak count three in the February WC, and two at LMC on 6 January and at Tai Sang Wai on 5 March.

Second winter period: recorded from 1 November, mostly singles but two birds reported on four dates.

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

Uncommon and locally distributed resident in open country and upland areas of NT and Lantau; highest count three on 9 November 2004 and 27 September 2015.

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，最高紀錄為2004年11月9日和2015年9月27日的3隻。

Most records were of up to two in the Kam Tin-Shek Kong area during January-March and October-November. One in the Starling Inlet June WC and two there in the July WC. Elsewhere, singles at MPNR on 17 and 30 January, one at Luk Keng on 5 June, one at Nam Chung on 18 June, one at Ma Tso Lung on 14 October, one at Long Valley on 17 October, two at Nam Sang Wai on 5 November, two at Sha Tin Pass on 5 November, one at Ma Tso Lung on 26 November, two at Yi O on 11 December and one at San Tin on 24 December.

The numbers reported appear to be declining, and observers are encouraged to submit all records of this species.

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，最高紀錄為1989年2月4日的5隻。

Recorded in all months and from widespread locations in the New Territories, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Lamma, Cheung Chau and Po Toi. Peak count three at Shek Kong catchwater on 24 September and 10 October.

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，最高紀錄為2010年4月15日的1,440隻。

Spring: in a poor year, recorded from 10 April to 2 May at Pak Nai, MPNR, Shek Kong catchwater, Lung Fu Shan, southwest Lantau, Chek Lap Kok Airport and Po Toi. Peak count only four on Po Toi on 16 and 30 April.

Autumn: singles on Po Toi on 22 September and 2 October, at Ho Man Tin on 27 September and Cape D'Aguilar on 13 October.

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，最高紀錄為2006年10月27日的5隻。

First winter period: one at Long Valley on 19 January and one at Luk Keng on 28 February. A poor spring passage from 21 March to 26 April, involving only single birds at Long Valley, Tai Sang Wai, MPNR, San Tin and Po Toi.

Second winter period: autumn passage from 2 October to 15 November at MPNR, Long Valley, Lung Kwu Chau, Pak Nai, Shek Kong catchwater and on Lantau, mostly singles except two at Long Valley on several dates and at Fan Lau on 2 November. Singles at Nam Sang Wai on 14 December and Starling Inlet on 24 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，最高紀錄為2003年1月5日的4隻。

Recorded in every month, mostly in the northwest and central NT and also at Lai Chi Wo, Shuen Wan, Tai Mei Tuk, Ping Yeung, Wo Hop Shek, Tseung Kwan O, Pak Sha O, Ho Man Tin, Stanley, Tai O, southwest Lantau and Lamma. Peak count three at MPNR on 4 September.

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，有小量冬季和春季紀錄，出沒於新界低地，主要在海灣，日子在9月27日至4月25日之間，最高紀錄為2011年10月18日的3隻。

First winter period: singles in Tolo Channel on 3 March and Tso Kung Tam on 4 April.

Second winter period: singles at Long Valley on 6 November, Po Toi on 13 November and Tung Chung Au, Lantau on 21 November.

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.

常見的冬候鳥，典型在10月至4月之間出沒於海灣濕地，日子在9月5日至5月9日之間，最高紀錄為1989年1月7日的11隻。

All records from MPNR unless otherwise noted.

First winter period: recorded to 17 April, high count four in the January WC. Singles at LMC on 24 January, Ma Tso Lung on 13 February and Tam Kon Chau on 7 April.

Second winter period: recorded from 10 September; peak count six on 20 October and 15 November. Singles at Ma Tso Lung on 25 September, Long Valley on 17 October, Mai Po San Tsuen on 2 November, Nam Sang Wai on 25 November and Fung Lok Wai on 28 November.

Peak counts in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
3	8	8	7	7	8	3	4	3	3	4	6

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，出沒於海灣濕地，日子在9月15日至4月23日之間，最高紀錄為2011年9月28日的4隻。

A poor year for this species by recent standards.

First winter period: one at Ma Tso Lung on 17 April.

Second winter period: singles recorded at MPNR from 7 to 29 October and 22 to 27 December, and one (possibly the same) at San Tin on 29 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，最高紀錄為1959年12月30日的1,150隻。

Recorded in every month throughout Hong Kong. Peak count 170 at Yeung Chau (Sai Kung) on 30 November and 7 December with 66 on Tung Ping Chau on 26 November, 64 in the February WC, 41 at Pak Nai on 11 November, and 38 on Lamma on 13 February. Higher numbers are also known to occur at other roost sites.



Plate 10 Black Kite *Milvus migrans* 黑鳶
Sai Kung, 15th May 2016 西貢 2016年5月15日
Kevin Lok 駱正華

White-bellied Sea Eagle *Haliaeetus leucogaster* 白腹海鵬 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，最高紀錄為2003年6月14日的6隻。

Recorded in all months from widespread coastal locations including Lung Kwu Chau, Tolo Harbour, Shing Mun reservoir, Sai Kung peninsular, HK Island, Lantau, Lamma and Po Toi; 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 10 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，也有小量秋季紀錄，日子在3月10日至5月7日及9月29日至12月27日之間，最高紀錄為1993年3月22日的147隻。

A relatively poor year for this species.

Spring: recorded from 23 March to 1 May from MPNR, Shek Kong catchwater, Ng Tung Chai, Tai Mong Tsai, Mount Davis, Pui O, Tai O, Po Toi and East Lamma Channel, peak count ten at MPNR on 25 March.

Autumn: singles at Lung Kwu Chau on 14 October and Sha Chau on 28 October.

Peak spring and autumn counts in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
30	1	28	98	16	34	10	4	21	3	40	10
0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	16	1

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，最高紀錄為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, Po Toi and Tung Ping Chau.

First winter period: recorded up to 9 April, high count four in the March WC.

Second winter period: recorded from 3 October (LVP), a new earliest date, peak count 19 at Long Valley on 6 November (LCF), a new high count, with 15 at the same site on 8 November.

Peak counts in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
7	12	16	16	8	15	9	10	4	10	7	19

Eastern Buzzard



Map 2. Distribution of Eastern Buzzard *Buteo japonicus* 普通鵟 records in 2016 (maximum counts per location) (每位置最高紀錄)

Slaty-legged Crane *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，最高紀錄為2001年4月17日在新娘潭路的鳴聲紀錄 17 隻。

One photographed at Hutchison Park, Whampoa, from 29 March to 1 April. Single calling birds recorded from 6 April to 2 July from Shek Kong catchwater, Tai Po Kau, Sai Kung, Pak Sha O, Wonderland Villas, South Horizons and Discovery Bay. One taken into care from Yau Ma Tei on 27 April but later died. One photographed in Central on 30 September.

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，最高紀錄為1969年6月1日的 15 隻。

Recorded at MPNR between 10 March and 3 July, peak count three including a fledged juvenile on the latest date. Two between Luk Keng and Kuk Po on 12 January, and singles at Long Valley/Ho Sheung Heung on 30 January, 15 February and 31 October, and in Shek Kong on 18 March.

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.

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

First winter period: one at MPNR on 17 January and one at Ho Sheung Heung/Long Valley from 8 February until 20 April, with two there on 28 February.

Second winter period: singles at MPNR on 25 and 30 November.

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 94 on 15 June 2014.

普遍的留鳥，出沒於濕地區域，可能有小量為過境遷徙鳥，最高紀錄為2014年6月15日的94隻。

Recorded in all months and from many locations in northwest, northeast, central and east NT, Kowloon, Lantau, Lamma, Po Toi and Tung Ping Chau. Peak count 76 in the June WC and other high counts 22 at Ma Tso Lung on 11 February, 13 in Long Valley on 9 May, 33 at MPNR on 16 June, and 20 at Tai Sang Wai/Lut Chau on 18 November.



Plate 11 White-breasted Waterhen *Amaurornis phoenicurus* 白胸苦惡鳥
Tai Shan West, Lamma, 6th January 2016 南丫島大山西 2016年1月6日
Guy Miller

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 Lok Ma Chau on 29 August (PJL) and at Long Valley on 30 August (JAA) are the earliest records by over two weeks. Singles at Long Valley from 1 November to 4 December (JP), a new latest date, and at MPNR on 25 October, 4 November and 15 November. One at Chek Lap Kok Airport on 14 and 15 November. A good autumn for this species.

Estimated number of birds in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
2	1	1	1	5	0	3	1	4	6	2	7

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，最高紀錄為2012年1月8日。

First winter period: one at Ho Sheung Heung on 4 January was the only report.

Second winter period: singles at MPNR on 8 September and 2 December with four trapped there from 4 October to 2 December, and one at Long Valley from 7 November to 17 December.

Estimated number of birds in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
4	4	7	6	17	6	8	13	9	14	8	7

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 return to normal numbers after a good year in 2015.

Autumn: singles at Long Valley on 8 August, MPNR on 9 and 15 October and one taken into care from Kwai Chung on 26 October, which subsequently died.

Estimated number of birds in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
2	6	4	3	5	4	5	5	4	4	11	3

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，最高紀錄為2005年12月18日的265隻。

Recorded in all months but with low numbers between June and August. Peak count 93 in the January WC, the lowest since 2001. Away from the Deep Bay area, high count 14 in the Starling Inlet February WC, and recorded regularly at Long Valley (high count six on 6 November and 14 December), Pak Nai (high count six on 6 February) and Shuen Wan (high count 11 on 7 April); other sites included two at Kam Tin on 15 March and 4 December, three at Lai Chi Wo on 11 March, one at Tolo Pond on 28 August and one at Chek Lap Kok Airport on 28 November. Breeding reported between April and September at MPNR, Nam Sang Wai, Wo Shang Wai and Long Valley.

Peak counts in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
265	235	219	188	142	154	166	176	158	125	103	93

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.

曾是常見現為不常見的冬候鳥，出沒於后海灣區域，最高紀錄為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 1 April, peak count 46 in the January WC, with most records from MPNR, where the high count was 11 on 3 February, at LMC and at Fung Lok Wai. One at Shuen Wan from the end of 2015 remained until 25 February.

Second winter period: recorded from 20 August with most records from MPNR and LMC, with the high count only 11 in the December WC. One at Long Valley from 10 to 16 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
317	378	620	728	325	354	125	9	31	48	66	46

Siberian Crane *Grus leucogeranus* 白鶴 I CR

One record, a juvenile on 11 December 2002 .

一個紀錄，於2002年12月11日錄得一隻未成年鳥。

An adult and juvenile at MPNR from 2 December. The juvenile was not reported after 3 December, but the adult remained until the end of the year.



Plate 12 Siberian Crane *Grus leucogeranus* 白鶴
MPNR, 3rd December 2016 米埔 2016年12月3日
Jason Pun 潘士強

Yellow-legged Buttonquail *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。

Singles recorded from 7 October to 11 November at Man Kam To, Ma Tso Lung, Long Valley and Tsim Bei Tsui.

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，最高紀錄為2010年3月7日的870隻。

Recorded in all months with most records from MPNR, Long Valley, Kam Tin and Deep Bay fishpond areas.

First winter period: high counts of 47 at Long Valley on 6 April, 51 at Kam Tin on 5 January and 15 March, and peak count 854 in the February WC.

Breeding season: Several pairs bred successfully at MPNR with counts there during June and July of 25 on 28th June, including downy chicks, and 31 on 10 July. Away from MPNR, also reported at Long Valley (high count six on 14 July), San Tin (seven on 29 June) and Tam Kon Chau (high count four on 27 July).

Second winter period: numbers at Long Valley and MPNR increasing from August including 92 at MPNR on 31 August, high count of 580 in the December WC. Away from the usual sites, up to three at Kai Tak on 1 September, 13 October and 31 October, 10 on south Lamma on 10 September, one on Po Toi on 22 September, one at Pui O from 25 September to 2 October, two at Shek Kong Airfield Road on 4 December, and one at Tsiu Keng on 9 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
381	668	792	820	736	870	701	720	528	803	372	854

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，主要出沒於後海灣潮間帶，通常在十月至四月之間。近年有嘗試繁殖的紀錄，最高紀錄為2008年1月13日的16,123隻。

Most records from the Deep Bay area, including fishpond areas, and Long Valley.

First winter period: in Deep Bay, peak count 9,275 in February WC, with several hundred remaining at MPNR into May, including 588 on 12 May and 167 on 4 June. Recorded at Long Valley until 30 March, with a high count there of 24 on 7 March. Elsewhere, two at Kam Tin on 5 January, three at Pak Nai on 7 March and one at Ting Kok on 22 April. Up to 43 apparently overwintered at MPNR, but there were no reports of attempted breeding.

Second winter period: 153 at MPNR on 30 September, increasing to 1,826 on 18 December. Recorded at Long Valley from 12 October, with a high count of 30 on 10 December, and 13 at Kam Tin on 4 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，最高紀錄為1992年11月21日的126隻。

First winter period: a single bird at MPNR from 3 to 6 February, with possibly the same individual at San Tin on 12 February.

Second winter period: six on 16 December at San Tin, then singles reported from there until 25 December and MPNR on 26 December, possibly the same individual.

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，最高紀錄為1960年10月5日的80隻。

First winter period: most records at Kam Tin, Nam Sang Wai and MPNR, peak count 19 at Kam Tin on 5 January and high count ten at MPNR on 18 February. Also one at Long Valley on 18 February, one at Tai Sang Wai on 27 March, two at San Tin on 12 April. Away from the northwest NT, nine at Chek Lap Kok Airport on 23 February and one there on 14 April, plus three at Stanley on 18 February and one there on 10 April. Last record at MPNR on 18 May.

Second winter period: two at LMC on 20 and 22 August was the first record. Up to 14 at Kam Tin from 8 October until the end of the year, two in the Mai Po area from 13 September to 8 November, up to two at San Tin from 16 October until 4 December, up to two at Long Valley from 14 October until 5 November and one there on 8 December. Away from the northwest NT, one at Ting Kok on 23 and 28 September.

Peak counts in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
22	23	23	26	24	28	31	27	18	19	13	19

Pacific Golden Plover *Pluvialis fulva* 太平洋金斑鴉 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，最高紀錄為1992年4月13日的900隻。

All records from MPNR and the boardwalk hides unless otherwise stated.

First winter period: high count in winter 273 at MPNR on 11 February, peak count in spring 405 on 30 April. Two at Long Valley on 14 April, one at San Tin on 21 April and one at Ma Tso Lung on 29 June. One at Sai Keng on 1 February is an unusual record in the eastern NT. The last report of two at San Tin on 30 June (EBS) is a new late spring date.

Second winter period: recorded from 8 August, when five were at MPNR, with high count 347 in the October WC. Away from MPNR, 12 at San Tin on 13 September, singles at Tam Kon Chau on 23 September and 2 October, one at Pui O on 25 September, one at Chek Lap Kok Airport on 9 October, up to eight at Long Valley from 15 to 23 October and two at Kai Tak on 22 November.



Plate 13 Pacific Golden Plover *Pluvialis fulva* 太平洋金斑鵒
MPNR, 10th April 2016 米埔 2016年4月10日
Wilson Dring 程威信

Grey Plover *Pluvialis squatarola* 灰斑鵒 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 840 on 17 March 2014.

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，最高紀錄為2014年3月17日的840隻。

All records from MPNR and the boardwalk hides unless stated otherwise.

First winter period: peak count 884 in the March WC is a new highest count. Numbers declining from April and last record on 4 June. Two at Pak Nai on 7 March, and at Starling Inlet, three in the January WC and one in the February WC.

Second winter period: first record one at Mai Po on 5 August, high count 423 at MPNR in the December WC. One at Pak Nai on 3 September and 18 at Ting Kok on 2 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
565	583	390	634	705	637	479	536	630	840	692	884

Little Ringed Plover *Charadrius dubius* 金眶鸕 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，最高紀錄為1985年1月13日的356隻。

Recorded in all months with most records from the Deep Bay area, Long Valley, Pak Nai and Kam Tin.

First winter period: peak count in Deep Bay 119 in the March WC and high count at Long Valley of 20 on 29 February. High counts at other sites were 31 at Kam Tin on 12 February, 31 at Pak Nai on 2 January and 7 March, 11 at Hang Tau on 2 March and 17 at Pui O on 23 March.

Breeding season: present in small numbers at Long Valley, MPNR and fishpond areas, with breeding activity noted at MPNR on 1 and 15 April.

Second winter period: high counts in the Deep Bay fishpond area included 43 at Tai Sang Wai on 29 October, 44 at Fung Lok Wai on 22 November, 41 at Ma Tso Lung on 27 November and 96 at San Tin on 24 December. At other sites, high counts were 12 at Kai Tak on 1 September, 39 at Pak Nai on 3 September, 31 at Long Valley on 5 September, 43 at Kam Tin on 4 December, nine at Tsiu Keng on 9 December and 16 at Tsat Sing Kong on 12 December.

Kentish Plover *Charadrius alexandrinus* 環頸鸕 I

Abundant winter visitor and scarce migrant with some summer records, to Deep Bay intertidal areas; highest count 4,303 on 24 January 2010. One breeding record of the taxon dealbatus.

大量的冬候鳥及稀少的遷徙鳥，有小量夏季紀錄，出沒於后海灣潮間帶，最高紀錄為2010年1月24日的4,303隻。種群dealbatus有一項繁殖紀錄。

Most records from the Deep Bay area, including fishponds, and Pak Nai.

First winter period: high count only 396 in the February WC, also 372 at MPNR on 22 March. High count at Pak Nai of 34 on 7 March included one showing characters of the subspecies *dealbatus*. Last record on 27 May. Away from Deep Bay, four at Chek Lap Kok Airport on 27 January, three at Lai Chi Wo on 11 February and two in the January WC in Starling Inlet.

Second winter period: recorded from 17 July with a peak count of 428 at the Mai Po boardwalk on 28 November, the lowest peak count since 2005, and a high count at Pak Nai of 27 on 11 November. Away from Deep Bay, two at Kai Tak on 22 November, two in the November WC in Starling Inlet and singles at Pui O in September, October and December. A leucistic individual was reported at the Mai Po boardwalk on 10 November.

Peak counts in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
400	827	610	2,094	1,766	4,303	2,877	2,640	3,221	1,500	1,241	428

Kentish Plover numbers can fluctuate considerably due mainly to the difficulty of identification of small waders at a distance.

Lesser Sand Plover *Charadrius mongolus* 蒙古沙鷸 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.

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，最高紀錄為1991年4月14日的500隻。

All records from MPNR and the boardwalk hides.

***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: recorded in spring at MPNR from 1 April to 22 May, peak count 24 on 18 May.

Second winter period: two on 30 September and one on 8 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: recorded from 11 February until 18 May, high count two on several dates.

Second winter period: recorded from 17 July until 28 November, peak count of three on 4 November.

Records unasccribed to taxon

First winter period: in winter only a single on 26 February. Spring peak count 82 on 13 April.

Second winter period: recorded from 31 August to 13 December, high count three.

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

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
-	-	-	-	-	-	5	10	33	28	54	24
-	-	1	-	32	2	2	8	5	5	8	3
30	35	179	78	85	87	79	50	64	37	122	82

Greater Sand Plover *Charadrius leschenaultii* 鐵嘴沙鴉 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，最高紀錄為1989年4月9日的2,700隻。

A relatively high autumn count. All records from MPNR or the boardwalk hides unless otherwise stated.

First winter period: ten at MPNR on 11 February was the highest winter count, Numbers increasing in March to the peak count of 433 on 13 April. Last record on 22 May.

Second winter period: returning birds recorded from 28 June, high count 428 at the Mai Po boardwalk on 24 July. At Pak Nai, 13 on 3 September, one on 13 October and two on 6 December. In Starling Inlet, four in the October WC and 22 in the November WC. Four at Shuen Wan on 3 September, one on southern Lamma on 10 September and one at Pui O from 25 September until 11 October.

Peak counts in spring and autumn in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
306	232	147	302	305	773	590	540	386	361	573	433
117	227	80	500	158	478	115	482	284	212	459	428

Oriental Plover *Charadrius veredus* 東方鴿 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，最高紀錄為1979年9月24日的28隻。

One at MPNR on 30 March and five at Chek Lap Kok Airport on 31 March.

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，最高紀錄為2013年11月13日的70隻。

Recorded throughout the year at Long Valley, where the peak count was 15 on 7 February and a male with two chicks was seen on 6 September. Recorded at MPNR in May and June, including five displaying females on 6 May, and one there on 3 November. Elsewhere, up to two at LMC in August, up to two at Kam Tin in September and October, and one at Chek Lap Kok Airport on 9 October. Overall, a poor year for this species.

Peak counts in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
32	12	14	23	15	20	22	41	70	33	15	15

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，最高紀錄為2003年10月18日的9隻。

First winter period: one at Long Valley from 14 to 17 May, one in the May WC and one at MPNR on 4 June.

Second winter period: first record of one at LMC on 20 August. Up to three at MPNR from 10 September to 17 November, and at Long Valley from 10 October to 30 November. Singles recorded at Ting Kok on 28 September, Po Toi on 22 September and 8 October, Pak Nai on 13 October and 11 November, HK Wetland Park on 16 October, Tam Kon Chau on 12 November and two birds at Tai Sang Wai/Lut Chau on 18 November.

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，最高紀錄為2012年4月25日的320隻。

First winter period: winter counts in Deep Bay were generally of one or two individuals, except 20 in the February WC. Spring migration from mid-April, high count 88 on 21 April. Singles at Pak Nai on 7 March, and on Po Toi on 23 April and 1 May, and two in southern waters on 30 April. Up to 31 birds may have oversummered in Deep Bay.

Second winter period: autumn migration at MPNR from mid-August with 191 on 24 August and a peak count of 193 on 4 September, numbers falling to 19 by 20 October and single figures from early November. Recorded at Pak Nai from September to November, high count 20 on 3 September. Away from Deep Bay, up to three at Ting Kok and Shuen Wan from 3 to 28 September and one there on 16 November, six at Stanley on 3 September, two at Discovery Bay on 4 September, two at Pui O on 25 September, one on southwest Lantau on 3 October, and singles on Po Toi from 10 to 16 October.

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，在前啟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，最高紀錄為1985年4月28日的50隻

One at MPNR on 3 October was the only record.

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

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

不常見的過境遷徙鳥及主要在春季過境，罕有冬季紀錄，出沒於后海灣潮間帶，有數個稀有的夏季紀錄，最高紀錄為1988年4月19日的44隻。

First winter period: recorded at MPNR from 26 March to 22 May, peak count seven on 18 May.

Second winter period: singles from 17 July to year end with high count four on 16 September.



Plate 14 Little Curlew *Numenius minutus* 小杓鹬
MPNR, 3rd October 2016 米埔 2016年10月3日
John and Jemi Holmes 孔思義 及 黃亞萍

Eurasian Curlew *Numenius arquata* 白腰杓鹬 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，夏季時有小量，出沒於后海灣潮間帶，最高紀錄為2011年1月16日的1,602隻。

First winter period: peak count 1,245 at MPNR in the February WC gradually falling below 100 by 1 April. Six at Pak Nai on 7 March. Up to 31 over-summered in Deep Bay.

Second winter period: numbers building again from mid-July, climbing above 100 on 3 September with a high count of 695 on 13 December.

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

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

不常見的過境遷徙鳥及主要在春季過境，罕見冬季鳥，偶有夏季紀錄，出沒於后海灣潮間帶，最高紀錄為1981年9月14日的400隻。

All records from Deep Bay, it was a poor year for this species in spring but a high count in autumn.

Spring: up to six overwintering in Deep Bay. In spring, the high count from the Mai Po was only 30 on 27 March. Three remained until 11 June.

Autumn: reported from 24 August, peak count 70 on 17 September, with up to five until year end.

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

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
11	23	114	22	105	26	9	20	155	34	235	30
45	9	60	25	28	14	14	6	61	7	8	70

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.

主要在春季大量的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，最高紀錄為2013年4月4日的2,400隻。

All records from MPNR.

First winter period: high winter count 955 in the February WC, peak spring count 1,627 on 13 April, with eight individuals apparently over-summering.

Second winter period: numbers increasing from mid July, high count 1,162 in the December WC.

Ruddy Turnstone *Arenaria interpres* 翻石鷸 I

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

過境遷徙鳥，春季不常見、秋季稀少、冬季罕見，出沒於后海灣潮間帶，最高紀錄為1994年4月20日的268隻。

All records from MPNR.

First winter period: recorded from 22 March to 22 May, mostly in low numbers with peak count eight on 30 April.

Second winter period: autumn passage 3 to 22 September, with a high of four on 16 September.

Peak counts in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
39	34	100	46	40	30	34	5	7	19	29	8

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，最高紀錄為2001年4月8日的560隻。

All records from the Deep Bay area.

First winter period: higher than usual numbers in winter, with 89 on 11 and 17 January, and 112 on 11 February. High numbers also in spring, peak count 278 on 31 March and last record on 22 May.

Second winter period: recorded from 24 July with high count 30 on 28 November. Seven remaining into December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
231	41	340	127	372	301	157	120	113	96	122	278

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，最高紀錄為1990年5月6日的200隻。

All records from Deep Bay.

First winter period: winter high count seven in the March WC. On passage, 15 on 19 April and a peak of 53 on 18 May, and 19 on 22 May were the last of spring. Both *piersmai* and *rogersi* were recorded.

Second winter period: recorded from 24 August to 28 November, high count seven on 31 August.

Peak counts in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
16	16	144	52	19	26	25	7	89	96	45	53

Ruff *Calidris 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，最高紀錄為1999年10月25日的10隻。

Singles recorded at MPNR on 15 February, on 1 and 2 April and from 31 October to 1 November.

Broad-billed Sandpiper *Calidris 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，最高紀錄為1988年4月16日的320隻。

All records from MPNR unless otherwise stated.

First winter period: two recorded from 3 February until migration reported from 22 March, peak count 67 on 13 April. Last spring record on 22 May.

Second winter period: autumn passage started with 16 on 31 August, then up to seven at MPNR until 28 November. Singles at Pak Nai on 3 September and at San Tin on 29 September and 20 December, the last record of the year.

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，最高紀錄為2004年5月10日的300隻。

All records from the Deep Bay area unless otherwise stated.

Spring: recorded from 29 March to 22 May, peak count 24 on 18 May. Away from Deep Bay, singles at Kai Tak on 22 and 29 May.

Autumn: singles recorded from 17 July, a new early date (JAA), to 22 September.

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，最高紀錄為2007年4月17日的10,982隻。

All records from MPNR and the boardwalk hides area unless otherwise stated.

First winter period: one at the Mai Po boardwalk in January and February was in breeding plumage, unusually for the time of year. Migrants recorded from 11 March to 22 May with highest numbers in April, peak count 7,631 on 13 April. Away from Deep Bay, 25 were seen from the Tung Ping Chau Ferry in flight over Mirs Bay on 16 April.

Second winter period: recorded from 17 July to 10 November, high count 24 on 24 August.

Peak counts in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
3,947	4,151	10,982	9,012	9,168	9,296	5,794	6,147	5,440	5,760	5,606	7,631

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，最高紀錄為1997年10月18日的152隻。

All records from the Deep Bay area unless otherwise stated.

First winter period: 13 at MPNR on 5 January, peak count 42 in the March WC, last record on 28 April. One at Ho Sheung Heung on 1 and 15 February and one at Kam Tin on 15 March.

Second winter period: recorded from 22 September, high counts 20 at MPNR on 29 October and 14 at San Tin on 25 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 22 July to 28 May, highest count 175 on 13 April 1993.

常見的過境遷徙鳥，主要在春季，亦有稀少的冬候鳥，出沒於后海灣區域，日子在7月22日至5月28日之間，最高紀錄為1993年4月13日的175隻。

All records from the Deep Bay area and Long Valley unless otherwise stated.

First winter period: wintering singles at Mai Po from 28 January to 6 February, at Long Valley on 30 January and 15 February and at San Tin on 25 February. Recorded in spring from 29 March until 30 April, with peak count 69 at Tai Sang Wai on 13 April. One at Pui O on 23 March.

Second winter period: recorded from 21 July when 35 were at Tam Kon Chau, a new early date by one day (EBS). Singles at Kai Tak on 1 September and 13 October. Recorded until 29 October, with one wintering at San Tin on 25 December.

Spoon-billed Sandpiper *Calidris 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，最高紀錄為2005年4月3日的13隻。

Another very poor year. Only one individual recorded, from the MP boardwalk on 29 April.

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

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
13	1	5	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
21	1	7	2	2	2	4	5	4	2	1	1

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，最高紀錄為2010年4月11日的3,756隻。

A low spring peak count for this species. All records from Deep Bay.

First winter period: high winter count of six on 3 February. Spring passage from mid-March with the peak count 522 on 13 April and the last record on 27 May. One on 28 June was the only summer record.

Second winter period: recorded from 24 July, high count 51 at MPNR on 31 August. One at Pak Nai on 13 October. Last record 30 at San Tin on 23 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1,909	1,478	2,239	741	2,700	3,756	956	460	1,770	1,339	906	522

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 with some winter records, 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，間中冬季紀錄，最高紀錄為1993年5月4日的67隻。

A peak count of 12 was the highest since 2009.

Spring: One photographed on Lamma Island on 22 March was unusual, then recorded at MPNR from 15 April to 18 May, with a peak count of 12 on 30 April.

Autumn: Singles at San Tin on 16 October, MPNR on 1 November, and at Pui O on 25 September and 20 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
11	23	10	15	12	4	10	3	2	3	3	12

Dunlin *Calidris alpina* 黑腹濱鷸 I

Abundant winter visitor and scarce passage migrant to Deep Bay intertidal areas; mostly present late September until March, with 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，一般在9月下旬至3月出現，日子在7月31日至6月20日之間，最高紀錄為1995年1月9日的5,845隻。

All records from the Deep Bay area.

First winter period: peak count 2,543 on 15 February, last record on 19 April.

Second winter period: recorded from 31 August, rising to the high count over 2,000 on 1 November.

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，最高紀錄為2004年4月25日的6隻。

Spring: Four at MPNR on 15 April was the first report and peak count. A single on 3 May was the last of the year.

Buff-breasted Sandpiper *Calidris subruficollis* 飾胸鷸 I

One record on 19 April 2015.

2015年4月19日有一個紀錄。

One at San Tin from 20 December to year end (CYH *et al.*). This is the second record for Hong Kong.



Plate 15 Dunlin *Calidris alpina* 黑腹濱鷸
MPNR, 30th October 2016 米埔 2016年10月30日
Cherry Wong 黃卓研



Plate 16 Buff-breasted Sandpiper *Calidris subruficollis* 飾胸鷸
San Tin, 22nd December 2016 新田 2016年12月22日
Martin Hale 夏敬天

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，最高紀錄為1995年10月21日的2隻。

No records for the first time since 2009.

Asian Dowitcher *Limnodromus semipalmatus* 半蹼鷸 I NT

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

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

Spring: recorded at MPNR from 2 April to 22 May, peak count 91 on 25 April.

Autumn: one or two at MPNR on various dates between 24 July and 16 October with a high count of 14 on 8 August. One at Long Valley on 1 November.

Peak counts in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
44	25	132	428	173	189	68	136	73	192	117	91

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 22 July to 12 May, highest count five on 15 February 2009.

稀少的過境遷徙鳥，主要在春天，亦是冬候鳥，出沒於后海灣潮間帶，日子在7月22日至5月12日之間，最高紀錄為2009年2月15日的5隻。

First winter period: up to two at MPNR until 21 April, then one there on 16 May (J&JH), a new latest date.

Second winter period: recorded at MPNR from 24 August, all reports of single birds apart from two on 16 September.



Plate 17 Long-billed Dowitcher *Limnodromus scolopaceus* 長嘴鹬
MPNR, 16th January 2016 米埔 2016年1月16日
Peter and Michelle Wong 黃理沛 及 江敏兒

Eurasian Woodcock *Scolopax rusticola* 丘鵲 I

Uncommon autumn passage migrant and winter visitor, to wooded areas; extreme dates 27 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27日至4月19日之間，最高紀錄為1999年12月17日的7隻。

Very few reports received.

First winter period: two at Wu Kau Tang on 30 January and singles at Pak Sha O on 2 January and 13 February, and at Wonderland Villas on 9 and 10 February.

Second winter period: singles at Pak Sha O on 8 October, Wonderland Villas on 5 December and Yung Shue O on 10 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兩者，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兩者的充分條件；至於兩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，最高紀錄為1996年9月21日的 100 隻。公認針尾沙錐較大沙錐為常見，比例約為四比一。

First winter period: recorded to 3 May, mostly at Long Valley, high count 17 there on 14 April. Also reported in ones and twos from Mai Po boardwalk, Tam Kon Chau, Fung Lok Wai, San Tin, Ma Tso Lung and Fanling Golf Course. Away from the northwest NT, three between Luk Keng and Kuk Po on 12 January, two at Shek Kong

on 21 March, seven at Pui O on 23 March, one at Penfold Park on 14 April and one at Pui O on 30 April.

