



# Hong Kong Bird Report 香港鳥類報告 2017







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Published in September 2019  
2019年9月出版

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(A charitable organization incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability by guarantee  
香港註冊成立的法定慈善機構及無股本擔保有限公司)

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Front Cover 封面：Oriental Dwarf Kingfisher *Ceyx erithaca* 三趾翠鳥  
Po Toi Island, 1st May 2017 蒲台島 2017年5月1日  
Leo Sit 薛國華

# 香港魚塘生態保育計劃

## Hong Kong Fishpond Conservation Scheme



香港魚塘生態保育計劃

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

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.



生境管理 Habitat management



雀鳥研究 Bird study



公眾教育 Public education

資助



環境及自然保育基金  
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主辦



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## Editorial Preface

Welcome to the Hong Kong Bird Report for 2017. As usual, the HKBR includes papers for species first recorded in Hong Kong during the year covered by the report. In 2017, these first records included two species that came as a complete surprise to many (Black Noddy and Small Pratincole), one that has been predicted to occur (Rook), one hybrid combination (Cox's Sandpiper) and one species that has been upgraded from Category III to Category I (Ultramarine Flycatcher). Unusually, the HKBR this year also includes first papers for two species that were not seen in 2017 – Rosy Minivet and Chinese Bush Warbler – which have both involved prolonged circulations in the Records Committee.

This year we have also added a report on ringing activities from 2017. Ringing is an important tool for bird research and several groups are active in Hong Kong, but some members may not be aware of the work of these groups. Although there were annual reports on ringing activities in the HKBR, these have not been included since 1997. We hope to include annual reports on ringing activities again, starting with this report.

The main papers this year discuss sites that are away from the areas that are often recognized as birding hotspots. Ho Man Tin has been emerging in recent years as an area that regularly attracts migrants, including rarities, despite being in the middle of the urban area. The paper in this report discusses the history of the site and the reasons that it may attract so many birds despite the surrounding developments. As cities around the world increase in size and natural habitat is lost, it is important to find ways that people can live alongside wildlife, including birds, and sites like Ho Man Tin tell us a lot about how we could manage cities to coexist with the natural world.

The other main papers both relate to coastal habitats of eastern Hong Kong, around Tolo Harbour, specifically the importance of the area for Collared Crows and ardeids. This area has received less attention than the wetlands of Deep Bay, but with ongoing pressure for development on this coastline, an understanding of the bird communities is important to ensure that these can survive in the long term.

As in previous years, I would like to encourage people to consider submitting papers for inclusion in the report. We aim to ensure that the HKBR offers an opportunity to inform people about birds in Hong Kong. This includes reporting back on those species seen over the year and publishing photographs from the excellent photographers we have, as well as providing a platform for people to report on any interesting observations you may have. Everyone is welcome to provide a short report about any subject related to birds that would be of interest to other readers, or to submit photos that you would like to have considered for publication in the report.

As usual I would like to thank the team involved with preparation of the Bird Report, especially Geoff Welch, who has continued to organize report preparation to ensure everything is done, and Gary Chow, who arranges the translation of papers between English and Chinese. Also thank you to those involved with preparation of the Systematic List – Richard Lewthwaite and David Diskin – and to the HKBWS for their help with arranging the final publication stage of the report.

John Allcock

**Chief Editor**

**Editors**

Geoff Welch and Gary Chow

**Translators**

Florence Choi, Celia Ho, Alvin Hui, Lynn Hui, Cecilia Kwan, HK Leung,  
Katherine Leung

## 編者序言

歡迎瀏覽觀鳥報名2017。一如以往觀鳥報告收錄了本年的首項鳥類紀錄。2017年的首項紀錄中有兩種是出乎意料的（玄燕鷗及灰燕鴿）及一種是意料之內的（禿鼻烏鴉），一種是雜交種（覺氏濱鵲）及一種由第III類提升至第I類的（白眉藍姬鵲）。罕有地此報名亦收錄了兩種不在本年2017年見到的雀鳥，兩種經紀錄委員會長時間審閱的鳥種－粉紅山椒鳥及中華短翅鶯。

本年報告亦收錄了2017年鳥類環誌活動的報告。環誌是一種重要的鳥類研究工具，香港有數個小組進行此活動，但很多人都未必知道。以往觀鳥報告皆有收錄鳥類環誌活動，但在1997年後就沒有了。我們希望從今期後可每年皆收錄環誌活動的報告。

今期報告的文章有討論觀鳥熱點之外的地點。何文田雖位於市區中心，亦在吸引候鳥及罕有鳥類方面都十分突出。文章討論了該地點的歷史及就算在市區當中亦能吸引雀鳥的原因。世界城市在擴張而自然環境在消失，人類應尋求與野生動物包括雀鳥的共存之道。何文田的例子告訴我們如何管理城市以致與自然世界共存。

另一篇文章是關於香港東面近吐露港的一片特別對白頸鴉及鷺鳥重要的海岸生境。此地比后海灣濕地較少人注意，但鑑於海岸地區不斷發展的壓力，了解該地的雀鳥群落對確保牠們長遠存活非常重要。

我鼓勵大家提交報告以收錄在此報告內。我們的目的是以此報告為大家提供香港的雀鳥資訊，當中包括當年所見雀鳥、攝影者的精彩相片以及提供一個平台供大家報告有趣雀鳥紀錄。任何人有有關雀鳥的分享都歡迎提交報告，又或提交相片以作報告出版使用。

一如以往我要多謝參與報告工作的團隊，特別是Geoff Welch，他不斷安排報告的準備工作以令所有事情辦妥，以及周家禮安排英中的翻譯。亦感謝參與分類總覽的Richard Lewthwaite 及David Diskin，香港觀鳥會的幫助以安排此報告的出版。

### 主編輯

柯祖毅

### 編輯

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# 大埔鷺鳥林 修樹事件

2017  
重溫



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市民向康  
文署投訴  
樹枝過密

本會在修樹開  
始後接獲投訴  
，故立刻通知  
漁護署和公眾

康文署就事件致  
歉並強調是根據  
既定機制管理樹  
木，本會隨即去  
信政府表達關注



23/5

6/6

7/6

2018 以後

康文署的調查  
結果充分反映  
事件嚴重性。  
本會及長春社  
聯合要求盡快  
堵塞漏洞



1/12

康文署持續與  
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的修樹工作和  
措施進行溝通

9/6

16/6

10-11/6

環團聯合促  
請漁護署展  
開調查，並  
對其違例行  
為提出檢控



本會與長春社  
發表聯合聲明  
，要求交代事  
件的來龍去脈



本會安排職員及  
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並教育市民相關  
保育知識

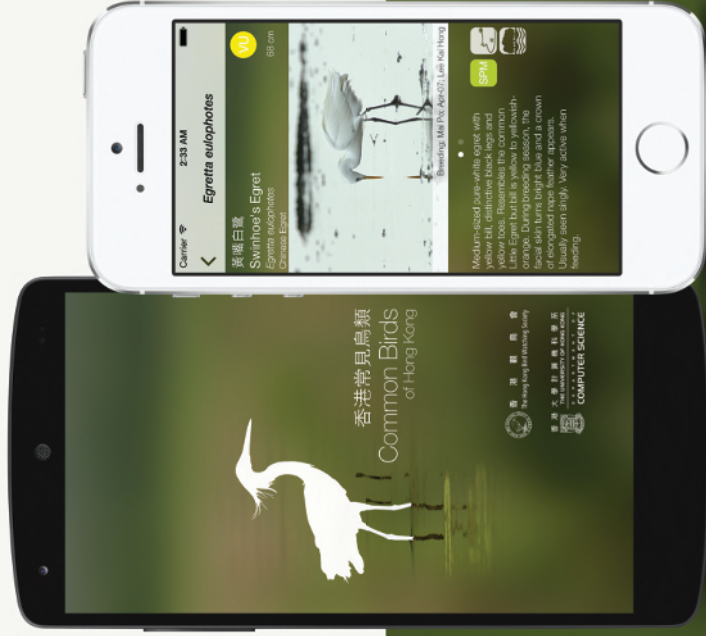
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# Help Save the Spoon-billed Sandpiper!

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/>



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## Records Committee Report

**Geoff J Carey**

*Records Committee Chairman*

The Records Committee met three times during 2017, and 136 Unusual Record Forms were processed for inclusion in this Report. As at the end of 2017, the number of species on the Hong Kong List in Category I and II was 552. The number of Category I and II species recorded during the year was 414, which is the highest in recent years, one higher than the previous highest obtained in 2014. Higher numbers in recent years may be partly due to increased numbers of photographers (in particular) and birders, as well as 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 added to Categories I and III of the HK List in 2017 were as follows

### Additions to Category I

**Small Pratincole** *Glareola lactea*

One photographed at San Tin on 4 April.

**Black Noddy** *Anous minutus*

One on Kung Chau on 18 and 19 June.

**Chinese Bush Warbler** *Locustella tacsanowskia*

Single birds trapped at MPNR on 5 and 30 September 2014, originally recorded as Baikal Bush Warbler *L. davidi*, were later identified as this species from photographs taken at the time.

**Rook** *Corvus frugilegus*

One of the eastern race *pastinator* in the MPNR/Lut Chau area from 1 November to end of the year.

**Ultramarine Flycatcher** *Ficedula superciliaris*

The acceptance of a record of a first-winter male at Shek Kong Catchwater from 29 November (JAA) to 11 December resulted in a review of the category of this and two previous Cat III records of first-winter males at KFBG in January 1999 and December 2006 to April 2007. All records were placed in Category I.



### Additions to Category III

**Black Swan** *Cygnus atratus*

One at MPNR from 25 February to 11 March 2017 (many observers).

**Bar-shouldered Dove** *Geopelia humeralis*

One photographed at MPNR on 4 November 2017 (LS).

**Maroon Oriole** *Oriolus traillii*

A male, apparently of the Taiwanese endemic subspecies *ardens*, on Po Toi on 30 March and 1 April 2017 (PH, M&PW, EY).

**Cordilleran Parakeet** *Psittacara frontatus*

One at Long Valley on 17 October 2016 (SY).

**Sahel Paradise Whydah** *Vidua orientalis*

One at Tuen Mun on 12 October 2016 (ET).

**Blue-capped Cordon-bleu** *Uraeginthus cyanocephalus*

One photographed at MPNR on 29 May 2017 (WT).

## 紀錄委員會報告

**賈知行**

紀錄委員會主席

紀錄委員會於2017年進行了三次會議，審閱了136個不常見紀錄報告以納入本報告內。直至2017年底，香港鳥類名錄第I及II類共有552種。全年第I及II類共記錄到414種，是歷來錄得最高的記錄，也相對2014年的最高記錄多一種。這個最高鳥種記錄很可能是由於有更多的攝影者和觀察者，以及多種獲取資訊的途徑，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。

2017年新加入香港鳥類第I及第III類鳥種如下：

### 新增至第I類

**灰燕鴿** *Glareola lactea*

2017年4月4日於新田錄得一隻

**玄燕鷗** *Anous minutus*

2017年6月18日和19日日於弓洲錄得一隻

**中華短翅鶯** *Locustella tacsanowskia*

2014年9月5日和30日於米埔網獲一隻，原有記錄為北短翅鶯 *L. davidi*，後來根據照片記錄確定為本鳥種。

**禿鼻烏鴉** *Corvus frugilegus*

2017年11月1日於米埔/甩洲一帶錄得一隻東方的亞種 *pastinator*

**白眉藍姬鶯** *Ficedula superciliaris*

2017年11月29日至12月11日於雷公田錄得一隻首次越冬的雄鳥(JAA)。本記錄與之前兩個於1999年1月、以及2006年12月至2007年4月於嘉道理農場錄得的第III類記錄一併覆核。所有記錄均升級至第I類。

新加至第III類

黑天鵝 *Cygnus atratus*

2017年2月25日至3月11日於新田錄得一隻 (由多位觀鳥者錄得)

斑肩姬地鳩 *Geopelia humeralis*

2017年11月4日於米埔錄得一隻 (LS)

朱鷗 *Oriolus traillii ardens*

2017年3月30日和4月1日於蒲台島錄得一隻台灣亞種 *ardens* 雄鳥 (PH, M&PW, EY)

紅額鸚哥 *Psittacara frontatus*

2016年10月17日於塱原錄得一隻 (SY)

北維達雀/寬尾天堂維達雀 *Vidua orientalis*

2016年10月12日於屯門錄得一隻 (ET)

藍頂藍節雀 *Uraeginthus cyanocephalus*

2017年5月29日於米埔錄得一隻 (WT)

## Annual Summary 2017

*Geoff Welch*

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

2017 was another exceptional year for species numbers with a total of 414 species recorded, exceeding the previous record of 413 species in 2014. Three were new species to the Hong Kong List – Small Pratincole in April, Black Noddy in June and Rook in November. In addition, an Ultramarine Flycatcher in November was accepted as the first Category I record for this species. There was a second Hong Kong record of Oriental Dwarf Kingfisher, a third record of Slaty-backed Flycatcher, a fourth record of Rosy Pipit and the first records of Crested Kingfisher since 2009, Brown Booby since 2010 and Oriental Stork since 2013..

### Winter 2017 (January to February)

January was the warmest on record for HK, with daily mean and minimum temperatures both averaging more than two degrees above normal at 18.5 and 17.0 deg. C respectively, and no cold surges. February was also warmer than usual although with two brief cold spells. As a consequence, it was a poor winter for many regular winter species, particularly thrushes.

Birds staying over from 2016 into January included the four Greater White-fronted Geese in the Deep Bay area, the adults remaining until 20<sup>th</sup> February, the adult Siberian Crane which stayed at MPNR until 1<sup>st</sup> April, the Buff-breasted Sandpiper and Booted Warbler at San Tin, although only until 2<sup>nd</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> January respectively, and the Emei Leaf Warbler at Pak Sha O until 19<sup>th</sup> March. A first ever winter Gull-billed Tern was at Mai Po boardwalk on 3<sup>rd</sup> January. Bird of the month for many was a Baikal Bush Warbler present in flower beds at Telford Gardens, Kowloon Bay from 20<sup>th</sup> January to 20<sup>th</sup> February, the first non-trapped record for HK and seen by many. Another popular bird was a Whitethroat *Sylvia* sp. at Tsim Bei Tsui from 22<sup>nd</sup> January to 8<sup>th</sup> February which unfortunately could not be identified to species. A male Red-headed Bunting was photographed at Fung Lok Wai on 25<sup>th</sup> January and an Arctic Warbler was voice-recorded at Stanley on the same date, the first confirmed winter record since 1987.

The peak aggregate total of waterbirds in the whole Deep Bay area for the winter 2016-17 was 56,354, 1% above the same count in winter 2015-16. Numbers appear to have now stabilized at around 55,000, well below the average of 88,000 in the three winters from 2007-08 to 2009-10. Many duck species show declines over the last 10-20 winters including Common Shelduck, Northern Shoveler, Falcated Duck, Spot-billed Duck, Mallard, Northern Pintail and Eurasian Teal, with only Tufted Duck showing substantial increase over this period. Black-headed Gull counts have also declined substantially over the last ten years.

February started with a first record since 2010 and the first ever winter record of Brown Booby, photographed from a Cetacean Survey boat near Sha Chau Island north of Chek Lap Kok on 3<sup>rd</sup> February. A Large Hawk Cuckoo calling at Lam Tsuen on 4<sup>th</sup> February was an earliest record. A female Red-headed Bunting was at San Tin on 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> February and a first HK record of the western ssp *alba* of Great Egret was found at Shuen Wan on 7<sup>th</sup> February. Ssp *alba* is noticeably larger than the regular ssp in HK, *modesta*. A male Chinese Blue Flycatcher was at Shek Kong catchwater from 18<sup>th</sup> February to 5<sup>th</sup> March although very elusive after the first three days, with a female Small Niltava in the same location from 20<sup>th</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup> February. Species trapped at MPNR in February include a Paddyfield Warbler on 17<sup>th</sup> and a Common Chiffchaff on 23<sup>rd</sup>.

### Spring 2017 (March to May)

March and April were mild and dry with five minor but no major cold fronts. May was similar until a heavy storm on 25<sup>th</sup> brought more than 270mm of rain in a single day. The overall result was a fairly quiet spring for migration.

The aggregate WC count for spring wader passage in Deep Bay was 13,011, 16% below 2016 but close to the average for the last five years. Individual species which recorded higher peak counts were Great Knot, Red-necked Stint and Grey-tailed Tattler. Lower counts came from Lesser Sand Plover, Red Knot, Sharp-tailed Sandpiper and once again, Spotted Redshank, continuing a worrying steep decline. Of the less common waders, the peak count for Nordmann's Greenshank was 16, relatively low, and only one Spoon-billed Sandpiper was recorded, as in the previous two years.

March was quiet, at least for new species, although the adult Siberian Crane remained at MPNR to 1<sup>st</sup> April. Waterbird and shorebird migration continued as normal throughout the month and landbird migration started in the second half. A male Hill Blue Flycatcher attracted a great deal of attention at King's Park, Kowloon from 2<sup>nd</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> March, a Sanderling at MPNR on 12<sup>th</sup> March was an earliest spring record, a Japanese Robin was at KFBG on 16<sup>th</sup> March and Shek Kong catchment recorded high numbers of Silver-backed Needletails from 16<sup>th</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> March with a peak count of at least 76 on 18<sup>th</sup>. A hybrid Northern Shoveler x Garganey at MPNR from 16<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> March was a returning bird from March 2016.

April began with a first record for HK, a Small Pratincole photographed at San Tin on 4<sup>th</sup>, a remarkable record for a species normally resident 1000 kms west of Hong Kong. Unfortunately it only stayed for one day. Also on 4<sup>th</sup> April, a Cox's Sandpiper was photographed at the Mai Po boardwalk. This is a known hybrid of Curlew and Pectoral Sandpiper with previous records from Japan and Australia. Among raptors, six Japanese Sparrowhawk at MPNR on 5<sup>th</sup> April was a highest ever count, single Amur Falcons at Po Toi and San Tin on 14<sup>th</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> April were second and third spring records and 100 Chinese Sparrowhawk at Ho Sheung Heung on 29<sup>th</sup> April was the highest count since 2010. A Barred Cuckoo Dove was taken into care at KFBG from HKU campus on 19<sup>th</sup> April, later successfully released, and the fourth HK record of Mongolian Short-toed Lark (previously Greater Short-toed Lark) was at San Tin on 23<sup>rd</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> April.



Spring is always the best season for seabirds, both in counts and numbers of species. A breeding plumage Brown-headed Gull was at the Mai Po boardwalk on 14<sup>th</sup> April and 143 Caspian Terns at MPNR on 27<sup>th</sup> April was a high count. Seawatching boat trips into southern waters produced Streaked and Short-tailed Shearwaters, Lesser Frigatebird and, all three Jaeger species as well as commoner species such as Red-necked Phalarope, Great Crested and Aleutian Tern, but just a single Ancient Murrelet and no Red-breasted Mergansers or Black-legged Kittiwakes, possibly due to few early season trips.

May started with a second HK record - a stunning Oriental Dwarf Kingfisher on Po Toi on 1<sup>st</sup> and staying one day longer than the first record in 2015, to 2<sup>nd</sup>, which allowed a lucky few to see it. Five Hodgson's Hawk Cuckoos at Tai Lam CP on 1<sup>st</sup> May was a new highest count and a Lesser Cuckoo at Ng Tung Chai was a new earliest record. Both cuckoo species are increasing in Hong Kong. An adult male Tiger Shrike at Ho Man Tin on 23<sup>rd</sup> May was a first spring record and a male Cotton Pygmy Goose at Lok Ma Chau on 29<sup>th</sup> was a latest spring record.

### Summer 2017 (June to August)

Summer 2017 had average temperatures but 25% more rain than average, much due to four Category 8 Typhoons which passed through in this period, Merbok on 12<sup>th</sup> June, Roke on 23<sup>rd</sup> July, Hato on 23<sup>rd</sup> August and Pakhar on 27<sup>th</sup> August. Hato was the most severe typhoon since Wanda in 1962, reaching Category 10 and causing extensive damage due to high winds and storm surges.

Birds were also affected by the typhoons, particularly storm-driven seabirds. A first HK record of Black Noddy, found from an HKBWS/AFCD Tern Survey vessel on Kung Chau Island, Tap Mun, on 18<sup>th</sup> June, was almost certainly brought by Typhoon Merbok which formed off their Philippine breeding area seven days before. A Hong Kong record count of seven Lesser Frigatebirds, previously only seen in singles, in eastern waters from 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> June, was again almost certainly a Merbok related record, as possibly was a first summer record of Japanese Cormorant at the Ninepins on 24<sup>th</sup> June. Typhoon Hato brought inland records of Bridled and Aleutian Terns on 23<sup>rd</sup> August and Pakhar brought a Red-footed Booby to Cape D'Aguilar and many Black-winged Stilts, a regular early autumn coastal migrant, to inland locations, all on 27<sup>th</sup> August.

2017 was the second year of the 3-year HKBWS Summer Atlas, with increased summer recording throughout the territory, particularly at higher and more remote locations. Species reported in more locations in summer 2017 compared to previous years included Chinese Francolin, Great Barbet, Hainan Blue Flycatcher and Richard's Pipit of the resident breeding ssp *sinensis*, in addition to the species mentioned in the 2016 HKBR.

The total number of nests for the five species counted annually by the Egret Group was 1,245, almost the same as the number counted in 2016 and the third highest count on record. All five species recorded high counts, with the two most abundant species, Little Egret and Chinese Pond Heron, having 442 and 383 nests respectively; Great

Egret had 184 nests, Black-crowned Night Heron continued its recovery with 203 nests and the least abundant species, Eastern Cattle Egret, had 33 nests. Mai Po Village remained the largest breeding location with 239 nests, Tai Po Market was second largest with 217 nests and 22 other sites with a total of 789 nests between them. The peak counts of terns in the breeding season Tern Population Survey increased 15% over 2016 to a highest ever total of 1,648; numbers of Bridled, Roseate and Black-naped Terns were at 708, 345 and 595 respectively. Bridled and Black-naped Tern numbers increased by 21% and 29% whereas Roseate Tern numbers decreased by 10% since 2016.

Confirmed or probable breeding records of unusual species in 2017 included a pair each of Black Baza and Eurasian Hobby in the northern NT, the Eurasian Hobby pair at the same location for the second successive year, and at least two pairs of Indochinese Green Magpie, currently a Cat III species, in northeast NT following the first breeding record there in 2016. There was no proven breeding of Malayan Night Heron in 2017 but Plain Flowerpecker breeding was confirmed in Tai Po Kau where a juvenile was photographed being fed by a male Fork-tailed Sunbird as well as by its own parent. Earliest autumn records occurred for Green Sandpiper on 3<sup>rd</sup> July, Dunlin on 26<sup>th</sup> July, Eastern Yellow Wagtail on 31<sup>st</sup> July, Brown-chested Jungle Flycatcher on 22<sup>nd</sup> August, Oriental Plover on 27<sup>th</sup> August and Tiger Shrike at Ho Man Tin on 29<sup>th</sup> August.

#### **Autumn 2017 (September to November)**

September and early October were exceptionally hot and quite dry with consistent southerly winds until the passage of Typhoon Khanun to the south of Hong Kong on 15<sup>th</sup> October. Thereafter in October and through November the temperature returned to average monthly levels with more northerly winds but still with low rainfall and one colder spell from 22<sup>nd</sup> November.

September was relatively quiet except for Tiger Shrikes. At least seven Tiger Shrikes were recorded during the month, with two each at Ho Man Tin, Tai Po Kau and MPNR and another at Pui O on 30<sup>th</sup> September, a new latest date. With the May record noted above, this made a total of eight Tiger Shrikes in 2017 - the previous year record count was three in 2006. Siberian Blue Robins were also in good numbers with at least eleven in six different locations between 16<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> September. A Middendorff's Grasshopper Warbler was trapped at MPNR on 12<sup>th</sup>, a flock of 107 Intermediate Egrets at Lok Ma Chau on 15<sup>th</sup> was easily a HK record count and a Slaty-backed Forktail was at Shing Mun from 19<sup>th</sup> September to year end, the first record since 2014.

October started quietly but improved considerably following the change in weather in mid-month. Typhoon Khanun brought a flock of 47 Streaked Shearwaters to Cape D'Aguilar on 15<sup>th</sup> October, an autumn record count. Single Pallas's Reed Buntings were recorded at HK Wetland Park on 17<sup>th</sup> and MPNR on 23<sup>rd</sup> October, and another Middendorff's Grasshopper Warbler was trapped at MPNR on 20<sup>th</sup> October. A first winter female Black Redstart arrived at Long Valley on 29<sup>th</sup> October and remained into December, the third HK record, a Martens's Warbler was on Cheung Chau from 30<sup>th</sup> October to 22<sup>nd</sup> November, the first autumn record, and five Yellow-throated

Buntings were on Po Toi on 31<sup>st</sup> October, a new earliest date. 31<sup>st</sup> October also saw the arrival of two separate flocks of grey geese at MPNR – four Tundra Bean Geese, two adults and two juveniles, and three White-fronted Geese, all juveniles. Both parties stayed in the MPNR area into November and part of December.

November was an excellent month, with one HK First Record, a Rook which arrived at MPNR on 1<sup>st</sup> November and stayed in the Deep Bay area into 2018, and an upgrade from Category III to Category I with a first-winter male Ultramarine Flycatcher at Shek Kong Catchwater from 29<sup>th</sup> November to 11<sup>th</sup> December which was accepted as the first HK record in Category I. Two previous Category III records of Ultramarine Flycatcher, at KFBG in 1999 and 2006, were upgraded to Category I. A first-winter Relict Gull was at the Mai Po boardwalk on 3<sup>rd</sup> November, a new earliest date. Up to three House Sparrows were at Long Valley from 4<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> November, a new latest date, and three Greater Scaup and a Black Stork were at MPNR on 6<sup>th</sup> November. New arrivals at Lok Ma Chau in November included an Oriental Stork on 5<sup>th</sup> and a male Ferruginous Duck on 13<sup>th</sup>, both staying to year end. A female Slaty-backed Flycatcher at Ho Man Tin on 16<sup>th</sup> November was the third HK record, another excellent record for this urban location. A Crested Kingfisher was first heard at Chung Mei on 16<sup>th</sup> November and remained in the area into December; this was the first record since 2009 for what used to be a scarce resident but is now a rare visitor. Finally in November, three Rustic Buntings were present at Long Valley on 25<sup>th</sup> with a Rosy Pipit there on 26<sup>th</sup>, the fourth HK record, and a Blunt-winged Warbler was trapped at MPNR on 29<sup>th</sup> November.

### **Winter 2017 (December)**

December had an average temperature but was sunny and completely rain free, the first time since 2003. Overall, 2017 was the third warmest year for HK since records began in 1884, continuing the recent trend of increasing average temperatures caused, according to HK Observatory, by a combination of global warming and increased urbanization in Hong Kong.

December was probably the best month of 2017. Good records at MPNR were a female White-tailed Robin on 6<sup>th</sup>, the first Deep Bay record, a Baikal Bush Warbler singing in a reedbed from 7<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup>, a female or first winter Smew from 21<sup>st</sup> to year end and up to three different Common Chiffchaffs from 23<sup>rd</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> December based on photographic evidence. Cheung Chau held a White-spectacled Warbler from 6<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> December with a Rufous-faced Warbler there on 24<sup>th</sup> December. A Chestnut-crowned Warbler was at Lung Fu Shan from 7<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup> December with a male Small Niltava also there from 18<sup>th</sup> December to year end. Another Baikal Bush Warbler was singing in a ditch at Yi O, Lantau on 10<sup>th</sup> December. The northeast NT held a Grey-headed Swampphen (previously called Black-backed Swampphen) photographed at Hok Tau on 12<sup>th</sup> December and another Rufous-faced Warbler at Bride's Pool from 16<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> December. The Ferruginous Duck at Lok Ma Chau from November was joined by a female Ferruginous and a male hybrid Ferruginous x Common Pochard on the 14<sup>th</sup> December, all three staying until year end. A Barred Cuckoo Dove was at Shek Kong on 24<sup>th</sup> December and finally Ng Tung Chai had a male Japanese Robin on 26<sup>th</sup> and two Rufous-gorgeted Flycatchers on 30<sup>th</sup> December.

A spectacular month with the Tundra Bean Geese, White-fronted Geese, Oriental Stork, Crested Kingfisher, Rook, Ultramarine Flycatcher and Black Redstart from earlier months staying into December, and a good end to very good year.

## 2017 全年摘要

Geoff Welch

如此全年摘要內容與分類總覽不乎，一律以分類總覽所示為準。

2017年是另一品種數量突出的一年，共錄得414種，超越2014年的413種，其中三種是香港新紀錄：4月份的灰燕鵙、6月份的玄燕鷗，以及11月份的禿鼻烏鴉。除此之外，11月份的白眉藍姬鵲被接納為該種的首個第一類別紀錄。本年亦錄得三趾翠鳥(香港第二次紀錄)、鏽胸藍姬鵲(香港第三次紀錄)、粉紅胸鵲(香港第四次紀錄)、自2009年以來的首個冠魚狗紀錄、自2010年的首個褐鰐鳥紀錄，以及自2013年的首個東方白鸛紀錄。

### 2017年冬季（一月至二月）

本年是有紀錄以來最和暖的一月，日平均溫度為攝氏18.5度，最低溫度為攝氏17度，兩者都比正常超出攝氏兩度以上，而且並沒出現冷鋒。二月雖有兩次冷鋒，氣溫仍較正常和暖。因此本年大部分越冬鳥種的鳥況也不佳，鵲類紀錄甚少。

由2016年末逗留至一月的鳥種包括：在後海灣一帶出現的4隻白額雁，成鳥逗留至2月20日；在米埔的白鶴成鳥逗留至4月1日；在新田的飾胸鵲和靴籬鵲分別停留至1月2及6日；在白沙澳的峨眉柳鶯逗留至3月19日。本月的雀鳥之冠為很多鳥友來說非北短翅鶯莫屬，該鳥在1月20日至2月20日期間在九龍灣德福花園花槽出現，不少鳥友都能見到，該種以往的紀錄均是環誌被捕獲的個體。另一隻引人注目的鳥種是1月22日至2月8日在尖鼻嘴錄得的 *Sylvia* 屬林鶯，可惜未能確定品種。此外，1月25日在豐樂園拍攝到一隻雄性褐頭鵲；同日在赤柱錄得極北柳鶯的叫聲，是自1987年以來的首個冬季紀錄。

2016-17年度後海灣水鳥調查冬季最高數字為 56,354 隻，比2015-16年度高1%。近年的數量維持在約55,000隻，遠低於2007至2010年三年冬季平均的88,000隻。很多野鴨品種在過去10-20年數量明顯下跌，包括：翹鼻麻鴨、琵嘴鴨、羅紋鴨、斑嘴鴨、綠頭鴨、針尾鴨和綠翅鴨，只有鳳頭潛鴨的數量有顯著上升。紅嘴鵲的數量在過去十年亦明顯減少。

2月3日紀錄到的褐鰐鳥是2010年以來再次紀錄，亦是該種在香港首個冬季紀錄。該鳥在位於赤蠟角北面的沙洲島，被調查中華白海豚的船拍攝到。2月4日在林村錄得大鵬鵲鳴叫，打破了以往最早的紀錄；4及5日在新田紀錄到一隻雌性褐頭鵲；7日在船灣錄得香港首個大白鶯西方 *alba* 亞種紀錄。*alba* 亞種的體型比香港常見的 *modesta* 亞種大。在石崗引水道，2月18至3月5日錄得一隻雄性的中華仙鶯，該鳥在出現首3天內比較易見，之後相當隱蔽；2月20-27日在同一地點錄得一隻雌性小仙鶯。2月在米埔環誌紀錄到稻田葦鶯(17日)和噤喳柳鶯(23日)。



## 2017年春季（三月至五月）

三月及四月天氣溫和乾燥，曾出現5次微弱的冷鋒。五月上旬天氣亦相約，直至5月25日，在一天內下了270毫米大雨。因此，整個春季遷徙鳥況平靜。

后海灣水鳥調查春季最高數量為13,011隻，較2016年減少16%，但與過去5年平均數相約。大濱鵲、紅頸濱鵲及灰尾漂鵲錄得高數量，而蒙古沙鵲、紅腹濱鵲、尖尾濱鵲錄得低數量。鵲鵲數量再次下跌，情況令人擔憂。較罕見的小青腳鵲只錄得16隻，勺嘴鵲也與過往兩年一樣只錄得一隻。

三月鳥況平靜，沒有新品種紀錄。在米埔的白鵲成鳥逗留至4月1日。本月水鳥及濱鳥遷徙如常，而林鳥的遷徙在三月下旬才開始。3月2至12日在九龍京士柏的雄性山藍仙鵲受很多鳥友關注；12日在米埔的三趾濱鵲是最早的春季紀錄；16日在嘉道理農場錄得一隻日本歌鵲。3月16至25日在石崗引水道錄得大量灰喉針尾雨燕，最高數量為18日的76隻。3月16至30日在米埔紀錄到的琵嘴鴨與白眉鴨混種個體，相信是2016年3月曾經錄得的同一個體。

四月開始隨即有新香港紀錄：4月4日在新田拍攝到一隻灰燕鵲，該品種正常的棲息地距離香港以西1,000公里，因此這個紀錄非常特別，可惜該鳥只停留了一天。同日在米埔浮橋拍攝到一隻覺氏濱鵲，即彎嘴濱鵲與斑胸濱鵲的混種，過往在日本和澳洲分別有紀錄。猛禽方面，4月5日錄得6隻日本松雀鷹是歷來最高紀錄；14日及24日分別在蒲台和新田錄得一隻阿穆爾隼，是歷來第二和第三個春季紀錄；29日在河上鄉錄得100隻赤腹鷹是2010年以來最高紀錄。4月19日在香港大學拾獲一隻斑尾鵲鵂，送往嘉道理農場診治後成功放回野外。4月23至24日在新田錄得香港第四個蒙古短趾百靈紀錄，該種以往稱為大短趾百靈。

無論品種或數量，春季都是觀察海鳥的最佳季節。4月14日在米埔浮橋錄得一隻披繁殖羽的棕頭鵲；27日錄得高數量的143隻紅嘴巨鵲。前往香港南面水域的海鳥觀察船錄得白額鵲、短尾鵲、白斑軍艦鳥、三種賊鵲，以及較常見的紅頸瓣蹼鵲、大鳳頭燕鵲和白腰燕鵲。但可能因為春季初期太少出航的關係，只錄得一隻扁嘴海雀，並沒紀錄到紅胸秋沙鵲或三趾鵲。

5月1日在蒲台錄得一隻漂亮的三趾翠鳥是香港第二個紀錄，停留至2日，比上一次2015年的紀錄多停留一天，因而幾位鳥友有幸一見。5月1日在大欖郊野公園錄得5隻霍氏鷹鵲是新高紀錄；同日在梧桐寨錄得的小杜鵑是最早的春季紀錄，這兩種杜鵑在香港的數量正在增加。5月23日在何文田錄得一隻雄性虎紋伯勞是首個春季紀錄；29日在落馬洲的棉鳧是春季最遲的紀錄。

## 2017年夏季（六至八月）

2017年夏季氣溫處於平均水平，但降雨量較平均多四分之一，主要來自本季經過香港的四個八號風球，即6月12日襲港的莫柏、7月23日的洛克、8月23日的天鵲和8月27日的帕卡。天鵲是自1962年的颱風溫黛以來，吹襲香港的最猛烈颱風，風力達到十級，帶來的狂風暴雨，造成廣泛破壞。

鳥類亦受到颱風影響，尤其是雷暴帶來的海鳥。6月18日，香港觀鳥會/漁護處的燕鷗普查船在塔門弓洲發現黑玄燕鷗的香港首個紀錄，幾可肯定是由颱風莫柏帶來，因為莫柏正是在七天之前，在菲律賓的黑玄燕鷗繁殖地附近形成。6月18至20日，在東部水域數得破紀錄的七隻白斑軍艦鳥(此前只有單隻紀錄)，亦幾可肯定與莫柏相關。6月24日在果洲群島的暗綠背鸚鵡夏季紀錄，或許亦然。颱風天鴿在8月23日帶來褐翅燕鷗和白腰燕鷗的內陸紀錄，而帕卡在8月27日將一隻紅腳鰲鳥帶到鶴咀，又在同日將多隻早秋海岸過境常客黑翅長腳鰲帶到內陸地點。