Second winter period: recorded from 8 August with most records from Long Valley, peak count 21 there on 13 September, and MPNR, high count five on 8 and 16 September. Also recorded at LMC, Kam Tin, San Tin and Ma Tso Lung. Away from the northwest NT, one at Pak Sha O on 3 September, up to four at Pui O between 25 September and 16 October and one at Chek Lap Kok Airport on 9 October. One Pintail Snipe passed at MPNR on 16 September.

Peak counts in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
40	34	20	5	45	39	13	20	78	23	23	21

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.

常見的多候鳥和遷徙鳥，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，最高紀錄為1990年1月14日的 212 隻。

First winter period: recorded from wetland sites in the northwest NT until 16 May, high counts 28 in the February WC, 26 at Long Valley on 28 March and 24 from the unusual location of the MP boardwalk hide on 14 January. Elsewhere, two at Pui O on 9 February and seven there on 23 March.

Second winter period: earliest record on 21 August, high counts 29 at Long Valley on 15 October and peak count 31 at Kam Tin on 18 November. Away from the northwest NT, singles at Lai Chi Chong on 7 December, Ting Kok on 17 December and up to two

at Pui O on 18 and 26 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
38	58	66	47	40	52	59	63	52	56	50	31

Terek Sandpiper *Xenus cinereus* 翹嘴鷸 I

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

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

First winter period: mostly single figures in mid-winter, but 11 was a relatively high count on 26 January; winter records were very rare until recent years but are now becoming more frequent. Spring migration from mid-March to 22 May, peak count 289 on 19 April. One at Ting Kok on 22 April. Up to 34 recorded during June apparently oversummered.

Second winter period: migrants recorded from July, with counts including 108 on 24 July, 161 on 8 August and 28 on 16 September, and only a single bird from 28 October until 12 November. One at Sai Keng on 5 August and one at Nam Sang Wai on 2 September were the only records away from Mai Po.

Peak counts in spring and autumn in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
262	372	590	531	502	376	402	290	320	303	297	289
256	29	39	98	243	51	106	85	123	112	228	161

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，最高紀錄為2012年4月5日的2,490隻。

Spring: recorded from 8 March until 17 May, with a peak count over 300 off Po Toi on 19 March. Most records in southern waters but singles at MPNR, up to four at Long Valley from 22 to 26 March and two at Lai Chi Wo on 22 March.

Autumn: 24 in Tolo Harbour on 17 August, six in southern waters on 10 September, two at Long Valley from 21 to 30 September, 20 from the Po Toi Ferry on 22 September and one there on 27 September, two at San Tin on 22 September and 6 October, and one at MPNR on 6 October.

Peak counts in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1,000	952	939	102	360	128	610	2,490	409	435	20	300

Common Sandpiper *Actitis hypoleucos* 磯鵝 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，最高紀錄為2002年4月14日的154隻。

Widespread throughout Hong Kong and recorded in all months although with fewer records in summer.

First winter period: peak count 129 in the January WC, other high counts 55 at the boardwalk on 21 January, 26 at San Tin on 26 January, 24 at Tai Sang Wai on 19 March and 29 at MPNR on 30 April. Away from the NT, high counts were 19 near Stanley on 28 April and eight on Po Toi on 26 April.

Second winter period: high counts 106 in the December WC, 22 at Pak Nai on 3 September, 32 at Fung Lok Wai on 23 November and a high of 44 at San Tin on 24 December.

Green Sandpiper *Tringa ochropus* 白腰草鵝 I

Common migrant and winter visitor to freshwater wetland areas; extreme dates 6 July to 16 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16日之間，亦有兩項於六月的紀錄，最高紀錄為1992年1月12日的76隻。

Most records from the northwest NT.

First winter period: widespread reports from the northwest NT, including Deep Bay fishponds, Pak Nai, Long Valley, Kam Tin and Shek Kong, with the last spring record on 27 April. Peak count 26 in the January and February WC, and a high count of 11 at Kam Tin on 5 January. Elsewhere, up to two in the Lam Tsuen valley and at Mui Shue Hang Park, Tai Po.

Second winter period: recorded again from 10 July, when three were at MPNR, then widespread in northwest NT with high counts of 16 at San Tin on 25 October, 20 at Kam Tin on 18 November and 21 in the December WC. Up to four in the Lam Tsuen valley, up to two at Mui Shue Hang Park, singles at Ting Kok on 19 August and 25 October, and one at Pui O on 26 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
49	57	55	34	42	42	31	31	44	34	26	26

There has been a slow decline in peak counts of Green Sandpiper since 2000. Observers are encouraged to submit all sightings, especially away from the Deep Bay area.

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，最高紀錄為1987年5月16日的554隻。

Spring: recorded from 15 April to 29 May, peak count 78 from the Mai Po boardwalk on 16 May and high counts elsewhere of one at Kong Tau Pei, seven at Pak Nai, three at Ting Kok/Shuen Wan and four at Sai Keng.

Autumn: recorded from 17 July to 14 November, high count 25 at Pak Nai on 3 September and high counts at other sites of ten at MPNR, three at Shuen Wan, one at Tong Kei Tseng (Tolo Harbour), one at Starfish Bay, one at Sai Keng, six at Yung Shue O, one at Tai O, one at Pui O and one on Lamma.

Peak counts in spring and autumn in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
78	15	27	40	160	5	30	162	174	239	75	78
9	5	9	28	10	9	10	18	11	19	12	25

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，最高紀錄為2008年4月19日的3,539隻。

All records from the Deep Bay area unless otherwise stated.

First winter period: the highest winter count was 407 at MPNR on 11 February, and numbers then increased in March to a peak spring count of 969 on the March WC. At least 13 apparently oversummered at MPNR. Two at Chek Lap Kok Airport on 8 April were unusual away from Deep Bay.

Second winter period: autumn passage from 3 July with 812 on 8 August, high count 879 on the December WC.

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，最高紀錄為2011年3月13日的3,705隻。

All records from the Deep Bay area unless otherwise stated.

First winter period: recorded to 22 May, peak count 1,568 on 11 March at MPNR. Singles at Long Valley/Ho Sheung Heung until 14 April, and at Kam Tin on 1 March

Second winter period: recorded at Mai Po from 3 July, high count 1,264 on 31 October. Singles at Long Valley/Ho Sheung Heung from 12 September, with five there on 22 October, and one at Kam Tin on 4 December.

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，最高紀錄為1998年9月10日的1,221隻。

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

First winter period: high counts at Long Valley of 109 on 22 March and 221 on 14 April, and peak count 319 at MPNR on 22 April. At other sites, 28 at Kam Tin on 15 March, and 10 at Hang Tau on 2 and 14 March. Away from the usual sites, six at Pui O on 23 March and one on Fanling Golf Course on 13 April. Last record on 30 May at Fung Lok Wai.

Second winter period: recorded from 17 July with a high count of 229 in the September WC and other high counts 131 at Long Valley on 15 August, 48 at MPNR on 31 August, 23 at Kam Tin on 18 November and 45 at Ma Tso Lung on 26 November. Away from the northwest NT, six at Lai Chi Wo on 9 September, one on south Lamma on 10 September and two at Pui O on 16 October.

Peak counts in spring and autumn in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
253	335	493	382	158	382	201	238	177	146	96	319
474	597	699	512	433	325	386	480	374	333	249	229

Spotted Redshank *Tringa erythropus* 鶴鵲 I

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

常見但數量正日漸減少的春季過境遷徙鳥，秋冬二季則較不常見，主要出沒於后海灣區域，最高紀錄為1987年4月17日的2,500隻。

Another low peak count continues the declining trend in recent years. All records from Deep Bay wetlands unless stated otherwise.

First winter period: present from the start of the year in Deep Bay, with the high count in winter of 31 at MPNR on 3 February, increasing to a spring peak of 146 at MPNR on 4 April. Last spring record on 12 May.

Second winter period: recorded from 3 September to the end of the year, high count 38 at MPNR on 28 November. Singles on Lantau on 11 November, at Long Valley from 27 to 30 November, at Kam Tin on 4 December and at Pak Nai on 6 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1,443	1,687	1,239	1,373	903	711	463	397	266	257	175	146

Spotted Redshank numbers continue to decline; before 2009 peak counts of over 1000 were regular.

Common Greenshank *Tringa nebularia* 青腳鵲 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，最高紀錄為2008年4月19日的2,516隻。

All records from the Deep Bay area unless otherwise stated. A poor year for this species, continuing recent declines.

First winter period: winter high count 604 in the January WC and spring high count 761 on 30 April. Away from Inner Deep Bay, high counts were six at Pak Nai, five at Kam Tin, two at Hang Tau, two at Starling Inlet and singles at Long Valley and Chek Lap Kok Airport. Up to 126 remained at MPNR throughout June.

Second winter period: numbers increased from July with 337 at MPNR on 24 August, peaking at 799 on 31 October. Away from Deep Bay, high counts of eight at Tsiu Keng, five at Pak Nai, four at Long Valley, four at Kam Tin, two at Tsat Sing Kong, and singles at Hang Tau, Shek Kong, Starling Inlet and Fan Lau.

Peak counts in spring and autumn in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1,112	1,233	1,522	2,516	1,337	1,976	1,710	1,012	930	994	819	761
1,307	1,816	1,278	1,398	1,330	1,022	1,173	1,319	1,293	1,275	1,383	799

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，最高紀錄為1993年4月13日的58隻。

All records from MPNR and the boardwalk hides.

First winter period: singles until mid-March, then a generally weak spring passage with counts of up to eight birds except for the peak count of 26 on 22 April. The last spring record was of three on 4 June. A minimum of 30 individuals were believed to be involved.

Second winter period: one from 1 November to year end.

Peak counts in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
8	9	46	8	30	8	38	24	22	8	20	26



Plate 18 Nordmann's Greenshank *Tringa guttifer* 小青腳鷸
MPNR, 9th April 2016 米埔 2016年10月3日
Jason Pun 潘士強

Oriental Pratincole *Glareola maldivarum* 普通燕鵐 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 16 February to 22 May with most records from the Deep Bay fishpond areas and Long Valley, peak count 83 at San Tin on 14 April, the highest in spring since *The Avifauna*. Away from Deep Bay, five at Pui O on 19 March, up to 19 at Chek Lap Kok Airport between 31 March and 21 April, one at Ting Kok on 7 April, and singles on Po Toi on 16 and 19 April. In summer, five at MPNR on 11 June.

Second winter period: Up to five reported from MPNR and fishpond areas between 8 July and 4 November and one at Shek Kong on 26 October. One at Chek Lap Kok Airport on 4 and 5 December was a late record.

Slender-billed Gull *Chroicocephalus genei* 細嘴鷗 I

Five records, all from Deep Bay in the period 7 February to 13 April.

五項紀錄，都來自后海灣，日子在2月7日至4月13日之間。

A second winter at Mai Po boardwalk from 24 to 30 October (KKH *et al.*) is the first autumn record.



Plate 19 Slender-billed Gull *Chroicocephalus genei* 細嘴鷗
Mai Po boardwalk, 29th October 2016 米埔浮橋 2016年10月29日
John Yu 余伯全

Black-headed Gull *Chroicocephalus ridibundus* 紅嘴鷗 I

Abundant winter visitor to Deep Bay and coastal waters, with rare summer records; 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，最高紀錄為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 5,619 in the January WC. Single figures recorded from 3 May with up to eight oversummering in Deep Bay.

Second winter period: reported from 22 September, high count 1,811 in the December WC. Seven in Tolo Harbour on 26 November.

Peak counts in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
8,985	14,016	11,978	11,600	5,643	10,575	9,160	6,993	7,817	9,000	6,946	5,619

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10月23日至5月30日之間，最高紀錄為1994年2月10日的172隻。

All records from Mai Po, mostly from the boardwalk.

First winter period: high count 65 on 11 February, last record on 15 April.

Second winter period: first record on 10 November, peak count 82 on 18 December.

Franklin's Gull *Leucophaeus pipixcan* 弗氏鷗 I

One from 26 November to 31 December 2015.

一個紀錄，由2015年11月26日至12月31日。

The bird first seen in November 2015 stayed through the winter and was joined by a second individual from 19 April to 2 May (many observers).



Plate 20 Franklin's Gull *Leucophaeus pipixcan* 弗氏鷗
Mai Po boardwalk, 2nd May 2016 米埔浮橋 2016年5月2日
Jason Pun 潘士強

Relict Gull *Ichthyaetus relictus* 遺鷗 I VU

Seven records, all first-winter birds in Deep Bay, between 21 November and 12 April.

七項紀錄，全部皆是第一次度冬鳥，出沒於后海灣，日子在11月21日至4月12日之間。

A single first-winter at the Mai Po boardwalk on 24 and 26 December (JY *et al.*).

Pallas's Gull *Ichthyaetus ichthyaetus* 漁鷗 I

Scarce winter visitor and spring migrant to Deep Bay; extreme dates 24 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24日至4月7日之間，最高紀錄為1994年3月8日的4隻。

First winter period: at least two adults and a second winter at the Mai Po boardwalk from 2 January to 27 March, no more than two seen together.

Second winter period: at the Mai Po boardwalk from 12 November, a new earliest date (JAA), to the year end, at least two individuals, but not seen together.

Estimated number of birds in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
2	1	1	1	2	2	0	1	0	3	4	5

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，日子在8月30日至6月10日之間，亦有三項夏季紀錄，最高紀錄為2003年2月22日的 293 隻。

A poor year for this species.

First winter period: recorded in Deep Bay from 17 Jan to 17 May at MPNR with a high of only five on 26 February. Peak count was 20 from the Tap Mun Ferry on 13 March, 11 were seen from the Po Toi Ferry on 19 March, and singles on southwest Lantau on 3 February and Ya Chau on 25 February.

Second winter period: a first winter at the Mai Po boardwalk on 2 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
4	5	1	12	7	27	7	172	187	200	5	20

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 14 April and 15 to 16 November, highest count two. Most records are of the taxon *kamtschatschensis*, 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，有一項秋季紀錄，幾近全部皆是第一年冬天的鳥，日子在1月10日至3月29日及11月15至16日之間，最高紀錄為 2 隻。多數紀錄皆是 *kamtschatschensis* 的種群、一個 *brachyrhynchus* 種群的紀錄，另有9個紀錄有 *heinei* 的特徵，但這種群並未納入香港鳥類名錄。

A first-winter *kamtschatschensis* at the Mai Po boardwalk from 15 to 20 January.

Vega Gull *Larus vegae* 織女銀鷗 I

Scarce winter visitor to Deep Bay; extreme dates 31 December to 6 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6日之間，最高紀錄為2012年1月29日的5隻。

First winter period: up to five at the Mai Po boardwalk from 17 January to 10 April, a new latest date (RWL).

Second winter period: a juvenile at the Mai Po boardwalk between 27 October and 10 November, the first autumn record.

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，最高紀錄為2000年3月13日的25隻。

First winter period: recorded at the Mai Po boardwalk from 10 January onwards, peak count eight on 15 February. Two birds over-summered in Deep Bay for the first time.

Second winter period: a third bird joined the two overwintering individuals on 5 August and a fourth on 14 October. Peak count 13 in the December WC.

Slaty-backed Gull *Larus schistisagus* 灰背鷗 I

Scarce winter visitor to Deep Bay and coastal waters; extreme dates 26 November to 19 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19日之間，最高紀錄為2000年1月25日的7隻。

First winter period: a first-winter recorded at the Mai Po boardwalk from 10 January to 12 April.

Heuglin's Gull *Larus fuscus* 烏灰銀鷗 I

Common winter visitor to Deep Bay and spring passage migrant 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，日子在9月6日至4月30日之間，最高紀錄為2000年1月28日的865隻。

First winter period: recorded in the Deep Bay area until 25 April, peak count 278 on 11 March. Elsewhere, six off Stanley on 25 March.

Second winter period: recorded in Deep Bay from 8 October to year end, high count 80 on 17 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
460	345	291	305	635	700	276	455	410	787	250	278

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 1,121 on 17 April 2015.

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，最高紀錄為2015年4月17日的1,121隻。

Another record count for this species. All records from MPNR unless otherwise stated.

Spring: recorded from 16 March with a record peak count of 1,561 on 12 April (RWL). Singles in southern waters on 30 April and 1 May, and off Cheung Chau on 17 May. Up to five lingered in Deep Bay through the summer.

Autumn: one in southeastern waters on 23 July. In Deep Bay recorded until 20 October, high count 50 on 9 October at Tai Sang Wai.

Peak counts in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
266	100	600	311	731	465	323	333	939	342	1,121	1,561

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，最高紀錄為2004年3月30日的150隻。

Most reports from MPNR and the boardwalk hides.

First winter period: recorded from 3 February with peak count 97 on 1 April and last record on 17 May.

Second winter period: single near Po Toi on 1 November and reported from MPNR between 10 November and the end of the year, high count seven on 28 November.

Peak counts in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
9	10	30	22	102	47	96	164	44	43	29	97

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，最高紀錄為2013年5月9日的52隻。

Spring: recorded in southern waters, mainly near Po Toi, from 12 April to 26 May, peak count 18 from Po Toi on 15 May.

Autumn: ten in northeastern waters on 20 August, 16 in southern waters on 10 September and one at Tung Ping Chau on 11 September.

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 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，近年有夏季紀錄，出沒於沿岸水域及后海灣，日子在3月4日至11月9日之間，最高紀錄為1999年5月2日（颱風「利奧」期間）的400隻。

Spring: up to eight recorded from 1 April to 22 May at MPNR. A peak count of 25 in HK southern waters on 1 May.

Autumn: one at the Mai Po boardwalk on 4 September was the only report.

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，最高紀錄為1999年5月2日（颱風「利奧」期間）的865隻。

Spring: recorded from 14 April to 15 May, with high counts of 20 in the east Lamma channel on 14 April and from Po Toi on 15 May.

Autumn: 28 in southern waters on 10 September was the peak count for the year and two were at Tung Ping Chau on 11 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，最高紀錄為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為2004年夏季的 650 隻。

Recorded from 16 April with sightings around Po Toi, high count 50 there on 26 April. HKBWS/AFCD Tern surveys recorded a peak count of 456 in northeastern waters on 8 May. The last count was 50 in in southeastern waters on 28 August.

Total breeding season peak counts in Mirs Bay and southeastern waters in recent years; (breeding season counts in southern waters started in 2010)

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
450	244	201	400	369	375	332	520	405	517	356	456
-	-	-	-	-	102	282	206	174	60	180	275



Plate 21 Bridled Tern *Onychoprion anaethetus* 褐翅燕鷗
Sai Kung, 31st July 2016 西貢 2016年7月31日
Matthew Kwan 關朗曦

Sooty Tern *Onychoprion fuscatus* 烏燕鷗 I

Eight records, all juveniles, extreme dates 5 April to 24 May and 8 September to 3 October.

八項紀錄，全部皆是幼鳥，日子在4月5日至5月24日及9月8日至10月3日之間。

Two juveniles were in Tolo Harbour on 3 August following the passage of Typhoon Nida, the earliest autumn date by five weeks (JGH,PWMK), one of which remained until 6 August. A juvenile picked up at Hung Hom during Typhoon Haima on 20 October (AC), the latest record in autumn, died in care at KFBG.



Plate 22 Sooty Tern *Onychoprion fuscatus* 烏燕鷗
Tolo Harbour, 3rd August 2016 吐露港 2016年8月3日
John and Jemi Holmes 孔思義 及 黃亞萍

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為1998年夏季的231隻。

Recorded from 8 May to 28 August, mostly from breeding islands in eastern and southern waters with a peak count 361 in southeastern waters on 6 August and 22 in Mirs Bay (NE waters) the same day, the highest count on record.

Total breeding season peak counts in Mirs Bay and southeastern waters in recent years; (breeding season counts in southern waters started in 2010).

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
5	3	0	91	42	69	19	136	62	8	12	22
-	-	-	-	-	38	101	71	156	131	160	361



Plate 23 Black-naped Tern *Sterna sumatrana* 黑枕燕鷗 juvenile 幼鳥
Sai Kung, 4th August 2016 西貢 2016年8月4日
Martin Hale 夏敬天

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為2012年夏季的333隻。

Recorded from 28 April to 11 September, mostly from breeding islands in eastern and southern waters, but six were at Cheung Chau on 16 and 17 May. Peak counts in summer surveys were 143 in northeastern waters on 17 July and 318 in southeastern waters on the same day.

Total breeding season peak counts in Mirs Bay and southeastern waters in recent years; (breeding season counts in southern waters started in 2010)

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
139	32	45	81	86	120	182	333	125	121	120	143
-	-	-	-	-	180	181	170	191	139	212	318

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，最高紀錄為1999年5月2日（颱風「利奧」期間）的 2,100 隻。最少兩個鳥種：longipennis 為主，tibetana / minussensis 為次。

A poor year for this species.

Spring: up to four in southern waters and around Po Toi from 16 April until 1 May, and one at Sai Keng on 4 May.

Autumn: ten in southern waters on 28 August, one in southern waters on 10 September and one at Tap Mun on 19 October.

Whiskered Tern *Chlidonias hybrida* 鬚浮鷗 I

Common passage migrant, occasional summer and winter records; occurs at inland wetlands and coastal waters; highest count 250 on 17 September 2014.

常見的過境遷徙鳥，偶有夏季及冬季紀錄，出沒於內陸濕地及沿岸水域，最高紀錄為 2014年9月17日的 250 隻。

Spring: recorded from 8 April to 25 May, mostly from Deep Bay wetlands or southern waters, peak count over 100 at Mai Po access road on 4 May and MPNR on 6 May. A single was noted at MPNR on 27 June.

Autumn: recorded from 6 August to 26 November, mostly in Deep Bay fishpond areas, high count 28 at Ma Tso Lung on 14 October.

Peak counts in spring and autumn in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
12	26	138	10	10	50	11	11	78	103	27	100
57	5	100	77	95	60	30	23	28	250	105	28

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，最高紀錄為1986年5月12日的3,000隻。

Spring: recorded from 30 April to 26 June, with 69 in southeastern waters on 8 May and a peak of 128 in the Deep Bay WC on the same day.

Autumn: the only reports were six at MPNR on 22 September and five at Ma Tso Lung the following day.

Peak counts in spring and autumn in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
4	500	750	280	111	700	70	177	68	450	387	128
8	4	14	20	10	28	1	44	4	9	65	6

Pomarine Skua *Stercorarius pomarinus* 中賊鷗 I

Spring migrant through offshore waters, occasional autumn records often typhoon related, extreme dates 10 February to 16 May and 26 September to 5 November; highest count 47 on 26 October 1998 (Typhoon Babs).

春季過境遷徙鳥，偶有秋季紀錄(多與颱風相關)，出沒於離岸海域，日子在2月10日至5月16日及9月26日至11月5日，最高紀錄為1998年10月26日颱風芭比絲襲港期間的47隻。

Two seen near Po Toi on 22 October.

Parasitic Jaeger *Stercorarius parasiticus* 短尾賊鷗 I

Scarce spring migrant through offshore waters, extreme dates 3 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3日至6月19日之間，最高紀錄為1999年5月2日(颱風「利奧」期間)的16隻。

Two in southeastern waters on 30 April and 1 May, and three from Po Toi on 15 May.

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，最高紀錄為2006年2月19日的9隻。

No records for the first year since 2005, possibly due to reduced observer coverage in southern waters.

Peak counts in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
0	9	5	6	3	5	2	3	3	4	5	0

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 Long Valley, San Tin and Shek Kong catchwater, peak count 231 at Victoria Park on 21 July, with 60 at Mui Shue Hang Park on 15 July.

Oriental Turtle Dove *Streptopelia orientalis* 山斑鳩 I

Common and widespread winter visitor to most natural or semi-natural lowland habitats, often oversummers and 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，恆常有度夏個體，出沒於低地中的自然或半自然環境，幾乎可以肯定在某些年份在後海灣區域繁殖，在十一月至二月之間數量最多，最高紀錄為1996年1月3日的706隻。

First winter period: regular records until 22 May, peak count 50 on one pond at San Tin on 9 March, with other high counts of 25 at Fanling Golf Course on 30 March and 17 on Lamma on 13 February. One reported singing at Pak Sha O on 13 February.

Breeding season: singles recorded at Ma Tso Lung on 12 June and at MPNR on 22 June and 30 July.

Second winter period: recorded from 31 August, high counts 20 at San Tin on 26 October, 37 at MPNR on 5 December and 19 at Ma Tso Lung on 25 December. Reported singing at MPNR on 6 October and Pak Sha O on 31 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
77	100	100	63	55	217	19	141	54	61	100	50

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，最高紀錄為2011年10月14日的46隻。

Most records from Deep Bay fishpond areas and MPNR, peak count 30 at San Tin on 26 January. Away from Deep Bay, singles reported at Long Valley on 1 November, 17 November and 14 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
4	8	30	5	11	11	46	25	37	28	32	30

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，最高紀錄為2006年10月2日的106隻。

First winter period: recorded to 30 May, with most records in May, from northwest NT, Lantau and Po Toi, peak count 28 at San Tin on 26 January.

Second winter period: two were at Stanley on 13 July (CKW), a new earliest date. Then recorded from 31 August, with records from northwest and central NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau and Po Toi. Peak count 102 at MPNR on 21 September is the second highest on record.

Peak counts in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
15	106	50	31	9	21	13	19	45	25	58	102

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，最高紀錄為2008年2月5日的138隻

Recorded in all months with most records coming from MPNR, Long Valley, Lai Chi Hang, Lam Tsuen, Ng Tung Chai, Shek Kong catchwater, Kowloon Park, HK Park and from KFBG recoveries, peak count 75 at Kam Tin on 17 May with 73 at Long Valley on 1 August.

A total of 195 birds were taken into care at KFBG over the year; 93 of these were successfully rehabilitated and later released.

Barred Cuckoo Dove *Macropygia unchall* 斑尾鵲鳩 I

Seven records; extreme dates 6 December to 5 May.

七項紀錄，日子在12月6日至5月5日間。

An individual was observed feeding on a fruiting *Ilex rotunda* var *microcarpa* at Tai Po Kau Headland on 27 November (RB), a new earliest date.



Plate 24 Common Emerald Dove *Chalcophaps indica* 綠翅金鳩
Tai Shan West, Lamma, 7th April 2016 南丫島大山西 2016年4月7日
Guy Miller

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 eight on 30 May 2015.

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，最高紀錄為2015年5月30日的8隻。

Recorded in all months and from widespread locations in NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Cheung Chau, Lamma and Tung Ping Chau, peak count seven on Lamma on 13 February. Nesting recorded at Cheung Chau on 13 January.

Wedge-tailed Green Pigeon *Chalcophaps indica* 楔尾綠鳩 I

No records.

沒有紀錄。

One at Pak Sha O from 6 to 9 March (GJC) is the first record for Hong Kong.



Plate 25 Greater Coucal *Centropus sinensis* 褐翅鴉鵂
MPNR, 28th March 2016 米埔 2016年3月28日
Matthew Kwan 關朗曦

Greater Coucal *Centropus sinensis* 褐翅鴉鵂 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，最高紀錄為2014年4月4日的29隻。

Recorded in all months from widespread locations in NT, Kowloon, HK Island and other islands. Most records were from HKBWS fishpond surveys and Long Valley surveys, peak count 25 at MPNR on 10 July and a high count of 17 on southwest Lantau on 11 May. Two were admitted to KFBG rehabilitation but subsequently died.

Lesser Coucal *Centropus bengalensis* 小鴉鵲 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，最高紀錄為2007年4月16日的13隻。

Recorded in all months with most records from northwest, northeast and central NT, and also from Lantau, Lamma and Po Toi, peak count nine on southwest Lantau on 30 June.

Chestnut-winged Cuckoo *Clamator coromandus* 紅翅鳳頭鵲 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，最高紀錄為1997年4月26日的10隻。

Recorded from 26 March to 16 September, mostly calling birds, from NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Cheung Chau, Lamma, Po Toi and Tung Ping Chau, peak count three at Mount Davis on 9 April.

Asian Koel *Eudynamys scolopaceus* 噪鵲 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，最高紀錄為2011年10月2日的37隻。

Recorded in all months and from widespread locations in NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Cheung Chau, Lamma and Po Toi, peak count 29 at MPNR on 14 September.



Plate 26 Asian Koel *Eudynamis scolopacea* 噪鵲 *leucistic* 白變
MPNR, 24th September 2016 米埔 2016年9月24日
S.Y. Chan 陳兆源

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，最高紀錄為1993年9月24日在河上鄉錄得的7隻。

Recorded in all months with most records from March to May from north, central, and east NT, Kowloon, Lantau and Tung Ping Chau, peak count four at Lai Chi Wo on 21 April.

Square-tailed Drongo Cuckoo *Surniculus lugubris* 烏鵲 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 on 21 and 26 April at Tai Po Kau, on 22 April at Chek Nai Ping, on 28 April on Po Toi and from 11 to 12 May at Ng Tung Chai.

Large Hawk Cuckoo *Hierococcyx sparveriioides* 大鷹鵲 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，最高紀錄為2001年3月22日的10隻。

Recorded from 3 March to 13 September, mostly singing birds, from NT, HK Island, Lantau, Po Toi and Tung Ping Chau, peak count eight at Beas River on 14 May.

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，最高紀錄為3隻。

Recorded from 1 April to 30 August, with most records from various locations in northeast, central, southeast and east NT, as well as birds at Ho Man Tin, Mount Davis and on Cheung Chau; peak count two from four different sites. At least 24 individuals recorded from 20 sites.



Plate 27 Plaintive Cuckoo *Cacomantis merulinus* 八聲杜鵑
Long Valley, 1st January 2016 壟原 2016年1月1日
Jason Pun 潘士強

Lesser Cuckoo *Cuculus poliocephalus* 小杜鵑 I

Scarce passage migrant with increasing summer records; extreme dates 10 May to 16 October.

稀少過境鳥，夏季紀錄逐漸增多：日子在5月15日至10月16日之間。

Most records from central NT, Tai Po Kau, Ng Tung Chai, Tai Mo Shan, Tai To Yan and Kap Lung between 2 May (DT), a new earliest record, and 23 July, peak count three at Tai Mo Shan on 9 June. Migrants also recorded on Po Toi on 24 May and on 20 October (LS), a new latest date.

Number of locations and estimated number of birds in recent years are as follows:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	6	5	7
1	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	6	6	11

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，最高紀錄為7隻。

Recorded from 9 April to 22 June from widespread locations in north and central NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Cheung Chau, Lamma and Po Toi, peak count four at Nam Sang Wai on 17 May.

The cuckoo taken into care at KFBG on 6 October 2015 and reported in the 2015 HK Bird Report as an Indian Cuckoo *Cuculus micropterus* has now been re-identified as either an Oriental Cuckoo *C. optatus* or a Lesser Cuckoo *C. poliocephalus*.

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，最高紀錄為1999年5月9日的5隻。

Spring: a single at Lam Tsuen from 8 to 11 March (JAA) is the earliest on record. Other singles were recorded from 12 April to 5 May at San Tin, Lung Kwu Chau, Braemar Hill, Po Toi and Tung Ping Chau. Peak count six on Tung Ping Chau on 16 April (JAA) exceeds the previous highest count despite a declining trend in recent years.

Autumn: singles on Lamma on 29 August, on Po Toi on 29 September, and at Ho Man Tin on 6 October.



Plate 28 Oriental Cuckoo *Cuculus optatus* 東方中杜鵑
Lam Tsuen Valley, 8th March 2016 林村谷 2016年3月8日
Martin Hale 夏敬天

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，最高紀錄為2001年4月17日的11隻。

Recorded, mostly calling birds, from widespread locations in north, central and southeast NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau and Lamma throughout the year except August. Regular locations were Lai Chi Hang, Tai Po Kau, Shek Kong catchwater and Sai Kung. Peak count three at Sam A Chung on 8 February, Discovery Bay on 8 April and Lung Fu Shan on 24 July. 30 birds taken into care at KFBG, of which 19 were rehabilitated and subsequently released.

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4月11日至6月13日及10月1日至12月18日之間。

No records for the first time since 2008.

Eurasian Eagle Owl *Bubo bubo* 鵰鴞 I

Scarce and locally-distributed resident in remote areas of hill slope grassland.

稀少而分佈在本地各處的留鳥，出沒於偏遠地區山坡上的草原。

Singles recorded in April and from August to November at Tuen Mun, Tsim Bei Tsui, Sha Tin, Tsing Yi, Tsuen Wan, Fan Lau, Ma Wan and Sunny Bay. Four birds were admitted into KFBG for care but none could be released.

Brown Fish Owl *Ketupa zeylonensis* 褐漁鴞 I

Scarce and locally-distributed resident mostly at large freshwater streams near mature shrubland or woodland.

稀少而分佈在本地各處的留鳥，出沒於成熟的灌木叢或林地鄰近的淡水大溪流。

Singles recorded from Tsing Tam Reservoir, Pak Sha O and Cheung Chau, peak count two at Tsing Tam Reservoir on 13 September.

Brown Wood Owl *Strix leptogrammica* 褐林鴞 I

Scarce and localised resident of mature secondary forest in the New Territories.