為期三年的夏季鳥類普查，在2017年踏入第二年。香港各處的夏季數字均見上升，特別在地勢較高和偏僻的地點。除了《2016年香港鳥類報告》提及的鳥種外，較諸往年，以下鳥種在2017年夏季，亦在更多地點錄得：鸚鵡、大擬鴛、海南藍仙鶴，以及本地繁殖的田鸛 *sinensis* 亞種等。

鸛鳥研究小組對五個鳥種進行的年度統計，共數得1,245個鸛鳥巢，與2016年數字相約，屬第三高的紀錄。五個鳥種均錄下高數字，首二位(即小白鸛和池鸛)分別錄得442和383個巢。大白鸛巢有184個，夜鸛巢數字持續回升趨勢，達203個。數量最少的牛背鸛巢有33個。米埔村依舊是最大的鸛鳥繁殖地，有239個巢，其次是大埔墟，有217個巢，其餘22個地點共錄得789個巢。燕鷗繁殖調查錄得的最高數字，比2016年增加15%，至歷史新高1,648隻。褐翅燕鷗、粉紅燕鷗和黑枕燕鷗的數字分別是708、345和595隻，其中，褐翅燕鷗和黑枕燕鷗的數量分別增長21%和29%，而粉紅燕鷗數量則較2016年下降10%。

2017年經確認或可能的特別繁殖紀錄，包括一對黑冠鵲隼和一對燕隼，均在新界北，同一對燕隼連續第二年在同一地點繁殖，另外，繼2016年新界北首個印支綠鵲(現為第III類鳥種)繁殖紀錄後，2017年再錄得最少兩對。2017年並無經證實的黑冠鵲繁殖紀錄，但確認有純色啄花鳥在大埔滘繁殖，照片顯示一隻幼鳥獲一隻叉尾太陽鳥雄鳥和幼鳥本身的親鳥餵食。以下鳥種錄得最早的秋季紀錄：白腰草鵲(7月3日)、黑腹濱鵲(7月26日)、東方黃鵲(7月31日)、白喉林鵲(8月22日)、東方鵲(8月27日)和何文田的虎紋伯勞(8月29日)。

### 2017年秋季（九月至十一月）

九月至十月上旬異常炎熱，頗為乾燥，一直吹南風，直至10月15日颱風卡努在香港以南掠過為止。十月餘下日子以至整個十一月，氣溫回復到月平均水平，較多吹北風，但仍較少降雨。11月22日起，有一陣寒流。

九月除虎紋伯勞外，紀錄較少。當月錄得最少七隻虎紋伯勞，何文田、大埔滘和米埔自然護理區各有兩隻，9月30日在貝澳有一隻，這亦刷新了最遲日期紀錄。連同上述五月的紀錄，2017年共錄得八隻虎紋伯勞，之前的年度最高紀錄是2006年的三隻。9月16至18日，在六個不同地點錄得最少七隻藍歌鸚，數量不俗。9月12日，在米埔自然護理區捕得一隻北蝗鸛。9月15日，落馬洲有一群107隻中白鸛，明顯刷新香港數量紀錄。9月19日至年底，城門有一隻灰背燕尾，是自2014年以來的首個紀錄。

十月開首，鳥況沉寂，但自月中天氣轉變，即大有改善。10月15日，颱風卡努將一群47隻白額鵞帶到鶴咀，刷新秋季數量紀錄。10月17日，在香港濕地公園錄得一隻葦鶯，10月23日在米埔自然護理區又有一隻。10月20日，在米埔自然護理區又捕得一隻北蝗鶯。10月29日，一隻赭紅尾鸚雌鳥(第一年冬天)抵達塋原，留到十二月，是第三個香港紀錄。10月30日至11月22日，一隻峨嵋鸚鶯在長洲逗留，是首個秋季紀錄。10月31日，蒲台島上的五隻黃喉鵪，刷新了最早日期紀錄。同日亦有兩群灰色雁種來到米埔自然護理區，分別是四隻凍原豆雁(兩成鳥和兩幼鳥)和三隻白額雁幼鳥，牠們均在米埔自然護理區及附近逗留至十一、二月。

十一月鳥況極佳，一隻禿鼻鵝在11月1日來到米埔自然護理區，並在海灣逗留至2018年，是首個香港紀錄。11月29日至12月11日，石崗水渠的一隻白眉藍姬鸚第一年冬天雄鳥，是首個獲納入香港鳥類名錄第I類的紀錄，亦使此鳥種的紀錄由第III類提升至第I類。此前，白眉藍姬鸚在1999和2006年於嘉道理農場暨植物園的兩個紀錄，亦得以提升至第I類。11月3日在米埔浮橋的一隻遺鷗(第一年冬天)，刷新了最早日期紀錄。11月4至19日，塋原有多至三隻家麻雀，刷新了最遲日期紀錄。11月6日，在米埔自然護理區錄得三隻斑背潛鴨和一隻黑鵝。十一月，落馬洲迎來的新訪客包括11月5日的一隻東方白鸛，和11月13日的一隻白眼潛鴨雄鳥，兩者均逗留至年底。11月16日何文田的一隻鏽胸藍姬鸚雌鳥，是第三個香港紀錄，亦是這個市區地點又一上佳紀錄。一隻冠魚狗在11月16日於涌尾首先被鳥友聽到，並在同區逗留至十二月，是自2009年的首個紀錄。冠魚狗曾幾何時是稀少留鳥，現則為罕有候鳥。最後，11月25日在塋原錄得三隻田鴉，翌日在同地點錄得一隻粉紅胸鸚，是第四個香港紀錄，而11月29日，在米埔自然護理區捕得一隻鈍翅葦鶯。

## 2017年冬季（十二月）

十二月氣溫屬平均水平，但陽光普照，完全無降雨，是2003年來首次。2017年整體是香港自1884年有紀錄以來第三和暖的一年，繼續近年平均氣溫上升的趨勢。根據香港天文台，此趨勢是全球暖化和香港進一步都市化結合而成。

十二月大概是2017年的最佳月份。在米埔自然護理區觀察到的新鳥種，計有12月6日的一隻白尾地鸚雌鳥(這亦是首個后海灣紀錄)、12月7至29日在蘆葦叢中歌唱的一隻北短翅鶯、12月21日至年底的一隻雌性或第一年冬天斑頭秋沙鴨，以及12月23至31日多至三隻不同的嘍喳柳鶯(根據照片證據來看)。在長洲，12月6至21日錄得一隻白眶鸚鶯，12月24日則有一隻棕臉鸚鶯。至於在龍虎山，12月7至28日見到一隻栗頭鸚鶯，12月8日至年底亦有一隻小仙鸚雌鳥。12月10日在大嶼山二澳一處溝渠，觀察到另一隻北短翅鶯在歌唱。新界東北錄得的一隻灰頭紫水雞，是在12月12日於鶴薈拍攝到的，12月16至30日在新娘潭又見另一隻棕臉鸚鶯。自十一月起在落馬洲觀察到的白眼潛鴨雄鳥，在12月14日多了一隻雌性夥伴，還有一隻混種白眼潛鴨x紅頭潛鴨雄鳥，三鳥均逗留至年底。12月24日，在石崗有一隻斑尾鵪。最後，在梧桐寨，12月26日和30日分別有一隻日本歌鸚雄鳥和兩隻橙胸姬鸚。

上述於早前來港的凍原豆雁、白額雁、東方白鸛、冠魚狗、禿鼻鵝、白眉藍姬鸚和赭紅尾鸚，均留至十二月，使得本月異常精彩，為這豐富的一年畫上圓滿句號。

## Systematic List 2017

### 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 v8.2 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 2016, in italics, in both English and Chinese.
- iii) Summary of records for the year 2017.

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.

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 2017 Systematic List

Most of the data within the 2017 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 2017 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 2017 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
2017	15 <sup>th</sup>	19 <sup>th</sup>	19 <sup>th</sup>	16 <sup>th</sup>	14 <sup>th</sup>	11 <sup>th</sup>	9 <sup>th</sup>	20 <sup>st</sup>	10 <sup>th</sup>	8 <sup>th</sup>	19 <sup>th</sup>	17 <sup>th</sup>

### 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, funded by AFCD and conducted throughout the summer months from May to August in northeastern, southeastern and southern waters. Northeastern waters cover the Tolo Channel and Mirs Bay; southeastern waters cover Sai Kung waters and those south and east of Hong Kong Island; southern waters cover waters around Lamma Island and east and south of Lantau 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 Hong Kong Bird Atlas (HKBA), funded by AFCD, 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, B. De Schutter, D. Diskin, M. Hale, G. Ho, J. & J. Holmes, M. Kwan, K. Lam, A. Keung, K.T. Ki, J. Kong, K.P. Kuen, P. Kwan, S.M. Law, N. Lau, Y.K. Lau, S.Y. Lee, 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, J. Wong, N. & A. Wong, P. & M. Wong, S. Wong, M.C. Woo, T. & T. Woodward, 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, V. Chan, L.M. Cheung, T.M. Cheung, O.M. Chung, Y.W. Fong, E.M.S. Kilburn, C.Y. Ho, K. Ho, L. Ho, P. Ho, T. Ho, K. Ko, A. Lam, S.P. Lau, P.J. Leader, C. Lee, H.C. Leung, A. Li, K.H. 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, M. Tang, M.C. Tse, W. Tse, L. Wan, O. Wong, W.Y. Yam, J. Yau, H.K. Ying, E. Yip, J. Yu.

The Systematic List for the year 2017 was compiled by Geoff Welch, David Diskin, and Richard Lewthwaite.

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

## 分類總覽 2017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 8.2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2016年及以前在香港狀況。
- 丙) 2017年總結紀錄。

鳥種類別的定義如下：

**第I類：** 在香港有明確野生紀錄。

**第IIA類：** 中國東南部地區繁殖的鳥種，現時在香港的群落被認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：** 曾經在香港有野生群落的鳥種。

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

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，依序是稀有、稀少、少見、常見和大量。這些狀況是應用於某鳥種在適合的生境及時間去評估。

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

在容許的情況下，描述會分為季節或冬季時段，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。

九龍 — 九龍西、北、南及東，由荔枝角至黃大仙至觀塘及九龍半島。

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

## 2017年分類總覽數據來源

2017年分類總覽大部份數據來自個人紀錄；但亦有相當部份的數據是從仍在進行中的長期監測中取得，2017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，分類總覽內的后海灣整體水鳥數字已包括了該數據。

水鳥統計數據可能包含實際計算當日前後一週的水鳥數目。2017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
2017	15日	19日	19日	16日	14日	11日	9日	20日	10日	8日	19日	17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

燕鷗繁殖數據是由漁護署支助所進行的香港燕鷗調查所得的。調查於夏季五月至八月進行，覆蓋東北、東南及南部水域。東北水域包括吐露港及大鵬灣；東南水域包括西貢水域及香港島的東部及南部水域；南部水域包括南丫島一帶及大嶼山的東部及南部水域。

## 其他項目

數據來自香港大學策動永續發展坊於荔枝窩定期舉行的調查；香港觀鳥會項目由漁護署支助的香港鳥類普查；香港環境保育基金支助的鳳園管理協議項目。其他來自香港觀鳥會舉辦的研究項目包括鷺鳥研究組，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；紅耳鵝俱樂部每週在香港和九龍公園進行的統計；由漁護署進行的家鴉調查；以及香港觀鳥會的麻雀及燕與雨燕調查組。

## 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）

2017年的分類總覽由Geoff Welch, David Diskin及 Richard Lewthwaite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 2 March to 17 November and one over-wintering record.

罕有的遷徙鳥和夏候鳥，在海灣的淡水濕地出沒；日子在3月2日至11月17日之間，有一個冬季紀錄。

Two at Lok Ma Chau on 5 and 21 June (PJL).

### **Tundra Bean Goose *Anser serrirostris* 凍原豆雁 I**

Three records between 27 October and 1 January.

三項紀錄於10月27日至1月1日之間。

Four, two adults and two juveniles, at MPNR from 31 October to 11 November (many observers), thereafter two adults and one juvenile to 19 November when the juvenile was found dead. The two adults then remained until 8 December. This is the fourth HK record, all since 2009.



**Plate 1** Tundra Bean Goose *Anser serrirostris* 凍原豆雁  
MPNR, 10th November 2017 米埔 2017年11月10日  
Tam Sik Pan 譚錫朋



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

Six winter records between 13 October and 20 March, highest count three, two adults and a juvenile together in 2016.

六個冬季紀錄於10月13日至3月20日之間，最多三隻，兩隻成鳥一隻幼鳥於2016年出現。

Of the four birds in the Deep Bay area from 2016, the single juvenile was last recorded on 2 January and the family of two adults and a juvenile remained there, mostly at San Tin, until 22 January, with only the two adults recorded from then until 20 February.

In the second winter period, three juveniles at MPNR from 31 October to 12 December (many observers) with four on 27 November (JAA) and 14 December (DB). One juvenile at MPNR on 31 December (WMN) was possibly one of these and remained into 2018.

## Mandarin Duck *Aix galericulata* 鴛鴦 I

Rare winter visitor; extreme dates 26 September and 4 May.

罕見冬候鳥，在9月26日至5月4日間。

In the first half year, an eclipse male at Siu Lek Yuen from 6 to 12 January (SY), a female on the Kam Tin River at Kam Sheung Road MTR on 22 January (MCT) and a male at Tsing Tam Reservoir on 4 February (EMSK et al.). In the second half year, a female at MPNR on 7 and 8 October (HSH).

## Cotton Pygmy Goose *Nettapus coromandelianus* 棉鳧 I

Rare spring and autumn migrant with three spring records, extreme dates 10 and 18 May, and seven autumn records, extreme dates 9 and 31 October, highest count two.

罕見春季及秋季遷徙鳥，包括三個春季紀錄，日子在5月10日至18日之間，及有七個秋季紀錄，日子在10月9日至31日間，最高紀錄為2隻。

A male at Lok Ma Chau on 29 May (PJL) is a new latest spring record.

Number of individuals recorded in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	2	2	1

## 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 1996.*

主要在秋季常見的候鳥，也是冬季不常見的冬候鳥，出沒於后海灣濕地，通常在九月至四月之間出現，最高紀錄為1996年9月27日的715隻。

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

**First winter period:** high count in January and February 88 in the February WC with 22 at HK Wetland Park on 16 February. Numbers on spring migration increasing from March, high count 152 in the April WC, last record 42 at Mai Po boardwalk on 24 April. Flock of twelve migrants from Po Toi ferry on 9 April.

**Second winter period:** first records from MPNR and Long Valley on 3 September, peak count 490 at MPNR on 22 September, the highest count since 2010, counts falling substantially from early November to single figures only in December.

Peak counts in spring and autumn in recent years: \* 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.

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
105	94*	20*	137	204	60	64*	54	43	4*	283	152
286	280	130	130	600	96	205	174	359	280	452	490

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 224. Although Garganey counts fluctuate, recent peak counts are similar to the high counts in the 1990s.

## 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，有少量夏季紀錄，出沒於后海灣地區，通常在十月至四月之間出現，最高紀錄為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 3,078 in the January WC, latest record on 14 May. Away from Deep Bay, regular records until 7 March at Long Valley, where the high count was 15 on 15 January, up to 76 at Kam Tin until 16 March, and 26 at Sha Po on 27 January.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 10 September, high count 2,029 in the November WC. Recorded at Long Valley from 17 October, high count eight on 4 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
2,870	8,930	14,253	11,271	20,008	9,674	7,560	3,679	2,292	3,948	3,750	3,078

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 224. Northern Shoveler peak counts have been low in recent years.

### Hybrid Northern Shoveler × Garganey *Spatula clypeata* / *querquedula* 琵嘴鴨與白眉鴨雜交種

A hybrid photographed at MPNR from 16 to 30 March was the same bird as there on 16 March 2016.



**Plate 2** Gadwall *Mareca strepera* 赤膀鴨  
Mai Po Boardwalk, 14th March 2017 米埔浮橋 2017年3月14日  
John Yu 余伯全

### 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。

A poor year for numbers.

**First winter period:** one in the January WC. Then recorded at MPNR from 6 to 19 March, peak count four.

**Second winter period:** recorded at MPNR from 27 October to year end, high count two, with one at Lok Ma Chau from 6 to 13 November .

Peak counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
30	26	13	7	8	12	0	12	14	13	18	4

## 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:** two records, one on 16 January and two on 6 March, both at MPNR.

**Second winter period:** recorded at Lok Ma Chau from 26 October to 13 November, peak count three, at MPNR from 29 October to year end, peak count three, and one at HKWP from 9 to 11 December.

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 224. Falcated Duck has declined substantially since the 1990s.

## 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:** regular records to 1 May, high count 3,567 in the January WC. A female at MPNR on 27 May (JAA) may have been injured.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 8 October, peak count 4,828 in the December WC, the highest count since 2007 and the fourth highest count on record.

Peak counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
2,054	5,764	5,050	4,439	4,429	2,919	2,077	2,240	1,742	2,901	3,279	4,828

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 224. Peak numbers of Eurasian Wigeon increased in the 1990s and have now stabilised although considerable year-to-year fluctuations occur.

## 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。

**First winter period:** recorded at MPNR to 12 March with a peak count of seven on that date, equalling 2015 as the lowest on record.

**Second winter period:** recorded at MPNR from 20 August with high count six on 12 November, three at Long Valley on 24 October, one at Lok Ma Chau from 21 to 27 November and four at San Tin on 26 November..

Peak counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
16	31	25	25	18	10	18	14	18	7	19	7

A graph of peak counts for Indian and Chinese Spot-billed Duck combined by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 224. Both species have declined considerably since the 1990s.

## 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。

Another poor year for this species. Numbers have been in singles figures since the 1990's.

**First winter period:** one at Tai Sang Wai on 22 March and one at MPNR from 27 March to 1 May with peak count two there on 29 March.

**Second winter period:** one at MPNR from 1 to 15 November with two there on 12 November.

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 224. Mallard has declined substantially since the 1990s.