稀少及地域性的留鳥，在新界地區的成熟次生林出沒。

Most records were from Tai Po Kau in February, April, May, September and October, peak count two on 14 February. Other locations included KFBG, Lai Chi Hang and Shing Mun Reservoir. One was admitted into KFBG from Tai Wai on 1 September for care but later died.

Number of locations and estimated number of birds in recent years are as follows:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
-	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	6	5
-	1	1	3	3	3	4	3	2	4	9	6

Asian Barred Owlet *Glaucidium cuculoides* 斑頭鵂鶒 I

Common though locally-distributed resident with most records from forest and open-country areas in the north and central NT; highest count eight on 27 July 2015.

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，最高紀錄為2015年7月27日的8隻。

Recorded throughout the year in NT and Kowloon, with peak counts of three at Wu Kau Tang on 30 January, Shek Kong catchwater on 19 February, MPNR on 22 May and Lam Tsuen on 9 December. One at Chai Wan on 15 March was the only record from HK Island. Six individuals taken into KFBG care during the year, of which four were 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，最高紀錄為2007年5月5日在南部水域錄得的5隻。

Spring: up to two recorded on Po Toi from 19 to 26 April.

Autumn: no records.

Short-eared Owl *Asio flammeus* 短耳鵂 I

Six records; extreme dates 13 November to 30 January and 4 to 5 April.

六個紀錄：日子在11月13日至1月30日及4月4至5日之間。

One at Tai Sang Wai on 30 March (WYY *et al.*), almost one year after the previous record there in 2015, one at Long Valley on 4 December (WK *et al.*) and one at Tai Sang Wai again on 30 December (WYY *et al.*).



Plate 29 Short-eared Owl *Asio flammeus* 短耳鴞
Tai Sang Wai, 30th March 2016 大生圍 2016年3月30日
Kenny Lee 李啓康

Grey Nightjar *Caprimulgus jotaka* 普通夜鷹 I

Scarce passage migrant and summer visitor, 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，最高紀錄為2001年5月8日的5隻。

Spring: records of birds calling at Kam Tin, Tai Lam Chung, Pak Sha O, Ho Man Tin and Chek Lap Kok Airport from 16 March to 29 May, peak count two at Pak Sha O on 22 April and at Tai Lam Chung on 29 May.

Autumn: singles from 20 September to 20 November at HK Wetland Park, Long Valley, Tai Po Kau, Ho Man Tin, Lantau and Po Toi. A bird taken into care at

KFBG from Lantau on 24 September was successfully rehabilitated and released. An exceptionally late bird was also taken into KFBG care from West Kowloon on 6 December but died on the same day.

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，最高紀錄為2000年10月8日的22隻。

Recorded in all months from March to November except August, mainly calling birds, from north NT, HK Island and Lantau, peak count four at Discovery Bay on 8 April and at Kam Tin on 14 May. Two were taken into care by KFBG but both subsequently died.

Himalayan Swiftlet *Aerodramus brevirostris* 短嘴金絲燕 I

Scarce passage migrant and winter visitor with occasional recent summer records.

稀少的過境遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，近年偶有夏季紀錄。

Recorded in all months except February, March and November.

First winter period: in winter, one at MPNR on 21 January. In spring a single bird at MPNR on 29 and 30 April, and two birds at Long Valley on 13 May.

Summer: singles at MPNR on 4 and 11 June, at Sha Chau on 6 June, at Lung Kwu Chau on 26 July, and at Ma Liu Shui and Tap Mun on 4 August.

Second winter period: presumed autumn migrants at Po Toi on 30 August and 16 September, at Fan Lau on 3 October and on Lung Kwu Chau on 27 October. One at Long Valley on 26 December.

Estimated number of birds in recent years are as follows:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	0	2	3	7	8	3	3	7	12	16	14

White-throated Needletail *Hirundapus caudacutus* 白喉針尾雨燕 I

Scarce spring passage migrant with two autumn records; extreme dates 25 March to 15 May and 19 September to 27 October, highest count 23 on 2 May 1999.

稀少的春季過境遷徙鳥，有兩項秋季紀錄，日子在3月25日至5月15日及9月19日至10月27日之間，最高紀錄為1999年5月2日的23隻。

Records at Shek Kong catchwater, Tai O, Po Toi and southern waters from 16 April to 1 May. Peak count 120 at Shek Kong catchwater on 20 April (JC), a new highest count, after two years without records.

Peak counts in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
0	6	0	1	6	1	0	4	15	0	0	120

Silver-backed Needletail *Hirundapus cochinchinensis* 灰喉針尾雨燕 I

Scarce spring passage migrant with isolated summer and two autumn records and occasional high counts; extreme dates 2 March to 21 July and 29 September to 8 October, highest count 150 on 2 April 1995.

稀少的春季過境遷徙鳥，有個別夏季紀錄、兩項秋季紀錄及偶有高數量紀錄，日子在3月2日至7月21日及9月29日至10月8日之間，最高紀錄為1995年4月2日的150隻。

Two over Lamma on 18 March, three at Shek Kong catchwater on 28 March, with five, the peak count, at Shek Kong catchwater on 20 April.

Peak counts in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
3	15	2	4	45	12	1	15	3	1	0	5

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.

過往為常見的春季過境遷徙鳥和夏候鳥，現在為不普遍，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，Leader 2011 指出有兩個鳥種：指名亞種為過境鳥而亞種 kurodae 則在本地繁殖，最高紀錄為1987年4月4日的3,000隻。

Recorded at widespread locations in northwest, central and east NT, HK Island, Lantau, Lamma, Po Toi and Tung Ping Chau in all months except August and December. Most records were in spring, peak count 30 at Pak Nai on 10 April.

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 4,000 on 12 February 2015.

春季過境遷徙大量出沒於后海灣區域，廣佈常見的留鳥，最高紀錄為在2015年2月12日的4,000隻。

Recorded in all months from widespread locations in north, central and southeast NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Lamma, Po Toi and Tung Ping Chau, peak count 200 at Long Valley on 13 January and at MPNR on 21 January.

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，最高紀錄為在1988年4月21日的16隻。

Spring: recorded from 2 April to 30 May from diverse locations in north and central NT, Kowloon, Lantau, Cheung Chau and Po Toi, high count three at Cheung Hang Road on 16 April, Discovery Bay on 29 April and Po Toi on 1 May.

Autumn: recorded from 30 August to 20 October with a majority of records from Po Toi but also north and central NT, Kowloon, Lantau and Lamma, peak count four at Pak Kok, Lamma on 26 September.

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，四月至六月期間，由於其多離開濕地繁殖，故在濕地出現的數量大幅減少，最高紀錄為在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, MPNR and Long Valley but also various other locations in NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Lamma, Po Toi and Tung Ping Chau, peak count 24 in the November WC, and high count of nine at Pak Nai on 3 September. Breeding season records from north, central and east NT, Kowloon, Lantau and Po Toi.

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.

不常見及數量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，最高紀錄為在1986年10月19日的20隻。

First winter period: recorded in Deep Bay, Pak Nai, Shuen Wan, Ting Kok and Pui O up to 12 April, high count two at MPNR on 25 January and at Nam Sang Wai on 1 March.

Second winter period: recorded from 30 August, mostly at MPNR and Ting Kok, high count two at MPNR on 15 October and two, possibly three, at Ting Kok from 20 October to 19 December. Away from MPNR and Ting Kok, recorded at Fung Lok Wai, Luk Keng and various locations in Lantau.

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，最高紀錄為在2012年10月14日的 72 隻。

Recorded during the year from widespread locations in NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Cheung Chau, Lamma, Po Toi and Tung Ping Chau with summer records in north, central and east NT and HK Island. Peak count 61 in the November WC, and other high counts of 18 at Ma Tso Lung on 11 February and 18 at Tam Kon Chau on 22 September. Passage on Po Toi from 15 March to 1 May and from 6 September to 10 October.

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，多出沒在後海灣區域的魚塘，最高紀錄為在2006年6月11日的 34 隻。

Recorded throughout the year from MPNR and nearby fishponds at Fung Lok Wai, Ma Tso Lung, Nam Sang Wai, San Tin, Tai Sang Wai, Lut Chau and Tam Kon Chau, with other records from Pak Nai, Ho Sheung Heung, Long Valley, Kam Tin and Nam Chung. Peak count 32 in the July WC, with a high count of nine at MPNR on 11 January.

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，最高紀錄為在2007年10月5日的 121 隻。

Spring: recorded from 31 March (JAA), a new earliest date, to 18 May. Most records were from northwest NT, especially MPNR and adjacent fishponds, where the peak count was 45 on 2 May. A strong passage in mid-April included 19 at Pak Nai and one at Tai O on 10 April, three at Long Valley on 11 April, 24 at MPNR on 13 April, eight at Victoria Park on 14 April, seven at Ho Man Tin on 15 April, 12 on Po Toi on 16 April, and five at Shek Kong catchwater on 18 April. Also three at Yung Shue Wan on 8 May.

Autumn: recorded at MPNR from 27 September to 20 October with high counts of 20 on 6 October and 21 on 20 October. Other records of six at Ng Tung Chai on 5 October, two at San Tin on 6 October and one at Long Valley on 12 October.

Blue-tailed Bee-eater is now recorded in higher numbers than in the 1990s, mostly at MPNR. Peak counts in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
8	15	121	17	76	40	20	43	67	57	90	45



Plate 30 Blue-tailed Bee-eater *Merops philippinus* 栗喉蜂虎
MPNR, 15th April 2016 米埔 2016年4月15日
Kevin Lok 駱正華

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 2 April with singles at Pak Nai, MPNR, San Tin, Long Valley, Kam Tin, Shek Kong catchwater, Sai Kung, Tsing Yi and Po Toi.

Second winter period: singles recorded from 29 September to 31 December at San Tin, Pak Nai and Shap Long.

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; highest count 14 on 21 May 1994.

不常見的留鳥，出沒在新界中和東南部的成熟次生闊葉林，主要是大埔滘，最高紀錄為在1994年5月21日的14隻。

Recorded in all months in central, southeast and east NT. Most records from Tai Po Kau, Ng Tung Chai and Lai Chi Hang. Other locations included KFBG, Kap Lung, Route Twisk, Shek Kong catchwater, Ho Chung, Kei Ling Ha, Lion Rock CP, Ma On Shan, Sai Kung, Tate's Cairn, Pak Sha O, Shui Long Wo and Uk Tau. Peak count seven at Tai Po Kau Park on 26 December were all seen feeding on a fruiting *Ficus* tree.

Chinese Barbet *Psilopogon faber* 黑眉擬啄木鳥 I

Recorded at Tai Po Kau from 31 December 2014 until 4 April 2015 and again from 8 August 2015 including a juvenile: probably breeding.

在2014年12月31日至2015年4月4日之間於大埔滘出沒，並於2015年8月8日再次錄得，包括一隻幼鳥，估計在大埔滘繁殖。

One calling frequently at Tai Po Kau from 5 March to 2 May.

Eurasian Wryneck *Jynx torquilla* 蟻鴲 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，最高紀錄為在1978年4月1日的4隻。

First winter period: recorded from 2 January to 21 April mostly at MPNR and Chek Lap Kok Airport. Other locations included Ho Sheung Heung, Ma Tso Lung, Tam Kon Chau, Pak Nai and Tai O. High count two at MPNR on 4 January.

Second winter period: recorded from 23 September to 22 December at northwest NT, Kowloon and Lantau. Most records were from MPNR, Ma Tso Lung and Ho Sheung Heung, peak count three at MPNR on 5 November.

Speckled Piculet *Picumnus innominatus* 斑姬啄木鳥 I

Rare but increasing resident in woodland and shrubland sites in the New Territories.

罕見但數量正在增加的留鳥，於新界地區的林地和灌木叢出沒。

Up to two birds recorded from Ng Tung Chai and Shek Kong catchwater during the year, with reports of single birds at Tai Po Kau from January to April. Other sightings were of one at Lau Shui Heung on 14 January, one at Kap Lung on 19 August and one at Shing Mun on 30 December.

Bay Woodpecker *Blythipicus pyrrhotis* 黃嘴栗啄木鳥 I

Rare but increasing resident of mature broadleaf secondary forest with most records from Tai Po Kau.

罕有但數量正在增加的留鳥，出沒在成熟的次生闊葉林，主要在大埔澤錄得。

Most records from Tai Po Kau throughout the year, with peak count two and breeding confirmed in mid-April. Also recorded at Kap Lung, Lai Chi Hang, Lai Chi Shan, Lam Tsuen, Ng Tung Chai, Shek Kong catchwater, Shing Mun and Wonderland Villas. Away from its stronghold in the Tai Mo Shan massif, singles at Ma On Shan on 7 May and 4 June and two at Lai Chi Wo on 13 November.

Number of locations and estimated number of birds in recent years are as follows:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	3	4	9	11
1	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	5	6	15	14

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，最高紀錄為1968年11月6日的10隻。

First winter period: singles recorded to 3 April with most records from Long Valley, Stanley and Po Toi, but also several locations in north and central NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau and Po Toi. An individual was transferred to KFBG care from Tin Shui Wai on 21 February.

Second winter period: recorded from 22 September to the end of the year, no more than two birds at any one site. Most records from the northwest NT, especially Long Valley, with other sightings from Ping Yeung, KFBG, Shek Kong, Ho Man Tin, Stanley, Lantau and Lamma. Passage birds noted at Po Toi between 22 September and 22 October, all singles apart from two on the last date.

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 21 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21日之間，最高紀錄為2013年10月17日的 97 隻。

A good year for this species. Recorded from 22 October to 19 December, a new latest date (GJC), mostly from MPNR, Tsim Bei Tsui, Long Valley and Shek Kong, but also other widespread locations in north and central NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Lamma and offshore islands. Peak count of 75 at Long Valley on 6 and 9 November.

Amur Falcon numbers and peak counts have been increasing since the first record in 1999, partly due to greater observer familiarity with the species, but recent very high counts suggest a real increase. Records this year were later and more widespread than usual, as well as being high by recent standards. Peak counts and estimated number of birds in recent years are as follows:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
6	10	11	4	2	1	14	2	97	55	13	75
6	17	22	12	7	5	55	19	121	150	44	340



Plate 31 Amur Falcon *Falco amurensis* 阿穆爾隼
Tai Sang Wai, 12th November 2016 大生圍 2016年11月12日
Chi Tat Chan 陳志達

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 seven on 12 October 2015.

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，最高紀錄為2015年10月12日的7隻。

Spring: recorded from 19 March (J & JH), a new earliest date, to 13 June at Luk Keng, Tai Po Kau, Tai Mo Shan, Shek Kong catchwater and Po Toi, all singles apart from two at Shek Kong catchwater on 17 April. Breeding at Man Kam To from 31 July to 29 August with up to two adults and four nestlings sighted.

Autumn: mostly singles recorded at MPNR, Long Valley, Shek Kong catchwater, Tai Mo Shan, Lantau and Po Toi from 12 September to 8 November, a new latest date (MK). High count two at MPNR on 14 September.

Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus* 遊隼 I

Locally common resident subspecies peregrinator with migrant northerly taxa in winter; highest count three.

亞種 *peregrinator* 為本地常見的留鳥，冬季時亦有從北方而來的亞種，最高紀錄為3隻

Recorded in most months, with few records between May and October, from widespread locations in north, central and east NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Lamma and Po Toi, peak count three at Long Valley on 13 November. One bird was taken into KFBG care from Stanley on 22 October 2016 and was successfully rehabilitated and released.

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; highest count 53 on 23 September 1987.

地區性常見的留鳥，主要出沒在香港島，最高紀錄為1987年9月23日的53隻。

Regularly recorded at HK Park, peak count 32 on 28 December. Also an interesting series of records from Kowloon Park throughout the year with a high count of 30 on 9 November. Elsewhere, recorded from Mei Foo, Aberdeen, Causeway Bay, Deep Water Bay, Happy Valley, HKU, Victoria Park and Wan Chai. Two were taken into KFBG care and one was rehabilitated and released.



Plate 32 Yellow-crested Cockatoo *Cacatua sulphurea* 小葵花鳳頭鸚鵡
Hong Kong Park, 9th September 2016 香港公園 2016年9月9日
Y.W. Fong 房遠榮

**Alexandrine Parakeet *Psittacula eupatria* 亞歷山大鸚鵡 IIB NT
(for native population)**

Locally common resident, mostly recorded at Kowloon Park; highest count 14 on 25 December 2013.

地區性常見的留鳥，主要出沒於九龍公園，最高紀錄為2013年12月25日的14隻。

Regularly recorded at Kowloon Park, high count five on 30 January. Also regular at Shek Kong catchwater, high count three, and Ho Man Tin, high count two. Other locations included San Tin, Sha Tin Park, Kowloon Walled City Park, HK Park and Ping Yeung, peak count seven at Ping Yeung on 6 April.

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; highest count 87 on 13 June 1970.

地區性常見的留鳥，主要出沒於九龍公園及香港公園，數量自1980年開始顯著下降，最高紀錄為1970年6月13日的87隻。

Recorded regularly at HK Park with high count two. Other records were of nine at Long Valley on 2 January, the peak count, one at Kowloon Park on 6 April with two there on 27 April, and one at Aberdeen on 1 May.

Fairy Pitta *Pitta nympha* 仙八色鶇 I VU

Rare spring and autumn passage migrant; extreme dates 10 April to 6 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6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 Po Toi from 14 to 21 April and Pat Sin Leng CP on 1 May.

Autumn: singles at Po Toi on 30 August and 6 September, and Wu Kau Tang on 20 September. A dead bird was found in Ho Man Tin on 25 September.

Black-winged Cuckooshrike *Coracina melaschistos* 暗灰鵲鵙 I

Common passage migrant and scarce winter visitor to closed and open woodland; extreme dates 1 September to 26 May, highest count four.

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，最高紀錄為4隻。

First winter period: recorded to 21 April with most records from Tai Po Kau and Shek Kong catchwater. Other locations included MPNR, Long Valley, Kam Tin, Lam Tsuen, Ng Tung Chai, Shing Mun, Tai Lam CP, Pak Sha O, Yung Shue O, Ho Man Tin and Po Toi, high count four at Tai Po Kau on 3 April.

Second winter period: recorded from 3 September from various locations in NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Lamma and Po Toi, peak count six at Tai Po Kau on 10 and 27 December (MK), a new highest count, with five at Shek Kong catchwater on various dates from October to December.

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，最高紀錄為在1998年10月8日的13隻。

Spring: one at Tai Po Kau on 25 March (AP) was a new earliest date. One was at Po Toi on 31 March, followed by regular sightings there from 12 to 19 April, peak count three on 16 April. Three were also at Lai King on 4 April and one was at Mount Davis on 13 April.

Autumn: singles at Shek Kong catchwater on 14 October and MPNR on 27 October.

Estimated number of birds in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
0	0	6	0	4	3	2	4	12	3	1	11

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，最高紀錄為在2012年4月9日的55隻。

First winter period: one at Lau Shui Heung on 6 and 14 January is the first mid-winter record (DAD). In spring, recorded from 23 March to 24 April at Pak Nai, Chung Mei, Shek Kong catchwater, Tai Po Kau, Pak Sha O, Tai Mong Tsai, Mount Davis, Pui O, Cheung Chau, Lamma, Po Toi and Tung Ping Chau, peak count ten at Chung Mei on 1 April.

Autumn: recorded from 22 September to 6 December (KJC), a new latest date, from MPNR, Lung Kwu Tan, Shek Kong catchwater, Pak Sha O, Shui Hau, Cheung Chau and Po Toi; all singles apart from two at MPNR on 3 November.

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，最高紀錄為在1992年11月14日的100隻。

Recorded throughout the year from northern, central and eastern NT with summer records from various locations, mainly in central NT. Peak count 40 at Tai Po Kau on 26 December and high counts of 36 at Ng Tung Chai on 2 February and 34 there on 6 December.

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，最高紀錄為在1984年12月22日的80隻。

Recorded in all months with widespread reports from NT and Kowloon. Most records from Shek Kong catchwater, peak count 50 on 15 August, and the Tai Po Kau area, high count 30 on 10 December. On HK Island, one at Lung Fu Shan on 5 January, and on Lantau, one between Shap Long and Pui O on 14 November.

Tiger Shrike *Lanius tigrinus* 虎紋伯勞 I

Rare passage migrant in early autumn; extreme dates 29 August to 26 September.

初秋罕見的過境遷徙鳥，日子在8月29日至9月26日之間。

One at Ho Man Tin on 6 and 7 September (KPC), and a different bird there on 28 September (P&MW), a new latest date.

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 14 March with singles at Long Valley, Kam Sheung Road, Ng Tung Chai, Kowloon Park, The Peak, Wong Chuk Hang and Pui O.

Second winter period: recorded from 27 October with singles at Long Valley, Pak Nai, Tuen Mun, Lui Kung Tin, Ng Tung Chai, Tai Tong, Ho Man Tin, Kowloon Park, Tai Hang Tung, Chek Lap Kok Airport and Cheung Chau, peak count three at Ho Man Tin on 7 December.

Brown Shrike *Lanius cristatus* 紅尾伯勞 I

*Common passage migrant and scarce winter visitor in open country habitats; extreme dates 25 July to 7 June, highest count 95 on 10 May 2014. Most spring records refer to *L. c. lucionensis*, while *L. c. cristatus* occurs mostly in autumn.*

常見的過境遷徙鳥及稀少的冬候鳥，於開闊原野出沒。日子在7月25日至6月7，最高紀錄為在2014年5月10日的95隻。春季紀錄多數為 *L. c. lucionensis* 亞種，而 *L. c. cristatus* 主要在秋季錄得。

First winter period: single wintering birds until 16 March at Shek Kong catchwater, Ting Kok, Mei Foo, Victoria Park, Chek Lap Kok Airport, Pui O and Yung Shue Wan.

Spring records from 3 April to 25 May at MPNR, Long Valley, Shek Kong, Fanling, Tai Mo Shan, Tai Po Kau, Wonderland Villas, Pak Sha O, Ho Man Tin, Lantau and Po Toi, peak count six on Po Toi on 14 May, the lowest since 2005. Both *lucionensis* and *cristatus* were reported.

Second winter period: recorded from 30 August to 4 December from MPNR, Long Valley, Ma Tso Lung, San Tin, Tuen Mun, Ping Yeung, Tai Po Kau, Ho Man Tin, Kwun Tong, Chek Lap Kok Airport, Pui O and Po Toi, high counts three at Ho Man Tin on 14 September and MPNR on 21 September. Both *lucionensis* and *cristatus* were reported.

Lower numbers in 2015 and 2016 may reflect observer coverage, especially reduced reporting from Po Toi.

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
2	83	30	89	37	28	75	35	46	95	7	6

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，最高紀錄為2010年7月24日的19隻。

Recorded throughout the year from widespread locations in NT, Kowloon, Lantau, Lamma, Po Toi and Tung Ping Chau, peak count 12 at MPNR on 6 September.

Grey-backed Shrike *Lanius tephronotus* 灰背伯勞 I

Three records, on 13 January 2004, 22 April 2014 and 22 September to 31 December 2015.

三項紀錄：2004年1月13日、2014年4月22日及2015年9月22日至12月31日。

The bird overwintering at Ng Tung Chai at the end of 2015 remained until 14 April.

White-bellied Erpornis *Erpornis zantholeuca* 白腹鳳鵒 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，最高紀錄為在1990年9月2日的15隻。

Recorded in most months in northeast, central and east NT but with few records in summer. Most records were from Tai Po Kau, high count four including juveniles on 1

July, Shek Kong catchwater, high count two on 9 October, and Pak Sha O, peak count five on 6 March and 7 May. Also reported at Lau Shui Heung, Bride's Pool, Ng Tung Chai, Shing Mun, Tai Mong Tsai and Pak Tam.



Plate 33 White-bellied Erpornis *Erpornis zantholeuca* 白腹鳳鵲
Tai Po Kau, 21st April 2016 大埔滘 2015年2月8日
Matthew Kwan 關朗曦

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，最高紀錄為在1986年9月21日的30隻。

Spring: A midwinter record at Long Valley on 10 January was unusual. The only spring sightings were singles at Ho Man Tin on 23 April and 11 May.

Autumn: recorded from 4 September to 6 December at various locations in northwest, central and southeast NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Lamma and Po Toi. Most records from MPNR, high count four on 22 September, and Po Toi, peak count seven on 22 September. Other high counts included six at Pak Kok, Lamma, on 26 September and five at Tai O on 1 October.

Black Drongo *Dicrurus macrocercus* 黑卷尾 I

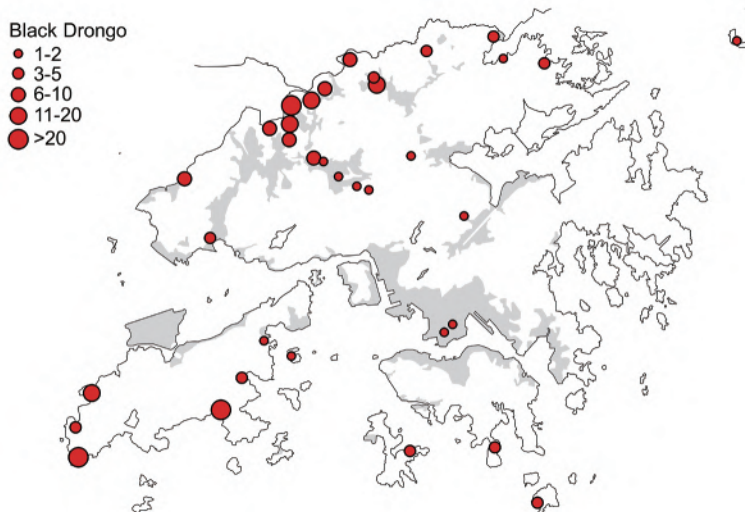
Common passage migrant, mainly in autumn, and locally common breeder and winter visitor to open-country areas; highest count 1,000 on 12 October 2010.

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，最高紀錄為在2010年10月12日的1,000隻。

First winter period: in winter, recorded from the Deep Bay area, MPNR, Long Valley and Stanley, high count 11 at Tai Sang Wai and Lut Chau on 18 January. Spring records from north and central NT, Lantau, Po Toi and Tung Ping Chau, high count 11 at MPNR on 1 April.

Summer: records from the Deep Bay area, MPNR, Long Valley, Shek Kong, Lai Chi Wo, and Mo Tat, high count 16 at MPNR on 17 July.

Second winter period: autumn records of migrants from north and central NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Lamma and Po Toi, peak count 55 at MPNR on 30 September. Winter records from the Deep Bay area and MPNR.



Map 3. Distribution of Black Drongo *Dicrurus macrocercus* 黑卷尾 records in 2016 (maximum counts per location) (每位置最高紀錄)



Plate 34 Black Drongo *Dicrurus macrocercus* 黑卷尾 juvenile 幼鳥
San Tin, 25th December 2016 新田 2016年12月25日
Chi Tat Chan 陳志達

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. Most records are of white-cheeked subspecies, but grey-cheeked subspecies also occur and observers are encouraged to record subspecies whenever possible.

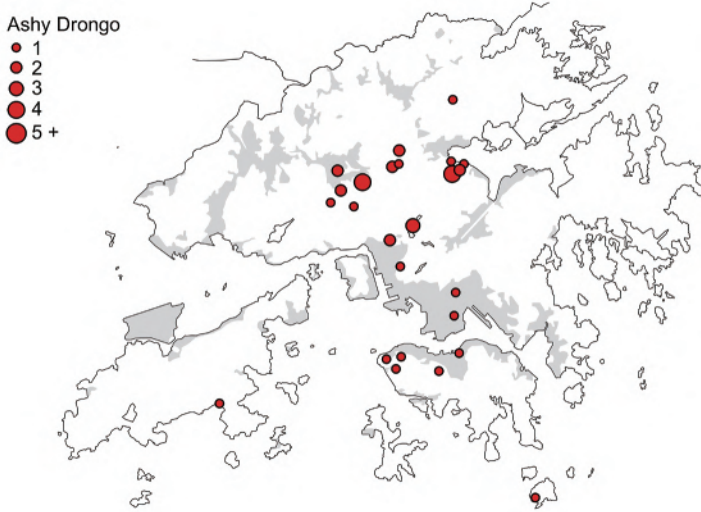
不常見的冬候鳥，出沒在林地，日子在9月11日至5月18日之間，最高紀錄為在2008年11月5日的8隻。多數紀錄為白頰的亞種，但灰頰的亞種也有紀錄，觀鳥者提交紀錄時請盡量紀錄是哪一個亞種。

First winter period: recorded to 23 April with most records from Shek Kong catchwater and Tai Po Kau including Tai Po Kau Headland; other records from widespread locations in north and central NT and HK Island, peak count four at Tai Po Kau on 4 April. Only subspecies *leucogenis* was reported.

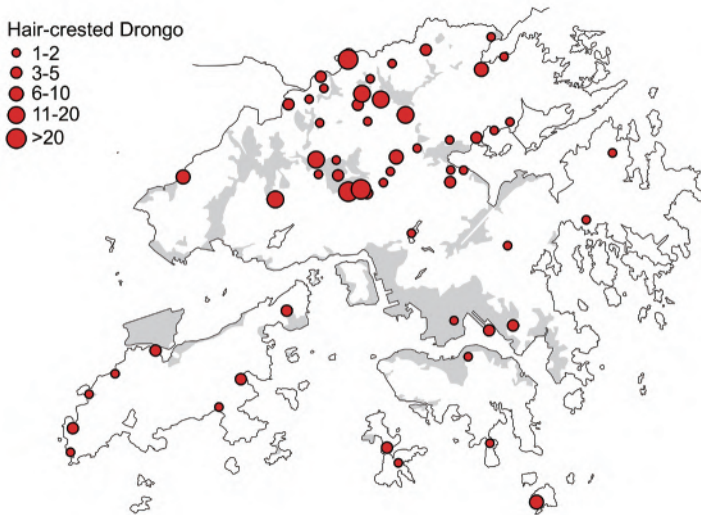
Second winter period: recorded from 12 September at various locations in northwest and central NT, Kowloon and HK Island, mostly at Shek Kong catchwater, Lam Tsuen, Shing Mun, Tai Po Kau and Tai Po Kau Headland, high count two at Shek Kong catchwater on 6 and 7 November. Elsewhere, singles on Po Toi on 15 September and at Pui O on 16 October. Most birds assigned to subspecies were white-cheeked *leucogenis/salangensis*, but individuals of the dark subspecies *hopwoodi* were also reported from Tai Lam CP and Shek Kong catchwater.



Plate 35 Ashy Drongo *Dicrurus leucophaeus* 灰卷尾 *ssp leucogenis*
Kwai Chung Central Park, 28th February 2016 中葵涌公園 2016年2月28日
Cherry Wong 黃卓研



Map 4. Distribution of Ashy Drongo *Dicrurus leucophaeus* 灰卷尾 records in 2016 (maximum counts per location) (每位置最高紀錄)



Map 5. Distribution of Hair-crested Drongo *Dicrurus hottentottus* 髮冠卷尾 records in 2016 (maximum counts per location) (每位置最高紀錄)

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，最高紀錄為在2012年12月15日的 69 隻。

Recorded in all months and from widespread locations throughout NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Lamma and Po Toi, peak count 66 at Shek Kong catchwater on 13 December. Summer records with juveniles included eight at Wo Hop Shek on 11 May and four at Shuen Wan on 4 July.

Black-naped Monarch *Hypothymis azurea* 黑枕王鵯 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，最高紀錄為 3 隻。

First winter period: recorded to 31 March, with singles at Fanling Golf Course, Pak Nai, Fung Yuen, Lau Shui Heung, Shek Kong catchwater, Shing Mun Valley Park, Pak Sha O, Ho Man Tin, Lung Fu Shan and Cheung Chau, high count two at Lui Kung Tin on 20 February.

Second winter period: recorded in ones and twos from 29 September at widespread locations in northwest, central, southeast and east NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Cheung Chau, Lamma, Po Toi and Tung Ping Chau. Most records from Shek Kong catchwater.

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，最高紀錄為2004年9月30日的 4 隻。

Spring: individuals recorded from 5 March to 3 May at Tai Po Kau, Ho Man Tin and Po Toi.

Autumn: recorded from 29 July (PSL), a new earliest date, to 21 November, mostly at Shing Mun and Tai Po Kau but also other locations in north, central and east NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau and Lamma, peak count three at Shing Mun on 9 September.

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，最高紀錄為1992年4月13日的6隻。

Spring: singles recorded from 9 April to 11 May at MPNR, Tai Po Kau, Ho Man Tin, Fan Lau, Tai Shan West and Po Toi.

Autumn: recorded from 25 August to 14 November, mostly at Tai Po Kau and Shek Kong catchwater, but also other locations in northwest, central and southeast NT, Kowloon, Lantau, Cheung Chau and Po Toi. High count two at MPNR on 25 September and Tai Po Kau on 31 October.

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.

曾為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

An unusually good year compared to recent years. Singles recorded at Chuen Lung on 17 April, San Tin on 1 December and Long Valley on 10 December.