### **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.*

在後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。

All records from the Deep Bay area unless stated otherwise.

**First winter period:** peak count 1,604 in the January WC, last record on 2 April. Most records from MPNR but also Nam Sang Wai, high count 40 on 21 January, Tsim Bei Tsui headland, high count 30 on 26 January with five at HKWP on 16 February, two at San Tin on 26 January and one at Starling Inlet on 15 January.

**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:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1,556	4,647	2,444	2,010	3,622	2,586	2,413	1,748	1,410	2,021	1,278	1,604

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 224. Northern Pintail has declined since the 1990s when the average peak count was around 5,000.

### **Hybrid Mallard × Northern Pintail *Anas platyrhynchos/acuta* 綠頭鴨與針尾鴨雜交種**

Hybrids at MPNR on 16 January, 27 November and 8 December.

### **Eurasian Teal *Anas crecca* 綠翅鴨 I**

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

大量但數量在下降中的冬候鳥，偶有夏季紀錄，出沒於後海灣地區，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 346 in the February WC, high counts 219 at MPNR, 124 at Ma Tso Lung, 92 at San Tin, 50 at Nam Sang Wai, 37 at Starling Inlet in the March WC, 24 at Long Valley and 23 at Tsim Bei Tsui, last record on 2 April.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 27 July, an early date, with peak count 453 in the December WC, the lowest peak count since 1973. High count 110 at MPNR with lower counts elsewhere in northeast NT. Six at Shuen Wan on 23 November.

Peak counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1,227	2,785	2,322	1,581	1,459	1,131	830	481	619	842	1,036	453

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 225. Eurasian Teal has declined substantially since 2000.



**Plate 3** Common Pochard *Aythya ferina* 紅頭潛鴨  
MPNR, 28th October 2017 米埔 2017年10月28日  
John Yu 余伯全

### **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。

Another poor year with only one record of a single bird.

**Second winter period:** a male at MPNR from 24 to 29 October.

Peak counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
3	9	2	2	4	1	8	19	22	6	3	1

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 225. Numbers of Common Pochard fluctuate and no clear pattern is evident.

### **Ferruginous Duck *Aythya nyroca* 白眼潛鴨 I NT**

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

罕有的冬候鳥，有一項夏季紀錄，出沒於后海灣濕地，日子在11月9日至4月1日之間，最高紀錄為1998年12月3日的4隻。

A male at Lok Ma Chau from 13 November (PJL,LW). It was joined by a female and a hybrid male from 14 December to year end (PJL).

### **Hybrid Ferruginous Duck × Common Pochard *Aythya nyroca* / *ferina* 白眼潛鴨與紅頭潛鴨雜交種**

A male hybrid at Lok Ma Chau from 14 December to year end (PJL), together with the male and female Ferruginous Ducks given above.

### **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，通常在十一月至四月之間出現，最高紀錄為2009年2月15日的6,742隻。

All records except one from the Deep Bay area.

**First winter period:** peak count 6,179 in the February WC, last record on 23 April except for a flightless female at MPNR on 24 May.

**Second winter period:** one at MPNR on 22 and 23 September. Then recorded from 25 October with high count 3,207 in the November WC. One at Starling Inlet on the November WC.

Peak counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
3,053	4,285	1,846	6,742	5,823	4,762	5,987	4,052	2,826	3,204	6,293	6,179

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 225. Tufted Duck numbers have increased substantially since 2005, the only major duck species to do so.

### **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。

Three, including one male, at MPNR on 6 November.

### **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 or first winter at MPNR from 21 December to year end (BL et al.).



**Plate 4** Smew *Mergellus albellus* 白秋沙鴨  
MPNR, 25th December 2017 米埔 2017年12月25日  
Kinni Ho 何建業

## **Chinese Francolin *Francolinus pintadeanus* 中華鸚鵡 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月之間的鳴叫聲，最高紀錄為1994年4月30日的15隻。

Most records of calling birds from March to July, from more locations than usual due to HK Bird Atlas recording, from Pak Nai, Pat Heung, HKWP, Kam Tin, Lok Ma Chau, Long Valley, Hang Tau, Robin's Nest, Tai Kong Po, Shek Kong, Ng Tung Chai, Tai Mo Shan, Tai To Yan, Ma On Shan CP, Sai Kung E&W CP, Lantau, Cheung Chau and Lamma Island. Peak count eight at Castle Peak, Lantau with seven at Sharp Peak, Sai Kung East CP.

## **Japanese Quail *Coturnix japonica* 鸚鶒 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年冬天在壟原的15隻。

**First winter period:** no records.

**Second winter period:** one at Long Valley on 18 September (DAD) is a new earliest record. Then singles from 28 September to 7 November at HKWP, Tai Sang Wai, San Tin, Long Valley and Tai Lam CP.

## **Streaked Shearwater *Calonectris leucomelas* 白額鵰 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 27 October, 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10月27日之間，最高紀錄為2006年5月17日的80隻。

In spring, nine off Po Toi on 1 April and 42 in southern waters on 28 May. In autumn, two off Cape D'Aguiar on 23 August and 47 there on 16 October with the close passage of TS Khanun.



**Plate 5** Short-tailed Shearwater *Ardenna tenuirostris* 短尾鰲  
Southern Waters, 11th May 2017 南部水域 2017年5月11日  
Kinni Ho 何建業

### **Short-tailed Shearwater *Ardenna tenuirostris* 短尾鰲 I**

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

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

Five in southern waters on 29 April, seven there on 4 May, one from the Po Toi Ferry on 9 May, five in southern waters on 11 May and one on 27 May.



**Plate 6** Little Grebe *Tachybaptus ruficollis* 小鵝鶖  
MPNR, 16th April 2017 米埔 2017年4月16日  
Gary Chung 鍾景山

### **Little Grebe *Tachybaptus ruficollis* 小鵝鶖 I**

Common all year with higher numbers in winter, on ponds and pools primarily in Deep Bay wetland areas; highest count 391 on 17 January 2016.

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2016年1月17日的391隻。

Recorded throughout the year in the Deep Bay area from Pak Nai to Ma Tso Lung, peak count of 428 in the Deep Bay January WC, another new highest count, with high counts 52 at San Tin on 11 January and 48 at Ma Tso Lung on 15 February. Away from Deep Bay, nine at Starling Inlet in the November WC, with single figure counts elsewhere in northeast and central NT and at Inspiration Lake, Disney, Lantau.

Peak counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
225	221	224	210	276	236	223	260	317	260	391	428

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 225. Little Grebe continues to increase in numbers on an almost annual basis.



## Great Crested Grebe *Podiceps cristatus* 鳳頭鸕鶿 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，出沒於后海灣潮澗帶，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。

All records from Deep Bay and Starling Inlet.

**First winter period:** recorded to 27 March, peak count 145 in the January WC, high count 94 at Pak Nai on 20 February and 14 at Starling Inlet on 5 March.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 3 December, high counts 76 Pak Nai on 26 December, 43 in the December WC and 21 at Starling Inlet on 26 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
790	375	331	357	215	420	515	104	100	83	158	145

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 225. Great Crested Grebe peak counts have been low for the last five years.

## Black Stork *Ciconia nigra* 黑鸕 I

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

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

One photographed at Shing Mun Reservoir on 1 January. One flying over Tuen Mun on 6 November seen at MPNR later that day.

## Oriental Stork *Ciconia boyciana* 東方白鸕 I EN

Rare and irregular winter visitor to Deep Bay wetland areas; peak numbers in period 1990-95: extreme dates 27 October to 13 April with one summer record in 2012, highest count 121 on 13 January 1991, high count only two outside of 1990-95.

罕有及不規律出現的冬候鳥，出沒於后海灣濕地，高峰時期出現於1990-95年，日子在10月27日至4月13日之間，並有一項夏季紀錄於2012年，最高紀錄為1991年1月13日的 121 隻，1990-95年以外最高紀錄只有兩隻。

One at Lok Ma Chau on 5 November (DS) and then the same bird there from 27 November to year end (PJL), although its location in the missing period is unknown.

## Eurasian Spoonbill *Platalea leucorodia* 白琵鷺 I

Uncommon winter visitor to Deep Bay wetland areas; extreme dates 14 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14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 27 March with single birds only from MPNR, Tai Sang Wai and Lok Ma Chau.

**Second winter period:** recorded in the Deep Bay area from 24 October, peak count four at MPNR, high counts three at Lok Ma Chau, Tai Sang Wai and Long Valley and singles at HKWP and San Tin.

## 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:** recorded to 30 May, high counts 315 in the March WC, 305 at Lok Ma Chau, 147 at MPNR, 61 at HK Wetland Park and 43 at Ma Tso Lung with smaller numbers at Tsim Bei Tsui and San Tin. 25 at Long Valley on 20 January .

**Second winter period:** recorded from 23 September, peak count 355 in the December WC, high counts 289 at MPNR on 14 November, 173 at Lok Ma Chau, 121 at HKWP and smaller numbers at San Tin and Long Valley.

Peak counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
475	358	421	405	496	488	446	344	455	421	362	355

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 225. Black-faced Spoonbill numbers have increased since the 1900s but appear to have stabilised since 2006.

## 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 13 March with peak count five leaving there on migration on 21 March.

**Second winter period:** recorded at MPNR from 20 October, high count two.

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 225. High peak counts of Eurasian Bittern in the recent past have come from evening counts of migrating individuals at MPNR and may not indicate an actual increase in numbers.

### **Yellow Bittern *Ixobrychus sinensis* 黃葦鶉 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.*

在後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，出沒於後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 December.

**First winter period:** singles in winter at MPNR, San Tin and Nam Chung. Spring passage from 19 April, when three were at Mai Po San Tsuen, with records of migrants from Pak Nai, MPNR area, Long Valley, Pui O, Yi O, Lamma and Po Toi, high count three.

**Breeding season:** recorded from Fung Lok Wai, MPNR, Wo Shang Wai where chicks were seen, Ho Sheung Heung and Sai Keng, peak count 22 in the August WC.

**Second winter period:** recorded from the Deep Bay area with high count 17 in the September WC. Elsewhere, four at HKWP on 28 August, eight at Lok Ma Chau on 31 August and up to two at Lai Chi Wo, KFBG and Tai Lam CP. Wintering birds recorded in December at HKWP and MPNR.

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 226. peak counts of Yellow Bittern have been consistent over this period, with occasional high counts, usually weather related.

### **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 7 December, 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12月7日之間，最高紀錄為2008年5月21日的29隻。

Singles, possibly the same bird, at Long Valley on 25 April, 5 May and 21 May. One at MPNR on 21 October.

### **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:** recorded from 17 April at HKWP, MPNR, Ma Tso Lung, Long Valley, Ho Man Tin and Shek O.

**Summer:** singles at HKWP, MPNR, Ho Sheung Heung and Pak Sha O.

**Second winter period:** singles recorded from 12 October to 23 November at HKWP, MPNR, San Tin and Long Valley.

### **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.*

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

Two records, singles at MPNR on 17 May and HK Cemetery on 19 May.

### **Malayan Night Heron *Gorsachius melanolophus* 黑冠鶉 I**

*Probably a rare but annual breeding species in undisturbed wooded areas, also a rare spring passage migrant, extreme dates 8 April to 27 October.*

可能是罕有的繁殖品種，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8日至10月27日之間。

Two at south Lantau on 25 April and a juvenile at HKWP from 19 to 29 September. No definite records of breeding in 2017 but both these records may be indicative of breeding. One with oil-contaminated plumage taken into care at KFBG from Mongkok on 14 February subsequently died: condition and date suggest ex-captive.

### **Black-crowned Night Heron *Nycticorax nycticorax* 夜鶉 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 June to September. Generally lower counts recorded with the lowest peak count since 2010.

**First winter period:** high counts 38 in the Deep Bay February WC, 38 in the Starling Inlet January WC, 45 at Fung Lok Wai on 28 March, 35 at Nam Chung on 15 January, 23 at Tuen Mun Park on 20 January and twelve at Kowloon Park on 27 January.

**Breeding season:** 203 nests recorded by the Egret Survey continued the recent recovery in breeding numbers with the largest counts of 77 at Tai Po Market and 42 on Little Green Island. Peak count 152 in the August WC. Away from the usual breeding areas, eight at Ma Wan on 12 July, up to eight in Kowloon Park and four at Sok Kwu Wan on 6 June.

**Second winter period:** high counts 58 in the October WC, 45 in the Starling Inlet December WC and 38 at TPK village on 30 December.

Peak counts and Egret Breeding Survey counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
285	385	361	200	136	189	246	153	176	238	175	152
121	95	95	123	91	69	106	114	122	214	184	203

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 226. The very high counts of Black-crowned Night Heron which occurred occasionally in the 1990s no longer seem to occur.



**Plate 7** Black-crowned Night Heron *Nycticorax nycticorax* 夜鷺  
Yung Shue Wan, 9th July 2017 榕樹灣 2017年7月9日  
Guy Miller



**Plate 8** Striated Heron *Butorides striatus* 綠鷺  
Mai Po Boardwalk, 10th September 2017 米埔浮橋 2017年9月10日  
Kevin Lok 駱正華

### **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。

Recorded in all months but with more records and higher counts in summer.

**First winter period:** singles recorded at scattered locations up to mid April. Migration then apparent with higher numbers from widespread sites including four at Sai Keng on 25 April and two on Po Toi on 7 May.

**Breeding season:** peak count of nine in the June WC, regularly recorded at MPNR with seven on 11 June and 23 July. Elsewhere two or more at Ting Kok, Sai Keng, Yung Shue O, Tai O and north Lamma .

**Second winter period:** nine at MPNR on 3 September, numbers then quickly falling there. Elsewhere up to two individuals at Pak Nai, Lok Ma Chau, Shuen Wan, Shing Mun, KFBG, Ting Kok, Sai Keng, Pak Sha O and Pui O.

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 226. Peak counts for Striated Heron usually occur in the breeding season at MPNR and are fairly stable.

## Chinese Pond Heron *Ardeola bacchus* 池鷺 I

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

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

Widespread records in all months with winter, breeding and migrant populations.

**First winter period:** winter high count 397 in the January WC and 70 at San Tin on 11 January. Spring migration from the beginning of April to mid May with records from Stanley, Lantau, Cheung Chau and Po Toi.

**Breeding season:** 383 nests recorded by the Egret Survey, another very high count, with 60% in the Mai Po area. Peak count 488 in the July WC with very few records away from known breeding sites

**Second winter period:** peak count 570 in the December WC, another highest count since 1990. High counts away from the Deep Bay area included 30 at Long Valley on 3 December, ten in the Lam Tsuen valley on 3 December and smaller numbers at Ting Kok and Pak Sha O. Migrants in September and October at Stanley, Pui O and Po Toi

Peak counts and Egret Breeding Survey counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
253	259	260	242	252	267	419	326	394	525	560	570
376	285	205	297	267	233	263	271	346	409	407	383

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 226. Numbers of Chinese Pond Heron are showing an increase over the last six years.

## Eastern Cattle Egret *Bubulcus coromandus* 牛背鷺 I

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

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

Eastern Cattle Egret has the smallest breeding population of all major egrets, most records and high counts occur on migration. Numbers have not changed substantially since *The Avifauna*.



**First winter period:** high winter counts 105 in the February WC with 50 at Pak Nai on 30 January and 40 at Long Valley on 27 February. High counts in spring 146 in the March WC with 49 at San Tin on 6 April and 46 at Long Valley on 18 March; migrants included 23 over southern waters on 29 April, a flock of 41 over Sha Tin Park on 16 May and a total of 78 seen from Stanley between mid-April and mid-May.

**Breeding season:** 33 nests recorded by the Egret Survey, mostly at Ho Sheung Heung. High summer count at MPNR of 135 on 9 July involves non-breeding individuals.

**Second winter period:** peak count 255 in the September WC with 72 at Starling Inlet in the October WC. Migrants include 69 at Cap D'Aguilar on 23 August during Super Typhoon Hato, 48 at Pak Nai on 22 October and 30 at Shuen Wan on 3 September. Winter records mostly in northwest NT, high count 42 at Long Valley on 4 December. Elsewhere at Lantau, Pui O, Yi O and six at Inspiration Lake, Disneyland on 10 December.

Peak counts and Egret Breeding Survey counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
225	119	148	149	202	220	550	184	199	236	230	255
80	59	58	64	67	32	27	50	18	54	43	33

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 226. Numbers of Eastern Cattle Egret are relatively stable although high counts occasionally occur, which are usually weather-related.

## **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:** peak count 749 in the February WC, the lowest since 1987, other high counts included 244 at MPNR on 12 March and 95 at Ma Tso Lung on 15 February. Away from northwest NT, recorded from several locations in the northeast and central NT, HK Island and Lantau, high counts 32 in the February Starling Inlet WC and 15 at Wang Tong, Lantau on 11 March.

**Summer:** up to twelve at MPNR through the summer with one at north Lamma on 6 June.

**Second winter period:** numbers increasing from late August to a high count of 680 in the November WC. Away from the northwest NT, high count 45 in the Starling Inlet December WC with 29 at Tolo Harbour on 28 November, 10 at Ting Kok on 8 December and 9 on Lamma on 11 November.

Peak counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1036	862	930	1085	818	940	845	792	831	916	878	749

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 226. Grey Heron has been slowly declining since 1990.

### 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:** all records except one from MPNR, high count there six on 23 February. One at Ho Sheung Heung in January.

**Summer:** one in the June WC was the only record.

**Second winter period:** recorded from MPNR from 1 August, peak count eight in the October and November WC with seven at MPNR on 7 December. Up to two at Lok Ma Chau from 9 October with occasional singles at other locations in northeast NT.

Peak counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
6	8	10	11	6	11	9	12	10	13	8	8

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 226. The numbers of Purple Heron are stable.

### Great Egret *Ardea alba* 大白鷺 I

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

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

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

**First winter period:** high count 1,020 in the January WC. Away from Deep Bay, high counts 144 in the Starling Inlet March WC, 72 at Nam Chung on 13 April, 64 at Shuen Wan on 13 February and 51 at Chi Ma Wan, Lantau on 16 April. One of ssp *alba* at Shuen Wan on 7 February (JAA).