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年開始為在本地常見和繁殖的留鳥，主要出沒在米埔區域，最高紀錄為在2013年9月30日的58隻。

Recorded throughout the year with most records from the Mai Po area, peak count 84 at MPNR on 5 December (JAA), a new highest count. Recorded also from the Kowloon City area with high count ten on 29 February. Surprisingly, two were recorded on Tung Ping Chau on 16 April.

Peak counts in recent years.

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
42	47	36	25	42	41	23	52	58	26	55	84

Red-billed Blue Magpie *Urocissa erythroryncha* 紅嘴藍鵲 I

Common resident of closed-canopy shrubland; highest recent count 16 on 11 February 2015.

常見的留鳥，出沒於樹冠濃密的灌木叢，最高紀錄為在2015年2月11日的16隻。

Recorded in all months from widespread locations in all NT regions, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Cheung Chau and Po Toi, peak count 16 at Shek Kong Airfield Road on 19 June (MK), equal to the recent highest count, with 15 at Kwun Tong on 23 December. Five were taken into care by KFBG with three successfully rehabilitated.

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 32 on 13 July 2015.

地區性常見的留鳥，出沒於樹冠濃密的灌木叢，曾被認為偶然闖入的鳥種，最高紀錄為在1977年11月27日的80隻，自《香港鳥類名錄》出版後，最高紀錄為在2015年7月13日的32隻。

Recorded in all months, mostly from northeast, central, southeast and eastern NT, peak count 20 at Shek Kong catchwater on 30 September. Elsewhere, singles at Tuen Mun on 19 January, Lung Kwu Chau on 27 October and 7 November, and Wong Chuk Hang on 6 December.

Peak counts in recent years.

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
4	8	8	4	3	5	5	11	9	14	32	20

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，最高紀錄為在1999年11月28日的80隻。

Recorded in all months from north, central and southeast NT, Kowloon, HK Island and Lantau, peak count 35 at Tai Sang Wai/Lut Chau on 18 January.

Peak counts in recent years.

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
50	24	49	33	16	22	39	60	74	64	68	35

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，主要出沒於九龍區，最高紀錄為在2010年8月26日的 38 隻。

The only reports received were singles at Kowloon Park on 12 October and Kai Tak on 13 October, with three at Kai Tak on 31 October.

Collared Crow *Corvus torquatus* 白頸鴉 I NT

Locally common resident, mainly in coastal areas; highest count 173 on 9 July 2014. A Near Threatened species for which Hong Kong is a stronghold.

本地常見的留鳥，主要出沒在沿岸區域，最高紀錄為在2014年7月9日的 173 隻。現被列為近危鳥種，而香港為其主要盤踞地。

Recorded in all months, with most records from MPNR and the Deep Bay area, and from sites close to Tolo Harbour. Away from these areas, also reported at Tseung Kwan O, Mount Davis, Lamma and Tung Ping Chau. The highest count reported was only 39 at MPNR on 23 September, much lower than recent reports, although this may reflect observer coverage of roosting birds. The roost site at Shuen Wan was not surveyed in 2016.

A recent paper has estimated the global population may be as low as 2,000 individuals (Leader *et al.* 2016), with Hong Kong as a stronghold, and observers are encouraged to report all sightings so that the population can be monitored.

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，最高紀錄為在2008年1月20日的 200 隻。

Widespread records throughout Hong Kong in all months, peak count 40 on Lamma on 14 October.

Grey-headed Canary-flycatcher *Culicicapa ceylonensis* 方尾鵯 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，最高紀錄為在2007年2月11日的 11 隻。

First winter period: regularly recorded to 3 March at Shek Kong catchwater and Tai Po Kau, with other records from Shek Kong Airfield Road, Shing Mun, Kowloon Reservoir and Tolo Pond. All records were of single birds.

Second winter period: recorded from 14 October with regular sightings from Shek Kong catchwater, Tai Po Kau and Shing Mun, and also noted from Ng Tung Chai, Lam Tsuen, Kap Lung, Ho Pui reservoir, Chek Lap Kok Airport, Cheung Chau and Lamma, peak count five at Tai Po Kau on 31 December.

Cinereous Tit *Parus cinereus* 蒼背山雀 I

Common resident in open and closed-canopy woodland, shrubland and parkland areas; highest count 46 on 10 May 2015.

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，最高紀錄為在2015年5月10日的46隻。

Widespread records in all months, peak count 39 at Fanling Golf Course on 12 February with 34 on the southwest coast of Lantau on 11 May.



Plate 36 Cinereous Tit *Parus cinereus* 蒼背山雀
Tai Shan West, Lamma, 18th December 2016 南丫島大山西 2016年12月18日
Guy Miller

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，最高紀錄為在1990年9月2日的15隻

Most records from Tai Po Kau, Tai Po Kau Headland, Shek Kong catchwater and Ng Tung Chai, with other sightings at Kap Lung, Shing Mun, Ho Pui reservoir, Lai Chi Hang and Ho Man Tin; peak count ten at Tai Po Kau on 10 December.

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，最高紀錄為在2013年11月19日的200隻。

First winter period: recorded to 15 May in the northwest NT, particularly MPNR where good numbers were regularly trapped, including peak count 79 on 22 January with 35 on 3 February and 73 on 19 March. Up to four were recorded at Ma Tso Lung from 29 January to 17 April and two were at Tai Sang Wai/Lut Chau on 19 March. Away from the northwest NT, one was at Kuk Po on 11 January and 15 were in the Luk Keng/Kuk Po area on 12 January.

Second winter period: recorded from 8 November with most reports from MPNR, high count 77 on 2 December. Elsewhere two at Tai Sang Wai/Lut Chau on 18 November, seven at Ma Tso Lung on 20 November, one at Long Valley on 25 November and 5 December, and five at Shuen Wan on 8 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，最高紀錄為在2010年10月28日的15隻。

First winter period: one at MPNR on 13 April (JAA), a new latest spring date.

Second winter period: recorded at Long Valley from 15 October to 1 December, peak count six on 17 October, singles at Mai Po from 31 October to 13 December, with two there on 15 November, one at San Tin on 16 October, two at Tai Sang Wai/Lut Chau on 29 October, and singles at Tin Shui Wai on 2 November, between Tai O and Yi O on 12 November, and at Ma Tso Lung on 26 November.

Peak counts in recent years are given below:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
3	1	1	1	1	15	5	7	9	3	2	6

Red-whiskered Bulbul *Pycnonotus jocosus* 紅耳鶇 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，最高紀錄為在2013年10月14日的640隻。

Widespread records with peak count of 240 at Shek Kong catchwater on 9 October.

Chinese Bulbul *Pycnonotus sinensis* 白頭鶇 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，也有遷徙鳥和多候鳥，廣泛出沒在全港各區，是香港地區最多而廣佈的鳥種，最高紀錄為在2010年3月30日的5,000隻。

Widespread records but with fewer large flocks than in recent years. Counts of note in the first winter period were 120 at Sham Chung on 7 January and 171 at Tam Kon Chau on 25 February. Later in the year, there was a peak count of 270 at Fan Lau on 2 November, with 161 at MPNR on 4 November, 100 passing through Pak Sha O on 12 November, 150 at Shek Kong catchwater on 16 November and 200 at Long Valley on 14 December.

Sooty-headed Bulbul *Pycnonotus aurigaster* 白喉紅臀鶇 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，最高紀錄為在1987年4月25日的80隻。

Widespread records in all months although mostly from north and central NT and Lantau, with ten at Plover Cove CP on 24 January and a relatively low peak count of 15 at Lok Ma Chau on 11 November.

Mountain Bulbul *Ixos mcclellandii* 綠翅短腳鴨 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，最高紀錄為在2012年10月20日的20隻。

This species continues to increase and spread with records from at least 21 widespread sites in the central, northern and eastern NT, peak count ten at Ho Pui reservoir on 20 November. Other counts of note were six at Plover Cove CP on 9 February and six at Tai Po Kau on 22 February. Two at Lung Fu Shan on 1 April were unusual for HK Island.

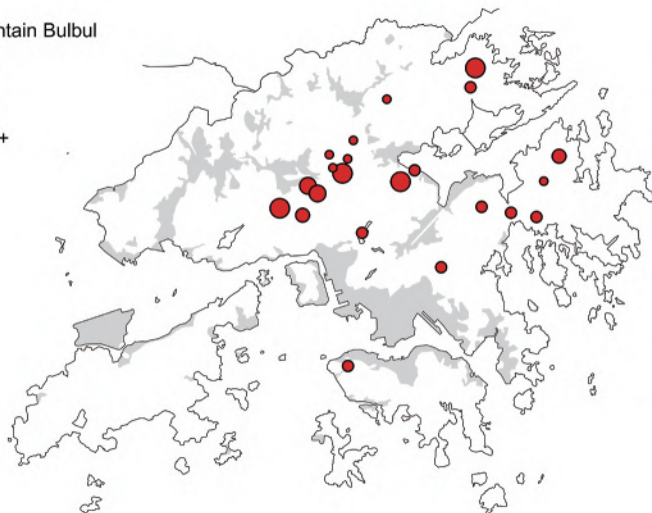
The number of locations from which this species has been recorded in recent years is given below: this species is now well-established in Hong Kong.

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
2	2	4	7	7	6	8	9	12	11	16	21



Plate 37 Mountain Bulbul *Ixos mcclellandii* 綠翅短腳鴨
Tai Po Kau, 6th January 2016 大埔滘 2016年1月6日
Peter Ho 何文顯

Mountain Bulbul



Map 6. Distribution of Mountain Bulbul *Ixos mcclllandii* 綠翅短腳鴨 records in 2016 (maximum counts per location) (每位置最高紀錄)

Black Bulbul



Map 7. Distribution of Black Bulbul *Hypsipetes leucocephalus* 黑短腳鴨 records in 2016 (maximum counts per location) (每位置最高紀錄)

Chestnut Bulbul *Hemixos castanonotus* 栗背短腳鶇 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。最高紀錄為在2011年4月7日的466隻。

First winter period: the peak count for the year was 250 at Tai Po Kau Headland on 16 April; other high counts included 50 at Pak Sha O on 19 March and 100 at Lung Fu Shan on 1 April.

Breeding season: reported from NT with a high count of 18 at Ng Tung Chai on 23 July.

Second winter period: high counts included 41 at Ho Pui reservoir on 20 November, 55 on Lamma on 24 November, 50 at Tai Po Kau on 10 December and 85 at Pak Sha O on 31 December.

Black Bulbul *Hypsipetes leucocephalus* 黑短腳鶇 I

Irruptive winter visitor and scarce passage migrant to woodland areas; extreme dates 18 August to 3 June with one July record suggesting local breeding, 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，並有一個7月分的紀錄，顯示可能在本地繁殖，最高紀錄為在1992年2月16日的200隻。

First winter period: four at Ng Tung Chai on 3 January, then recorded from nine locations in northwest, central and northeast NT between 5 February and 18 April, mainly Tsim Bei Tsui, Shek Kong catchwater, Tai Po Kau and Tai Po Kau Headland; no more than seven birds in total at any one location apart from 16 at Wo Hop Shek on 18 March and a peak count of 18 at Lau Shui Heung on 31 March.

Summer: one at Ng Tung Chai on 15 May, two at Kap Lung on 13 June with three there on 23 July, two at Leadmine Pass on 19 June and two at Shek Kong catchwater on 30 July.

Second winter period: singles at Lam Tsuen on 3 September and Tin Shui Wai on 16 September, and noted at Pak Sha O from 3 to 31 December; high count 12 on 17 December.

Brown-eared Bulbul *Hypsipetes amaurotis* 栗耳短腳鶇 I

One record, 9 March 2015.

一項紀錄於2015年3月9日。

One photographed at Shek Kong Cemetery on 18 March (HM) is the second record for Hong Kong. The Records Committee have accepted this record for publication but comment that feather damage to the uppertail coverts indicates the possibility of it being of captive origin.

Grey-throated Martin *Riparia chinensis* 灰喉沙燕 I

One record, 14 December 1994.

一項紀錄於1994年12月14日。

One at MPNR on 6 October (JAA) is the first record since 1994.

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，最高紀錄為在2000年5月3日的3,000隻。

First winter period: noted from 31 March to 18 May at five locations in the northwest NT, mainly MPNR and San Tin, with a peak count of 60 at MPNR on 13 May.

Second winter period: recorded from 18 August to 29 December at nine locations in the northwest NT; peak passage occurred in November with high counts of 16 at Long Valley on 5 November, 30 at Tai Sang Wai on 10 and 11 November, and 36 at MPNR on 11 November. Elsewhere, one at Lam Tsuen on 15 November.

Peak counts in spring and autumn in recent years are given below:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
15	50	75	150	4	50	12	30	14	40	3	60
1	1	25	11	25	30	35	10	20	50	120	36

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，為常見的繁殖鳥種，也是不常見的冬候鳥，最高紀錄為在1996年4月4日的5,500隻。

Reported in all months from widespread locations.

First winter period: high counts in winter were 150 at San Tin on 23 January and 168 at Tai Sang Wai/Lut Chau on 15 February. Evidence of passage in March with high counts of 458 at MPNR on 22 March and 361 at San Tin on 26 March.

Summer: widespread records with 300 at Shek Kong Airfield Road on 23 July; peak count at the Sai Kung roost was 1,021 on 21 July and the maximum count at a roost on Cheung Chau was 403 on 20 July.

Second winter period: widespread records in generally small numbers apart from 750 at Mai Po on 15 November.

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.

Pacific Swallow *Hirundo tahitica* 洋斑燕 I

No records.

沒有紀錄。

One photographed at Tai Sang Wai on 3 October (WST) is the first record for Hong Kong.

Common House Martin *Delichon urbicum* 白腹毛腳燕 I

Six records; extreme dates 20 November to 31 December; highest count 17 on 30 December 2015.

六項紀錄，日子在11月20日至12月31日之間，最高紀錄為2015年12月30日的17隻。

Several records of this species, which may have been overlooked in the past.

One at Tai Sang Wai on 10 November (JH), a new earliest date, with three photographed there on 27 November (TC). Two at Ha Pak Nai on 11 November (JAA) and three at Long Valley on 28 December (MK).

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，最高紀錄為在1996年4月4日的400隻。

A very good year for this species.

First winter period: noted in two distinct periods from 2 January to 9 February, and from 11 March to 28 March. During the first wave, most records were from the northwest NT, notably Kam Sheung Road where there was a high count of 20 on 23 January. Most reports during the second period were from Shek Kong catchwater, high count 15 on 23 March, and from MPNR where there were seven on 11 March. The final spring record was of 14 at MPNR on 17 April.

Second winter period: recorded from 16 October to 19 December from ten sites in the northwest and central NT, mainly Tai Sang Wai, high count 40 on 11 November, and

Shek Kong catchwater, peak count 80 on 30 November. Away from NT, singles were at Mount Davis on 9 November and Kowloon City Park on 26 November, and ten were at Stanley on 26 November.

Peak counts in spring and autumn in recent years are given below:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
10	6	20	2	40	3	2	15	7	6	4	20
15	1	0	1	100	25	0	100	20	8	5	80



Plate 38 Red-rumped Swallow *Cecropis daurica* 金腰燕
San Tin, 8th December 2016 新田 2016年12月8日
John and Jemi Holmes 孔思義 及 黃亞萍

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種群，最高紀錄為在1982年12月8日的350隻。

Recorded in every month of the year except July.

First half year: most records from the Deep Bay area and Long Valley; generally low numbers with a high count of 12 at San Tin on 14 January.

Breeding season: records in June and August came from Long Valley, Hang Tau and Shek Kong catchwater, no more than three apart from ten at Long Valley on 30 August.

Second half year: up to five reported from Long Valley, MPNR and Kam Tin in September and October; more numerous in November and December, although the vast majority of sightings were from the northwest NT, with counts of 30 at Tai Sang Wai on 11 November, 25 at Shek Kong catchwater on 12 November, 20 at Lam Tsuen on 15 November, 25 at Kam Tin on 26 November and at MPNR on 28 November, 16 at Ping Yeung on 8 December and a peak count of 75 at San Tin on 8 December. One was at Kai Tak on 22 November and six were at Chek Lap Kok Airport on 4 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，最高紀錄為在2012年2月4日的11隻。

Recorded in all months from at least 26 sites throughout NT, although with the majority of sightings from the central NT, peak count ten at Tai Po Kau on 1 July.

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:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
7	5	9	7	11	15	12	15	16	14	20	26

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 24 on 24 March 2015.

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，最高紀錄為在2015年3月24日的24隻。

This species is now widespread in suitable habitat throughout NT, although with the majority of sightings from the central NT, especially Tai Po Kau and Ng Tung Chai, peak count 18 at Ng Tung Chai on 16 November, with 14 at Tai Po Kau on 2 April, 12 at Ho Pui reservoir on 17 September and 20 November, and 13 at Wong Chuk Yeung, Ma On Shan CP on 12 October. Away from NT, singles were at Lung Fu Shan on 5 January, Po Toi on 10 November and Tung Ping Chau on 26 November.

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*。由於區分兩者的特徵還未全面確立，故將兩者的紀錄合併於此。

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，最高紀錄為在1992年11月15日的40隻。

First winter period: recorded to 15 April from 19 widespread sites including Kowloon, Lamma, Lantau and Po Toi, although the majority of sightings were from Ho Sheung Heung and MPNR, peak count nine on Lamma on 13 February with four at Ho Sheung Heung on 25 January, 1 February and 15 February, and four at MPNR on 16 February.

Second winter period: recorded from 5 November from 18 widespread sites, mainly from Ho Sheung Heung, Lam Tsuen and MPNR, high count four at Tsat Sing Kong on 12 December and Tan Shan Valley on 18 December. Away from NT, one was at Pok Fu Lam on 29 November and one was on Lamma from 1 to 30 December.

Single Japanese Bush Warblers (both retraps) were caught at Mai Po on 13 and 22 January and three were ringed there between 15 and 30 November. Three Manchurian Bush Warblers were ringed at MPNR between 2 January and 19 March, one was ringed there on 5 November with two ringed there on 3 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.

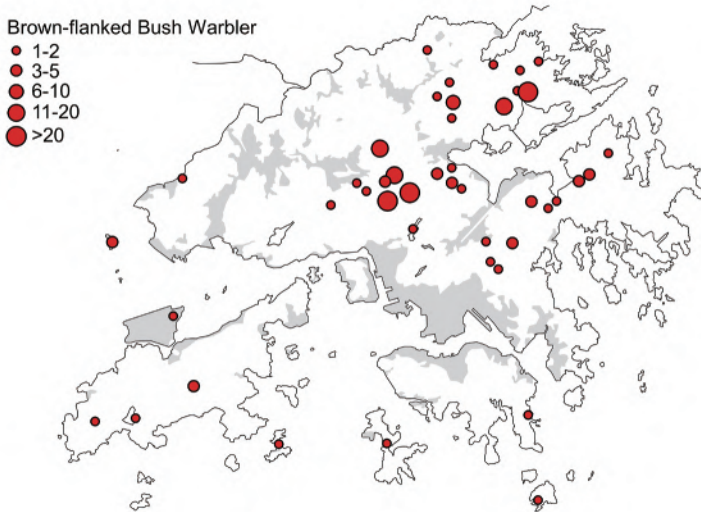
本地常見的冬候鳥，出沒在灌木叢和林地邊緣，自2003年開始，在山地灌木叢繁殖的數量在增加中，最高紀錄為在2012年5月6日的35隻。

First winter period: recorded from north, central and east NT, HK Island, Lantau, Lamma and Po Toi, high count 14 singing at Tai Mo Shan on 28 March and at Ng Tung Chai on 29 March.

Breeding season: recorded from nine locations in central, southeast and northeast NT, with most records from Tai Mo Shan, high count 25 on 26 May, and Ng Tung Chai,

high count 11 on 2 May. The peak count, however, was of 32 birds singing in Plover Cove CP southeast of Wu Kau Tang on 25 May. Juveniles were reported from Ng Tung Chai, Tai Mo Shan and Tai To Yan.

Second winter period: recorded from north and central NT, Lantau, Cheung Chau and Po Toi, high count eight at Ng Tung Chai on 6 December.



Map 8. Distribution of Brown-flanked Bush Warbler *Horornis fortipes* 強腳樹鶯 records in 2016 (maximum counts per location) (每位置最高紀錄)

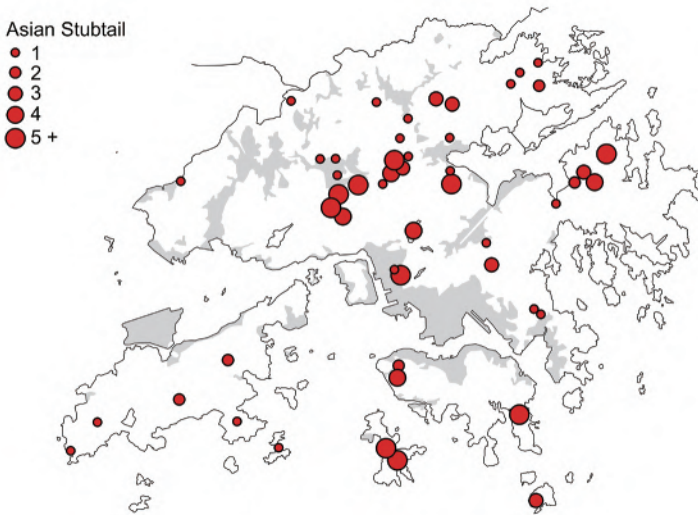
Asian Stubtail *Urosphena squameiceps* 鱗頭樹鶯 I

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，最高紀錄為在2012年12月8日的27隻。

First winter period: recorded to 1 April from NT, HK Island, Lantau, Lamma and Po Toi, high count six at Shek O CP on 5 February and on Lamma on 13 February.

Second winter period: recorded from 27 October from NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Lamma and Cheung Chau, peak count eight at Shek Kong catchwater on 13 December, with seven at Pak Sha O on 20 November and on Lamma on 24 November.



Map 9. Distribution of Asian Stubtail *Urosphena squameiceps* 鱗頭樹鶯 records in 2016 (maximum counts per location) (每位置最高紀錄)

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. Some birds apparently winter visitors from outside Hong Kong.

稀少的地區性留鳥，只出沒於城門、大埔滘及九龍山。部分個體可能是來自其他地區的冬候鳥。

Singles at Tai Po Kau on 3 March and at Wonderland Villas on 19 June were the only records.

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:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
2	2	2	1	2	2	2	4	3	1	2	2

Common Chiffchaff *Phylloscopus collybita* 嘰喳柳鶯 I

Seven records, one on 19 October and six from 2 December to 16 March.

七項紀錄，一項在10月19，另外六項日子在12月2日至3月16日之間。

One at MPNR on 1 December (MT). One trapped at MPNR on 13 December (PJL, JAA, MRL, DJS, KL).

Dusky Warbler *Phylloscopus fuscatus* 褐柳鶯 I

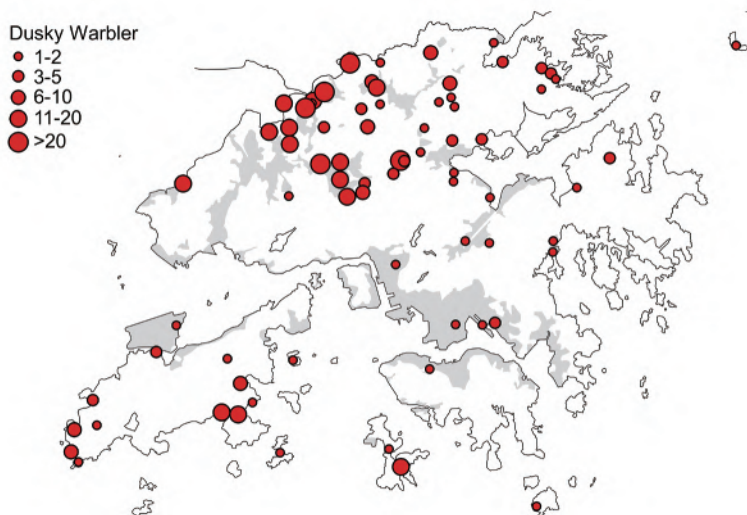
Abundant winter visitor and migrant to shrubland and open country areas; extreme dates 6 September to 17 May, highest count 150 on 5 November 2014.

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，最高紀錄為在2014年11月5日的150隻。

Recorded in both seasons from widespread locations including islands.

First winter period: recorded to 30 May when one was ringed at MPNR (HKBWS RG), a new latest date; high count 35 at MPNR on 3 February.

Second winter period: recorded from 6 September (MT), which equals the previous earliest date. Regular mist-netting at MPNR resulted in the ringing of 699 different individuals between 16 September and 17 December, and the peak day count was 93 trapped on 8 November. Highest count away from MPNR was 38 at Tam Kon Chau on 12 November.



Map 10. Distribution of Dusky Warbler *Phylloscopus fuscatus* 褐柳鶯 records in 2016 (maximum counts per location) (每位置最高紀錄)

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，最高紀錄為在2012年11月19日的6隻。

First winter period: up to two at Shek Kong catchwater from 1 January to 16 March, up to two at Ho Man Tin from 8 January to 4 May (KPC), a new latest date and the first spring record, and one at MPNR on 2 February.

Second winter period: recorded from 5 November to 30 December at 14 different sites, all singles apart from two at Cheung Chau on 8 December. Four different birds were trapped at MPNR between 5 November and 13 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 two records 13 and 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，最高紀錄為在1996年12月13日的100隻。

Recorded in both seasons from widespread locations including islands.

First winter period: recorded to 19 April, high count 12 at Shek Kong Airfield Road on 7 February.

Second winter period: recorded from 11 November, peak count 25 at Tai Po Kau on 10 December.

Yellow-browed Warbler *Phylloscopus inornatus* 黃眉柳鶯 I

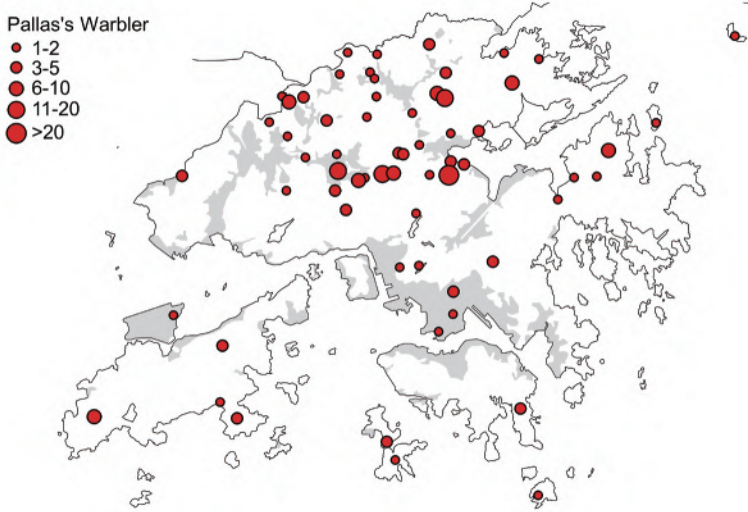
Abundant and widespread winter visitor and migrant to wooded and open-country areas; extreme dates 8 September to 22 May, highest count 100 on 12 December 1993.

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22日之間，最高紀錄為在1993年12月12日的100隻。

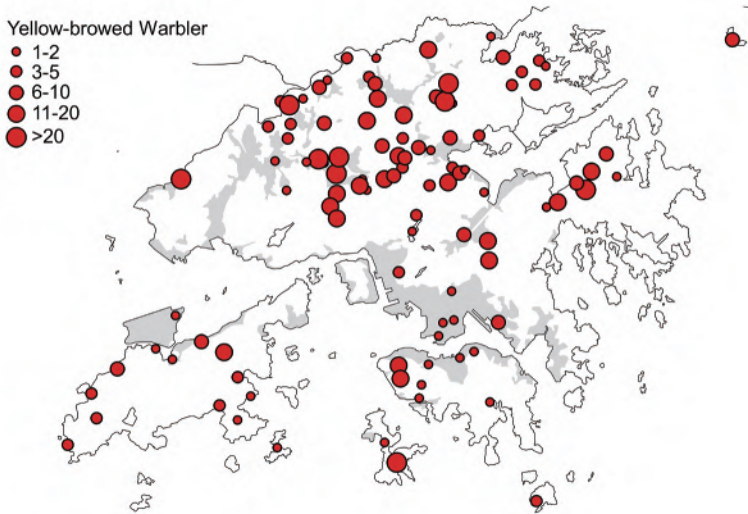
Recorded in both seasons from widespread locations including islands although in relatively low numbers.

First winter period: recorded to 6 May, high count 28 in Sai Kung West CP on 7 January.

Second winter period: recorded from 9 September, with a peak count of 32 at Lamma on 24 November.



Map 11. Distribution of Pallas's Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus proregulus* 黃腰柳鶯 records in 2016 (maximum counts per location) (每位置最高紀錄)



Map 12. Distribution of Yellow-browed Warbler *Phylloscopus inornatus* 黃眉柳鶯 records in 2016 (maximum counts per location) (每位置最高紀錄)

Hume's Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus humei* 淡眉柳鶯 I

Rare winter visitor and passage migrant; extreme dates 14 October to 10 February and 8 to 13 April.

罕見冬候鳥及過境遷徙鳥，日子在10月14日至2月10日及4月8至13日之間。

One on 17 February at Tai Po Kau (CFL) and one on 21 February at Shek Kong Catchment (JC), both identified by call recordings.

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, 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，最高紀錄為在1988年9月18日的 60 隻。

Spring: recorded in small numbers from 2 April to 24 May at Ho Man Tin, MPNR, Nam Sang Wai, Ng Tung Chai, Tai Po Kau, southwest Lantau, Po Toi, Cheung Chau and Po Toi, high count eight at Po Toi on 3 May with six at Cheung Chau on the same date. Singing birds (two at Ng Tung Chai on 2 May, two at MPNR on 3 May and four at southwest Lantau on 11 May) were all attributed to *P. borealis*.

Autumn: widespread records from 30 August to 30 November, peak count 17 between Tung Chung and Sha Lo Wan on 19 September. One bird calling at MPNR on 14 September and 17 trapped there between 6 September and 20 October were all attributed to *P. borealis*.

Greenish Warbler *Phylloscopus trochiloides* 暗綠柳鶯 I

One of subspecies viridanus from 18 to 31 December 2015.

一項紀錄於2015年12月18至31日，屬viridanus亞種。

The individual of subspecies *viridanus* first recorded at Tai O in 2015 remained there until 8 January (several observers). Another at Ng Tung Chai on 2 May (JAA) was identified primarily by vocalisation but the subspecies could not be confirmed.

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，最高紀錄為在2009年10月18日的5隻。

First winter period: singles regularly recorded to 1 April at Ng Tung Chai, Shek Kong catchwater and Tai Po Kau, with other reports from Fanling Golf Course, Lai Chi Hang, Lai Chi Shan, Lamma, MPNR, Pak Sha O and Shuen Wan. Two were at Lau Shui Heung on 1 January and one was at Po Toi on 16 April.

Second winter period: one at Tai Po Kau on 16 September equals the previous earliest date. Thereafter, reported from 18 widespread sites in NT, Kowloon, Lantau and Po Toi, no more than two at any single site.

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).

由於在野外分辨上述鳥種的特徵尚待確立，除非該鳥被捕獲並有明確的翼羽結構資料，或鳴聲紀錄能跟據 Yap *et al.* (2014)所載條件進行分辨，否則其紀錄將被合併。

Uncommon passage migrants, mostly in autumn, and scarce winter visitor to lightly wooded areas; extreme dates 28 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.

不常見的秋季過境遷徙鳥和稀少的冬候鳥，出沒在稀疏的林地，日子在8月26日至5月6日之間，最高紀錄為在1999年9月18日的14隻。基於被捕獲個體的紀錄，tenellipes 鳥種比 borealoides 鳥種更常見，比率為 2:1，此比率在九月時為3:1，而十月時則為 1:1。只有 tenellipes 鳥種有冬季紀錄，而 borealoides 鳥種的秋季最遲紀錄在11月17日。

First winter period: recorded from 2 January to 9 March at eight different sites, mainly in the central and east NT, but also Ho Man Tin and Lantau, high count two at Pak Sha O on 2 January. Then recorded from 30 March to 29 April at Chek Lap Kok Airport, Cheung Chau, Ho Man Tin, Mount Davis, Pak Sha O, Po Toi and Tung Ping Chau, high count three at Po Toi on 12 April.

Single Pale-legged Leaf Warblers *Phylloscopus tenellipes* were identified during this period as follows: Plover Cove CP on 12 January, Lamma on 13 February, Ng Tung Chai on 18 March and Po Toi on 12 April. There were no records definitely attributed to Sakhalin Leaf Warbler *P. borealoides* during this period.

Second winter period: one at Pak Sha O on 27 August (GJC), a new earliest date, then recorded to year end with the majority of records from September to November, from north, central and east NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Cheung Chau, Lamma and Po Toi, peak count four at Yi O on 3 October and between Tung Chung and Sham Wat on 8 October.