**Breeding season:** 184 nests recorded by the Egret Survey, down on 2016, with 70 at A Chau and 47 at Tai Po Market. High counts included 1,076 in the August WC, 188 at MPNR on 11 June and 437 there on 16 June and 92 in Tolo Harbour on 22 July.

**Second winter period:** peak count 1,400 in the September WC. Away from Deep Bay, high counts 161 at Shuen Wan on 1 September, 142 at Ting Kok on 8 November and 102 in the Starling Inlet December WC with 35 migrants on Po Toi on 10 October.

Peak counts and Egret Breeding Survey counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1,087	890	1,167	978	804	1,169	1,146	871	1,124	1,448	1,032	1,400
135	135	105	101	80	124	141	83	113	283	221	184

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 226. The current numbers of Great Egret are stable, at higher levels than the 1990s.

## 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，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 throughout the year with migrants also reported at other locations.

**First winter period:** high winter count 20 at MPNR on 7 January and high spring count 35 at MPNR on 27 May. Only recorded in low numbers away from northwest NT, mostly in northeast NT but high count three at Pui O on 16 April.

**Summer:** recorded at MPNR, Long Valley and Luk Keng throughout the summer, high count eight at Luk Keng on 11 July.

**Second winter period:** peak count 107 at Lok Ma Chau on 15 September (PJL) was a complete surprise, a new highest count and presumably a migrant flock. High counts elsewhere, 23 in the October WC, 17 at MPNR on 8 October and nine at Shuen Wan on 3 September.

## Peak counts in spring and autumn in recent years

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
28	43	33	50	29	31	27	79	55	14	33	35
27	23	66	35	77	52	56	30	30	79	45	107

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 227. Numbers of Intermediate Egret have been increasing since 2004.

**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，尤以後海灣區域，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:** high count 1217 in the January WC with 335 at San Tin on 7 April, 129 at Tai Po on 2 February, 100 in Aberdeen harbour on 19 February and 30 offshore in southern waters on 29 April.

**Breeding season:** 442 nests recorded by the Egret Survey, another high count confirmed the increasing trend, from widespread sites with high counts 99 at Mai Po Village and 92 at Tai Po Market. Recorded throughout the summer at MPNR, Starling Inlet, Long Valley, Tolo Harbour and Lam Tsuen valley, high count 963 in the August WC. Away from known breeding sites, 55 at Kai Tak on 1 June and ten at north Lamma on 6 June as well as smaller numbers at other Lantau and Lamma sites.

**Second winter period:** peak count 1,408 in the November WC, with 385 at MPNR on 8 October and 7 December, 236 in Tolo Harbour on 28 November, 158 at Tai Po on 28 November and 29 at north Lamma on 11 November..

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

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
2,004	1,969	1,675	2,076	1,197	1,661	1,235	1,071	1,343	1,454	1,671	1,408
305	248	205	224	229	345	315	240	361	458	393	442

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 227. Little Egret numbers have been relatively stable.

### **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 coastal locations in all regions and islands except central NT including Pak Nai, Tuen Mun, Hong Kong Island, Lantau, Cheung Chau, Lamma and Po Toi, peak count five on Wong Mau Chau Island with four on HK Island south and Po Toi.

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

*Scarce spring passage migrant with recent autumn records, mostly to the Deep Bay area; extreme dates 5 March to 1 November, highest count 11 on 16 April 1960. Formerly bred.*

稀少的春季過境遷徙鳥，近期有秋季紀錄。主要在后海灣。日子由3月5日至11月1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 3 April to 22 May, peak count two. One in HK southern waters on 11 May and one at Chek Lap Kok on 28 May. In autumn, one at MPNR on 3 September with the same or another there on 9 October; this is the third successive year with autumn records.

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 227. Numbers of Swinhoe's Egret are relatively stable.

### **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。

Singles on Po Toi on 2 April, in southern waters on 29 April, at Sai Kung on 4 June and Stanley on 7 June, and seven together in southeastern waters and later at Mirs Bay from 18 to 20 June. TS Merbok passed across HK on 12 June and may have been responsible for the last record, which is easily a highest ever count for this species.

### **Red-footed Booby *Sula sula* 紅腳鰹鳥 I**

*Rare summer and autumn visitor; extreme dates 3 May to 9 October.*

罕見夏季及秋季候鳥：日子在5月3日及10月9日。

A juvenile photographed between Cheung Chau and Lamma on 5 June (SS). One at Cape D'Aguilar on 27 August during the passage of TS Pakhar (GT).

## **Brown Booby *Sula leucogaster* 褐鯉鳥 I**

Ten records: nine from 6 April to 26 August and one on 2 November.

十個紀錄: 9個於4月6日至8月26日之間及一個於11月2日。

One photographed near Sha Chau Island north of Chek Lap Kok on 3 February (HKCRP). This is the first record since 2010 and the first in winter.



**Plate 9** Great Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo* 普通鸕鶿  
MPNR, 17th February 2017 米埔 2017年2月17日  
Kevin Lok 駱正華

## **Great Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo* 普通鸕鶿 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 8,217 in the January WC, the lowest peak count since 2003, and high count 2,910 at Nam Sang Wai on 16 January. Numbers in the Deep Bay area fell heavily after mid-March with single figures from April and one over-summering. Elsewhere, 145 in the Starling Inlet January WC and occasional records from other locations, often over-flying birds.

**Second winter period:** recorded in higher numbers from end September with high count 4,655 on the December WC. Records away from the Deep Bay area included 75 in the Starling Inlet December WC, 13 flying over Cheung Chau on 31 October and eleven at Sai Keng on 19 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
10,347	10,081	11,144	8,736	10,758	10,023	9,636	10,569	8,761	9,891	8,247	8,217

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 227. Numbers of Great Cormorant increased substantially between 1990 and 2005 but may now be showing a decline.

## 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。

One photographed at the Ninepins on 24 June (SLL et al.), a first summer record.

## Western Osprey *Pandion haliaetus* 鵟 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，但有個別度夏紀錄，主要出沒於后海灣區域的濕地，通常出現在十月至四月之間，最高紀錄為2005年11月18日的26隻。

Recorded in all months, mainly from Deep Bay, most records to end April and from October.

**First winter period:** high count seven in the January WC with four at Pak Nai on 20 February. Away from the Deep Bay area, presumed migrants at Sai Kung on 30 March and Stanley on 26 April.

**Summer:** one recorded at MPNR throughout the summer.



**Second winter period:** peak count eleven in the December WC and high count four in Tolo Harbour on 28 November. Singles also recorded from Plover Cove, Shing Wan, Sai Keng and Hoi Ha with two at Ting Kok on 23 November.

Peak counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
15	18	19	17	15	13	17	19	13	11	9	11

## **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 Long Valley on 18 January, MPNR on 4 February, Ma Tso Lung on 17 March, Fung Lok Wai on 25 April, Long Valley on 14 May, MPNR on 1 July and 2 September to 2 November and Pak Nai on 22 October.

## **Crested Honey Buzzard *Pernis ptilorhyncus* 鳳頭蜂鷹 I**

*Scarce autumn passage migrant and rare winter visitor and spring migrant; extreme dates 29 August to 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:** one at Tai Po Kau from 1 to 4 April was the only record.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 16 September to 10 December, peak count three at MPNR and singles from Pak Nai, Tai Sang Wai, Long Valley, Shek Kong catchment, Lam Tsuen valley, southwest and west Lantau and Cheung Chau.

## **Black Baza *Aviceda leucophotes* 黑冠鵝隼 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 Long Valley on 17 April, Sai Kung on 27 May, Kam Tin on 3 June and breeding reported near to Lo Wu.

## 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, mostly up to two birds but peak count eight at Lam Tsuen on 29 April and at Pak Nai on 22 October. Singles at Tai Tam CP and Chai Wan on HK Island, from eight locations on Lantau and one location on Lamma.



**Plate 10** Crested Serpent Eagle *Spilornis cheela* 蛇鵟  
Tai Po Kau, 14th April 2017 大埔滘 2017年4月14日  
Matthew Kwan 關朗曦

## **Greater Spotted Eagle *Clanga clanga* 鳥鵬 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。

All records from the Deep Bay area.

**First winter period:** recorded until 12 March, high count two at Lok Ma Chau on 10 January, San Tin on 11 January and in the January WC.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 13 October, peak count three at Lok Ma Chau on 6 and 27 November and in the November WC.

## **Eastern Imperial Eagle *Aquila heliaca* 白肩鵬 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.

**First winter period:** recorded to 11 March, high count two at MPNR in January.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 27 October, peak count three at Lok Ma Chau on 6 November.

## **Bonelli's Eagle *Aquila fasciatus* 白腹隼鵬 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。

**First winter period:** recorded to 23 April with most records from the Shek Kong area, peak count two there on 25 March. Singles recorded from MPNR, Tai Lam and Tung Chung, Lantau. There were no summer records.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 28 September, peak count two at HKWP on 26 October. Singles recorded from Luk Keng, Lui Kung Tin, Shek Kong, Tai Lam, Central, Stanley, Shue Hau and southwest Lantau.

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, Cheung Chau, Lamma and Po Toi, peak count three at Tai Lam CP on 13 February, at Lam Tsuen on 29 April and at Tai Po Kau on 26 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:** recorded from 11 April to 20 May with most records from MPNR and Po Toi but high count 50 at Stone Hill, HK Island on 14 April and peak count 100 at Ho Sheung Heung on 29 April.

**Autumn:** singles at Tai Tam reservoir on 2 October, Pat Heung on 2 October and HKWP on 26 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9日之間，最高紀錄為2006年10月27日的5隻。

**First winter period:** winter records from MPNR, Long Valley and southwest Lantau. Spring passage to 29 April with peak count six at MPNR on 5 April (JAA), a new highest count, three on Po Toi on 13 April and singles at San Tin, Long Valley, Lam Tsuen, Ap Lei Chau and Stanley.

**Second winter period:** autumn passage from 18 September to 7 December at MPNR, San Tin, Long Valley, Sheung Shui, Shuen Wan, Lam Tsuen, Stanley, Lantau, Lamma and Po Toi.

**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 with fewer records from northeast, southeast, and east NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau and Po Toi, peak count three at MPNR on 3 October.

**Eurasian Sparrowhawk *Accipiter nisus* 雀鷹 I**

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

稀少的深秋過境遷徙鳥，有少量冬季和春季紀錄，出沒於新界低地，主要在后海灣，日子在9月27日至4月25日之間，最高紀錄為2011年10月18日的3隻。

**First winter period:** one at Pak Sha O on 8 April.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 2 November to 22 December with singles at HKWP, San Tin, Lok Ma Chau and Ho Man Tin and peak count two at southwest Lantau on 18 November and MPNR on 20 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，出沒於后海灣濕地，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 14 April, peak count four in the February WC. Singles at Lok Ma Chau and Ma Tso Lung, and at Disneyland on 16 February.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 17 September, high count three on several dates. One on Po Toi on 12 October.

Peak counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
8	8	7	7	8	3	4	3	3	4	6	4

### **Pied Harrier *Circus melanoleucos* 鵲鵒 I**

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

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

**First winter period:** singles at MPNR on 21 and 25 January, 12 March and 15 April, the latest date, and at San Tin on 6 February and Long Valley on 15 February.

**Second winter period:** singles recorded from 13 October to 26 November, mostly at MPNR but also HKWP, Tai Sang Wai and San Tin with one at Tai Mo Shan on 8 November.

### **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 and in all regions although higher counts in winter, peak count and high counts by the Kite Research Group with 506 at Magazine Gap on 5 November, 417 at Sai Kung also on 5 November and 363 at Yau Ma Tei Typhoon Shelter on 1 January.

### **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 Shuen Wan, Tolo Harbour, Ting Kok, Sai Kung and HK Island, particularly Stanley, and Po Toi, peak count three, two adults and a juvenile at Pak Sha O on 18 November.

## 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，也有少量秋季紀錄，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。

**Spring:** recorded from 16 March to 24 April from Tsim Bei Tsui, Fung Yuen, Sai Kung, high count four on 14 April, Stanley and Yi O with most records on Po Toi, peak count six also on 14 April.

**Autumn:** one on Po Toi on 12 November.

Peak spring and autumn counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	28	98	16	34	10	4	21	3	40	10	6
2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	16	1	1

## Eastern Buzzard *Buteo japonicus* 普通鵟 I

*Common winter visitor to open country and lightly wooded areas, extreme dates 3 October to 10 May; highest count 19 on 6 November 2016.*

常見的冬候鳥，出沒於開闊原野及稀疏的林地，日子在10月3日至5月10日之間，最高紀錄為2007年11月6日的19隻。

Widespread records in both periods, mainly from northwest NT but also from northeast, central, southeast and east NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau and Po Toi.

**First winter period:** recorded up to 17 April, high count five in the February WC. One at Tsueng Kwan O on 22 June was considered ex-xaptive.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 2 October (LVP), a new earliest date, peak count ten at San Tin on 24 October.

Peak counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
12	16	16	8	15	9	10	4	10	7	19	10





**Plate 11** Eastern Buzzard *Buteo japonicus* 普通鵟  
MPNR, 25th October 2017 米埔 2017年10月25日  
Kevin Lok 駱正華

### **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。

Singles, mostly calling birds, from 17 April to 1 June from Shek Kong catchwater, Tai Lam, Ng Tung Chai, Tai Po Kau, TPK Headland, Wonderland Villas and Discovery Bay. In the second period, singles at Kowloon on 20 September, Ho Man Tin from 17 to 18 October, one ringed at KFBG on 2 November and one taken into care at KFBG from Lai Chi Kok on 8 December released five days later.

### **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。

One regularly recorded at Ho Sheung Heung from 20 February to 13 November, up to two at MPNR from 13 March to 6 August, two at Luk Keng on 27 June and singles at Sai Keng on 11 September, Tai O on 18 November and Lam Tsuen valley on 19 November. One taken into care at KFBG from Ho Man Tin on 31 October later died.

### **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 Long Valley from 15 January to 27 February and one at HKWP on 21 March.

**Second winter period:** singles recorded from 31 October to year end at MPNR and Long Valley, also at HKWP from 5 to 7 November and at Pak Nai on 7 December.

### **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，可能有少量為過境遷徙鳥，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, Lantau and Lamma, peak count 82 in the August WC and high count 17 at MPNR, Mai Po San Tsuen and Tin Shui Wai.

Peak counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
45	54	64	47	55	62	74	71	94	86	76	82

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 227. Numbers of White-breasted Waterhen have steadily increased since the 1990s.

## Baillon's Crake *Porzana pusilla* 小田雞 I

*Scarce passage migrant to marshland; extreme dates 15 April to 3 June and 29 August to 4 December.*

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8月29日至12月4日之間。

**Autumn:** after a very good autumn in 2016, only one record in 2017, one trapped at MPNR on 28 September.

Estimated number of birds in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	1	1	5	0	3	1	4	6	2	7	1

## 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 and 23 March 2013.*

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日及2013年3月23日。

**First winter period:** recorded at MPNR from 27 January to 31 March, peak count three on 6 March, at Long Valley from 27 February to 20 March and two at Lam Tsuen valley on 15 March..

**Second winter period:** singles at Long Valley from 9 October to 14 November, up to two at MPNR from 7 November to year end and singles at Kuk Po on 26 November and Yi O on 10 December.

Estimated number of birds in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
4	7	6	17	6	8	13	9	14	8	7	11

## 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。

Another poor year. Singles at Lok Ma Chau on 9 May and 29 September were the only records.

Estimated number of birds in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
6	4	3	5	4	5	5	4	4	11	3	2

### **Grey-headed Swampphen *Porphyrio poliocephalus* 紫水雞 I**

This species has been renamed from Black-backed Swampphen *Porphyrio indicus* 黑背紫水雞.

此鳥種已改名為黑背紫水雞。

*Singles recorded from 1988 to 1991, in 2013 and three singles in 2015; extreme dates 14 August to 30 May.*

1988年至1991年間及2013年有個別單隻紀錄，及2015年有3隻的紀錄：日子在8月14日至5月30日之間。

One photographed at Hok Tau on 12 December (VC).

### **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 from the Deep Bay and Long Valley areas, peak count 78 in the February WC, the lowest peak count since 1999, with very low numbers in the summer WC. High counts 16 at Fung Lok Wai on 19 February and eleven at MPNR on 17 December, breeding at MPNR and Ho Sheung Heung. Away from Deep Bay, high count five in the Starling Inlet November WC and at Nam Chung on 15 January and Shuen Wan on 16 March.

Peak counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
235	219	188	142	154	166	176	158	125	103	93	78

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 227. Numbers of Common Moorhen have decreased over the last four years.

## **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。

Another very poor year. All records from the Deep Bay area.

**First winter period:** recorded up to 11 April, peak count 20 in the February WC with high count nine at Lok Ma Chau on 3 February.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 27 October with the high count only eight in the December WC with six at San Tin on 26 November.

Peak counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
378	620	728	325	354	125	9	31	48	66	46	20

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 227. Eurasian Coot numbers have fallen dramatically since the 1990s when peak counts were usually in excess of 1,000.

## **Siberian Crane *Leucogeranus leucogeranus* 白鶴 I**

*Two records, a juvenile on 11 December 2002 and an adult with a juvenile on 2 December 2016, the adult remaining to year end .*

兩個紀錄，一隻幼鳥於2002年12月11日，及2016年12月2 日一成鳥及一幼鳥，該成鳥留至年尾。

The adult at MPNR at the end of 2016 remained there until 1 April.

## **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 at HKWP on 22 October and at MPNR on 29 October.

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

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

常見的多候鳥和遷徙鳥，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。

**First winter period:** high counts 300 in the March WC with 271 in the February WC and 211 at Nam Sang Wai on 11 January. No records away from the Deep Bay and Long Valley areas.

**Breeding season:** several pairs bred successfully at MPNR. Away from MPNR, reported in June and July from Long Valley, San Tin and Luk Keng.

**Second winter period:** several August records related to the passage of Super Typhoon Hato, including 177 at Lam Tsuen valley, 40 at Sai Kung, 75 at Cape D'Aguiar and 38 at Discovery Bay, all on 27 August. Numbers then increasing with peak count 452 in the September WC, a low peak count. All records from Deep Bay and Long Valley except singles in September from Pui O, Lamma and Po Toi.

Peak counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
668	792	820	736	870	701	720	528	803	372	854	452

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 227. Numbers of Black-winged Stilt have increased since 2001 but have fluctuated in the last five years.

**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.*

大量的多候鳥，主要出沒於後海灣潮澗帶，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。

All records from the Deep Bay area, including fishpond areas, and Long Valley. A very low peak count by recent standards.

**First winter period:** peak count 5,457 in the March WC with 752 in the May WC, then numbers falling very quickly. Elsewhere, 147 at Lau Fau Shan on 20 February and recorded at Long Valley until 14 March with a high count there of 30 on 15 January. Only singles recorded in July and there were no reports of attempted breeding.

**Second winter period:** higher numbers returning from late October, high counts 2,279 on 6 December and 2,047 in the December WC. Recorded at Long Valley from 18 September with high count 30 on 27 November. Seven at Kam Tin on 12 November.

Peak counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
5,813	11,957	16,123	13,061	13,883	11,693	14,604	9,840	11,794	10,957	9,275	5,457

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 228. Numbers of Pied Avocet increased substantially up to 2008 but have since declined.

## 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:** the single bird at MPNR and San Tin in December 2016 remained using both locations until 7 January.

**Second winter period:** recorded at MPNR and occasionally at San Tin and Long Valley from 27 October, mostly singles, high count five on 20 November but peak count 26 at MPNR on 6 December (DAD), the highest count since 1992, with seven there on 7 December. Two on Po Toi on 3 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
4	6	1	12	2	18	10	5	2	5	1	26

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 228. Numbers of Northern Lapwing fluctuate although very high numbers in 1991 and 1992 with counts over 100 have not recurred since then.

## 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.*

地區性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:** recorded in the Kam Tin area until 18 March, all high counts in January with peak count 20 at the Kam Tin river on 14 January. Recorded at MPNR from 31 March to 14 April with high count three on 1 April.

**Second winter period:** recorded in the Kam Tin area from 30 September to 17 December, high count nine on latest date. Also recorded at MPNR from 3 October to



10 December, high count two, with singles occasionally at San Tin, Wo Shang Wai and Long Valley.

Peak counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
23	23	26	24	28	31	27	18	19	13	19	20

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 228. Numbers of Grey-headed Lapwing have been lower in the last five years.

### **Pacific Golden Plover** *Pluvialis fulva* 太平洋金斑鷸 I

*Common migrant, mainly in spring, and winter visitor with some summer records, mainly to Deep Bay intertidal areas; extreme dates 1 August and 30 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30日之間，最高紀錄為1992年4月13日的900隻。

**First winter period:** recorded to 6 June, peak count 680 in the February WC, all records from MPNR and San Tin, high counts at MPNR 244 on 31 January and 158 on 11 April

**Second winter period:** recorded from 20 August, high count 499 in the November WC, most records from MPNR, high count 230 on 4 December. Also recorded in singles from Long Valley and San Tin in late August with 20 at Cape D'Aguilar on 27 August following Super Typhoon Hato. Two at Pui O on 29 September.

Peak counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
219	196	533	860	575	853	775	480	500	629	405	680

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 228. Pacific Golden Plover numbers have been consistently higher since 2008.

### **Grey Plover** *Pluvialis squatarola* 灰斑鷸 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 884 on 13 March 2016.*

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2016年3月13日的884隻。

**First winter period:** peak count 693 in the February WC, most records at MPNR with high count 458 there on 21 March. Elsewhere, six at Starling Inlet in the January WC, with occasional January and February records at Pak Nai, Lau Fau Shan and Tsim Bei

Tsui headland. Regular summer records at MPNR with up to twelve in July.

**Second winter period:** high count 474 in the December WC, all records from MPNR, high count 406 on 17 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
583	390	634	705	637	479	536	630	840	692	884	693

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 228. Grey Plover numbers are increasing.

## Little Ringed Plover *Charadrius dubius* 金眶鸻 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 and Long Valley.

**First winter period:** high count 164 in the January WC, other high counts 59 at San Tin on 5 March, 23 at Fanling on 24 January, 20 at Lok Ma Chau on 19 February, 15 at Kam Tin on 5 March and 12 at Starling Inlet on 19 March. Also recorded at Tai Kong Po, Kam Sheung Road, Airfield Road, Pui O, Chek Lap Kok and Mui Wo.

**Breeding season:** present in small numbers at MPNR, San Tin, Long Valley and Fanling. One adult with five chicks at Kai Tak.

**Second winter period:** peak count 241 in the October WC, the highest since 2009, other high counts 39 at Long Valley on 4 October, 36 at Tai sang Wai on 30 November and 30 at San Tin on 22 October.

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 228. Little Ringed Plover peak counts were low for six years from 2011 to 2016.

## Kentish Plover *Charadrius alexandrinus* 環頸鸻 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，有少量夏季紀錄，出沒於后海灣潮澗帶，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:** recorded to 17 May, high count 575 in the January WC with 229 at MPNR on 28 March, 41 at Pak Nai on 30 January including a male *dealbatus* in breeding plumage, and 21 at Chek Lap Kok on 21 February.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 23 August with peak count 1,314 at MPNR on 17 November, 1,139 in the December WC, 1,034 at MPNR on 17 December and 38 at Pak Nai on 26 December. Away from Deep Bay, 25 at Starling Inlet on 17 December, 45 at Chek Lap Kok on 15 November and 10 at Pui O on 19 November.

Peak counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
827	610	2,094	1,766	4,303	2,877	2,640	3,221	1,500	1,241	428	1,314

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 228. 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，出沒於后海灣潮潤帶，最高紀錄為1991年4月14日的500隻，兩個亞種 *mongolus* 及 *atrifrons* 皆有出現，觀鳥者提交紀錄時宜交代所涉及的亞種。

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

#### ***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 from 21 March to 17 June, peak count 33 on 17 May. One at Ting Kok on 24 April.

**Second winter period:** no records.

#### ***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:** one on 16 January. In spring, recorded from 15 April to 27 May, high count four on 15 April.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 16 July until 24 September, peak count five on 23 July. Singles on 12 November and 26 December.

#### Records unasccribed to taxon

**First winter period:** in winter, singles on 15 January and 1 February. Spring peak count 41 on 10 April with two at Shui Hau, Lantau and one offshore in southern waters on 29 April.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 30 July to 19 December, high count 27 at the Mai Po boardwalk on 7 November. Elsewhere, two at Pui O on 14 October and one at Shuen Wan on 24 December.

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

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
-	-	-	-	-	5	10	33	28	54	24	33
-	1	-	32	2	2	8	5	5	8	3	5
35	179	78	85	87	79	50	64	37	122	82	41

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 228. A decline in numbers of Lesser Sand Plover has occurred since the 1990s when peak counts were consistently in three figures.

### 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，出沒於后海灣潮潤帶，最高紀錄為1989年4月9日的2,700隻。

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

**First winter period:** winter records to 1 February, high count 17 on 16 January, with three at Starling Inlet on 15 January. Then from 6 March, high count 410 on 7 April. Also recorded from Pak Nai, San Tin, Ting Kok, Sai Sha and Po Toi. Records continued throughout June.

**Second winter period:** higher counts starting from 25 June, peak count 518 on 30 July falling to 175 on 24 September, then much smaller numbers with single figures from 12 November. Regular records at Ting Kok with six there on 24 December.

Peak counts in spring and autumn in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2016
232	147	302	305	773	590	540	386	361	573	433	410
227	80	500	158	478	115	482	284	212	459	428	518

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 229. Greater Sand Plover numbers have declined from the 1990s but have stabilised since 2000.

### **Oriental Plover *Charadrius veredus* 東方鵲 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 22 March, then three at San Tin from 1 to 5 April when one moved to MPNR. The two remaining birds stayed at San Tin until 10 April, and the single MPNR bird remained there until 22 April. In autumn, a female at Lam Tsuen valley on 27 August (JAA), a new earliest date.

### **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, peak count 20 on 15 January, with a male on nest on 13 September. Recorded at MPNR in April, July and November, high count three, with five at Pat Heung in May, three at Fanling in July, two at Shek Kong in January, Tai Kong Po in February and HKWP in October and one at Lok Ma Chau in April.

Peak counts in recent years:

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

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 229. Greater Painted-snipe peak counts are consistent with occasional higher numbers.

### **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 Lok Ma Chau; 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:** five at Lok Ma Chau on 24 May with two there on 29 May..

**Second winter period:** singles at HKWP on 3 October, Ting Kok on 14 October and over north Lantau waters on 18 October. Then recorded to year end at Lok Ma Chau, high count three, at MPNR in October, high count two, at San Tin in November and December, high count three and one at Inspiration Lake on 10 December.

## **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 mostly singles with six in the January WC. Spring migration from mid-April, high count 34 on 30 April. Three at Pak Nai on 30 April. Up to 32 birds oversummered in Deep Bay.

**Second winter period:** autumn migration from early August with peak count of 184 in August WC, numbers falling to single figures from end September. Away from Deep Bay, recorded in small numbers in September and October at Sai Keng and Ting Kok, high count four, and one at Pui O on 16 September. 54 at Sha Kiu on 17 December (RWL) was an exceptional winter record.

Peak counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2016
134	157	217	131	237	109	320	223	185	267	193	184

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 229. Whimbrel numbers have been slowly increasing since the 1990s.

## **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

No records for the first time since 2009.

**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，出沒於后海灣潮澗帶，有數個稀有的夏季紀錄，最高紀錄為1988年4月19日的44隻。

Recorded at MPNR in every month of the year, an exceptional year although not for numbers.

**First winter period:** recorded at MPNR from 12 January, numbers rising to peak count five between 2 and 17 April, then four to 30 May, thereafter three through the summer months.

**Second winter period:** up to three recorded to 8 October, then two to 17 November, last record of one on 6 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2016
2	6	15	17	19	5	6	6	5	6	7	5

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 229. The peak counts of Far Eastern Curlew have been relatively low over the last seven years.

**Eurasian Curlew *Numenius arquata* 白腰杓鷸 I NT**

*Abundant winter visitor to Deep Bay intertidal areas with smaller numbers in summer; highest count 1,602 on 16 January 2011.*

大量的冬候鳥，夏季時有少量，出沒於后海灣潮澗帶，最高紀錄為2011年1月16日的1,602隻。

**First winter period:** peak count 1,542 in the February WC, the second highest on record, gradually falling below 100 from April. 28 at Pak Nai on 30 January. Up to 20 over-summered in Deep Bay.

**Second winter period:** numbers rising from mid-July to above 100 in early September with a high count of 761 on 17 December. One sheltering from Super Typhoon Hato at Cape D'Aguilar on 27 August.

Peak counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1,087	1,049	1,116	1,065	1,075	1,602	1,380	1,440	1,237	1,139	1,254	1,542

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 229. Eurasian Curlew numbers have been steadily increasing since the 1980s.



## Bar-tailed Godwit *Limosa lapponica* 斑尾塍鷸 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，出沒於后海灣潮潤帶，最高紀錄為1981年9月14日的400隻。

All records from MPNR.

**Spring:** up to six in January. In spring, peak count only 25 on 19 April. Up to four over-summered.

**Autumn:** numbers increased from 26 August, high count seven on 17 November, with six in December.

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

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
23	114	22	105	26	9	20	155	34	235	30	25
9	60	25	28	14	14	6	61	7	8	70	7

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 229. Numbers of Bar-tailed Godwit fluctuate considerably but appear to be stable.

## 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，出沒於后海灣潮潤帶，最高紀錄為2013年4月4日的2,400隻。

All records from MPNR except one.

**First winter period:** high count 1,183 in the January WC, peak count 1,720 on 10 April, numbers falling from end April with only one reported between 26 June and 6 July.

**Second winter period:** numbers increasing from mid July, high count 1,300 in the December WC. 20 sheltering from Super Typhoon Hato at Cape D'Aguilar on 27 August.

Peak counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
950	1,662	965	1,900	1,697	1,900	1,469	2,400	1,750	1,962	1,627	1,720

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 229. Numbers of Black-tailed Godwit have been increasing since 2000 and are now back to the levels established in the 1990s.

**Ruddy Turnstone *Arenaria interpres* 翻石鵒 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，出沒於后海灣潮潤帶，最高紀錄為1994年4月20日的268隻。

All records from MPNR except where noted.

**First winter period:** recorded from 29 March to 17 May, mostly in low numbers with peak count six on 7 May. One in southern waters on 9 April.

**Second winter period:** autumn passage singles only from 25 August to 5 October. One sheltering from Super Typhoon Hato at Cape D'Aguilar on 27 August.

Peak counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
34	100	46	40	30	34	5	7	19	29	8	6

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 229. Ruddy Turnstone has shown a long period of decline since the 1990s.

**Great Knot *Calidris tenuirostris* 大濱鵒 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，出沒於后海灣潮潤帶，最高紀錄為2001年4月8日的560隻。

All records from MPNR except where noted.

**First winter period:** recorded from 31 January, high count in winter seven on 17 February. Numbers increasing from March, peak count 239 on 1 April, last record on 18 June. Elsewhere, 19 at Tsim Bei Tsui on 4 April, two at San Tin on 6 April and one at Shui Hau, southwest Lantau on 29 April.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 26 August with high count 39 on 17 November with 24 on 6 December. One sheltering from Super Typhoon Hato at Cape D'Aguilar on 27 August.

Peak counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
41	340	127	372	301	157	120	113	96	122	278	239

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 230. Numbers of Great Knot are relatively stable although with some recent low peak counts.

## 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，出沒於后海灣潮澗帶，最高紀錄為1990年5月6日的200隻。兩個亞種 - piersmai 及 rogersi 只能在春季繁殖羽期間分辨。

All records from MPNR.

**First winter period:** two on 31 January. Then from 19 March to 1 June, peak count a low 16 on 13 May.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 17 September to 20 November, mostly singles, high count three on 17 November.

Peak counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
16	144	52	19	26	25	7	89	96	45	53	16

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 230. Peak counts of Red Knot fluctuate but do not show any obvious trend.

## 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，出沒於后海灣潮澗帶，最高紀錄為1999年10月25日的10隻。

Singles recorded at MPNR on 26 March, 3 April and 5 May, and in autumn on 25 September and from 22 to 29 October.

## 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，出沒於后海灣潮澗帶，最高紀錄為1988年4月16日的320隻。

All records from MPNR unless otherwise stated.

**First winter period:** recorded from 12 March to 27 May, peak count 114 on 24 March. Nine at Ting Kok on 24 April.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 6 July to 23 December, high count seven on 3 September.

Peak counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
39	78	137	94	55	95	27	127	85	102	67	114

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 230. Counts of Broad-billed Sandpiper are have been stable since 2000 although generally lower than in the 1990s.

### 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 17 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17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.

**Spring:** recorded from 28 March to 1 June, peak count 39 on 7 and 13 May.

**Autumn:** singles recorded from 29 July to 12 November.

Peak counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
68	175	86	22	159	130	15	197	179	96	24	39

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 230. Peak counts of Sharp-tailed Sandpiper fluctuate but with no obvious trend.

### 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:** recorded from 5 March to 21 May, peak count 4,920 on 10 April, the lowest since 2006. Occasional records from San Tin and Tai Sang Wai, high count two.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 26 July to 17 October, high count 32 on 6 August with 25 at San Tin on 28 July and one at Lok Ma Chau on 19 September.

Peak counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
4,151	10,982	9,012	9,168	9,296	5,794	6,147	5,440	5,760	5,606	7,631	4,920

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 230. Numbers of Curlew Sandpiper are stable except for the high counts in the four years between 2007 and 2010.

## Hybrid Curlew Sandpiper × Pectoral Sandpiper

*Calidris ferruginea/ melanotos* 彎嘴濱鷸及斑胸濱鷸的雜交種

A hybrid Curlew Sandpiper × Pectoral Sandpiper, also known as Cox's Sandpiper, was photographed at Mai Po boardwalk on 4 April (SPL). This is the first occurrence of this hybrid in Hong Kong.

## 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.

**First winter period:** recorded to 17 April with most records from MPNR and San Tin, high count 18 at MPNR on 12 March. Four at Tsim Bei Tsui on 4 April and two at Lok Ma Chau on 4 March.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 3 August, mostly from MPNR and San Tin but with most high counts from San Tin, peak count 46 at San Tin on 28 October. Five at Lok Ma Chau on 19 September, one at Ho Sheung Heung from 23 October to year end and two at Lut Chau on 20 December.

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 230. Temminck's Stint numbers appear to be relatively stable although at a lower level than the 1990s.

## 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 21 July to 28 May, highest count 175 on 13 April 1993.*

主要在春季常見的過境遷徙鳥和稀少的冬候鳥，出沒於后海灣區域，日子在7月21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:** two at Long Valley on 6 February. Then recorded from 20 March to 20 May, peak count 29 in the April WC with 28 at San Tin on 24 April. Also recorded at Lut Chau, Lok Ma Chau and Long Valley.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 27 July to 29 October with high counts 24 at Lok Ma Chau on 19 September and 15 at Long Valley on 3 September. One at Starling Inlet on 20 August, one at Pui O on 23 August and two in the Lam Tsuen valley on 27 August.

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 230. Numbers of Long-toed Stint are relatively stable.

### **Spoon-billed Sandpiper *Calidris pygmaea* 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，出沒於后海灣潮潤帶，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 from 12 to 20 May.

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

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	5	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
1	7	2	2	2	4	5	4	2	1	1	1

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 230. Numbers since 2008 have been considerably lower than those before 2008.

### **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，出沒於后海灣潮潤帶，最高紀錄為2010年4月11日的3,756隻。

All records from MPNR unless otherwise stated.

**First winter period:** one at MPNR on 31 January. Then recorded at MPNR from 6 March to 27 May, peak count 1,590 on 7 May. Elsewhere, seven at Tsim Bei Tsui on 4 April, 17 at San Tin on 6 April and three at Ting Kok on 13 April. One on 14 June was the only summer record.

**Second winter period:** recorded at MPNR from 16 July to year end, high count 16 on 30 July with 14 at Lok Ma Chau on 19 September and seven at San Tin on 28 July. Elsewhere, three at Ting Kok on 13 September.