Pale-legged Leaf Warblers *Phylloscopus tenellipes* were identified from 31 August to 23 December at 22 different sites in NT, Lantau and Lamma, high count three at Tai Lam CP on 17 September and at Pak Nai on 11 November.

Single Sakhalin Leaf Warblers *P. borealoides* were identified between 26 September and 26 November (JAA), a new latest date, from Yuen Long, Pak Nai, Shek Kong Airfield Road, Shek Kong catchwater, Ng Tung Chai, west Lantau and Tung Ping Chau.

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，最高紀錄為在1992年9月6日的10隻。

There have been regular winter records of this species since 2006.

First winter period: two at Shek Kong catchwater on 25 March with one there on 26 March and 4 April, one at Tai O on 26 March and one at Tai Po Kau on 1 April.

Second winter period: recorded from 7 August (MKW), which equals the previous earliest date, to 9 November at 16 widespread sites in northwest, central, and east NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau and Po Toi, peak count four at Shing Mun on 14 September. One was at Tai Po Kau on 27 and 31 December.

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為辨別特徵，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 10 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10日之間，最高紀錄為在1990年11月12日的 10 隻。

First winter period: recorded to 26 March in ones and twos from north, central and east NT with most records from Ng Tung Chai, Shing Mun, Tai Po Kau and Pak Sha O. One was at Tai Tam Reservoir Road on 26 February.

Second winter period: recorded from 10 October in ones and twos from north, central and east NT, with most records from Ng Tung Chai, Shing Mun and Tai Po Kau.

Most records did not refer to subspecies identification. Of those that did, most were *goodsoni*. The only records of *fokiensis/ claudiae* were at Lau Shui Heung on 6 January, Tai Po Kau on 5 March, Ng Tung Chai on 6 and 12 March and from 10 October to 17 December, Tai Po Kau on 27 November, Tan Shan Valley on 18 December and Pak Sha O on 23 December; all of these were singles apart from three at Ng Tung Chai on 6 March.

Emei Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus emeiensis* 峨眉柳鶯 I

One from 22 November to 12 December 2015.

一項紀錄，在2015年11月22日至12月12。

One at Ng Tung Chai from 10 October to 22 November (JAA, EMSK) and another at Pak Sha O from 22 November onwards (GJC); both birds identified by vocalisations. The Pak Sha O bird is thought likely to be the same bird as in 2015.

Sulphur-breasted Warbler *Phylloscopus ricketti* 黑眉柳鶯 I

Rare autumn migrant and winter visitor with two spring records; extreme dates 27 September to 1 April.

罕見秋季過境遷徙鳥及冬候鳥，有兩項春季紀錄；日子在9月27日至4月1日間。

At least one present at Tai Po Kau between 23 January and 22 February.

White-spectacled Warbler *Seicercus affinis* 白眶鵯鶯 I

Rare winter visitor to forest, extreme dates 17 November to 1 March.

罕見的樹林冬候鳥，日子在11月17日至3月1日。

A green-headed morph at Tai Po Kau on 6 January (PH), probably the same bird as present in 2015, and the same or another green-headed morph at Tai Po Kau on 8 February (LS). For details on morphs of this species, see Leader and Carey (2016).

Alström's Warbler *Seicercus soror* 純色尾鵯鶯 I

Seven records: extreme dates 30 September to 12 November.

七項紀錄，日子在9月30日至11月12日之間。

One at Tai Po Kau on 18 September (SLL) is a new earliest date.

Spectacled Warbler sp. *Seicercus* sp. 眼眶鵯鶯

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 on plumage and observers are recommended to record any calls if possible; 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，計有白眶鵯鶯、灰冠鵯鶯、比氏鵯鶯、峨嵋鵯鶯及淡尾鵯鶯。*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 at Tai Tam Reservoir on 5 February, on Cheung Chau on 18 November and at Lung Fu Shan on 29 November were either Bianchi's or Martens's.

Chestnut-crowned Warbler *Seicercus castaniceps* 栗頭鵯鶯 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，最高紀錄為在2004年11月22日的2隻。

First winter period: one at Tai Po Kau from 6 January to 28 February.

Second winter period: one at Shing Mun on 28 December.



Plate 39 Oriental Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus orientalis* 東方大葦鶯
MPNR, 24th October 2016 米埔 2016年10月24日
John Yu 余伯全

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; peak passage occurs from mid-March to early June and from late August to mid-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，典型過境日子在三月中旬至六月初，以及八月下旬至十一月中旬，最高紀錄為在1997年9月25日的300隻。

First winter period: winter records of single birds from 11 January to 29 February at five sites in the northwest NT. Then recorded from 31 March to 25 May at eight sites in the northwest NT, mainly MPNR where the high count was seven trapped on 21 April. One was at Chek Lap Kok Airport on 16 April.

Second winter period: recorded from 15 August to 25 December with most records from the northwest NT, particularly MPNR, where 306 different individuals were ringed between 31 August and 13 December and the peak count was 50 trapped on 20 October. Also recorded at Chek Lap Kok Airport, Pui O, Mui Wo, Tai O and Fan Lau.

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，最高紀錄為在2001年10月13日的120隻。

First winter period: all records from the northwest NT between 4 January and 30 May (HKBWS RG), which equals the previous latest date. Most reports were from MPNR where noted between 13 January and 30 May, high count 11 on 31 March. Up to two at Long Valley between 4 January and 28 March with one there on 20 April. Monthly fish pond surveys at Fung Lok Wai recorded five on 27 February, four on 27 March and seven on 29 April.

Second winter period: recorded from 16 September from northwest and central NT, Kowloon, Lantau and Po Toi with most records from MPNR, where 263 different individuals were ringed between 16 September and 13 December and the peak count was 33 on 4 and 11 November. High counts away from MPNR included eight at Pui O on 29 September and five at Shap Long on the same day, 15 at Mai Po San Tsuen on 2 November, ten at Long Valley on 13 November and 13 at Ma Tso Lung on 26 November.

Blunt-winged Warbler *Acrocephalus concinens* 鈍翅葦鶯 I

Rare passage migrant and winter visitor, to reed beds in the Deep Bay area; extreme dates 6 September to 21 April.

罕見過境遷徙鳥及冬候鳥，主要在海灣的蘆葦叢。日子在9月6日至4月21日之間。

One trapped at MPNR on 19 March (PJL, JAA, MRL, DJS, KL).

Manchurian Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus tangorum* 遠東葦鶯 I VU

Scarce autumn passage migrant to reedmarsh and damp vegetated areas, rare in winter and spring; extreme dates in autumn 2 September to 11 December.

稀少的秋季過境遷徙鳥，在冬季及春季罕見，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。

First winter period: one trapped at MPNR on 3 February. This is the sixth winter record.

Second winter period: five birds ringed at MPNR between 16 and 23 September.

Blyth's Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus agricola* 布氏葦鶯 I

Rare winter visitor and migrant to reedmarsh and damp vegetated areas; extreme dates 5 October to 30 March.

罕見冬候鳥及過境遷徙鳥，出沒在蘆葦沼澤及潮濕植地，日子在10月5日至3月30日之間。

One trapped at MPNR on 10 December (HKBWS RG).

Thick-billed Warbler *Arundinax aedon* 厚嘴葦鶯 I

Scarce autumn migrant to shrubland and reedmarsh-edge with isolated winter and spring records; most records between 29 August and 10 December.

稀少的秋季遷徙鳥，出沒在灌木叢及蘆葦沼澤邊緣，有五項個別的冬與春季紀錄，主要日子在8月29日至12月10日之間。

Second winter period: one at Tai O on 11 September. Six birds were ringed at MPNR between 23 September and 25 November.

Booted Warbler *Iduna caligata* 靴籬鶯 I

One from 27 November to 24 December 2015.

一項紀錄在2015年11月27日至12月24日。

One trapped at MPNR on 23 September (JAA, PJJ, DJS, MRL, KL). One at San Tin from 28 to 31 December (EMSK).

Russet Bush Warbler *Locustella mandelli* 高山短翅鶯 I

Uncommon winter visitor to mixed grassland-shrubland; scarce 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，最高紀錄為2013年4月21日的10隻。

First winter period: recorded up to 5 March from Sha Lo Tung, Lam Tsuen, MPNR, Ma On Shan and Lamma, high count four at Lam Tsuen on 30 January.

Breeding season: birds noted at Tai Mo Shan from 28 March to 17 July, with a peak

count of eight singing on 28 May and a juvenile seen on 17 July. Two were above Ng Tung Chai on 23 July.

Second winter period: single birds reported from 8 November to 27 December at Shek Kong Airfield Road, Lung Kwu Chau, Lam Tsuen, Tai Po Kau, Ping Yeung, Nam Chung, Lamma and Tai O.



Plate 40 Russet Bush Warbler *Locustella mandelli* 高山短翅鶯
Tai Mo Shan, 9th June 2016 大帽山 2016年6月9日
Matthew Kwan 關朗曦

Brown Bush Warbler *Locustella luteoventris* 棕褐短翅鶯 I

Rare winter visitor; extreme dates 26 October to 16 April.

罕見冬候鳥，日子在10月26日至4月16日之間。

One at Yi O on 18 January (JAA). One photographed on slopes above Lung A Pai, Lam Tsuen, on 11 December (DT).

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，出沒在各式植被生境，日子在9月2日至5月22日之間，最高紀錄為2009年10月22日的 11 隻。

First winter period: one trapped at MPNR on 5 May was the only record.

Second winter period: recorded from 21 September to 5 December with most records from MPNR where 97 were ringed between 21 September and 5 December, peak

count 27 trapped on 28 October (JAA, PJL, DJS, MRL, KL), a new highest count. Other sightings of single birds came from Lam Tsuen, Long Valley, Luk Keng, Pak Sha O and Tsim Sha Tsui.

Peak counts in recent years are given below. Peak counts have increased in recent years due to changes in trapping at MPNR, and may not represent a real increase.

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	2	3	2	11	7	10	9	8	21	15	27

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, highest count three.

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，日子在在9月2日至5月12日之間，最高紀錄為3隻。

First winter period: singles at the Mai Po boardwalk on 17 January and 11 February, and up to two there from 16 March to 12 May (JAA), which equals the previous latest date.

Second winter period: singles trapped at MPNR on 8 and 21 September and up to two recorded from the Mai Po boardwalk from 4 November to 17 December.

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，日子在8月23日至5月28日之間，最高紀錄為2013年9月6日的70隻。

First winter period: one singing at MPNR on four dates between 31 March and 5 May.

Second winter period: recorded from 31 August to 24 December with most records from the northwest NT, particularly MPNR where 158 different individuals were ringed between 31 August and 25 October, peak count 54 on 21 September. Away from the northwest NT, singles were recorded from Tsim Sha Tsui on 16 September, Plover Cove CP on 27 September, Chek Lap Kok Airport on 9 October and Tai Po on 29 October.

Peak counts in recent years are given below.

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
19	12	10	15	20	50	22	21	70	23	11	54

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，有在後海灣繁殖及可能還有其他地區，最高紀錄為1997年12月5日的100隻。

First winter period: recorded to 24 May with most records from Ho Sheung Heung, Long Valley, Ma Tso Lung and San Tin, high count 14 at Ma Tso Lung on 13 February. Away from the northwest NT, also one or two occasionally recorded at Shek Kong, Lai Chi Wo and Ping Che.

Breeding season: no records between 24 May and 29 August; no evidence of breeding reported.

Second winter period: reported from 29 August; more widespread than in spring although most records from northwest NT, peak count 15 at MPNR on 30 September, with 14 at Ping Yeung on 1 October, nine at Fan Lau on 3 October and 13 at Long Valley on 23 October.

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，最高紀錄為2011年10月2日的23隻。

First winter period: recorded to 6 April in small numbers from Long Valley, Ping Yeung, Sha Tau Kok, Shek Kong and Lamma, high count five at Sha Tau Kok on 21 January and Shek Kong on 17 February.

Second winter period: recorded from 9 September from at least 13 different sites in the north, central and east NT, Lantau and Lamma, peak count seven at Ping Yeung on 8 December, with six at Shek Kong on 19 December.

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。最高紀錄為2009年4月7日的96隻。

Recorded throughout the year with highest counts from systematic surveys of fishponds in the northwest NT, including 94 at Nam Sang Wai on 17 May, 39 at San Tin on 26 January and 65 at Fung Lok Wai on 29 April and 22 June. Elsewhere, recorded in smaller numbers at widespread localities in the NT and on Hong Kong Island, Lantau, Lamma, Po Toi and Tung Ping Chau.



Plate 41 Golden-headed Cisticola *Cisticola exilis* 金頭扇尾鶯
Long Valley, 2nd January 2016 壟原 2016年1月2日
Matthew Kwan 關朗曦



Plate 42 Yellow-bellied Prinia *Prinia flaviventris* 黃腹鷦鶯
MPNR, 6th April 2016 米埔 2016年4月6日
Kevin Lok 駱正華

Plain Prinia *Prinia inornata* 純色鷦鷯 I

Locally common resident in grassy and reed habitats; highest count 91 on 26 March 2015.

本地常見的留鳥，出沒在茂盛草地及蘆葦叢。最高紀錄為2015年3月26日的91日。

Recorded throughout the year with highest numbers in systematic surveys of fishponds in the northwest NT, including 57 at Nam Sang Wai on 30 January, 42 at Fung Lok Wai on 30 May, 31 at Nam Sang Wai on 27 February and 31 at MPNR on 17 July. Elsewhere, recorded in the northeast, east and central NT, Kowloon, Lantau and Po Toi, with no more than five at any site.

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 47 on south Lamma on 24 November.

Streak-breasted Scimitar Babbler *Pomatorhinus ruficollis* 棕頸鈎嘴鵯 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，最高紀錄為2003年1月4日的20隻。

Recorded in all months from north, central, southeast and east NT, and HK Island, peak count 14 at Ho Pui reservoir on 20 November, with 12 at Lau Shui Heung/Hok Tau on 1 January. The high count on HK Island was six in Shek O CP on 5 February.

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:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
10	10	10	13	15	19	20	27	28	27	37	47

Rufous-capped Babbler *Stachyridopsis ruficeps* 紅頭穗鵲 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，最高紀錄為 37 隻。

Recorded in all months with all records from north, central, southeast and east NT, peak count 24 at Ng Tung Chai on 16 November and 6 December, with 20 at Tai Po Kau on 31 December, 19 at Ho Pui reservoir on 20 November and 18 at Lau Shui Heung/Hok Tau on 1 January.

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:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
10	15	11	26	25	22	21	27	36	35	33	51

Huet's Fulvetta *Alcippe hueti* 黑眉雀鵲 IIA

Uncommon resident of forest areas in central NT; highest count 50 on 8 January 2015.

不常見的留鳥，出沒在新界中部的樹林，最高紀錄為 2015 年 1 月 8 日的 50 隻。

Most records from Tai Po Kau, where it was recorded in most months with a peak count of 30 on 26 and 31 December. Elsewhere in the central NT, recorded at Ng Tung Chai, high count eight on 10 November, Shing Mun, high count four on 4 February, Lam Tsuen, Tai Mo Shan and Leadmine Pass. Away from the central NT, two at Ho Chung on 3 June and one at Ho Man Tin on 17 December.

Peak counts and number of locations in recent years are given below.

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
10	2	3	7	20	10	25	11	15	14	50	30
3	2	2	3	3	1	2	6	4	3	4	7

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，最高紀錄為 1995 年 6 月 3 日的 7 隻。

Singles recorded at Tai Mo Shan from 22 May to 12 September with two there on 26 May. Singles were also reported from Ng Tung Chai on 23 July, Fei Ngo Shan on 12 September, Sunset Peak on 17 September, between Ng Tung Chai and Leadmine Pass on 10 October, and on the Pat Sin Leng ridge on 11 December.



Plate 43 Chinese Grassbird *Graminicola striatus* 大草鶯
Tai Mo Shan, 22nd May 2016 大帽山 2016年5月22日
Matthew Kwan 關朗曦

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，最高紀錄為2009年5月2日的21隻。

Recorded in all months from widespread locations in the north, central, southeast and east NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau and Lamma, peak count 18 on southwest Lantau on 30 June.

Masked Laughingthrush *Garrulax perspicillatus* 黑臉噪鵲 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》後最高紀錄為2012年4月23日的69隻。

Widespread records in all months, peak count 34 at Kam Tin on 4 December. A recently-fledged juvenile was noted at Pak Nai on 26 March (JAA), a very early date.

Greater Necklaced Laughingthrush *Garrulax pectoralis* 黑領噪鵲 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.

廣泛分布及局部地區性常見的留鳥，主要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》後最高紀錄為2014年8月24日的50隻。

Recorded throughout the year from the north, central, southeast and east NT, Kowloon and HK Island, peak count 40 at Buffalo Hill on 11 October, with 28 at Pak Sha O, and up to 15 at Lau Shui Heung, Clearwater Bay, Shing Mun and Shek Kip Mei. On HK Island, recorded at Lung Fu Shan, Pok Fu Lam and Wong Chuk Hang.

Black-throated Laughingthrush *Garrulax chinensis* 黑喉噪鵲 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，香港島曾為其主要盤踞地。自《香港鳥類名錄》後最高紀錄為2005年11月28日的14隻。

Recorded throughout the year from the north, central, southeast and east NT, Kowloon, HK Island and Lantau; peak count 14 at Shek Kong catchwater on 4 January (JC), which equals the highest count, with 13 in Shek O CP on 5 February, 12 at Ho Pui reservoir on 20 November and 10 in Sai Kung West CP on 7 January. The only record from Lantau was of four birds at Sunset Peak on 8 February.

In addition to typical birds of the nominate subspecies, records in recent years include birds of a dark-cheeked morph and also of the Hainan taxon *monachus*. Observers are requested to submit all records of these forms so that their numbers and distribution can be better understood. A dark-cheeked morph was photographed at Tai Po Kau on 1 May.



Plate 44 Black-throated Laughingthrush *Garrulax chinensis* 黑喉噪鵲
dark-cheeked morph 黑臉型
Tai Po Kau, 1st May 2016 大埔滘 2016年5月1日
Simon Chan 陳志明

White-browed Laughingthrush *Garrulax sannio* 白頰噪鵲 IIA

Uncommon locally-distributed resident of shrubland and shrubland edge; highest count since The Avifauna, ten on 11 February 2008 and 10 January 2015.

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》後最高紀錄為2008年2月11日的8隻。

One at Shek Kong catchwater on 25 March and 3 April, two at Ha Fa Shan, Tsuen Wan on 14 May, one at Ma On Shan on 21 August, and two at Yuen Tsuen Ancient Trail on 14 September were the only reports; thus no records from the usual strongholds in Lam Tsuen Valley and Cheung Chau.

Blue-winged Minla *Minla cyanouroptera* 藍翅希鵒 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，最高紀錄為1999年9月8日的50隻。

Recorded in all months with most records from central NT, peak count 45 at Tai Po Kau on 31 December, with 44 at Ng Tung Chai on 23 July and 25 at Shek Kong catchwater on 29 August and 26 October. Also reported in increasing numbers from more widespread locations in the northeast, east and southeast NT, with a high count of ten at Tate's Cairn on 8 July.

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:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
7	5	9	7	11	15	12	15	16	14	21	25

Silver-eared Mesia *Leiothrix argenteauris* 銀耳相思鳥 IIB

Locally common resident in closed-canopy shrubland and woodland in NT and HK Island; highest count 45 on 7 December 2015.

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，最高紀錄為2015年12月7日的45隻。

Recorded in all months with almost all records from central NT, including 50 at Tai Po Kau on 10 and 26 December, a new highest count (MK), 45 at Shek Kong catchwater on 17 February and 32 at Ng Tung Chai on 9 July. Elsewhere, reported in ones and twos from Pun San Chau, Lau Shui Heung, Kowloon Reservoir and Wong Chuk Yeung. On HK Island, nine were at Lung Fu Shan on 5 January with one there on 6 December.

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，最高紀錄為2004年1月25日的30隻。

Recorded in most months from the central NT, mainly at Ng Tung Chai, peak count 17 on 17 October, and Tai Po Kau, high count 11 on 4 February. Also reported from Tai Mo Shan, Shing Mun, Wonderland Villas and Tai Lam CP. Away from the central NT, recorded in Kowloon Park where there was one on 28 February and two on 3 December.



Plate 45 Red-billed Leiothrix *Leiothrix lutea* 紅嘴相思鳥
Tai Mo Shan, 30th May 2016 大帽山 2016年5月30日
Derek Hon 韓德明



Plate 46 Japanese White-eye *Zosterops japonicus* 暗綠繡眼鳥
Tai Po Kau, 27th March 2016 大埔滘 2016年3月27日
Thomas Chan 陳土飛

Vinous-throated Parrotbill *Sinosuthora webbiana* 棕頭鵯雀 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、草原及灌木叢邊緣，幾近所有紀錄皆在大帽山錄得。最高紀錄為2002年5月11日的25隻。

Recorded at Tai Mo Shan between 15 May and 17 July, peak count 20 on 22 May.

Chestnut-collared Yuhina *Yuhina torqueola* 栗耳鳳鵲 I

Irruptive, otherwise uncommon but increasing, winter visitor to wooded areas, with occasional summer records; highest count 120 on 3 January 2013.

突發性激增的鳥種，否則是不常見的冬候鳥，偶有夏季紀錄，出沒在林地、最高紀錄為2013年1月3日的120隻。

First winter period: recorded from 12 sites in the northeast, central and east NT, high counts 40 at Wu Kau Tang on 24 January, 38 at Tai Lam CP on 14 January and 35 at Pak Sha O on 19 March.

Breeding season: regularly recorded at Ng Tung Chai, with 14 there on 9 July and a peak count of 44 on 2 September. Elsewhere, eight at Ma On Shan on 4 June and up to ten in the Shek Kong catchwater/Kap Lung area in July and August.

Second winter period: recorded more widely in the north and central NT from 26 October, high count of 40 at Tai Po Kau on 26 December, with 30 near Sir Edward Youde Memorial Pavilion, Nam Chung on 23 December and at Shing Mun on 2 and 30 December.

Chestnut-flanked White-eye *Zosterops erythroleurus* 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，最高紀錄為1995年12月3日的8隻。

Only two reports received, of singles at Leadmine Pass on 10 February and Kowloon Park on 18 March.

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 315 on 18 December 2015.

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，最高紀錄為2015年12月18日的315隻。

Recorded in all months and from widespread locations, with highest numbers generally found in January, including 180 at Fanling GC on 20 January, 151 in Sai Kung West CP on 7 January, 140 at Shek Kong Airfield Road on 17 January, 120 at Pak Sha O on 2 January and 105 in the Lau Shui Heung/Hok Tau area on 1 January. At MPNR, though, largest numbers were reported in late summer and early autumn, with 123 on 24 July and 164 on 6 September.

Velvet-fronted Nuthatch *Sitta frontalis* 絨額鵓 IIB

Locally common resident of mature woodland in central NT; highest count 20 on 4 January 2004.

本地常見的留鳥，出沒在新界中部成長的林地，最高紀錄為2004年1月4日的 20 隻。

Recorded from at least 33 sites, mostly in the central NT, peak count 15 at Shek Kong catchwater on 30 September and Tai Po Kau on 10 and 31 December, with ten at Ng Tung Chai on 10 January and 17 December. Also recorded at several sites in the northeast NT, as well as from Kowloon reservoir and Wong Chuk Yeung in the southeast NT, reflecting a gradual spread of this species.

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，最高紀錄為1997年10月7日的 600 隻。

Widespread records in all months, peak count 461 at Fung Lok Wai on 26 January. Other counts of note were 245 at Pak Nai on 6 February and 231 at Tai Sang Wai/Lut Chau on 18 January.

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，出沒在新界西北及中部的開闊原野，最高紀錄為2011年12月9日的 41 隻。

Regularly recorded in northwest and central NT, peak count of 35 at Tsat Sing Kong on 12 December, with 26 at Shek Kong on 18 November, 22 at San Tin on 28 September, and 20 at Kam Tin on 4 December. Elsewhere, one at Tan Chuk Hang on 31 May, one at Tsim Sha Tsui East on 12 May, two at Tai O on 17 April, and two at Pui O on 29 September and six in the Tan Shan valley on 18 December.



Plate 47 Crested Myna *Acridotheres cristatellus* 八哥
Tai Shan West, Lamma, 16th May 2016 南丫島大山西 2016年5月16日
Guy Miller

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，數量高峰在10月至4月之間，最高紀錄為2006年12月25日的 11,260 隻。

First winter period: most records from north and central NT, peak count 1,625 in the February WC; other high counts 941 at Tai Sang Wai/Lut Chau on 15 February, 593 at San Tin on 26 January, 500 at Long Valley on 22 March, 400 at Lok Ma Chau on 14 January, 300 at Tai Po Waterfront Park on 11 January, and 300 at Shuen Wan on 25 February. Also reported from Kowloon, Hong Kong Island, Lantau and Lamma, including 100 at Pak Kok, Lamma on 12 January and 90 at Disneyland on 2 February.

Breeding season: recorded between May and September in the Mai Po area, with a high count of 116, including many juveniles, in mixed flocks with White-shouldered Starlings at MPNR on 28 June. Also reported in the northwest NT at Ma Tso Lung and

Hung Shui Kiu. Elsewhere, breeding confirmed in Kowloon Park, with up to three males, three females and three juveniles between May and August.

Second winter period: most records from northwest NT, high counts 605 in the December WC, 238 at San Tin on 30 November, 238 at Nam Sang Wai on 12 December, and 215 at Mai Po on 2 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，主要出沒在後海灣的開闊原野，主要出現在十月至四月之間，最高紀錄為1996年12月14日的430隻。

First winter period: nearly all records from the northwest NT, peak count 96 at Kam Tin on 5 January, with 15 at San Tin on 26 February.

Breeding season: recorded in small numbers at MPNR and Long Valley in May, with two juveniles at MPNR on 28 June. Recorded again at MPNR from 31 August, with numbers rising to 23 on 6 September.

Second winter period: again most records from the northwest NT, high count 38 at Kam Tin on 4 December, with 26 at Ma Tso Lung on 26 November and at Tam Kon Chau on 28 December. Elsewhere, singles were at Chek Lap Kok Airport on 9 October, Kai Tak on 22 November and Pui O on 2 and 18 December.

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、鄉村周邊及市區，最高紀錄為2014年1月20日的675隻。

Widespread records in all months, with most high counts in the northwest NT, including 270 at MPNR on 4 October and 144 at Tai Sang Wai/Lut Chau on 18 November.

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 28 August 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8月28日至11月13日之間，最高紀錄為2003年9月26日的50隻。

Singles at MPNR on 8 September and 15 October, two at Long Valley on 19 September, one at Po Toi on 29 September and three at Kam Tin on 30 September.

Chestnut-cheeked Starling *Agropsar philippensis* 栗頰棕鳥 I

Scarce passage migrant, mainly in autumn, to open-country areas; extreme dates 28 March to 4 May and 26 September to 20 November, highest count four on 22 April 1989.

主要在秋季稀少的過境遷徙鳥，出沒在開闊原野，日子在3月28日至5月4日及9月26日至11月20日之間，最高紀錄為1989年4月22日的4隻。

The only record was of four at Po Toi on 1 May (GW) which equals the previous highest count.

Estimated number of birds in recent years are given below:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	3	4	4	5	2	2	1	0	4	0	4

White-shouldered Starling *Sturnia sinensis* 灰背棕鳥 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.

局部地區性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周邊，使用了人工鳥巢後繁殖種群數量有所增加，最高紀錄為2014年9月2日的950隻。

First winter period: up to five at five sites in the northwest NT until early March; also singles at Stanley on 1 January and Victoria Park on 26 February. More numerous and widespread from 19 March until 24 May, peak count 300 at Lai Chi Wo on 22 March, with 50 at Shek O on 19 March and 46 at Long Valley on 14 April.

Breeding season: recorded from several sites in the northwest NT and the Shek Kong area, with high counts of post-breeding parties of 191 at Lok Ma Chau on 22 June and 128 at MPNR on 17 July. Elsewhere, up to 11 at Stanley between 14 June and 21 August and one at Tai O on 29 June.

Second winter period: mostly recorded in September and October in the northwest NT, Lantau and Po Toi, with high counts of 40 at Pui O on 29 September, 30 on Po Toi on 29 September, 28 at MPNR on 8 September, and 25 at Long Valley on 22 September. Eight were at Central ferry piers on 10 September. In November and December, only recorded from Long Valley and Ma Tso Lung, high count seven at the latter site on 29 December.

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，最高紀錄為2014年11月23日的25隻。

First winter period: recorded at Lut Chau, Tai Sang Wai and San Tin from 23 January to 5 March, peak count six at San Tin on 29 January.

Second winter period: one or two at Long Valley from 5 November to 6 December, singles at MPNR on 11 and 25 November, two at Ma Tso Lung on 26 November, and up to six at Tai Sang Wai between 10 November and 23 December. Also, one was at Pui O on 2 December, with five there on 18 December.

Orange-headed Thrush *Geokichla citrina* 橙頭地鸚 I

Scarce breeding resident, with winter visitors and passage migrants, in forest and closed-canopy shrubland; highest count four on 14 April 2012 and 26 September 2015.

稀少的繁殖鳥種，也是冬候鳥和過境遷徙鳥，出沒在樹林及有樹冠濃密的灌木叢，最高紀錄為2012年4月14日及2015年9月26日的4隻。

First winter period: Singles recorded at Shing Mun between 14 January and 9 February, with two there on 31 January, Man Cheung Po (Lantau) on 18 January, Shek Kong catchwater between 9 February and 3 March, and Ho Man Tin on 12 April.

Breeding season: one or two singing at Tai Po Kau Headland between 21 April and 3 June and singles singing at Ng Tung Chai on 9 May and Tai To Yan on 2 June. Also, singles at Kap Lung on 13 June and Sai Kung on 10 July.

Second winter period: singles, occasionally two, recorded at Bride's Pool, Tai Po Kau, Tai Po Kau Headland, Lai Chi Hang, Wonderland Villas, Ng Tung Chai, Shek Kong catchwater, Ma On Shan, Ho Man Tin, Po Lam and Tung Ping Chau. Most records between 30 August and 17 October but continuing into December.

Siberian Thrush *Geokichla sibirica* 白眉地鸚 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 1995.

稀少的遷徙鳥，主要在秋季以及冬候鳥，出沒在林地，日子在9月16日至4月23日之間，最高紀錄為1995年2月7日的4隻。

First winter period: singles at Ma On Kong (near Ho Pui) on 20 February, Sha Tin Pass on 25 February, Kowloon on 3 March, Tai Po Kau on 28 March and Ko Tong (Sai Kung West CP) on 8 May (GJC), a new latest record.

Second winter period: singles at Cheung Chau on 11 November, Ho Man Tin on 16 November and Ngau Kwu Leng (Lam Tsuen) on 17 November.



Plate 48 Siberian Thrush *Geokichla sibirica* 白眉地鸝
Tsz Wan Shan, 3rd March 2016 大帽山 2016年3月3日
Y.W. Fong 房遠榮

White's Thrush *Zoothera aurea* 懷氏地鸝 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，最高紀錄為1992年1月21日的9隻。

First winter period: recorded to the end of February at Tuen Mun, MPNR, Fanling Golf Course, Plover Cove CP, Shing Mun, Tai Lam CP, Tai Tong, Sha Tin Park and Disneyland, all singles except for three at Tai Tong on 27 February. One on Po Toi on 22 March.

Second winter period: singles recorded from 9 November to 15 December at Shek Kong Airfield Road, Pak Nai, Tai Po Kau, Ng Tung Chai, Lam Tsuen, Tai Lam CP, Tai Tong and Cheung Chau.

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2日至4月27日之間，最高紀錄為2008年1月11日的70隻。

First winter period: recorded until 14 April from widespread locations throughout Hong Kong, peak count 47 on Lamma on 13 February.

Second winter period: recorded from 9 November from widespread locations throughout Hong Kong, high count 15 at Central Kwai Chung Park on 27 December.

Japanese Thrush *Turdus cardis* 鳥灰鶇 I

Common winter visitor and migrant to wooded areas; extreme dates 21 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21日至5月8日之間，最高紀錄為2009年11月25日的56隻。

First winter period: recorded to 16 April throughout Hong Kong, peak count 21 at Tai Shan West (Lamma) on 11 March.

Second winter period: recorded from 7 November at widespread locations, peak count four on Lamma south of Sok Kwu Wan on 24 November.

Chinese Blackbird *Turdus mandarinus* 鳥鶇 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，最高紀錄為1988年11月24日的500隻。

First winter period: recorded at widespread locations until 4 April, high count 11 at Shek Kong Airfield Road on 17 January.

Breeding season: breeding at MPNR, up to two throughout the summer. Also, one carrying food at CUHK campus on 20 April, and singles at Kai Tak Runway Park on 25 May and Nam Chung on 1 July.

Second winter period: no records away from MPNR until 4 November, then widespread, peak count 49 at Long Valley on 14 December.

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，但為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，最高紀錄為1988年4月27日的150隻。

First winter period: one on Po Toi on 2 January, then recorded between 7 February and 3 May, mainly from the central NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Chek Lap Kok Airport and Po Toi. Most records were of singles, with up to five at Chek Lap Kok Airport on 13-14 April. Also, a flock of 260 birds flying north over Tai Po Kau on 14 April was thought to be probably this species.

Second winter period: recorded in ones or twos from 20 November until the end of the year, from the northwest, central and eastern NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Chek Lap Kok Airport, Lantau and Po Toi.

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，最高紀錄為1992年1月21日的51隻。

First winter period: recorded to 6 April, mostly in the central NT and also northwest and eastern NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Lamma and Po Toi; peak count three on Lamma on 13 February.

Second winter period: recorded from 26 November in northwest and central NT, HK Island, Lantau, Lamma, Po Toi and Tung Ping Chau, all singles except for two at Tung Ping Chau on 26 November and Lung Kwu Chau on 7 December.



Plate 49 Brown-headed Thrush *Turdus chrysolaus* 赤胸鵯
Kwai Chung Central Park, 28th February 2016 中葵涌公園 2016年2月28日
Cherry Wong 黃卓研

Brown-headed Thrush *Turdus chrysolaus* 赤胸鵯 I

Scarce winter visitor and migrant to lightly-wooded areas, extreme dates 18 November to 4 May, highest count four on 15 December 2015.

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，最高紀錄在2015年12月15日的4隻。

First winter period: recorded between 16 February and 19 March at Tai Po Kau Headland, Lai Chi Hang, Kwai Chung, Po Lam, Cheung Chau and Yung Shue Wan, all singles except for two at Tai Tong on 26 February.

Second winter period: singles at Pok Fu Lam on 29 November and Tai Po Kau Headland on 1 December.



Plate 50 Naumann's Thrush *Turdus naumanni* 紅尾鶇
Mount Davis, 25th March 2016 摩星嶺 2016年3月25日
Brenda Yau 邱惠卿

Naumann's Thrush *Turdus naumanni* 紅尾鶇 I

Rare winter visitor; extreme dates 12 November to 19 April.

罕見冬候鳥，日子在11月12日至4月19日之間。

A first-winter at Mount Davis on 25 March (BL).



Plate 51 Dusky Thrush *Turdus eunomus* 斑鶇
Tai Tong, 28th February 2016 大棠 2016年2月28日
Wilson Dring 程威信

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.

曾為突發性激增的鳥種，現為稀少的冬候鳥，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，為數量激增的一年。

First winter period: recorded until 19 March, mostly singles at MPNR, Long Valley, Tai Tong, Wu Shan Park, Lau Shui Heung, Pak Sha O, Cheung Chau, Ho Man Tin and Pui O; peak count five at Chek Lap Kok Airport on 23 February, with four at Tai Tong on 9 February.

Second winter period: singles at Fung Lok Wai and Chek Lap Kok Airport, both on 28 November.

Oriental Magpie Robin *Copsychus saularis* 鵲鶇 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 34 in Lam Tsuen Valley on 1 December, with 31 at Fanling Golf Course on 20 January, 29 at Kam Tin on 17 May, 25 at MPNR on 10 July and 24 on Lamma on 14 October.

Grey-streaked Flycatcher *Muscicapa griseisticta* 灰紋鶯 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，最高紀錄為1999年5月8日颱風「利奧」過後的50隻。

Spring: recorded from 7 April to 26 May from north and central NT, Kowloon, Lantau, Cheung Chau and Po Toi, peak count eight on Po Toi on 1 May.

Autumn: recorded from 25 September to 29 November from northwest, central and east NT, HK Island, Lantau, Lamma and Po Toi, high count seven on Po Toi on 20 October. Two at Shing Mun on 29 November (SLT) are the latest on record.



Plate 52 Dark-sided Flycatcher *Muscicapa sibirica* 烏鶯
Shing Mun, 21st November 2016 城門 2016年11月21日
Peter and Michelle Wong 黃理沛 及 江敏兒

Dark-sided Flycatcher *Muscicapa sibirica* 烏鶇 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. Most records are of the subspecies sibirica, with one record of rothschildi/cacabata/gulmergi on 29 December 2013.

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，以及8月26日至12月26日之間，最高紀錄為2009年9月19日的 5 隻。大部分紀錄為 *sibirica* 亞種，2013年12月29日有一項 *rothschildi/cacabata/gulmergi* 亞種的紀錄。

Autumn: recorded from 27 August to 9 December, from north, central, southeast and east NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Lamma, Po Toi and Tung Ping Chau; peak count four at Ng Tung Chai on 10 November.

Asian Brown Flycatcher *Muscicapa latirostris* 北灰鶇 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，最高紀錄為1959年10月18日的 40 隻。

First winter period: winter records to the end of February involving one or two birds from northwest and central NT and Kowloon. Spring passage from northwest and central NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Cheung Chau, Po Toi and Tung Ping Chau from 25 March until 3 May, peak count four on Po Toi and Tung Ping Chau, both on 16 April.

Second winter period: recorded from 29 August in northern, central, southeast and east NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Cheung Chau, Lamma, Po Toi, Tung Ping Chau and Sha Chau, peak count four at Pak Nai on 13 October and 11 November and at Shek Kong Airfield Road on 27 November.

Brown-breasted Flycatcher *Muscicapa muttui* 褐胸鶇 I

Rare passage migrant and winter visitor to shrubland and woodland, with recent breeding records in Tai Po Kau.

罕見過境遷徙鳥及冬候鳥，在灌木林及林地出沒，近年在大埔滘有繁殖紀錄。

Singles in spring at Tung Ping Chau on 16 April and Shek Kong catchwater on 17 April, and in autumn at Ng Tung Chai on 9 September, but no breeding-season records.

Ferruginous Flycatcher *Muscicapa ferruginea* 棕尾褐鵪 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，最高紀錄為1994年4月1日的5隻。

Spring: singles recorded from 18 March to 23 April at Ng Tung Chai, Tai Po Kau, Lung Fu Shan and Po Toi.

Autumn: one in Ho Man Tin on 2 October is the sixth autumn record.

Hainan Blue Flycatcher *Cyornis hainanus* 海南藍仙鵪 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，最高紀錄為2010年6月13日的13隻。

One at Pak Sha O on 2 January was the only record in the first winter period. Recorded from 26 March to 25 October on breeding grounds in the northeast, central, southeast and east NT, peak count eight at Pak Sha O on 30 April. Elsewhere, presumed migrants in Kowloon, Lantau, Po Toi and Tung Ping Chau from 2 April to 11 May and in Kowloon, Lamma and Po Toi from 6 September to 6 October. In the second winter period, up to two at Pak Sha O in November and December and one at Bride's Pool on 12 December.

Brown-chested Jungle Flycatcher *Cyornis brunneata* 白喉林鵪 I VU

Rare autumn migrant; extreme dates 25 August to 23 October; highest count four on 18 September 2015. Recent trapping records in Tai Po Kau suggest the species may be commoner than previously thought.

罕見秋季遷徙鳥，日子在8月25日至10月23日之間，最高紀錄為2015年9月18日的4隻。近年在大埔滘環誌時所捕獲的數量顯示該種可能比以往估計的普遍。

Singles at Ho Man Tin on 29 August to 26 September, possibly involving three individuals, at Mount Davis on 10 and 11 September and at Ng Tung Chai on 27 October (JAA), a new latest date.

Estimated number of birds in recent years:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	8	5



Plate 53 Fujian Niltava *Niltava davidi* 棕腹大仙鶴
Kowloon Park, 16th March 2016 九龍公園 2016年3月16日
Jason Pun 潘士強

Fujian Niltava *Niltava davidi* 棕腹大仙鶴 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 male at Tai Po Kau from 6 January to 17 February and another male in Kowloon Park from 1 to 19 March.

Second winter period: a male at Tai Po Kau from 17 to 22 December.



Plate 54 Blue-and-white Flycatcher *Cyanoptila cyanomelana* 白腹姬鵯
Jordan Valley, 30th March 2016 佐敦谷 2016年3月30日
Chi Tat Chan 陳志達

Blue-and-white Flycatcher *Cyanoptila cyanomelana* 白腹姬鵯 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，最高紀錄為1983年4月2日的15隻。

Spring: recorded in good numbers and at widespread locations from 15 March to 21 April, in northern, central and southeast NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Cheung Chau, Lamma, Po Toi and Tung Ping Chau, peak count six on Po Toi on 26 March. One on Po Toi on 3 May was the final record of the spring.

Autumn: recorded from 23 September to 30 November in northeast and central NT, Kowloon, Lantau, Cheung Chau, Lamma and Po Toi, all singles apart from two at Ng Tung Chai on 10 November and at Tai O on 29 October.

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，最高紀錄為2012年2月26日的26隻。

First winter period: recorded to 9 March, from northern, central and southeast NT, HK Island, Lantau and Lamma, all singles apart from two at Ng Tung Chai and at Tai Po Kau on 6 March. One on Po Toi on 3 April.

Second winter period: recorded from 28 September from northern, central and east NT, Kowloon, Lantau, Cheung Chau, Lamma and Po Toi; peak count four at Shek Kong catchwater on 2 November.

Lesser Shortwing *Brachypteryx leucophris* 白喉短翅鸚 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，現為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。最高紀錄為2012年11月12日的7隻。

Recorded in all months, with most records in the central NT, especially Shek Kong catchwater, Ng Tung Chai, Lam Tsuen and Tai Po Kau, and some records also from the northeast and east NT; peak count 11 at Shek Kong catchwater on 12 and 13 November (JC), a new highest count.

The number of locations from which Lesser Shortwing has been recorded in recent years is given below:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
4	5	6	5	4	5	6	13	22	13	19	22

Siberian Blue Robin *Larvivora cyane* 藍歌鵪 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，最高紀錄為2004年9月25日的3隻。

A very good year for this species, in both spring and autumn.

Spring: singles at Lung Fu Shan (TL) and Tai Shan West, Lamma (GM) on 29 March are the earliest migrants on record, followed by one on Po Toi on 31 March, up to two at Tai Shan West on 12 and 14 April, up to two at Chek Lap Kok Airport on 14 and 16 April and one on Po Toi on 16 April. At least eight birds involved.

Autumn: one on Po Toi on 4 September equals the earliest date; then recorded until 30 September at Ng Tung Chai, Tai Po Kau, Ho Pui, Ho Man Tin, Mount Davis and Po Toi, peak count three at Ng Tung Chai on 9 September. Probably 14 individuals recorded in total.

The estimated number of individuals recorded in recent years is given below:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
6	6	2	6	3	4	7	3	9	12	10	22



Plate 55 Siberian Blue Robin *Larvivora cyane* 藍歌鵪
Tai Shan West, Lamma, 29th March 2016 南丫島大山西 2016年3月29日
Guy Miller

Rufous-tailed Robin *Larvivora sibilans* 紅尾歌鵩 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，最高紀錄為2013年11月17日的33隻。

First winter period: recorded to 25 April throughout north, central and east NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Cheung Chau, Lamma and Po Toi. Peak count eight at Chek Lap Kok Airport on 17 March and on south Lamma on 2 April. One at Tai Po Kau Headland on 25 April (RB) is the latest on record.

Second winter period: recorded from 8 November from northeast, central, southeast and east NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Lamma and Tung Ping Chau, high count seven on south Lamma on 24 November.

Japanese Robin *Larvivora akahige* 日本歌鵩 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，最高紀錄為1995年2月4日的2隻。

One at Tai Po Kau on 2 January was the only record.

Bluethroat *Luscinia svecica* 藍喉歌鵩 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，最高紀錄為1994年1月28日的13隻。

First winter period: recorded to 21 April at MPNR, Fung Lok Wai, Ma Tso Lung, Long Valley, Shek Kong Airfield Road, Ho Man Tin and Chek Lap Kok Airport, peak count three at MPNR on 31 March.

Second winter period: recorded in ones and twos from 15 November at MPNR, Tai Sang Wai/Lut Chau, Ma Tso Lung and Long Valley.

Siberian Rubythroat *Calliope calliope* 紅喉歌鵩 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，最高紀錄為1996年11月27日的59隻。

First winter period: recorded to 7 May from northern and central NT, HK Island, Lantau, Lamma and Po Toi, with five at MPNR on 27 and 31 March

Second winter period: recorded from 20 October from north, central, southeast and east NT, Ho Man Tin, Lantau, Lamma, Po Toi, Tung Ping Chau and Sha Chau, peak count 36 on south Lamma on 24 November.

White-tailed Robin *Myiomela leucura* 白尾藍地鵯 I

Eight winter records; extreme dates 17 December to 7 March.

六項紀錄，日子在12月26日至2月22日之間。

A male at Wonderland Villas on 25 and 27 January (TW).

Red-flanked Bluetail *Tarsiger cyanurus* 紅脇藍尾鵯 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，最高紀錄為1992年1月21日的39隻。

First winter period: recorded to 28 March, with a further sighting on 17 April, from northern, central, southeast and east NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Lamma and Po Toi, peak count ten at Tai Tong on 27 February.

Second winter period: recorded from 10 November from northwest, central and east NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Lamma and Po Toi, high count four at Shek Kong catchwater on 8 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 areas; 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；最高紀錄為2013年11月18日的12隻。

Recorded in all months from widespread locations including urban areas and parks, throughout the NT, Kowloon, HK Island and on Lantau, Lamma and Po Toi, peak count ten in Hong Kong Park on 10 March.

Yellow-rumped Flycatcher *Ficedula zanthopygia* 白眉姬鵯 I

Uncommon autumn passage migrant to shrubland and woodland with rare spring records; extreme dates 5 to 30 April and 2 August to 19 November, highest count ten on 9 September 2000.

不常見的秋季過境遷徙鳥亦有春季紀錄，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11月19日之間，最高紀錄為2000年9月9日的 10 隻。

Autumn: recorded from 24 August to 2 October at MPNR, Pak Nai, Sha Tin, Tai Tong, Tai Po Kau Headland, Shek Kong catchwater, Ho Man Tin, Tsim Sha Tsui, Chek Lap Kok Airport, Shap Long and Po Toi, peak count three at Ho Man Tin on 6 September.

Narcissus Flycatcher *Ficedula narcissina* 黃眉姬鵯 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過境遷徙鳥，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，最高紀錄為2004年4月3日的 5 隻。主要紀錄為 narcissina 鳥種，但近年也有 owstoni 鳥種的紀錄。

Spring: two at Ho Man Tin on 17 March (KPC) are the earliest on record. Subsequently recorded until 1 May from northwest and central NT, Ho Man Tin, Lung Fu Shan, Chek Lap Kok Airport, southwest Lantau, Lamma, Po Toi and Tung Ping Chau. Five at Shek Kong catchwater on 25 March and peak count seven at Ho Man Tin on 15 April (KPC), the highest count on record.

Autumn: a male on Po Toi on 10 October, a female at Ho Man Tin on 20 and 24 October and a male on Lamma on 22 October.

Mugimaki Flycatcher *Ficedula mugimaki* 鵯姬鵯 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，最高紀錄為1969年11月23日的 30 隻。

First winter period: recorded from 11 to 21 April at Wonderland Villas, Ho Man Tin, Chek Lap Kok Airport and Po Toi, high count three on Po Toi on 16 April. A relatively poor spring for this species.

Second winter period: a female at Po Toi on 6 October (GW) is the earliest on record. Then recorded from 23 October to the end of the year from northern, central, southeast and east NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Lamma and Po Toi; peak count eight at Ho Man Tin on 23 November.

Red-breasted Flycatcher *Ficedula parva* 紅胸姬鵯 I

Scarce passage migrant and winter visitor; extreme dates 21 October to 27 April.

稀少的過境遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，日子在10月21日至4月27日之間。

First winter period: recorded to 24 April with singles at Tin Shui Wai, Fung Yuen, Tai Tong, Ho Man Tin and Mount Davis.

Second winter period: singles recorded from 29 October at MPNR, Tai Po Kau, Ho Man Tin, Tai O, Chek Lap Kok Airport, Cheung Chau, Lamma and Po Toi.

Estimated number of birds in recent years. This species is being recorded in increasing numbers and the total in 2016 is the highest on record.

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
2	0	4	3	2	5	5	9	12	13	13	17

Red-throated Flycatcher *Ficedula albicilla* 紅喉姬鵯 I

Common migrant and winter visitor to lightly wooded and open country habitats; extreme dates 13 September to 28 April, highest count 17 on 26 November 2015.

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，最高紀錄為2015年11月26日的17隻。

First winter period: recorded to 21 April from northern, central and southeast NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Lamma and Po Toi, high count eight at Fanling Golf Course on 20 January.

Second winter period: recorded from 30 September from northern, central and east NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Lamma and Po Toi, peak count ten at Shek Kong Airfield Road on 27 November.

Daurian Redstart *Phoenicurus aureus* 北紅尾鵯 I

Common winter visitor to shrubland and open woodland; extreme dates 12 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12日至5月2日之間，最高紀錄為2013年11月17日的48隻。

First winter period: recorded to 7 April from north, central, southeast and east NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Lamma and Po Toi, peak count 15 in Plover Cove CP on 24 January, with 13 at MPNR on 3 February, 13 on Lamma on 13 February, 11 in Shek O CP on 5 February and 10 at Tai Tong on 27 February.

Second winter period: recorded from 28 October from north, central, southeast and east NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Lamma, Po Toi, Sha Chau and Tung Ping Chau, high count 14 on Lamma on 24 November and at Kam Tin on 4 December.

Plumbeous Water Redstart *Rhyacornis fuliginosa* 紅尾水鵲 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 23 February at Bride's Pool, Chung Mei, Lam Tsuen river and Wun Yiu.

Second winter period: a female at Mui Shue Hang from 14 December and one at Chek Lap Kok Airport on 23 December.

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，典型在九月至五月之間出現，最高紀錄為 14 隻。有兩個亞種，philippensis 及 pandoo，紀錄以 philippensis 為主。

First winter period: recorded to 11 April from northeast, central and southeast NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Lamma and Po Toi, all singles except for three at Chek Lap Kok Airport on 27 January.

Second winter period: mostly singles recorded from 12 September from central and southeast NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Lamma and Po Toi, peak count four at Fan Lau on 3 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，日子由10月2日至4月2日。

First winter period: a male at KFBG from 5 to 26 March.

Second winter period: a female at Ng Tung Chai from 22 November to 17 December and another female at Lok Fu Park on 14 December.

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.

稀少的過境遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，日子在10月11日至3月28日之間。

First winter period: singles at Lau Shui Heung on 25 January, Tai Po Kau on 29 January and Tai Shan West, Lamma from 30 March to 9 April (GM), the latest spring date on record.

Second winter period: singles at Lai Chi Hang on 19 October, Tai Lam CP on 9 November, Ho Man Tin on 11 November and south Lamma on 24 November.

Stejneger's Stonechat *Saxicola stejnegeri* 黑喉石鶇 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20日至5月6日之間，最高紀錄為1993年11月6日的60隻。

First winter period: recorded to 27 April, from north, central and east NT, Lantau, Cheung Chau, Lamma and Po Toi, high count 12 at Long Valley on 8 February and in Lam Tsuen Valley on 15 February.

Second winter period: recorded from 22 August from widespread locations in north, central and east NT, Kowloon and Lantau, peak count 16 at Long Valley on 20 October.

Grey Bush Chat *Saxicola ferreus* 灰林鶇 I

Scarce winter visitor and passage migrant; extreme dates 14 September to 20 April, highest count four on 13 April 1955 and 4 December 2015.

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，最高紀錄為1995年4月13日2015年12月4日的4隻。

First winter period: up to three regularly recorded at Shek Kong until 11 March. Also a female at Ho Man Tin from 4 to 8 January, one at Clearwater Bay on 6 March, three on southwest Lantau on 18 January and two at Yi O on 18 February.

Second winter period: singles recorded regularly at Shek Kong from 17 October to 19 December, with two there on 31 October. Singles also at Yi O on 1 November, Lam Tsuen from 19 to 28 November, and Mong Tseng on 3 and 11 December.

Orange-bellied Leafbird *Chloropsis hardwickii* 橙腹葉鶯 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，最高紀錄為1997年10月4日的5隻

Recorded in the northeast, central and east NT in every month except June, but with most records from January to March and September to December. Peak count four at Tai Po Kau Headland on 24 February, Ng Tung Chai on 25 March and Shek Kong catchwater on 2 December. Also recorded on HK Island, with two in Shek O CP on 5 February and one at Lung Fu Shan on 17 March.

Plain Flowerpecker *Dicaeum minullum* 純色啄花鳥 I

Status uncertain, possibly overlooked; The Avifauna records it as 'probably primarily a scarce winter visitor' with records from 1 October to 7 April; only two accepted records since 1998, both in 2011.

出沒狀態不詳，估計部分紀錄在觀察時被忽略。在《香港鳥類名錄》中為「可能主要是稀少的冬候鳥」，日子在10月1日至4月7日之間，自1998年來只有兩項被接納的紀錄，均在2011年。

Up to three in Tai Po Kau from 13 April to 11 June and on 22 September (OW *et al.*) and up to two at Bride's Pool from 11 to 18 May (RWL).

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，最高紀錄為2002年4月7日的8隻。

Recorded in most months, except February, March and June, with most records from October to December, from northeast, central, southeast and east NT. Peak count three at Tai Po Kau Headland on 3 April and Tai Po Kau on 15 October, 31 October and 10 December. Away from the NT, singles at Lung Fu Shan CP on 29 November and in Kowloon City Park on 18 December.

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，最高紀錄為2013年11月10日的20隻。

Recorded in all months from widespread locations in north, central, southeast and east NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau and Po Toi, peak count six at Nam Chung on 18 June.



Plate 56 Orange-bellied Leafbird *Chloropsis hardwickii* 橙腹葉鵯
Tai Po Kau, 6th January 2016 大埔滘 2016年1月6日
Peter Ho 何文顯



Plate 57 Plain Flowerpecker *Dicaeum minullum* 純色啄花鳥
Tai Po Kau, 21st April 2016 大埔滘 2016年4月21日
Matthew Kwan 關朗曦

Olive-backed Sunbird *Nectarinia jugularis* 黃腹花蜜鳥 I

No records.

沒有紀錄。

One on Po Toi on 16 and 17 April (AL) is the first record for Hong Kong accepted to Category I.

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，最高紀錄為2008年4月21日的32隻

Recorded in all months and from all regions of the NT, also Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau and Lamma. Peak count 35 in Sai Kung West CP on 7 January is a new record count and 34 in Shek O CP on 5 February also exceeds the previous highest count. Other high counts included 23 at Ho Pui Reservoir on 20 November, 22 at Pak Sha O on 2 January and 17 at Ng Tung Chai on 16 November.

House Sparrow *Passer domesticus* 家麻雀 I

Three records, extreme dates 27 October to 15 November, highest count 3 on 3 November 2012.

三項紀錄，日子在10月27日至11月15日之間，最高紀錄為2012年11月3日的3隻，。

A female on Po Toi on 19 July (JY). Given the unusual date, the possibility of this being ex-captive could not be ruled out, although there was no evidence of this in the photographs or behaviour.

Russet Sparrow *Passer rutilans* 樹麻雀 I

Rare autumn migrant and winter visitor; extreme dates 4 October to 16 February, 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2月16日間：最高紀錄為2012年10月27日的14隻。

One in North District Park, Sheung Shui on 3 January, up to three in Long Valley between 7 March and 11 April (BdS, DAD et al.) and up to two there from 15 October to 6 November. The Long Valley records in March and April are the latest in spring.

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 516 on 11 August 2015.

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，最高紀錄為2015年8月11日的 516 隻。

Widespread records throughout the year. The HKBWS Sparrow Census, conducted on 8 May, reported a minimum of 4,602 individuals from mainly urban districts in Hong Kong, including 394 at Yuen Long, 337 at Tsuen Wan, 291 at Sha Tin, 342 at Sham Shui Po and 235 in Central and Western. Other large counts were in the northwest NT, including 403 at Long Valley on 22 August and 329 at Tai Sang Wai/Lut Chau on 29 October.

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，最高紀錄為2009年7月25日的 350 隻。

Widespread records but with highest counts in rice fields at Long Valley, mainly from June to November, with 533 on 18 July the highest count on record. Counts in rice fields elsewhere included 46 at Yi O on 29 June, and 35 at Lai Chi Wo on 24 October and 10 November. Away from rice-growing sites, high counts included at least 100 at Ho Man Tin on 18 January and 31 at Ng Tung Chai on 29 August.

Scaly-breasted Munia *Lonchura punctulata* 斑文鳥 I

Abundant resident in open-country grassy habitats; highest count 630 on 9 January 2015.

大量的留鳥，出沒在開闊原野的草原，最高紀錄為2015年1月9日的 630 隻。

Most records from northern and central NT, especially in rice fields at Long Valley, with reports also from eastern NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau and Lamma. Peak count 237 at Long Valley on 8 August, with 200 at Fung Lok Wai on 27 October and 140 at MPNR on 11 June.

Forest Wagtail *Dendronanthus indicus* 山鵲鶇 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，最高紀錄為3隻。

First winter period: no records.

Second winter period: one at Tai Po Kau Headland on 24 July (RB) is the earliest autumn record and was followed by other early records at Tso Wo Hang on 3 August and Shek Kong catchwater on 7 August. Most records from 11 September to 7 October, at Tai Tong, Shek Kong, Kap Lung, Pui O, north Lantau and Po Toi, all of singles except for two at Shek Kong catchwater on 1 October. Finally, one at Tai Peng, Lamma on 30 November.

Eastern Yellow Wagtail *Motacilla tschutschensis* 東黃鵲鶇 I

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。

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.

大部份紀錄於新界北和大嶼山，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，最高紀錄為1989年2月12日的1,000隻。

Recorded to 15 April, high count 67 at Tai Sang Wai on 12 April, and from 5 September, peak count 29 at San Tin on 30 November. Most records from northwest NT but also recorded at Pak Sha O, southwest Lantau, Pui O and southern Lamma.

M.t. macronyx

Uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor; extreme dates 30 August 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8月30日至5月20日之間，最高紀錄為1995年10月7日的50隻。

Recorded up to 15 April, high count six at MPNR on 16 February, 13 April and 15 April, and from 21 September, peak count ten at MPNR on 15 November. Away from northwest NT, recorded at Sham Chung, Pui O and Shap Long.

M.t. tschutschensis

Common passage migrant, mostly in spring, and scarce winter visitor; extreme dates 18 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18日至5月25日之間，最高紀錄為1999年5月4日的3,840隻。

In spring recorded from 13 April to 18 May, peak count 60 at MPNR on 13 May and 50 at Long Valley on the same day. In autumn, recorded from 26 August to 29 September, with a further sighting on 12 November, high count 21 at Long Valley on 21 September. Away from northwest NT, recorded at Sha Tau Kok, Pui O, Shap Long and southwest Lantau.

Records unascrbed to taxon

不指定亞種

Recorded in the first part of the year up to 23 May, high count 200 at MPNR on 6 May. In the second half of the year, recorded from 24 August, with a high count of 88 at Ma Tso Lung on 29 December. Most records from Deep Bay and Long Valley but also in northeast and east NT, Kowloon, Lantau, Lamma and Po Toi.

Citrine Wagtail *Motacilla citreola* 黃頭鵯 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，最高紀錄為2010年4月17日的5隻。

First winter period: recorded up to 13 April, mostly from Long Valley area, peak count three on 10 January; singles also at San Tin on 26 February, Ma Tso Lung on 8 March and 9 April and Chek Lap Kok Airport on 13 April.

Second winter period: singles recorded from 6 November, at Long Valley, San Tin, Ma Tso Lung, Shek Kong Airfield Road and Ngau Tam Mei.

Estimated numbers of birds have been consistently higher since 2010, and are given below.

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
2	2	5	3	3	16	12	9	8	9	13	14

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의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28日至5月31日之間，最高紀錄為1991年10月16日的1,000隻。

First winter period: widespread records to 17 May from all NT regions, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Lamma and Po Toi, high counts 12 at Stanley on 30 April, and 11 at Lam Tsuen on 8 January and Shek Kong Airfield Road on 16 March.

Second winter period: recorded from 15 July with widespread records from all NT regions, Kowloon, and islands, peak count 14 in Lam Tsuen Valley on 1 December and 11 at Tsat Sing Kong on 12 December.

White Wagtail *Motacilla alba* 白鶺鴒 I

A widespread species although most records and high counts from northwest NT; highest count 3,000 on 26 October 1992.

廣泛分佈，大部分及高數量紀錄均來自新界西北部，最高紀錄為1992年10月26日的3,000隻。

Observers are encouraged to record the taxon whenever possible.

觀鳥者提交紀錄時請盡量紀錄是那一個亞種。

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，最高紀錄為1997年2月18日的200隻。

First winter period: widespread reports, mostly in the northwest and central NT and on Lantau, peak count 61 at Fanling Golf Course on 20 January, 36 at Pak Nai on 7 March, 34 at Long Valley on 13 January.

Breeding season: recorded from Deep Bay area, Kam Tin, Shek Kong, Long Valley, Lam Tsuen Valley, Mui Shue Hang and southwest Lantau. High count 31 at Kam Tin on 17 May. Juveniles recorded at MPNR, San Tin, Shek Kong, Kam Tin, Wo Hop Shek and Tung Ping Chau. A possible hybrid *leucopsis* × *alboides* reported at MPNR on 18 May.

Second winter period: most records from northwest and central NT and on Lantau, high counts 42 at Long Valley on 23 November, 32 at San Tin on 30 November and 30 at Kam Tin on 4 December.

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，最高紀錄為1995年3月25日的190隻。

First winter period: recorded to 14 April, peak count 11 at Pak Nai on 2 January and 7 March. Away from the northwest NT, singles at southwest Lantau on 18 January, Mui Shue Hang Park on 19 January, Aberdeen Upper Reservoir on 15 February, Tseung Kwan O on 1 March and Shap Long, Lantau on 23 March.

Second winter period: recorded from 13 October, high count nine at Tsat Sing Kong on 12 December. Away from the northwest NT, one at Ho Man Tin on 30 November, two at Mui Shue Hang on 23 December and two at Chek Lap Kok Airport on 23 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，最高紀錄為2011年12月28日的28隻。

First winter period: singles reported at Kam Tin on 5 January, Shek Kong Airfield Road on 17 January, Pak Nai on 6 February and 7 March and Yung Shue Wan, Lamma on 23 March.

Second winter period: singles at Pak Nai on 11 November and 15 December.

Records unasccribed to taxon.

不指定亞種。

Widespread records until April and from September, with smaller numbers between these months, from all regions of NT and islands.

First winter period: peak count 400 going into roost at Kam Sheung Road station on 13 February; next highest counts 48 at San Tin on 26 January and 41 at Tai Sang Wai/Lut Chau on 15 February.

Breeding season: recorded from the Deep Bay and Long Valley areas, Shek Kong, Sha Tau Kok, Lai Chi Wo and Lai Chi Hang. High count 20 at San Tin on 29 June.

Second winter period: high count 65 at Tai Sang Wai/Lut Chau on 18 November, with 36 at Long Valley on 24 November



Plate 58 White Wagtail *Motacilla alba* 白鵲鴿 ssp *lugens*
Yung Shue Wan, Lamma, 23rd March 2016 榕樹灣 2016年3月23日
Guy Miller

Richard's Pipit *Anthus richardi* 理氏鵲 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.

在秋冬二季的常見過境遷徙鳥，尤以秋季為最、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，最高紀錄為1979年10月12日的 102 隻。A.r. sinensis 為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，最高紀錄為2003年7月15日的 15 隻。

First winter period: recorded up to 30 May, mainly from the Deep Bay area and Long Valley; also recorded at Pak Nai, Kam Tin, Fanling Golf Course, Lam Tsuen Valley, Tai Mo Shan, Sham Chung, Yung Shue O, Chek Lap Kok Airport, southwest Lantau and Po Toi. High counts 18 at Tam Kon Chau on 31 March, 11 at San Tin on 26 January and nine at Sham Chung on 7 January.

Breeding season: recorded at Tai Mo Shan from mid May to the end of July, high count four on 4 June; also one on southwest Lantau on 30 June.

Second winter period: recorded from 1 August, mostly in the Deep Bay area and Long Valley, with further records at Pak Nai, Kam Tin, Lai Chi Wo, Ping Yeung, Lam Tsuen, Shek Kong, Ma On Shan, Kai Tak, Ho Man Tin, Pui O, Fan Lau, Yi O, Chek Lap Kok Airport and Lamma. Peak count 30 at Long Valley on 27 October

Olive-backed Pipit *Anthus hodgsoni* 樹鵲 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，最高紀錄為1961年1月9日的150隻。

First winter period: recorded to 3 May from north, central, southeast and east NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Lamma, Po Toi and Tung Ping Chau. The highest counts were at Fanling Golf Course, including 73 on 20 January, 65 on 12 February and 29 on 13 April. Elsewhere, highest counts were 31 at Long Valley on 14 March, 30 between Luk Keng and Kuk Po on 12 January, 26 at Sham Chung on 7 January and 24 at Lai Chi Wo on 23 February.