Peak counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1,478	2,239	741	2,700	3,756	956	460	1,770	1,339	906	522	1,590

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 231. Red-necked Stint peak counts have fallen since a high period from 2002 to 2010.

## 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，出沒於后海灣潮潤帶，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。

**Spring:** one at MPNR on 12 March (JAA) is an earliest spring record. Then recorded at MPNR from 2 April to 13 May, peak count three on 7 May.

**Autumn:** no records.

Peak counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
23	10	15	12	4	10	3	2	3	3	12	3

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 231. A rise in numbers of Sanderling in the mid-2000s appears now to have been reversed with low numbers in recent years.

## 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，出沒於后海灣潮潤帶，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 except one from the Deep Bay area.

**First winter period:** high count 4,300 in the February WC, last record on 3 April.



**Second winter period:** one at MPNR on 26 July (DAD) is a new earliest record. Then recorded from 3 September, peak count 5,720 in the December WC, the second highest count on record. One at Ting Kok on 14 October.

Peak counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1,990	174	2,000	3,036	2,500	3,870	3,100	5,030	4,192	3,940	2,543	5,720

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 231. Recent peak counts for Dunlin have been relatively high.



**Plate 12** Little Stint *Calidris minuta* 小濱鷸  
Mai Po Boardwalk, 23rd April 2017 米埔浮橋 2017年4月23日  
John Yu 余伯全

### **Little Stint *Calidris minuta* 小濱鷸 I**

Uncommon spring passage migrant with five 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，有五項秋季及一項冬季紀錄，出沒於后海灣潮澗帶，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:** recorded at MPNR from 2 April to 22 May, peak count three on 14 and 22 April.

### **Buff-breasted Sandpiper *Calidris subruficollis* 飾胸鷸 I**

Two records, 19 April 2015 and 20 December 2016 to year end.

兩個紀錄，2015年4月19日及2016年12月20日至年尾。

The bird at San Tin at the end of 2016 was seen again on 2 January.

### **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，出沒於后海灣潮潤帶，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 second successive year.

### **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 1 April to 14 May, peak count 71 on 25 April.

**Autumn:** recorded at MPNR from 29 July to 20 October, high count 13 on 12 August.

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 231. Numbers of Asian Dowitcher are stable although occasional very high counts occur.

### **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 16 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，出沒於后海灣潮潤帶，日子在7月22日至5月16日之間，最高紀錄為2009年2月15日的5隻。

**First winter period:** recorded in singles at MPNR from 13 February to 22 April, possibly three birds involved.

**Second winter period:** singles at MPNR from 1 to 24 October and on 17 December.

## **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。

**First winter period:** one on Po Toi on 14 April.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 10 October at HKWP, Lok Ma Chau, Long Valley, Robin's Nest, Airfield Road, Tai Lam CP, Lam Tsuen valley, Ng Tung Chai, Pak Sha O, Wonderland Villas, Wang Tong, Lantau, Cheung Chau and Po Toi, mostly singles but with two at Tai Lam CP on 11 October and Wonderland Villas on 6 November. Five taken into care at KFBG in October/November, mostly from locations in Kowloon and HK Island.

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

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

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

*Common/scarcely 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，冬季則稀少，出沒於淡水沼澤、潮濕農地及漁塘，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 2 May, mostly at Long Valley, high count 14 on 25 April, and MPNR, high count ten on 26 April. Away from the northwest NT, singles at Po Toi on 16 March and Pui O on 14 April.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 1 August with most records from Long Valley, peak count 20 there on 29 August. Also recorded at HKWP, MPNR, Lok Ma Chau, San Tin, Sheung Wan, Lam Tsuen valley and four at Pui O 25 September. Single Pintail Snipe trapped at HKWP on 29 August and Long Valley on 3 October and a single Swinhoe's Snipe trapped at MPNR on 18 September.

Peak counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
34	20	5	45	39	13	20	78	23	23	21	20



**Plate 13** Common Snipe *Gallinago gallinago* 扇尾沙錐  
Mai Po Boardwalk, 19th March 2017 米埔浮橋 2017年3月19日  
S.Y. Chan 陳兆源

## Common Snipe *Gallinago gallinago* 扇尾沙錐 I

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

常見的冬候鳥和遷徙鳥，出沒於淡水沼澤、潮濕農地和漁塘，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 17 May, high counts 41 at Long Valley on 14 March, 23 in the March WC and 17 at Kam Tin in 22 February. Elsewhere, three at Shek Kong catchwater on 15 January.

**Second winter period:** earliest record on 20 August, peak count 44 at Long Valley on 17 October, high counts 15 at MPNR on 29 October and ten at San Tin on 30 November. Away from the northwest NT, three at Pui O on 30 September with singles at Airfield Road, Ting Kok and Yi O.

Peak counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
58	66	47	40	52	59	63	52	56	50	31	44

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 231. Numbers of Common Snipe have declined from the 1990s but have stabilised since 2000.

## 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，出沒於后海灣潮潤帶，最高紀錄為2007年4月24日的590隻。

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

**First winter period:** first record twelve on 31 January. Then from 4 March, peak count 254 on 7 May. Two at Ting Kok on 24 April. Up to 61 recorded during June, many apparently oversummered.

**Second winter period:** migrants recorded from July with high count 128 on 30 July, single figures from mid September.

Peak counts in spring and autumn in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
372	590	531	502	376	402	290	320	303	297	289	254
29	39	98	243	51	106	85	123	112	228	161	128

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 231. Numbers of Terek Sandpiper are relatively stable.

## 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 2 March to 27 May, mostly from southern waters, with peak count 179 on 9 April. Elsewhere recorded in singles from MPNR and Long Valley with two at Ting Kok on 24 April.

**Autumn:** recorded from 23 August to 17 October, mostly singles, from MPNR, Long Valley, Pui O and Po Toi, high count four at Long Valley on 29 August.

Peak counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
952	939	102	360	128	610	2,490	409	435	20	300	179

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 231. Numbers of Red-necked Phalarope are stable with occasional high counts.

## Common Sandpiper *Actitis hypoleucos* 磯鵲 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:** high count 99 in the January WC, other high counts 25 at San Tin on 15 January and Nam Sang Wai on 18 March and 13 at Ma Tso Lung on 29 April. Away from the NT, recorded in all regions and most islands, high count nine at Ting Kok on 13 April.

**Second winter period:** peak count 107 in the November WC with 15 at Tai Sang Wai on 13 December. Away from the NT, recorded in all regions and most islands, high count twelve at Ting Kok on 26 October.

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 231. Common Sandpiper peak counts have been stable since 2000.

## Green Sandpiper *Tringa ochropus* 白腰草鵲 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。

All records except one from the north and central NT.

**First winter period:** widespread reports from the northwest NT, including Deep Bay fishponds, Pak Nai, Long Valley and Kam Tin, with peak count 30 in the March WC, high count of nine at Kam Tin on 22 February and the last record on 19 May at Wang Toi Shan, Pat Heung (JAA), a new latest spring date. Elsewhere, up to two at Airfield Road.

**Second winter period:** recorded again from 3 July at Fanling north (JAA), a new earliest autumn date. Then widespread in northwest NT with high counts 23 in the December WC and eight at Lut Chau on 20 December. Elsewhere, up to four in the Lam Tsuen valley and singles at Shek Kong catchwater. One at Pui O on 30 November.

Peak counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
57	55	34	42	42	31	31	44	34	26	26	30

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 232. There has been a slow decline in Green Sandpiper numbers since 2000.

## **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澗帶，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 11 April to 18 June, peak count 119 at MPNR on 7 May with 18 at Pak Nai on 22 May. Away from northeast NT, recorded at Sai Keng, Ting Kok with high count seven on 23 May, Sai Sha and two offshore from Shek Ngau Chau in northeastern waters on 13 May.

**Autumn:** most records from 6 July to 11 September, high count 16 at MPNR on 3 September. Thereafter, singles at Shui Hau, Lantau on 14 October and Ting Kok on 26 October.

Peak counts in spring and autumn in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
15	27	40	160	5	30	162	174	239	75	78	119
5	9	28	10	9	10	18	11	19	12	25	16

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 232. Grey-tailed Tattler peak counts fluctuate but are relatively stable.



## 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，出沒於后海灣潮潤帶，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:** high winter count 836 in the January WC with 22 at HKWP on 16 February. Numbers increasing in March to peak count 1,312 in the April WC. Up to ten oversummered at MPNR.

**Second winter period:** autumn passage from 6 July, with high counts 873 at MPNR on 6 August and 916 in the August WC falling to 166 in the December WC.

Peak counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1,544	1,139	3,539	911	1,446	953	476	575	833	1,314	969	1,312

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 232. Numbers of Common Redshank appear to have been slowly declining since 2001.



**Plate 14** Common Redshank *Tringa totanus* 紅腳鷸  
Mai Po Boardwalk, 1st May 2017 米埔浮橋 2017年5月1日  
S.Y. Chan 陳兆源

## 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. Low peak counts in both spring and autumn.

**First winter period:** recorded to 10 May, peak count 1,098 in the January WC, the lowest full year peak count since 1994, with 769 in the April WC, high counts 130 at HKWP on 16 February and 511 at MPNR on 15 April.

**Second winter period:** recorded 6 July, high counts 568 at MPNR on 20 September and 687 there on 22 October with 1,022 in the November WC. The only record away from Deep Bay was one at Lam Tsuen valley on 27 August.

Peak counts in spring and autumn in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
2,411	1,662	1,839	3,192	3,381	3,705	2,237	760	1,467	1,146	1,568	1,098
1,656	2,049	2,521	2,185	2,503	1,349	1,633	1,738	1,810	1,788	1,264	1,022

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 232. The increase in numbers of Marsh Sandpiper since 2000 has fallen back in the last six years.

## 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, San Tin and Kam Tin.

**First winter period:** peak count 305 at MPNR on 15 April with high counts 71 at Long Valley on 25 April and 47 at San Tin on 13 April. Away from Deep Bay, singles at Sai Sha on 25 April and on Po Toi on 7 May. One over-summered at Ho Sheung Heung.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 19 July with high count 304 in the October WC, 123 at San Tin on 21 August, 101 at Lok Ma Chau on 19 September and 79 at Long Valley on 29 August. Away from Deep Bay, three at Pui O on 23 August and 28 in the Lam Tsuen valley on 27 August.

Peak counts in spring and autumn in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
335	493	382	158	382	201	238	177	146	96	319	305
597	699	512	433	325	386	480	374	333	249	229	304

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 232. Wood Sandpiper shows relatively stable numbers.

## 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。

All records from Deep Bay wetlands unless otherwise stated. A continuing decline in numbers for this species.

**First winter period:** high counts in winter, 50 at Nam Sang Wai on 11 January and 43 at Tsim Bei Tsui on 19 February. Spring peak count 117 at MPNR on 30 April, last record on 17 May.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 24 September to year end, high count 25 at MPNR on 17 December. Four at Long Valley on 27 November.

Peak counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1,687	1,239	1,373	903	711	463	397	266	257	175	146	117

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 232. Spotted Redshank numbers have shown a considerable decline since 2008.

## 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 921 in the February WC, the peak count for the year, and spring high count 674 in the April WC with 639 at MPNR on 15 April. Away from Inner Deep Bay, high counts nine at Pak Nai, 17 at Starling Inlet in the March WC and singles at Lam Tsuen valley, and at Tsui Keng, Stanley and Pui O in April. Up to 30 remained at MPNR throughout June.

**Second winter period:** numbers increased from July with 575 in the August WC, 665 at MPNR on 20 September and 569 in the November WC. Nine at Starling Inlet in the October WC and one at Cheung Chau on 27 August during Super Typhoon Hato.

Peak counts in spring and autumn in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1,233	1,522	2,516	1,337	1,976	1,710	1,012	930	994	819	761	674
1,816	1,278	1,398	1,330	1,022	1,173	1,319	1,293	1,275	1,383	799	665

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 232. Numbers of Common Greenshank appear stable although the last two years have been low.

### **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，出沒於后海灣潮潤帶，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 end March, then peak count 17 on 3 April and eleven on 23 May, last record on 18 June. An estimated 30 individuals.

**Second winter period:** one from 13 September to 25 October. Then singles on 6 and 18 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
9	46	8	30	8	38	24	22	8	20	26	17

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 232. Numbers of Nordmann's Greenshank fluctuate but are broadly stable.



**Plate 15** Nordmann's Greenshank *Tringa guttifer* 小青腳鷸  
Mai Po Boardwalk, 17th September 2017 米埔浮橋 2017年9月17日  
Peter and Michelle Wong 黃理沛 江敏兒

### **Oriental Pratincole** *Glareola maldivarum* 普通燕鵻 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 12 February to 23 May with most records from the Deep Bay fishpond areas and Long Valley, peak count 22 at MPNR on 11 April with 18 at Tai Sang Wai on 1 March, 17 at San Tin on 6 April and three at Long Valley on 25 March. Away from the northwest NT, singles at Ping Yeung on 23 March, Pui O on 16 April, 16 at Chek Lap Kok on 22 April, and one at Cheung Chau on 22 April. In summer, singles at MPNR in June with two there on 4 July.

**Second winter period:** singles at MPNR and Tai Sang Wai between 17 October and 27 November with four at MPNR on 22 October.

**Small Pratincole *Glareola lactea* 灰燕鷗 I**

*No records.*

沒有紀錄。

One photographed at San Tin on 4 April (KHL). This is the first record for Hong Kong.

**Black Noddy *Anous minutus* 玄燕鷗 I**

*No records.*

沒有紀錄。

One at Kung Chau Island on 18 and 19 June (RWL *et al.*). This is the first record for Hong Kong.

**Brown-headed Gull *Chroicocephalus brunnicephalus* 棕頭鷗 I**

*Rare winter visitor and migrant to Deep Bay, extreme dates 21 October to 1 May; highest count three on 7 March 1992.*

罕有的冬候鳥及遷徙鳥，出沒於后海灣，日子在10月21日至5月1日之間，最高紀錄為1992年3月7日的3隻。

A adult in breeding plumage at the Mai Po boardwalk on 14 April.



**Plate 16** Brown-headed Gull *Chroicocephalus brunnicephalus* 棕頭鷗  
Mai Po Boardwalk, 14th April 2017 米埔浮橋 2017年4月14日  
Peter and Michelle Wong 黃理沛 江敏兒

## **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. The lowest peak count since 1980 continues the decline of this species since the 1990s.

**First winter period:** peak count 3,361 on the January WC, last record on 17 May. Three at Black Point on 5 February and one at Lau Fau Shan on 20 February. One initially in summer plumage at Tsim Bei Tsui from 11 June to 8 October.

**Second winter period:** reported at MPNR from 20 October, high count 2,907 in the December WC. .

Peak counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
14,016	11,978	11,600	5,643	10,575	9,160	6,993	7,817	9,000	6,946	5,619	3,361

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 233. Black-headed Gull numbers have been declining over the past 20 years.

## **Saunders's Gull *Chroicocephalus saundersi* 黑嘴鷗 I VU**

*Common winter visitor to Deep Bay; extreme dates 5 September to 30 May, highest count 172 on 10 February 1994.*

常見的冬候鳥，出沒於后海灣，日子在9月5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:** peak count 114 in the January WC, the highest since 1997, high count 62 at MPNR on 17 February, last record on 23 April.

**Second winter period:** five photographed from the Po Toi Ferry on 10 October. First record at MPNR on 2 November, high count 52 on 17 December.

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 233. Saunder's Gull numbers have declined since the 1990s although they are now stable and show a recent upwards trend.



**Relict Gull *Ichthyaetus relictus* 遺鷗 I VU**

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

八項紀錄，全部皆是第一年冬天的鳥，出沒於后海灣，日子在11月21日至4月12日之間。

A first-winter at the Mai Po boardwalk on 3 November (RWL), a new earliest date.

**Pallas's Gull *Ichthyaetus ichthyaetus* 漁鷗 I**

*Scarce winter visitor and spring migrant to Deep Bay; extreme dates 12 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12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:** up to two, one adult and a second winter, at the Mai Po boardwalk from 3 January to 3 April.

**Second winter period:** up to two adults at the Mai Po boardwalk from 18 November to the year end.

Estimated number of birds in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	1	1	2	2	0	1	0	3	4	5	4

**Black-tailed Gull *Larus crassirostris* 黑尾鷗 I**

*Common winter visitor to intertidal areas of Deep Bay and spring passage migrant to coastal waters; extreme dates 30 August to 10 June with three summer records; highest count 293 on 22 February 2003.*

常見出沒於后海灣潮澗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。

Another poor year for this species, almost certainly due to reduced observations in early spring in south eastern waters..

**First winter period:** one at Sai Kung on 1 January. Recorded in Deep Bay from 16 Jan to 19 April at MPNR, peak count four, the lowest since 2007. One on Po Toi on 1 May. A first year at Tang Chau, Tolo Channel, from 4 June to 12 August.

**Second winter period:** a first winter at Lai Chi Kok on 18 November.

Peak counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
5	1	12	7	27	7	172	187	200	5	20	4

## 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4月14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 MPNR from 5 to 8 March.

## Vega Gull *Larus vegae* 織女銀鷗 I

This species now includes the species previously called Caspian Gull *Larus cachinnans*, which is now recorded as *L. vegae mongolicus*, an ssp of Vega Gull.

此鳥種包含了過往的蒙古銀鷗 *Larus cachinnans*，現歸納為織女銀鷗中的一個亞種 *L. vegae mongolicus*。

### *L.v. vegae*

Scarce winter visitor with one autumn record to Deep Bay; extreme dates 27 October to 10 November and 31 December to 10 April, highest count five on 29 January 2012.

稀少的冬候鳥及有一個秋鳥紀錄，出沒於后海灣，日子在10月27日至11月10日及12月31日至4月10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 14 January to 2 February, then up to two until 8 April.

### *L.v. mongolicus*

Uncommon winter visitor with one summer record, 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 to 19 April, peak count nine on 6 March. One third- winter over-summered in Deep Bay, the second time, possibly one of the two birds which over-summered in 2016.

**Second winter period:** a second bird joined the over-summering individual on 2 November but only for one day, then a single reported to 13 December.