Second winter period: recorded from 26 September from north, central, southeast and east NT, Kowloon and Lantau. High counts 17 at Tsat Sing Kong on 12 December and 15 at Tsiu Keng on 9 December and in Lam Tsuen Valley on 1 December.

Pechora Pipit *Anthus gustavi* 北鵲 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被中，日子在4月9日至5月29日及9月3日至11月10日之間，最高紀錄為1999年5月3日（颱風「利奧」期間）的103隻。

Spring: singles on Po Toi on 14 May and at MPNR on 15 May.

Autumn: singles at MPNR on 13 October and at Long Valley from 10 to 23 October.

Red-throated Pipit *Anthus cervinus* 紅喉鵲 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，最高紀錄為1992年4月17日的250隻。

First winter period: recorded to 28 April with most records from the Deep Bay area and Long Valley, also from Kam Tin, high count 18 at Long Valley on 25 and 28 March.

Second winter period: recorded from 6 October, mostly from Long Valley and MPNR, with other sightings at Pak Nai, Kam Tin, Shek Kong, between Ng Tung Chai and Leadmine Pass, Kwun Tong, Kai Tak, Pui O and Chek Lap Kok Airport. Peak count 45 at Long Valley on 28 December.

Spring and autumn peak counts in recent years are given in the table below. Numbers appear to have declined, especially on spring passage, and observers are encouraged to report sightings.

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
33	58	70	30	39	34	71	40	21	38	39	18
96	46	27	35	34	80	36	50	33	35	50	45

Buff-bellied Pipit *Anthus rubescens* 黃腹鸛 I

Uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor to lowland wetland areas; extreme dates 13 October to 12 April, highest count 23 on 6 February 2015.

不常見的過境遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，出沒在低地及濕地，日子在10月13日至4月12日之間，最高紀錄為2015年2月6日的23隻。

A poor year compared to recent years, with the lowest peak count since 2007.

First winter period: recorded to 28 March, mostly from MPNR and Long Valley, peak count at both sites five on several dates. Elsewhere, one at Yi O on 18 January and three at Kam Tin on 12 February.

Second winter period: mainly singles reported from 29 October at MPNR, Tai Sang Wai, San Tin, Long Valley, Kam Tin, Shek Kong and Ping Yeung, high count three at MPNR on 21 November.

Peak counts in recent years are given below:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
2	15	5	12	14	20	16	20	9	13	23	5

Water Pipit *Anthus spinoletta* 水鸛 I

Three records, extreme dates 20 November to 15 December.

三項紀錄，日子在11月20日至12月15日之間。

One at San Tin on 6 December (PJJ) is the fourth record, and the third year in succession for this species.

Upland Pipit *Anthus sylvanus* 山鸛 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，最高紀錄為1983年8月下旬的20隻。

Only one record, one at Tai Mo Shan on 30 May.

This is the second year with only a single report, and the species is reportedly difficult to find at some previous strongholds. Observers are encouraged to report all sightings to help understand its current status.

Peak counts in recent years are given below:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
4	3	5	6	5	5	3	3	1	5	1	1

Brambling *Fringilla montifringilla* 燕雀 I

Scarce passage migrant with two winter records; extreme dates 3 March to 28 April and 12 October to 30 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30日之間，最高紀錄為2013年4月2日的7隻。

Spring: one at Mount Davis on 24 April.

Autumn: one at Ha Pak Nai on 11 November, one at Ho Man Tin on 12 November, one on Po Toi on 13 and 20 November and two at Long Valley between 19 November and 1 December (DAD), a new latest autumn date.

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，最高紀錄為1988年12月30日的130隻。

First winter period: recorded until 3 May from northwest and central NT, Ho Man Tin, Pui O, Tap Mun and Po Toi, peak count 28 at Shek Kong Airfield Road on 16 March, with 20 at MPNR on 5 January.

Breeding season: one at MPNR on 17 July was the only report.

Second winter period: recorded from 6 September from northwest and central NT, Ho Man Tin and Po Toi, high count 16 at MPNR on 5 December

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，最高紀錄為1980年1月13日的33隻。

Recorded at Shek Kong Airfield Road from 17 January to 11 February, peak count 11 on 23 January; also one at Shek Pik on 9 February, three at Mount Davis on 9 April and up to four on Po Toi from 18 to 26 April. No records in the second half of the year.



Plate 59 Common Rosefinch *Carpodacus erythrinus* 普通朱雀
Shek Kong Airfield Road, 23rd January 2016 石崗機場路 2016年1月23日
Lee Yat Ming 李逸明

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年後最高紀錄為2014年12月19日的40隻。

First winter period: recorded at Lai Chi Wo from 14 January to 23 February, peak count 24 on 14 January. Elsewhere 12 at Tap Mun on 1 January, ten at Kuk Po on 25 February, seven between Luk Keng and Kuk Po on 12 January, three at Shuen Wan on 30 January, three at Tuen Mun on 15 January and four there on 13 March, and one at Long Valley on 6 and 7 March.

Breeding season: one at Ping Yeung on 13 June.

Second winter period: up to 12 at Lai Chi Wo from 25 November to 22 December, up to five at Long Valley from 17 October to 30 November, five at Tsuen Wan on 13 September, two at Siu Ho Wan on 14 November and singles at MPNR from 31 October to 8 December and at Lung Kwu Tan on 24 November.

Crested Bunting *Emberiza lathami* 鳳頭鵯 I

Once a common resident, now rare, with no records between 2000 and 2009.

曾為常見但現在稀少的留鳥，2000至2009年間未有任何紀錄。

One at Long Valley on 29-30 November and 9 December.

Tristram's Bunting *Emberiza tristrami* 白眉鵯 I

Uncommon winter visitor to woodland and shrubland areas; extreme dates 19 October to 1 May, highest count 34 on 19 January 2015.

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，最高紀錄為2015年1月19日的34隻。

First winter period: recorded to 2 April, mostly in the central NT, and also Fanling Golf Course, Wu Kau Tang, Lau Shui Heung, Pak Tam Chung, Ho Man Tin, Chi Ma Wan, Tai O and southwest Lantau. Peak count 12 at Wonderland Villas on 26 March.

Second winter period: one on Po Toi on 24 November was the only report.

Peak counts in recent winters are given below:

04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16
3	5	6	4	2	12	5	8	27	18	34	12

Chestnut-eared Bunting *Emberiza fucata* 栗耳鵯 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，有小量冬季紀錄，出沒在草原及開闊原野，日子在10月6日至5月12日之間，最高紀錄為1967年1月19日的30隻。

First winter period: recorded to 27 March, with a further record on Po Toi on 17 April. One or two were regularly reported at Long Valley up to 25 March, with occasional singles also at Ma Tso Lung, MPNR, Fung Lok Wai and Shek Kong catchwater.

Second winter period: recorded from 9 October, mostly at Long Valley with a peak count of three there on 27 October. Elsewhere, occasional singles at Ma Tso Lung, MPNR, Mai Po San Tsuen, Lam Tsuen, Po Toi and Chek Lap Kok Airport.

Little Bunting *Emberiza pusilla* 小鵪鶉 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，最高紀錄為1985年12月15日的150隻。

First winter period: recorded to 21 April from north and central NT, Ho Man Tin, Lantau and Po Toi, with a further record of one at Po Toi on 5 May; peak count 15 at Shek Kong catchwater on 1 and 5 February, with 14 at Chek Lap Kok Airport on 5 February and ten at Fung Lok Wai on 3 April.

Second winter period: recorded from 10 October, from north and central NT, Ho Man Tin, Chek Lap Kok Airport and Po Toi, high count six at Long Valley on 17 December.

Yellow-browed Bunting *Emberiza chrysophrys* 黃眉鵪鶉 I

Scarce migrant and rare winter visitor to open-country areas; extreme dates 21 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21日至5月1日之間，最高紀錄為1992年11月15日的5隻。

First winter period: one at Ho Man Tin on 15 April.

Second winter period: recorded at MPNR on 30 September, Long Valley from 12 to 15 October, Ho Man Tin on 11 November, Long Valley from 20 to 28 November, Chek Lap Kok Airport on 28 November and Tai O on 11 December, all singles except for two at Long Valley on 27 November.

Rustic Bunting *Emberiza rustica* 田鵪鶉 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3月17日之間。

Singles at Long Valley from 12 November to 12 December and at MPNR from 12 to 30 November.

Yellow-throated Bunting *Emberiza elegans* 黃喉鵪鶉 I

Rare passage migrant and winter visitor; extreme dates 6 November to 8 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8日之間，最高紀錄為2009年11月16日的8隻。

One at Long Valley on 29 November.

Yellow-breasted Bunting *Emberiza aureola* 黃胸鵪 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年後最高紀錄為2002年10月20日的300隻。

First winter period: singles at San Tin on 20 March and 20 April, four at Ma Tso Lung on 17 April and one at MPNR on 30 May (HKBWS RG), a new latest date.

Second winter period: recorded from 6 September to 30 November, with further sightings of one or two at Long Valley through December. Most records at Long Valley and MPNR including peak count of 28 at Long Valley on 3 November. Elsewhere, singles from 22 September to 26 November at Tam Kon Chau, Mai Po San Tsuen, Nam Sang Wai, Lam Tsuen, Tai O, Po Toi and Sha Chau, and three at Yi O on 23 October.

Chestnut Bunting *Emberiza rutila* 栗鵪 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，最高紀錄為2000年11月6日的200隻。

First winter period: one at Ho Sheung Heung on 1 February, one on Po Toi on 25 and 26 March, and passage from 19 April to 1 May at Tai Po Kau Headland, Shek Kong catchwater and Po Toi, all singles apart from two at Tai Po Kau Headland on 24 April and three on Po Toi on 1 May.

Second winter period: two on Po Toi on 6 November, then singles until 18 December at Ho Sheung Heung, MPNR, Long Valley, Shek Kong, Ho Pui, Lam Tsuen and Pak Tin Kong.

Black-headed Bunting *Emberiza melanocephala* 黑頭鵪 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，最高紀錄為3隻。

First winter period: singles at Sham Chung on 7 January and San Tin on 21 January, and also one at Kowloon Park on 30 March (HM), the first record in this month.

Second winter period: recorded at Long Valley from 10 October until the end of the year, mostly singles but two birds present from 5 to 7 November. Elsewhere, singles at MPNR on 3 and 19 November, at Lai Chi Wo on 25 November and at San Tin on 31 December.

Japanese Yellow Bunting *Emberiza sulphurata* 硫黃鵪 I VU

Scarce spring passage migrant with a few recent autumn records, to open-country areas; extreme dates 27 March to 8 May and 25 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25日至12月4日之間，最高紀錄為1996年4月6日的17隻。

Spring: two at Long Valley on 25 and 26 March (P&MW, MK), one there on 1 April, two at Mai Po on 26 and 27 March (JAMC, GCKL), one there on 29 and 31 March, and one at Fung Yuen on 31 March. The records of 25 and 26 March are the earliest in spring.

Autumn: one at She Shan on 15 November.



Plate 60 Japanese Yellow Bunting *Emberiza sulphurata* 硫黃鵪
Long Valley, 25th March 2016 壟原 2016年3月25日
Peter and Michelle Wong 黃理沛 及 江敏兒

Black-faced Bunting *Emberiza spodocephala* 灰頭鵪 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，最高紀錄為1992年3月24日的200隻。

A poor year for the species, continuing recent declines.

First winter period: recorded up to 5 May from north, central and east NT, HK Island, Lantau, Po Toi and Tung Ping Chau, high count eight at MPNR on 9 April and on Po Toi on 17 April.

Second winter period: following one at Long Valley on 24 September, recorded from 1 November from north and central NT, Lantau, Cheung Chau and Po Toi, peak count 10 at MPNR on 11 November.

Common Reed Bunting *Emberiza schoeniclus* 蘆鵪 I

Rare winter visitor; extreme dates 11 November [in 2014] to 15 April.

罕見冬候鳥：日子在12月2日至4月15日間。

First winter period: singles trapped at MPNR on 22 January and 3 February (JAA, PJL, DJS, MRL, KL) and another seen there on 17 March.

Second winter period: one photographed at Long Valley on 5 November (JAA), a new earliest record, was of a subspecies other than *pyrrhulina* which is the only taxon previously recorded in HK. One trapped at MPNR on 25 November (JAA, PJL, DJS, MRL, KL).

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.

這些鳥種在香港所發表的紀錄均認為與逃逸或放生的個體相關。

Common Pheasant *Phasianus colchicus* III

A male at MPNR on 27 March and another at Ping Yeung on 14 May and 13 June.

Blue-throated Barbet *Psilopogon asiaticus* III

One found at Sheung Wan on 28 April and taken into care at KFBG.

Laughing Kookaburra *Dacelo novaeguineae* III

One seen and the call recorded at Kop Tong village, near Lai Chi Wo, northeast NT, on 24 June 2016 (WFL). This is the first HK record.

Tanimbar Corella *Cacatua goffiniana* III

One in Central on 8 July (AB) and one at Hong Kong Park on 9 September (YWF).

Monk Parakeet *Myiopstitta monachus* III

One photographed at Long Valley on 12 October (SY). This is the first HK record.

Fischer's Lovebird *Agapornis fischeri* III

Singles at Discovery Bay on 29 January and Yuen Long on 13 February (AP).

Indochinese Green Magpie *Cissa hypoleuca* III

A pair bred and raised young at Lau Shui Heung (CM, J&JH). Also recorded at Wu Kau Tang, Nam Chung, Fung Yuen and Ma Liu Shui ferry pier (several observers).

Lesser Necklaced Laughingthrush *Garrulax monileger* III

Recorded at Tai Po Kau on 23 January, 3 March, and 16 to 20 September, peak count five (several observers).

Common Hill Myna *Gracula religiosa* III

Singles at Yi O on 23 October and MPNR on 9 December.

Great Myna *Acridotheres grandis* III

Recorded in most months from the MPNR and Kam Tin areas, peak count six. 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 Siu Lek Yuen on 18 January (CL).

Desert Wheatear *Oenanthe deserti* III

One photographed showing wing and tail damage at Chek Lap Kok Airport, on 19 February 2013. This is the first HK record but the damage suggests captive origins.

Blue-winged Leafbird *Chloropsis cochinchinensis* III

A male at Tai Po Kau on 17, 20 and 25 March and 15 and 16 October, presumably the same individual as in 2014 and 2015.

Yellow-fronted Canary *Crithagra mozambica* III

Recorded in most months of the year with records from the Deep Bay area, Long Valley, Fanling, Kai Tak, Lamma and Po Toi, peak count three at Nam Sang Wai and on Po Toi .

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American Wigeon *Anas americana* at Mai Po Nature Reserve

The first Hong Kong record

Michelle & Peter Wong

c/o HKBWS, 7C, V Ga Building,
532 Castle Peak Road, Lai Chi Kok, Kowloon, Hong Kong

At about 1430h on 17th January 2016, while I (MW) was scanning through a mixed flock of ducks with my telescope in the northern floating hide at Deep Bay, I noticed a distinctive duck among a flock of Eurasian Wigeons *Anas penelope*. It had a very pale forehead and crown, a noticeable iridescent green eye band, a speckled grey face and a rather pinkish-brown breast. I considered that these features indicated it was an American Wigeon *Anas americana*, and I immediately asked my husband, Peter, to take some photos to confirm the identification (Plates 61-63). After seeing his images, we both agreed that the features suggested it was an American Wigeon, and we asked Yu Yat Tung and John Allcock, who were also in the hide, for their confirmation.

We have previously seen a bird resembling an American Wigeon in 2009, but that individual was considered to show signs of hybridisation with Eurasian Wigeon, so this time we were anxious to avoid a similar situation. Yu Yat Tung and John Allcock suggested we try to take photos of the underwing, as this is one of the key features to differentiate American and Eurasian Wigeon. Fortunately, the tide was rising and the bird moved closer, which allowed us to take many pictures at a number of angles to help with the identification. We forwarded these images to other experienced birders and to the Records Committee for their comment.

Records Committee Comment

Most male American Wigeon show an obvious black line around the base of the bill, and although this can be missing, it is difficult to find pictures of such birds, suggesting they are very rare. The axillaries and underwing coverts are gleaming white in most American Wigeon but they can be off-white and have dark shaft streaks, as this bird does. Finally on American Wigeon the outer web of the innermost secondary is usually grey, whereas it is white in Eurasian; it is white in this bird but this is not diagnostic. In combination these three characters suggest some influence of Eurasian Wigeon genes but this does not actually prove it is a hybrid, and whilst not 'perfect', it appears to be within the range of American Wigeon. In appearance it is very much an American Wigeon, and on the basis that Eurasian Wigeon genetic influence can probably never be ruled out of any bird seen in the field in east Asia, it seems appropriate to add American Wigeon to Category I of the HK List based on this record. What was presumably the same bird was reported a week earlier on 10 January.



Plate 61 American Wigeon *Anas americana* 綠眉鴨
Mai Po NR 17th January 2016 米埔 2016年1月17日
Peter and Michelle Wong 黃理沛 及 江敏兒



Plate 62 American Wigeon *Anas americana* 綠眉鴨
Mai Po NR 17th January 2016 米埔 2016年1月17日
Peter and Michelle Wong 黃理沛 及 江敏兒



Plate 63 American Wigeon *Anas americana* 綠眉鴨
Mai Po NR 17th January 2016 米埔 2016年1月17日
Peter and Michelle Wong 黃理沛 及 江敏兒

米埔自然護理區的綠眉鴨 *Anas americana*

香港首個紀錄

黃理沛 及 江敏兒

香港觀鳥會香港九龍荔枝角青山道532號偉基大廈7樓C室轉交

2016年1月17日約1430左右，當我(江敏兒)於后海灣東面的觀鳥屋以單筒望鏡巡視一群鴨的時候，我察覺到一群赤頸鴨 *Anas penelope* 中有一隻不尋常的鴨。牠有非常淺色的前額及冠，顯著亮綠的眼帶，帶點紋的面頰及粉紅褐色的胸部。我認為是綠眉鴨 *Anas americana* 的特徵，於是我立即通知我的先生黃理沛著他拍照以作鑑別(圖61-63)。見到這些特徵後我倆皆認為是綠眉鴨，於是我向同在屋內的余日東及柯祖毅尋求確認。

我們以前曾於2009年見過近似綠眉鴨的個體，但該鳥被認為是與赤頸鴨的雜交種，所以今次我們非常小心避免同樣事情發生。余日東及柯祖毅建議我們可以嘗試拍攝牠的飛羽底部，因為此乃分辨兩者的主要特徵之一。幸運地潮水正漲，而鳥正移近，以令我們可以以不同角度拍攝牠以作辨認。我們將相片傳至其他富經驗的觀鳥者以及紀錄委員會作檢核。

紀錄委員會評註

多數的綠眉鴨的嘴的基部都有一條黑線。儘管這特徵有可能不出現，但其機會很微。綠眉鴨腋窩的羽毛及翼下覆羽通常是亮白色但亦可是淺灰白而帶黑色羽軸。最後綠眉鴨最內側的次級飛羽的外幅通常都為灰色而赤頸鴨則為白色，此鳥是白色但這並不是主要特徵。綜觀以上三項特徵可得出牠受綠眉鴨基因影響但並不證明牠是雜交種。雖未必是純種但仍傾向屬於綠眉鴨。外表上這鳥非常酷似綠眉鴨。在東亞地區，完全排除赤頸鴨的影響是不可能的，故此認為應可將此綠眉鴨紀錄加入香港鳥類名錄的第I類。而應為同一個體於一星期前1月10日曾有紀錄。

Wedge-tailed Green Pigeon *Treron sphenurus* at Pak Sha O

The first Hong Kong record

Geoff Carey

*c/o AEC Ltd, 127 Commercial Centre,
Palm Springs, Yuen Long, Hong Kong.*

While carrying out my weekly survey at Pak Sha O in Sai Kung West Country Park on 6th March 2016, I noticed a dove sitting in a tree in front of the village. Upon raising my binoculars, my first, naked eye impression of it being too large for Spotted Dove was confirmed. I could see a greenish tinge to the underparts, and thus knew it was a green pigeon *Treron* sp. I watched it for some time as it remained stationary, but somewhat shrouded by leaves from the spot at which I was standing. Although I couldn't see the belly clearly, I was tentatively of the opinion that it was a White-bellied Green Pigeon *T. sieboldii*.

Fortunately, I had a new 170-300mm lens for my Nikon 1 V3 camera (and so equivalent to nearly 800mm) and was able to use it for the first time on this bird. I spent about ten minutes edging closer and closer trying to get unobscured photographs. The light was not good, however, and it was perched against the sky.

On the viewfinder in the camera, I thought it was slightly anomalous in having what appeared to be non-white undertail coverts, but as I had no references, no opportunity to upload the photos to my computer and was busy the rest of the day, I broadcast the message that it was a White-bellied Green Pigeon.

The following day I uploaded the photos to my office computer, and it quickly became apparent it was a Wedge-tailed Green Pigeon *T. sphenurus*. The buff undertail coverts and relatively long tail were obvious. I sent a photo to Phil Round, who commented:

"Male Wedge-tailed Green Pigeon based on pale cinnamon undertail coverts, general length of the tail, absence of white on lower breast and belly, and limited areas of maroon on the wing coverts/scaps."

Better photographs were subsequently taken by others, some of which are published below. It was last seen on the 9th; a cold front arrived on the 10th that may have caused the bird to move elsewhere.

Records Committee Comment

The limited area of maroon on the wing coverts probably indicates this was a male in its second calendar-year. In terms of subspecies, five are generally recognised, with the two closest to HK being *T.s. delacouri* in the mountains of central Vietnam, and the nominate, which occurs from Kashmir east to southwest China, occurring as close as southern Yunnan and western Guangxi (Baptista et al. 2018). It is possible this bird arrived with the extremely cold weather near the end of January, in which case a southwest China origin would seem more likely than Vietnam. It does not appear possible to assign this bird to subspecies, given that it is not in adult plumage.

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Plate 64 Wedge-tailed Green Pigeon *Treron sphenurus* 楔尾綠鳩
Pak Sha O, 8th March 2016 白沙澳 2016年3月8日
Peter and Michelle Wong 黃理沛 及 江敏兒



Plate 65 Wedge-tailed Green Pigeon *Treron sphenurus* 楔尾綠鳩
Pak Sha O, 8th March 2016 白沙澳 2016年3月8日
Peter and Michelle Wong 黃理沛 及 江敏兒

白沙澳的楔尾綠鳩 *Treron sphenurus*

香港首個紀錄

賈知行

香港元朗加州花園商場127號AEC Ltd

2016年3月6日，我在西貢西郊野公園的白沙澳進行每周調查時，注意到一隻蹲坐在村前樹上的鳩鴿。我舉起望遠鏡觀看，確認了憑肉眼觀察的第一印象：這隻鳥兒的體形比珠頸斑鳩要大。牠的下腹帶點綠色，因此我知道這是綠鳩 *Treron* 屬的鳥兒。我觀察了好一陣子，牠一直沒動，不過從我的位置看，牠有點被樹葉遮蔽了。雖然未能清楚看到鳥兒腹部，我初步認為這是一隻紅翅綠鳩 *T. sieboldii*。

幸好剛為自己的Nikon 1 V3相機配備了新的170-300毫米鏡頭（即差不多相等於800毫米），首次使用就能在此鳥身上派上用場。我花了約十分鐘徐徐接近鳥兒，希望能拍到清晰的照片。然而那時光線並不理想，而且鳥兒背靠天空棲坐。

在相機的取景器中，我察覺到鳥兒的尾下覆羽看來並非白色，覺得有點異常。礙於當時沒有參考資料，也沒有機會把照片上載至電腦，而且之後一整天都在忙，我就在發布的訊息中把鳥兒當作紅翅綠鳩。

翌日，我把照片上載至辦公室電腦，很快就明顯見到這是一隻楔尾綠鳩 *T. sphenurus*。牠的尾下覆羽呈米黃色，尾巴相對較長，這些特徵都清晰可見。我把圖片寄給 Phil Round，他的意見是：

這是一隻雄性楔尾綠鳩，從以下特徵可見：淡肉桂色的尾下覆羽，尾巴長短一般，下胸及腹部沒有白色，翼覆羽／肩胛有小範圍的褐紫紅色。

其他鳥友陸續拍到更清晰的照片，其中一些見於下文。最後見到這隻楔尾綠鳩是在3月9日；3月10日有一股冷鋒抵達，鳥兒也許因此遷離。

紀錄委員會評註

此鳥的翼覆羽上有小範圍的褐紫紅色，應能表明牠是一隻出生第二年的雄鳥。在亞種方面，普遍認為楔尾綠鳩共有五個亞種，其中最接近香港的兩個，分別是見於越南中部山區的 *T.s. delacouri*，以及指名亞種，見於喀什米爾至中國西南部一帶，近至雲南南部和廣西西部。此鳥也許是隨近一月底的極冷天氣抵達的，若然如是，則牠較可能來自原居地中國西南部，而非越南。鑒於牠沒有成鳥羽毛的特徵，其所屬亞種未能確定。

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Pacific Swallow *Hirundo tahitica* at Tai Sang Wai

The first Hong Kong record

Wing W.S. Tang

*Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department, Cheung Sha Wan Government Offices,
303 Cheung Sha Wan Road, Sham Shui Po, Kowloon, Hong Kong*

At about 08:55 a.m. on 3rd October 2016, staff of the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (S.L. Kuo, H.T. Li, W.S. Tang and T.S. Wong) observed four swallows flying over the fishponds at Tai Sang Wai near Fairview Park, during a biodiversity survey. After a while, one of the swallows perched on a power line three meters away from the surveyors. It was noted that this individual did not have a dark blue breast-band, its lower abdomen was grey and its undertail coverts were dark. Barn Swallow *Hirundo rustica*, which is a common passage migrant and summer visitor to Hong Kong, was ruled out as the undertail coverts of the bird were dark with pale fringes. The bird was observed for more than 5 minutes, during which time photographs were taken to confirm the identification as a Pacific Swallow *H. tahitica* (Plate 66).

When the surveyors returned to the site at 11:55 a.m., the group of four swallows was found perching at the same power line, and it was confirmed that the group contained only one Pacific Swallow and the other three swallows were Barn Swallows.

Identification

Pacific Swallow is a small to medium-sized swallow with the body length of 13-14 cm, forehead and chest chestnut-red, crown and upperparts glossy steel-blue, wings and tail brownish-black and underparts grey, tail slightly forked and lacking outer tail-streamers (Brazil 2009; del Hoyo & Collar 2017). It highly resembles, but can be distinguished from, Barn Swallow by its smaller size, duskier and greyer underparts, lack of the dark blue breast-band, shorter tail and lack of outer tail-streamers.

Distribution

Pacific Swallow is common in south India, southeast Asia, the Philippines to Pacific Islands, New Guinea, islands in the South China Sea, Taiwan and the Ryukyu Islands. Unlike its migratory relatives, Pacific Swallow is mainly a resident species though there have been reports of post-breeding movement to lower altitudes in India and Sri Lanka and between islands in the Ryukyus, where it joins flocks with other swallows after breeding (del Hoyo & Collar 2017). It prefers sea coasts, open grounds, forested hills, suburban (even urban in Taiwan) to rural areas, from sea-level to 2400m but often sticks to water bodies (Brazil 2009; del Hoyo & Collar 2017).

Records Committee Comment

Given that Pacific Swallow occurs in an arc to the south of HK, it was only a matter of time before one occurred in Hong Kong, though it might have been expected to be more likely in spring, as an overshoot migrant. However, air masses in the period 22–28th September originated in the vicinity of Taiwan and moved along the coast of southeast China, while the air mass reaching HK on 3rd October originated in the western Pacific, northeast of Luzon. Both were associated with easterly winds, and it would appear either may have contributed to its arrival. Unfortunately, this bird was seen by only a very small number of observers, and the next record remains at least as eagerly-awaited.

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Plate 66 Pacific Swallow *Hirundo tahitica* 洋斑燕
Tai Sang Wai. 3rd October 2016 大生園 2016年10月3日
Wing W.S.Tang 鄧詠詩

大生圍的洋斑燕 *Hirundo tahitica*

香港首個紀錄

鄧詠詩

漁農自然護理署

香港九龍長沙灣道303號長沙灣政府合署

2016年10月3日早上約8:55，漁農自然護理署職員（郭瑞玲、李鎧斑、鄧詠詩及黃子珊）在大生圍進行生態調查，其間觀察到四隻燕子在近錦繡花園的魚塘上空飛過。其後其中一隻站在離調查員三米外的電線上。該燕子並沒有深藍色的胸帶，下腹灰色而尾下覆羽深色。由於其尾下覆羽為深色並帶白邊，故此並非是香港常見的過境遷徙及度夏的家燕 *Hirundo rustica*。該鳥被觀察了5分鐘，其間亦有拍照以確認為洋斑燕 *H. tahitica* (圖 66)。

當調查員於11:55再回到該地方時，四隻燕子站在同一條電線上。當時確定該小群只有一隻是洋斑燕而其他三隻為家燕。

辨認

洋斑燕是中至小型燕類，身長約13-14厘米，前額及胸栗紅色，冠及上身亮藍色，翅膀及尾褐黑色，而下半身灰色，尾部呈開叉但沒有修長的外尾羽。雖然近似家燕但可憑其較小的身型，暗黑色的上身，沒有深藍的胸口，短尾及沒有修長外尾羽的特徵而區別。

分佈

洋斑燕常見於南印度、東南亞、菲律賓至太平洋島嶼、新畿內亞、南中國海島嶼、台灣及琉球群島。與其他具遷徙習的近親不同，洋斑燕主要是留鳥，雖然有記載牠們在印度及斯里蘭卡會於繁殖後期飛至較低海拔並加入家燕行列。牠偏好海岸、開闊平原、有森林覆蓋的山、市郊(甚至台灣的市區)及至郊野。由海拔2400米至水邊(Brazil 2009; del Hoyo & Collar 2017)。

紀錄委員會評註

鑑於洋斑燕出沒於香港以南區域，牠於香港出現只是遲早問題。只是我們一直期待牠於春季遷徙時飛過。然而9月22日一股源自台灣附近沿中國南移動的氣團以及10月3日另一股源自西太平洋呂宋東北達至香港的氣團皆與東風有聯繫，並導致洋斑燕的到臨。不幸的是牠只被少數人目睹，大家只能期待著牠另一次出現。

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Olive-backed Sunbird *Cinnyris jugularis* on Po Toi

The first Hong Kong record accepted to Category I

Aaron Lo & Tiffany Ho Wing Tung

c/o HKBWS, 7C, V Ga Building, 532 Castle Peak Road,

Lai Chi Kok, Kowloon, Hong Kong

On 16 April 2016, I was birding with other birders on Po Toi. At about 1230, we heard the call of Fairy Pitta *Pitta nympha*, so we lingered at that location attempting to watch this elusive bird. At the same time, we heard series of unfamiliar bird calls, similar to the calls of a flowerpecker, coming from a dense bush.

As I was unable to locate the bird, I decided to take another small path to approach the bush from another direction. While walking along the path, I heard the call again and, following the direction of the call, I saw a small bird come to the top of a bush about 5 meters away from me. The small size, overall jizz and de-curved bill gave me the impression that it was a sunbird, but when I checked through my binoculars, I realized that it was a species that I had not encountered before. It had a dark but brightly coloured breast, which contrasted with a pale yellowish belly. Luckily it remained there for few seconds, allowing me to take several photographs (Plate 67 and 68). This bird was seen just for a short while before it then dropped down into the bush and could not be relocated.

The photographs show a small bird similar in size to the commonly seen Fork-tailed Sunbird *Aethopyga christinae*, with a long, thin, slightly decurved dark bill and an olive-green back. The throat is blue-black, with a narrow, dull red band on the breast and a very pale yellow belly. Yellow pectoral tufts are visible at the sides of the breast.

As I was not familiar with the ID of this bird, I consulted other experienced birders and we concluded that it was a male Olive-backed Sunbird *Cinnyris jugularis*. We later heard that the call of this sunbird may have been heard by other birders a few days earlier but that the bird had not been identified before my sighting on 16th April. The arrival of this bird was possibly linked to heavy rain and foggy weather in the previous few days.

Records Committee Comment

The polytypic Olive-backed Sunbird has a wide range from southeast Asia through the Philippines and Wallacea to east Australia, and a crucial issue with regard to records in HK relates to the subspecies involved. Based on the literature, by far the most likely to occur is *C.j. rhizophorae*, which Cheng (1987) states accounts for all Chinese records. From the photographs provided it is evident that this bird matches *rhizophorae*, in particular the very broad maroon band across the chest and the rather washed out yellowish tinge to the belly, vent and undertail coverts. There are recent records from coastal western Guangdong at Xitou, and one from Nankunshan, which lies slightly further east of HK. As a result of these facts, Olive-backed Sunbird was moved from Category III to Category I of the HK List. The previous record of a

bird at Mount Parker on 13 April 2006 was reviewed, but it was agreed it should remain in Category III due to a lack of clarity regarding the taxon involved.

References

Cheng, T.H. 1987. *A Synopsis of the Avifauna of China*. Science Press, Beijing.



Plate 67 Olive-backed Sunbird *Cinnyris jugularis* 黃腹花蜜鳥
Po Toi Island 16th April 2016 蒲台 2016年4月16日
Aaron Lo 羅瑞華



Plate 68 Olive-backed Sunbird *Cinnyris jugularis* 黃腹花蜜鳥
Po Toi Island 16th April 2016 蒲台 2016年4月16日
Aaron Lo 羅瑞華

蒲台的黃腹花蜜鳥 *Cinnyris jugularis*

香港的首項第I類紀錄

羅瑞華 及 何穎彤

香港九龍荔枝角青山道532號偉基大廈7樓C室 香港觀鳥會 轉交

2016年4月16日，我和其他觀鳥者於蒲台觀鳥。約12:30我們聽到仙八色鶇 *Pitta nympha* 的鳴叫，所以我們在该地點逗留一會希望一睹這種隱蔽的雀鳥，同時我們聽到叢林間傳出一連串性的，不為熟悉的但又近似啄花鳥的鳥鳴聲。

由於我未能找到該鳥，故此我走到另一條小徑從另一角度接近牠。當我沿著小路走時，我再次聽到鳥鳴聲，沿著鳥鳴的方向我瞥見一隻小鳥飛上離我們五米左右叢林的枝上，其細小的身軀，整體體型以及向下彎的喙部都給我一個印象牠應是太陽鳥。但當我以望遠鏡觀察時，發現該鳥是我從未見過的，牠擁有深色亮麗的胸部，與淡黃的下腹成對比。幸運地牠在那兒留了數秒，以令我有時間拍照(圖67及68)。見了幾眼後該鳥已到叢林中再不出來了。

相片顯示該鳥體型近似常見的叉尾太陽鳥 *Aethopyga christinae* 而帶幼長及微向下彎的黑色喙部，以及橄欖綠的背部。喉部藍黑色，暗紅而幼的胸帶以及微黃的腹部，黃色的腋側飾羽亦清楚可見。

由於我並不熟悉此鳥的辨認，我徵詢了其他較有經驗的鳥友後確定牠為黃腹花蜜鳥 *Cinnyris jugularis* 的雄鳥。及後我們聽聞此鳥的鳴叫聲早在幾天前曾被其他觀鳥者聽到，但直至4月16日見到牠前一直未能確認，此鳥的到臨可能與數日前大雨及多霧的天氣有關。

紀錄委員會評註

多種型的黃腹花蜜鳥分佈廣泛，由東南亞到菲律賓及華萊線以至東澳洲，而鑑別此香港紀錄的關鍵在於其亞種的辨識。參考資料顯示最有可能出現的亞種為 *C.j. rhizophorae*，鄭作新(1987)亦認為此應為在中國出現的亞種。相片顯示此鳥脰合 *rhizophorae* 的特徵，尤其其闊而褐紅的胸帶、微黃的腹部、臀部及尾下覆羽。近期廣東西部沿岸的汕頭有紀錄，而稍為離香港東面不遠的南昆山亦有紀錄，故此黃腹花蜜鳥由第III類轉為第I類。較早前2006年4月13日柏架山的紀錄亦再審核，但仍被認為應保留於第III類，因為該紀錄欠缺清楚的種群辨認描述。

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Hybrid Northern Shoveler *Anas clypeata* × Garganey *Anas querquedula* at Mai Po Nature Reserve

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On 16th March 2016, I had been birdwatching at Mai Po Nature Reserve. As I was leaving the reserve, passing *Gei wai* #3, I noticed a duck that I initially thought appeared similar to a male Northern Shoveler *Anas clypeata* but which showed distinct differences from that species (Plate 69). Although it had the dark green head and heavy bill of a Shoveler, the breast was brown rather than white, and the flanks were not solidly chestnut. On closer inspection, I noticed a number of other differences from Northern Shoveler. These differences included:

- Size slightly smaller than nearby Shovelers
- Bill slightly smaller (shorter and less broad) than Shoveler;
- Breast mottled brown;
- Flanks mostly white with chestnut on foreflanks and upper flanks;
- Undertail vermiculated grey;
- Long, pointed scapulars with dark centres and white fringes;
- Vague pale supercilium in front of the eye.

The bird was accompanied by a female Garganey *Anas querquedula* as well as small group of Northern Shoveler, and I wondered whether this might be a hybrid between Northern Shoveler and Garganey. The breast pattern, undertail, scapulars and vague supercilium are all features that would support this identification. This hybrid combination appears to be poorly described but an illustration in Reeber (2016) is similar to the Mai Po NR bird, and supports the identification of this as a hybrid Northern Shoveler x Garganey.

The bird was photographed in flight by Kevin Lok on 19th March (Plate 70). These flight photographs showed that the wing pattern and tail pattern resembled Garganey closer than Northern Shoveler, while the leg colour appears intermediate between these species.

Comments on this bird were received from wildfowl expert Sebastien Reeber, who commented that “these pictures obviously show what is known of a hybrid Northern Shoveler x Garganey. The bill itself indicates shoveler for one of the parent, also shown by rufous on the flanks and the dark greenish tinge of the head for example. Garganey is indicated by the dark iris, the breast and upperwing pattern”.

I also saw the same bird again on 27th March. The timing of the observations suggests it may have been a migrant, passing through Hong Kong at the same time as the

spring passage of Garganey rather than wintering in Deep Bay. Excellent photographs of what was presumably the same bird were taken by S.Y. Chan at Mai Po NR on 19th March 2017 (Plate 71). The similarity of date with the initial observation is interesting and may support the idea that this bird was passing through Hong Kong on migration.

Although it assumed to be a wild bird, there is a chance that it may be a hybrid between captive individuals (both species are sometimes traded in China) that has escaped and started migrating with wild birds.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Jonathan Martinez for obtaining feedback from Sebastien Reeber about the identification of this bird.

References

Reeber, S. 2016. *Waterfowl of North America, Europe and Asia: An Identification Guide*. Princeton University Press, New Jersey.



Plate 69 Hybrid Northern Shoveler × Garganey 琵嘴鴨與白眉鴨的混種
Mai Po NR 16th March 2016 米埔 2016年3月16日
John Allcock 柯祖毅



Plate 70 Hybrid Northern Shoveler × Garganey 琵嘴鴨與白眉鴨的混種
Mai Po NR 19th March 2016 米埔 2016年3月19日
Kevin Lok 駱正華



Plate 71 Hybrid Northern Shoveler × Garganey 琵嘴鴨與白眉鴨的混種
Mai Po NR 19th March 2017 米埔 2017年3月19日
S.Y. Chan 陳兆源

米埔自然護理區的琵嘴鴨 *Anas clypeata* 與 白眉鴨 *Anas querquedula* 的混種

John A Allcock
柯祖毅

香港九龍荔枝角青山道532號偉基大廈7樓C室 香港觀鳥會 轉交

2016年3月16日，我到米埔自然護理區觀鳥。當我離開護理區，途經3號基圍的時候，發現一隻鴨，這隻鴨看似是雄性的琵嘴鴨 *Anas clypeata*，但卻與琵嘴鴨 (圖 1) 有明顯的差別。雖然牠擁有深綠色的頭和闊大的嘴，但胸部卻是棕色而非白色，脇部也不是全栗色。仔細觀察下，我發現牠除了上述的差別外，還有以下與琵嘴鴨不同的特徵：

- 體型較附近的琵嘴鴨小
- 嘴部比琵嘴鴨細（較短和較窄）
- 胸部棕色有斑紋
- 脇部大致白色，前脇和上脇則呈栗色
- 尾下有灰色的網紋
- 肩羽尖長，中間黑色有白邊
- 眼前的眉紋淡而不明顯

與這隻鴨結伴的是一隻雌性的白眉鴨 *Anas querquedula* 和一小羣琵嘴鴨，我在想或許這隻鴨是琵嘴鴨和白眉鴨的雜交種。牠胸部的圖案、尾下、肩羽和淡眉紋的特徵都可以支持這觀點。這個雜交種未有詳盡描述，但參考資料Beeber(2016)中的圖片與米埔自然護理區內琵嘴鴨與白眉鴨的雜交種相似，這足以證實我觀察到的雀鳥是琵嘴鴨與白眉鴨的雜交種。

駱正華在3月19日拍攝了這隻雀鳥飛行中的形態 (圖 2)，這些照片顯示了這隻雀鳥的翅膀和尾部的圖案像白眉鴨多於琵嘴鴨，而腳部的顏色則介乎兩者之間。

野鳥專家 Sebastien Reeber看過照片後也說：「這些照片清楚地顯示牠是琵嘴鴨和白眉鴨的雜交種。牠的某些特徵如嘴部、赤褐色的脇部和略帶深綠色的頭部是來自琵嘴鴨，即其父或母。而牠深色的虹膜、胸部和上翅膀的圖案則來自白眉鴨。」

我也在3月27日看到這隻鳥，這個季節與白眉鴨在后海灣春季過境的時間相同，顯示牠或許是候鳥。陳兆源在2017年3月19日於米埔自然護理區也拍得一些可能是這隻雀鳥的優質照片 (圖 3)。有趣的是拍攝日期剛好與首次觀察的日期相同，這亦證明了這隻雀鳥在遷徙途中過境香港。

雖然這隻雀鳥被認為是野鳥，但也有可能是被圈養的琵嘴鴨與白眉鴨 (這兩種鴨時有在中國販賣) 的雜交種，逃脫後開始與野鳥一同遷徙。

鳴謝

感謝 Jonathan Martinez 爲分辨這隻雀鳥向 Sebastien Reeber 尋求協助。

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Observations of Eurasian Hobby *Falco subbuteo* breeding in Hong Kong

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Following my first observation of a Eurasian Hobby *Falco subbuteo* in late May in a plantation woodland of the North District, the hobby appeared quite frequently at the site in June. In early July, I usually found the hobby perched at the top of a nearby high voltage electrical tower, located at the edge of the woodland area, and on 9th July, I observed a hobby entering an abandoned nest but did not see the bird leaving the nest throughout my observation on that day. The nest was made of thick sticks and resembled that of a Eurasian Magpie *Pica pica*.

A week later, when I arrived at the observation point about 60 meters away from the nest, a hobby flew around me several times. I thought such aggressive territorial behaviour may suggest occupancy at the nest. On 17th July, two adult hobbies were observed for the first time, at the top of the high voltage electrical tower near the nest. On 31st July, two chicks were observed on the edge of the nest, confirming breeding.

In the first week of August, I visited the nest every day. A maximum of four chicks could be seen in the nest on 1st August (Plate 72). Three of them sat straight and looked around curiously while one remained lying down. One of the chicks often walked around the edges of the nest and flapped its wings.

Fortunately, the nest and the chicks survived the strike of Typhoon Nida from 1st to 2nd August. On 2nd August, the adult male Hobby caught a Barn Swallow *Hirundo rustica* and removed the prey's feathers on the electrical tower, before feeding the chicks in the nest (Plate 73).

On 6th August evening, a chick was observed practicing flying on the nest (Plate 74). Another chick was observed flying effectively from the bottom of the electric tower to the top. On the morning of 7th August, up to three hobbies were observed perched on the electrical tower. One chick remained in the nest but was often seen flapping its wings. At around 09:00, an adult was observed flying back to the tower carrying a Barn Swallow in its feet, which was handed to one of the chicks in the air and was then shared between the adult and the chick at the top of the tower (Plate 75). In the afternoon of the same day, two chicks were seen practicing flying around the tower and to another tower about 150m away.

On 8th August afternoon, one chick had left the electrical tower and could not be found, two chicks stayed at the top of the tower and was fed by parents, and another chick stayed in the nest and practiced flying. An adult brought dead prey to the nest, but carried it when it flew away from the nest, possibly to encourage the last chick to leave the nest.

On 10th August afternoon, three chicks were observed perched on the electrical tower with their parents, where they were fed by the parents. After the observation at the tower, I moved on to the surrounding area to search for the “lost” chick and I found it standing on another electrical tower, which was about 200 meters away from its nest.



Plate 72 Eurasian Hobby *Falco subbuteo* 燕隼
Four chicks observed in the nest 四隻幼鳥在鳥巢
North District 1st August 2016 北區 2016年8月1日
Chan Kam Kong 陳錦江



Plate 73 Eurasian Hobby *Falco subbuteo* 燕隼
An adult feeding on of the chicks in the nest 一隻成鳥在鳥巢餵食幼鳥
North District 2nd August 2016 北區 2016年8月2日
Kwok Tsz Ki 郭子祈



Plate 74 Eurasian Hobby *Falco subbuteo* 燕隼
Montage of a chick practising flight in the nest 一隻幼鳥在鳥巢練習飛行的拼集照片
North District 10th August 2016 北區 2016年8月10日
Kwok Tsz Ki 郭子祈



Plate 75 Eurasian Hobby *Falco subbuteo* 燕隼
An adult feeding a chick on the tower 一隻成鳥在電塔餵食一隻幼鳥
North District 10th August 2016 北區 2016年8月10日
Kwok Tsz Ki 郭子祈

香港燕隼 *Falco subbuteo* 繁殖觀察

陳錦江 及 郭子祈

可觀自然教育中心暨天文館

新界荃灣101荃錦公路

自五月下旬首次在北區一處植林觀察到一隻燕隼 *Falco subbuteo* 後，六月份便看到牠經常在該處現身。七月上旬，我通常看到牠在附近一座位處林地邊緣的高壓電塔頂部棲息。七月九日，我看到牠進入一個已棄的鳥巢，但當天沒有看到牠離開。鳥巢以粗枝築成，與喜鵲 *Pica pica* 的巢相類似。

一星期後，當我到達觀察地點，大約距離牠的鳥巢60米位置，一隻燕隼在我身邊繞飛數次。我認為這種宣示地域習慣表示牠可能已住進鳥巢。七月十七日，首次發現兩隻成年燕隼在鳥巢附近一座高壓電塔的頂部。七月三十一日，看到兩隻幼鳥在鳥巢邊緣，確認繁殖成功。

八月的第一周，我每天去看鳥巢。八月一日，可看到鳥巢最多有四隻初生鳥(圖72)。雖然有一隻仍然躺著，三隻是端坐著又好奇地打量著四周，其中一隻常常沿著鳥巢邊行走及拍翼。

幸運地鳥巢及幼鳥們安然度過八月一日及二日颱風奈達的侵襲。八月二日，成年雄性燕隼捕獲一隻家燕 *Hirundo rustica*，在電塔上清除其羽毛後，餵食在鳥巢的幼鳥(圖73)。

八月六日傍晚，看到一隻幼鳥在巢練習飛行(圖74)；另一隻幼鳥敏捷地從低飛到電塔頂部。八月七日早上，看到最少三隻燕隼站在電塔。有一隻幼鳥仍然留在巢中，但牠經常拍動雙翼。大約九點，看到一隻成年飛回塔，腳上帶上一隻家燕，交給其中一隻在空中的幼鳥，然後成鳥及幼鳥在塔頂分享(圖75)。同日的下午，看到兩隻幼鳥站在塔附近以及相距150米的另一座塔練習飛行。

八月八日下午，一隻幼鳥已離開電塔，亦看不到踪影；兩隻幼鳥逗留在塔頂並由雙親餵食，而另一隻幼鳥留在巢中練習飛行。一隻成鳥帶了死去的獵物回巢，但當牠飛離巢時又帶走獵物，好像是鼓勵這隻最後的幼鳥離開鳥巢。

八月十日下午，看到三隻幼鳥與雙親站在電塔，就是父母餵食幼鳥的地點。在電塔觀察後，我轉移到附近地方找尋那隻「失蹤」的幼鳥。我發現牠站在另一座距離鳥巢約200米的電塔。

Indochinese Green Magpie *Cissa hypoleuca* breeding at Lau Shui Heung

Carrie K. W. Ma

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532 Castle Peak Road, Lai Chi Kok

Background

A record was reported from an observer (Lam Pui Yin) on 15 May 2016 of an adult Indochinese Green Magpie *Cissa hypoleuca* observed on a hiking trail near Lau Shui Heung. It flew to the nest at 3 to 4 meters above the ground in a tree about 2m from the trail between Lau Shui Heung reservoir and Kau Lung Hang Village. The bird occasionally left the nest over a period of around 15 minutes (Plate 76).

Observations

After Geoff Welch, secretary of the Records Committee, suggested monitoring the nesting attempt, Jemi and John Holmes and I took turns to visit the site between 18 May and 11 June. During this period, two adult and three young birds were recorded. These observations are summarized in Table 1.

Date	No. of birds	Observation notes
18 May	1 adult	One adult calling (Plate 77)
21 May	2 adult	Two adults regurgitating food at the nest
29 May	1 adult	One adult brought food to the nest
30 May	2 adults and 3 chicks	Three chicks present. Both adults visiting the nest to feed the chicks. (Plate 78)
4 June	2 adults and 2 young birds	Two young birds in the nest, and have grown quite fast.
9 June	2 adults and 2 young birds	Two chicks in the nest. (Plate 79)
11 June	1 adult and 3 young birds	One adult was heard calling at the nearby camp site. Three young birds in nest.

Table 1 Observation Notes by date

It took at least 20 days from the date when the adult birds were first observed regurgitating food at the nest on 21 May, until the last observation on 11 June when three young birds were observed in the nest. It is believed the last day of observation was near the time of fledging, typically 25 days after hatching (Madge 2018).

Plumage

Plumage details of the adult birds are visible on the photographs. Both sexes have similar plumage, with distinctive green plumage on upperparts, scapulars, throat and underparts, prominent black eye masks from bill base to the rear crowns and napes with a slight crest. The birds have a reddish bill, pinkish red orbital ring and dark

brown iris. Their wings including flight feathers is brownish red, while the tertials show prominent greyish blue tips. The birds have long greenish blue tails, and their legs are red.

The young birds showed dull greenish colour at the upperparts, with darker wings, whitish underparts, yellowish bills, yellow orbital rings and dark eyes. The dark eye masks were not as prominent as those of the adults.

Vocalisations

At the time of the first observation on 15th May, the bird at the nest was heard to give a deep call. Both adults were also heard calling on other dates, at the nest or up to 200m away towards Cloudy Hill. These vocalisations included imitation of other species, including Crested Serpent Eagle *Spilornis cheela* and Grey Treepie *Dendrocitta formosae*.

Discussion

The IOC World Bird List v.8.1 (Gill and Donsker 2018) and Handbook of the Birds of the World (Madge 2018) currently recognize five subspecies of Indochinese Green Magpie, two of which can be found in China, including *jinni* in SW China (Sichuan and Guangxi Provinces), and *katsumatae* in Hainan Province. These subspecies vary in the intensity of yellow on the underparts and the relative tail length. The Lau Shui Heung birds lacked yellow on the underparts and the tertials were tipped greyish blue, which seems to fit more closely to the sub-species *katsumatae*. Hong Kong is located far from the natural distributional range, and it is believed that the birds were derived from an ex-captive origin. BirdLife International evaluated the species as Least Concern, and includes information that both adults and juveniles are sometimes present in the cage bird trade (BirdLife International 2018).

This is the first time Indochinese Green Magpie has been confirmed breeding in Hong Kong. There are similarities between the habitat in Hong Kong and the habitat in the native range, so it is possible that the species will become established in future.

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Plate 76 Indochinese Green Magpie at nest 印支綠鵲在鳥巢停留
Lau Shui Heung 15th May 2016 流水響 2016年5月15日
Lam Pui Yin 林沛賢



Plate 77 Indochinese Green Magpie calling 印支綠鵲在鳴叫
Lau Shui Heung 18th May 2016 流水響 2016年5月18日
Carrie Ma 馬嘉慧



Plate 78 Indochinese Green Magpie with three chicks 印支綠鵲與三隻雛鳥
Lau Shui Heung 30th May 2016 流水響 2016年5月30日
John & Jemi Holmes 黃亞萍、孔思義



Plate 79 Two grown Indochinese Green Magpie chicks 兩隻已成長的印支綠鵲幼鳥
Lau Shui Heung 9th June 2016 流水響 2016年6月9日
John & Jemi Holmes 黃亞萍、孔思義

關於印支綠鵲 *Cissa hypoleuca* 在新界流水響 的繁殖紀錄

馬嘉慧

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背景

2016年5月16日，有觀察者(林沛賢)報告於流水響的一條行山路徑見到一隻成年印支綠鵲 *Cissa hypoleuca*。該印支綠鵲在流水響水塘和九龍坑村之間的山路出沒，觀察者發現該鳥飛往離路邊兩米的樹上，進入離地約三至四米的鳥巢，並不時離巢約15分鐘 (圖76)。

觀察

本會紀錄委員會秘書Geoff Welch建議監察該印支綠鵲的巢及相關的繁殖行為，於是我、孔思義和黃亞萍於5月18日至6月11日輪流到有關巢位附近進行觀察。這段時間，我們一共錄得兩隻成鳥和三隻幼鳥，有關觀察記錄見表一。

表一

日期	雀鳥數量	觀察概要
5月18日	1成鳥	一隻成鳥正在鳴叫 (圖77)
5月21日	2成鳥	兩隻成鳥反芻食物至巢內
5月29日	1成鳥	一隻成鳥把食物帶進鳥巢內
5月30日	2成鳥、3雛鳥	巢內有三隻雛鳥，兩隻親鳥輪流往返鳥巢餵飼雛鳥 (圖78)。
6月4日	2成鳥、2幼鳥	巢內有兩隻幼鳥，已成長得很快。
6月9日	2成鳥、2幼鳥	巢內有兩隻幼鳥 (圖79)
6月11日	1成鳥、3幼鳥	在附近的營地聽到成鳥鳴叫，巢內有三隻幼鳥

由5月21日第一次見到成鳥反芻食物至巢內開始，直至6月11日最後觀察到巢內有三隻幼鳥，合共至少20天。我們相信最後一次的觀察，應該很接近離巢時間，而目前已知的離巢時間為25天(Madge 2018)。

羽毛

從相片可清晰見到成鳥的羽毛。該印支綠鵲兩性羽色接近，都是有明顯綠色的上體、肩羽、喉和下體；頭上有明顯的黑色眼罩，由嘴基延伸至後冠和後枕後面的冠羽。該鳥有紅色的嘴、粉紅色的眼圈和深褐色的虹膜。翅膀包括飛羽褐紅色，三級飛羽羽尖明顯灰藍色。該鳥有藍綠色的長尾，以及紅色的腳。

幼鳥上體顏色較深淡，翅膀較深色，下體白色，嘴黃色，眼圈黃色，眼睛深色及有眼罩，但眼罩顏色不及成鳥深色。

聲音

在5月15日第一次記錄，印支綠鵲在巢中發出深沉的鳴聲。在其他日子，以至遠離鳥巢200外近九龍坑山，亦有聽到成鳥的鳴叫聲，當中包括牠們模仿蛇鵲 *Spilornis cheela* 和灰樹鵲 *Dendrocitta formosae* 的鳴聲。

討論

世界鳥類名錄 v.8.1 (Gill and Donsker 2018) 和 Handbook of the Birds of the World (Madge 2018) 都指出印支綠鵲目前有五個亞種，其中兩個在中國錄得，包括中國西南(四川和廣西)的 *jinni* 亞種，以及海南的 *katsumatae* 亞種。這些亞種都有不同程度的下體黃色或尾部長度。流水響錄得的印支綠鵲下體並無黃色，以及三級飛羽羽尖灰藍色的特徵，都較為接近 *katsumatae* 亞種。由於香港遠離該鳥種的自然分佈範圍，相信有機會是逃逸。根據國際鳥盟的資料，印支綠鵲的保護現狀屬於無危(Least Concern)，但不排除成鳥和幼鳥被用作籠鳥買賣(BirdLife International 2018)。

這是印支綠鵲首次在香港有確定的繁殖紀錄。該鳥在香港繁殖生境與其自然分佈的生境相似，相信將來有機會在本港建立種群。

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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/>

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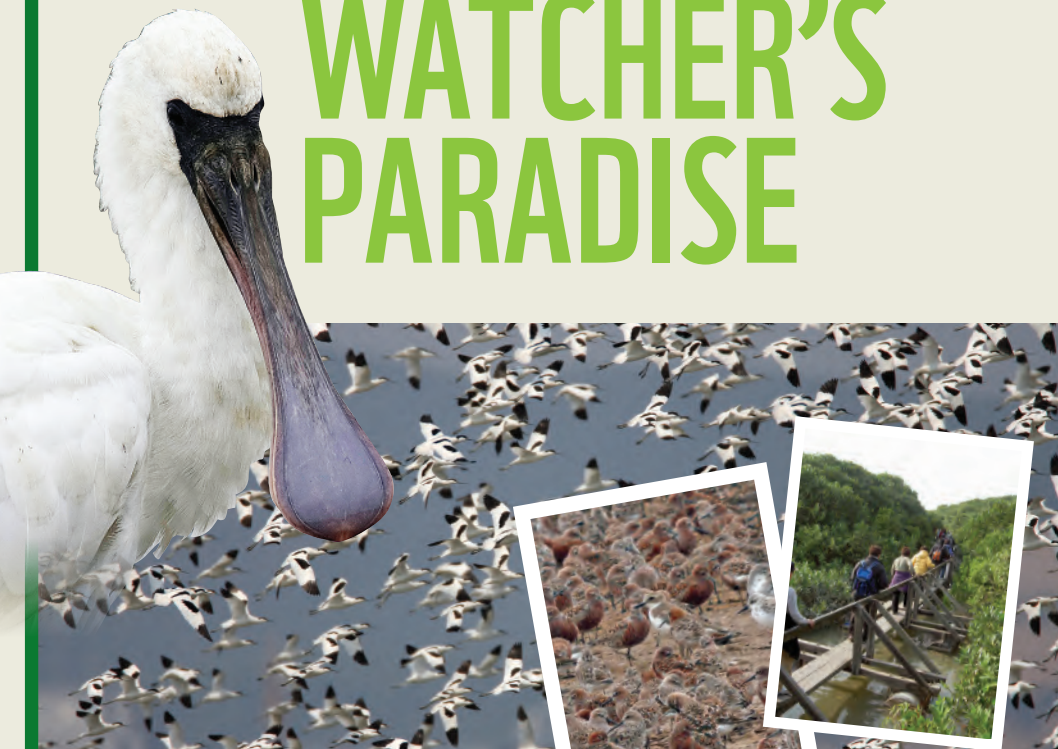




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米埔自然保護區多年來一直深受區內觀鳥者歡迎的雀鳥天堂。訪客可在此欣賞成千上萬的候鳥，例如黑臉琵鷺、小青腳鷸、半蹼鷸及勺嘴鷸。

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。

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2018 年是長春社成立第五十個年頭，為紀念這重要里程碑，我們特意邀請設計師設計了「五十週年標誌」。五個樹木的年輪代表長春社渡過了五個十年，以綠色代表長春社五十年來推動了不同的環保進程，並與香港的城市森林及郊野樹木一同成長。

未來，長春社將繼續以與自然共融共處的理念，在各項環境議題發聲。期望大家繼續多多支持長春社，了解和參與長春社在樹木保護、土地規劃、自然生態、資源管理等環境議題上的工作。

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收集日期: 9月至12月

在此期間記錄鵪科雀鳥特別是黃胸鵪的相關資料，包括:

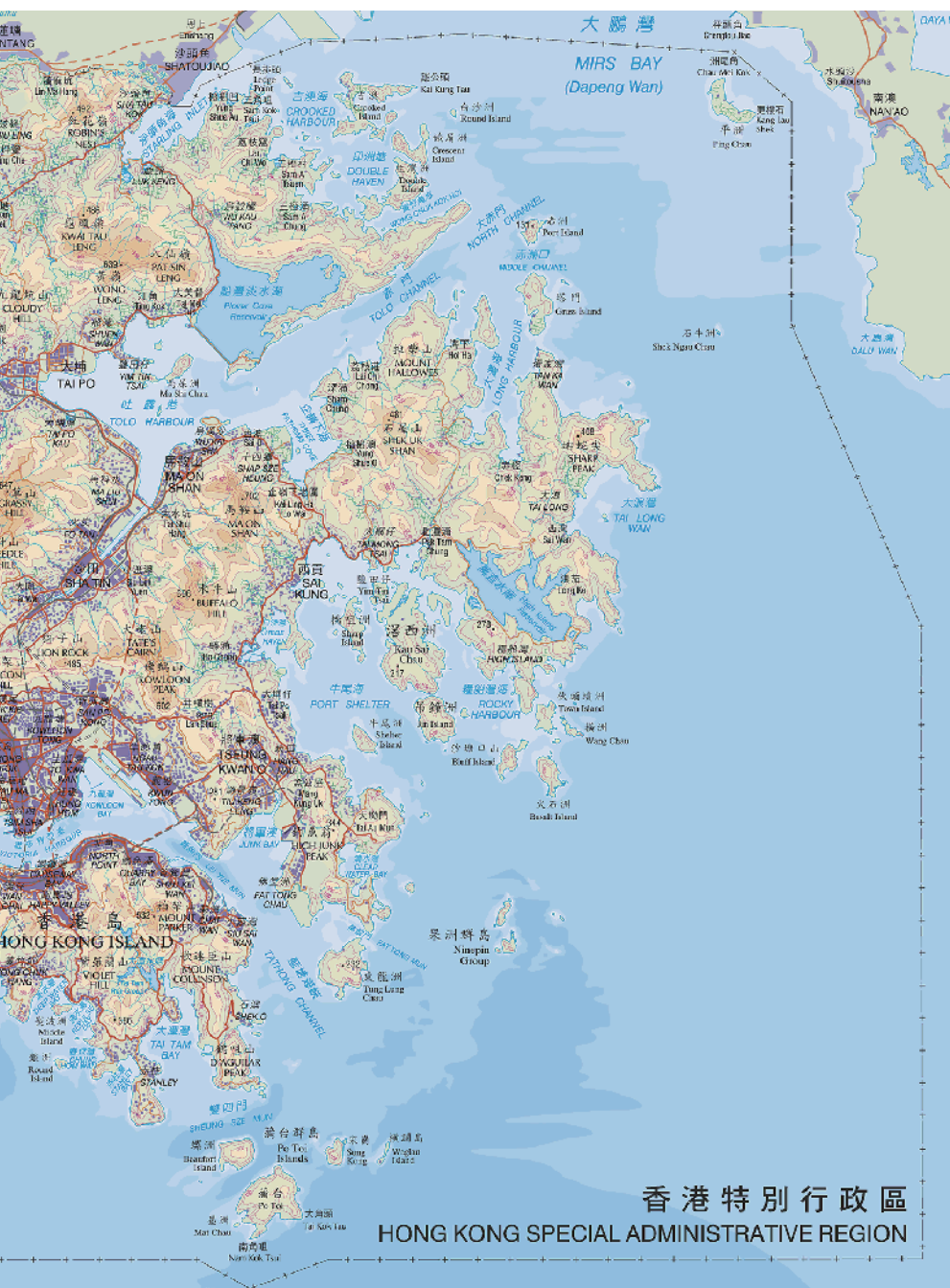
1. 觀察日期、地點
2. 數量
3. 環誌的資料 (請記錄環誌的顏色及編號，有相片更佳)

請於每年12月25日前將資料電郵到 yvicky@hkbws.org.hk

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Hong Kong Fishpond Conservation Scheme



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Since 2012, HKBWS has organized "Hong Kong Fishpond Conservation Scheme" funded by Environment and Conservation Fund. More than 100 fishermen in the NW New Territories joined hands to enhance the ecological value of fishpond and convey the message of fishpond conservation to the general public.



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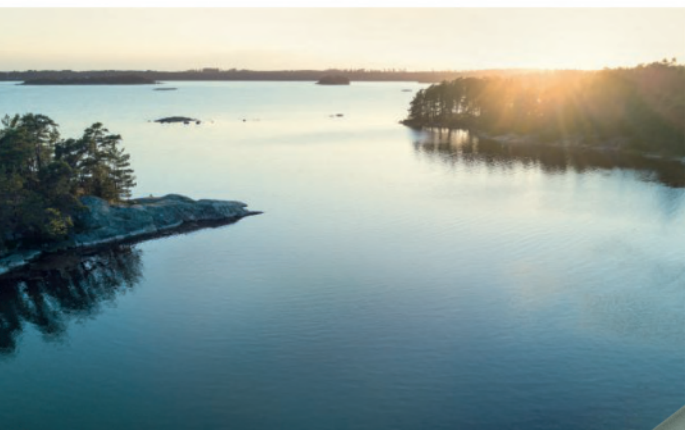
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北極之光



Wild Nature
野性自然



Urban Jungle
都市叢林



碳黑色

祇要把它們拿起來-而您正身處在這一時刻。

隨着它令人印象深刻的光學性能，新的CL伴侶保證您永遠不會忘記的獨特時刻。

簡潔而直觀，這些優雅的雙筒望遠鏡是您所有探索不變的伴侶。

另有三個配件包的選擇來表達您的個人風格。



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