**Plate 17** Slaty-backed Gull *Larus schistisagus* 灰背鷗  
Mai Po Boardwalk, 12th March 2017 米埔浮橋 2017年3月12日  
Peter and Michelle Wong 黃理沛 江敏兒

### **Slaty-backed Gull *Larus schistisagus* 灰背鷗 I**

Scarce winter visitor to Deep Bay and coastal waters; extreme dates 26 November to 3 April, highest count seven on 25 January 2000.

稀少的冬候鳥，出沒於后海灣及沿岸水域，日子在11月26日至4月3日之間，最高紀錄為2000年1月25日的7隻。

**First winter period:** one on 16 January. Then an adult at the Mai Po boardwalk from 4 March to 14 April.

**Second winter period:** no records.

### **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 11 April, peak count 342 on 16 January with high counts 266 on 6 March and 162 on 2 April. One at Long Valley on 25 March.

**Second winter period:** recorded in Deep Bay from 12 November to year end, high count 71 on 17 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
345	291	305	635	700	276	455	410	787	250	278	342

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 233. Numbers of Heuglin's Gull are stable.

## 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 1,561 on 12 April 2016.*

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2016年4月12日的1,561隻。

Much lower numbers than the previous two years. All records from MPNR unless otherwise stated.

**Spring:** one at the Mai Po boardwalk on 3 January (DAD) is a first winter record. Then recorded from 12 March with peak count 418 on 11 April with one over-summering. Nine in southern waters on 9 April. One in Deep Bay through the summer.

**Autumn:** last record in Deep Bay two on 29 July. One in northeastern waters on 12 and 20 August.

Peak counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
100	600	311	731	465	323	333	939	342	1,121	1,561	418

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 233. Peak counts of Gull-billed Tern have been increasing since the 1990s.

## 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2012年4月8日的164隻。

Most reports from MPNR and the boardwalk hides.

**First winter period:** up to two to 1 February. Then recorded at MPNR from 6 March to 7 May, peak count 143 on 27 April. One flyover at the Mai Po boardwalk on 21 June.

**Second winter period:** singles at MPNR on 21 August, 20 November, 7 and 13 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
10	30	22	102	47	96	164	44	43	29	97	143

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 233. Numbers of Caspian Tern are relatively stable with occasional high counts.

## 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:** all records from southern waters, mainly near Po Toi, with five on 8 April, peak count eleven on 9 April, one on 29 April and two on 11 May.

**Autumn:** singles in southern waters on 29 July, 12 and 27 August and 2 September.

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 233. Numbers of Greater Crested Tern recorded have increased since 2006 due to increased seawatching in southeastern waters.

## 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:** recorded from 1 April to 6 June, mostly singles, at MPNR but also Lut Chau, Pui O, Po Toi and southern waters, peak count eleven at MPNR on 1 June.

**Autumn:** six at MPNR on 6 July and one on 9 July, six at Sai Kung on 23 August and singles at MPNR on 3 and 13 September and 25 October.

## **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:** all records from southern waters, with six on 8 April, three on 9 April, peak count 23 on 3 May and 17 on 11 May.

**Autumn:** most records in southern waters with singles on 20, 27 and 30 August and ten on 30 September. Records during Super Typhoon Hato on 23 August included seven inland in the Lam Tsuen valley, four near Sai Kung, two at Cape D'Aguilar and 20 at Pui O.

## **Tern Breeding Survey Data 燕鷗繁殖調查資料**

Tern breeding survey data for the three main Hong Kong breeding terns Bridled Tern *Onychoprion anaethetus*, Roseate Tern *Sterna dougallii* and Black-naped Tern *S. sumatrana*, comes from the Population Survey of Terns in Hong Kong, funded by AFCD and conducted throughout the months of May to August in northeastern, southeastern and southern waters of Hong Kong. Northeastern waters cover the Tolo Channel and Mirs Bay; southeastern waters cover Sai Kung waters and those south and east of Hong Kong Island; southern waters cover waters around Lamma Island and east and south of Lantau Island. Numbers for all Hong Kong waters are a total of all three survey areas on a single day. Counts in southeastern waters started in 2010 and in southern waters in 2011

燕鷗繁殖調查資料包含在本港繁殖的三種燕鷗褐翅燕鷗、粉紅燕鷗及黑枕燕鷗，資料來自漁護署資助進行的香港燕鷗數目調查，此調查由五月至八月於香港東北、東南及西面水域進行。東北水域覆蓋吐露港及大鵬灣，東南水域包括西貢水域至港島東面，南部水域至南丫島及大嶼山的東及西部。香港數目是指三個水域同一日所錄得的總和。東南水域的調查由2010年開始而西部水域由2011年開始。

## **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 survey count 650 in summer 2004, in northeastern waters only at that date.*

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 29 April to 27 August, mostly from HKBWS/AFCD Tern surveys in

northeastern and southeastern waters, peak survey count 708 in all HK waters on 13 May, a new highest breeding survey count. Recorded from widespread locations during Super Typhoon Hato including Tai Lam, Tai Mei Tuk, Airfield Road, Lam Tsuen valley, Cape D'Aguilar, Pui O and Cheung Chau with high count 106 in the Lam Tsuen valley on 23 August with 65 there on 27 August.

Total breeding survey peak counts in northeastern, southeastern, southern and all HK waters in recent years

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
244	201	400	369	375	332	520	405	517	356	456	502
-	-	-	-	102	282	206	174	60	180	275	350
-	-	-	-	-	85	1	0	2	7	4	3
-	-	-	-	-	468	598	574	555	536	583	708

### 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 survey count 385 in all HK waters in summer 2016.

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，最高紀錄為2016年夏季於香港水域的385隻。

Recorded from 8 May to 28 August, mostly from HKBWS/AFCD Tern surveys in southeastern and southern waters, peak survey count 345 in all HK waters on 24 July.

Total breeding season peak counts in northeastern, southeastern, southern and all HK waters in recent years

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
3	0	91	42	69	19	136	62	8	12	22	12
-	-	-	-	38	101	71	156	131	160	361	320
-	-	-	-	-	167	64	66	105	18	224	51
-	-	-	-	-	167	150	190	170	162	385	345

### 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 survey count 461 in all HK waters in summer 2016.

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，全香港水域的最高紀錄為2016年夏季的461隻。

Recorded from 30 April to 28 August, mostly from HKBWS/AFCD Tern surveys in northeastern, southeastern and southern waters, peak survey count 595 in all HK waters on 24 July, a new highest breeding survey count.

Total breeding season peak counts in northeastern, southeastern and southern waters in recent years

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
32	45	81	86	120	182	333	125	121	120	143	148
-	-	-	-	180	181	170	191	139	212	318	179
-	-	-	-	-	291	159	139	182	47	328	390
-	-	-	-	-	292	422	281	282	332	461	595

## 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。最少兩個種群：longipennis 為主，tibetana / minussensis 為次。

**Spring:** 14 in southeastern waters on 9 April, twelve in northeastern waters on 6 May, and singles at Tap Mun on 17 May and Po Toi on 18 May..

**Autumn:** peak count 44 in southeastern waters on 12 August, six at Sai Kung on 23 August, two at Cape D'Aguilar, one at Cheung Chau and five in the Lam Tsuen valley on 27 August during Super Typhoon Hato, nine in Tolo Harbour on 31 August and singles at MPNR on 3 and 16 September..

## 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:** one at San Tin on 12 February. Then recorded from 5 April to 30 May, mostly from Deep Bay wetlands and southern waters, peak count 68 at MPNR on 14 May with 44 in southeastern waters on 21 May, 40 at San Tin on 13 May and 35 at Pui O on 21 May. Singles at MPNR in June.

**Autumn:** recorded from 27 July, mostly in Deep Bay fishpond areas, high counts 52 at MPNR on 8 October and 51 at San Tin on 11 October with few records after the end of October. Singles at Tolo Harbour, Kowloon and Cheung Chau in August.



Peak counts in spring and autumn in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
26	138	10	10	50	11	11	78	103	27	100	68
5	100	77	95	60	30	23	28	250	105	28	52

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 233. Peak counts of Whiskered Tern have increased since 2006 due to increased seawatching in southeastern waters.

## 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 9 April to 14 June, mostly from Deep Bay wetlands and southern waters, peak count 292 at MPNR on 9 May with 200 in southeastern waters on 11 May.

**Autumn:** two at Sai Kung on 23 August and singles in the Lam Tsuen valley on 27 August during Super Typhoon Hato, on Po Toi on 2 September and MPNR on 29 October.

Peak counts in spring and autumn in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
500	750	280	111	700	70	177	68	450	387	128	292
4	14	20	10	28	1	44	4	9	65	6	2

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2017 is given on page 233. Peak counts of White-winged Tern can fluctuate greatly due to occasional large spring flocks.

## 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 near Po Toi on 8 April with six in southeastern waters on 9 April.

### **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。

Four in southeastern waters on 9 April with one there on 29 April..

### **Long-tailed Jaeger *Stercorarius longicaudus* 長尾賊鷗 I**

Uncommon spring migrant through offshore waters, occasional autumn records often typhoon-related, extreme dates 12 March to 3 June and 21 August to 5 November; highest count 69 on 5 April 2006.

稀少的春季遷徙鳥，偶有與颱風有關的秋季紀錄，出沒於離岸水域，日子在3月12日至6月3日及8月21日至11月5日之間，最高紀錄為2006年4月5日的69隻。

One near Po Toi on 8 April, then 55 in southeastern waters on 9 April, a highest count since 2006.



**Plate 18** Long-tailed Jaeger *Stercorarius longicaudus* 長尾賊鷗  
Southern Waters, 9th April 2017 南部水域 2017年4月9日  
John and Jemi Holmes 孔思義及黃亞萍

**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。

One near Po Toi on 8 April.

**Domestic Pigeon *Columba livia* 原鴿 IIB**

*Locally common resident, especially in urban areas, commensal with man.*

常見的留鳥，特別是在市區，與人類社會共處。

Most records from urban areas, peak count 323 at Hang Hau on 31 January, with 125 at Sai Wan on 7 January, 144 at Tai Po town centre on 2 February, and 219 at Tai Wo on 17 February.

**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后海灣區域繁殖，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 17 May, mainly from northwest NT, high counts 33 at MPNR on 12 March and 23 at San Tin on 24 April. One in song at Pak Sha O on 13 March.

**Breeding season:** singles at MPNR on 15 June and San Tin on 28 June.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 6 August, mainly from northwest NT, peak count 64 at MPNR on 12 November with only single-digit counts elsewhere apart from ten at Long Valley on 14 November. One in song at Pak Sha O on 22 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
100	100	63	55	217	19	141	54	61	100	50	64

## 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，出沒於新界西北，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 76 at Lut Chau on 30 November (JAA), a new highest count, with 39 at Mai Po access road on 24 September and 50 at San Tin on 24 October. Away from Deep Bay, one near Man Kam To on 9 April

Peak counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
8	30	5	11	11	46	25	37	28	32	30	76

## 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 13 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13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 23 May in small numbers from northwest NT, Ting Kok, Ho Man Tin, Stanley, Wang Tong on Lantau and Chek Lap Kok, all single-digit counts apart from ten at San Tin on 12 February and 25 April.

**Second winter period:** one at Long Valley on 19 July. Then recorded from 17 September, with records from northwest NT, Tan Shan Valley, Ting Kok, Tsuen Wan, Ho Man Tin, Stanley, Lantau and Po Toi, peak count 45 at San Tin on 18 November.

Peak counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
106	50	31	9	21	13	19	45	25	58	102	45

## 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 from widespread sites, peak count 127 in the Kam Tin – Tai Kong Po area on 22 February, with 111 at Hang Hau on 31 January. At KFBG, 306 birds were taken into care over the year; 135 of these were successfully rehabilitated and released.

### **Barred Cuckoo Dove *Macropygia unchall* 斑尾鵲鳩 I**

*Eight records; extreme dates 27 November to 5 May.*

六項紀錄，日子在11月27日至5月5日間。

One found near HKU campus and taken into care at KFBG on 19 April was rehabilitated and released on 8 May. One was at Shek Kong on 24 December (BC).

### **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 Po Toi, peak count five at Yi O on 15 July.



**Plate 19** Common Emerald Dove *Chalcophaps indica* 綠翅金鳩  
Tai Shan West, Lamma, 23rd November 2017 大山西 2017年11月23日  
Guy Miller

### **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, Lantau, Cheung Chau, Lamma and Po Toi, peak count 25 at MPNR on 13 May.

### **Lesser Coucal *Centropus bengalensis* 小鴉鵂 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 records from NT, Lantau, Lamma and Po Toi, peak count nine at Sunset Peak on 1 July.

### **Chestnut-winged Cuckoo *Clamator coromandus* 紅翅鳳頭鵂 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 23 March to 31 August, mostly calling birds, from NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau and Po Toi, peak count four at Lau Shui Heung on 10 May. One found at Causeway Bay and taken into care at KFBG on 27 September was rehabilitated and released on 4 October. One further late bird was trapped at MPNR on 1 November.

### **Asian Koel *Eudynamis scolopaceus* 噪鵂 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, Tung Ping Chau and Po Toi, peak count 30 at MPNR on 21 August.

### **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 NT, Kowloon, Lantau, Lamma, Cheung Chau, Po Toi and Tung Ping Chau, peak count five at MPNR on 3 April, with four at Lam Tsuen on 18 March.

### **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

One heard calling at Shan King Path, Tuen Mun on 19 April was the only report.

### **Large Hawk Cuckoo *Hierococcyx sparveroides* 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。

One calling at Lam Tsuen on 4 February (MK) is an earliest record. Then recorded from 14 February to 11 July, mostly singing birds, from NT, HK Island, Lantau and Cheung Chau, peak count eight at MPNR on 13 April and Tai To Yan on 28 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 21 March at Pak Sha O (GJC), equal to the earliest date on record, to 18 June, with all records from northeast, central, southeast and east NT. Peak count five at Tai Lam CP on 1 May (JAA), a new highest count, with four at Ho Pui on the same date. At least 27 individuals recorded in the year, a highest ever annual count.

This species shows a continuing yearly increase in numbers since the first record in 1994. Number of locations and estimated number of birds in recent years are as follows:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
6	5	3	7	5	5	9	9	14	24	20	18
7	8	8	11	9	8	11	17	23	24	24	27

### **Lesser Cuckoo *Cuculus poliocephalus* 小杜鵑 I**

*Scarce passage migrant with increasing summer records; extreme dates 2 May to 20 October.*

罕見秋季過境鳥，有一項春季及兩項夏季紀錄：日子在5月2日至10月20日間。

Singles recorded from Hang Tau, KFBG, Ng Tung Chai, Lam Tsuen and Tai Po Kau between 2 May (JAA), equalling the earliest record, and 11 July, with one on Po Toi on 19 September.

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

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	6	5	7	6
1	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	6	6	11	6

### **Indian Cuckoo *Cuculus micropterus* 四聲杜鵑 I**

Locally common spring and summer visitor to open woodland habitats; extreme dates 10 March to 10 August, highest count seven.

常見的春候鳥和夏候鳥，出沒於開闊林地，日子在3月10日至8月10日之間，最高紀錄為7隻。

Recorded from 5 April to 11 July from widespread locations in NT, HK Island, Lantau, Cheung Chau, Lamma and Po Toi, peak count seven, equal to the previous highest count, at Tai Mong Tsai on 21 May (HKBA).

### **Oriental Cuckoo *Cuculus optatus* 東方中杜鵑 I**

*Scarce passage migrant; extreme dates 8 March to 21 May and 28 August to 23 October, highest count six on 16 April 2016.*

稀少的過境遷徙鳥，時間在3月8日至5月21日及8月28日至10月23日之間，最高紀錄為2016年4月16日的6隻。



**Spring:** singles at North Point on 2 April, Pak Sha O on 3 April, Po Toi on 27 April and Sham Chung on 29 April.

**Autumn:** singles at Ho Man Tin from 15 to 17 September, Lau Shui Heung on 16 September and MPNR on 28 September.



**Plate 20** Large Hawk Cuckoo *Hierococcyx sparveriioides* 大鷹鵒  
MPNR, 14th April 2017 米埔 2017年4月14日  
Matthew Kwan 關朗曦

### **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 NT, HK Island and Lantau throughout the year. Regular sites were Lai Chi Wo, Lam Tsuen and Shek Kong catchwater, peak count seven at Shek Kong catchwater on 8 February. At KFBG 36 birds were taken into care during the year; 27 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10月1日至12月18日之間。

Singles were at HK Wetland Park on 22 October, and at Robin's Nest on 25 and 28 October, and 9 and 10 November.

### **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。

One was at Wang Tong, Lantau on 13 February and again from 17 November to 1 December. An emaciated bird at MPNR from 13 to 20 April was taken into care by KFBG but died on 22 April; another sick bird at Tai Wai on 14 June was taken into care by KFBG and released at Sha Lo Tung on 28 September but was recaptured and taken back to KFBG on 17 October. Singles at Yi O on 15 July and at Ha Che, Pat Heung on 21 November.

**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。

A very good year for records. Ones and twos recorded during the year from Shek Kong catchwater, Lam Tsuen, Lai Chi Wo, Hok Tau reservoir, Pak Sha O, Ko Tong, Discovery Bay and Cheung Chau.

One was admitted into KFBG from Yuen Long on 23 December; rehabilitation ongoing at year end.

**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。

Single birds calling between January and June at Ng Tung Chai, Ho Chung, Tai Po Kau and Lam Tsuen, with two adults and two fledged young at the latter location in June. One also heard at Tai Lam CP on 3 October.

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

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	6	5	5
1	1	3	3	3	4	3	2	4	9	6	8

**Asian Barred Owlet *Glaucidium cuculoides* 斑頭鵂鴞 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, mainly in north and central NT and Kowloon, but with reports also from Ho Chung, Tai Mong Tsai, Kowloon Hills and Ho Man Tin, peak count four at Tsiu Keng on 16 March and MPNR on 21 October.

Thirteen individuals taken into care at KFBG during the year; eleven 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，時間在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。

Two spring records: one was at Chek Lap Kok on 13 April, and another at Sai Wan on 2 May was taken into care by KFBG but died on 26 May.

### **Short-eared Owl *Asio flammeus* 短耳鴞 I**

*Nine records, although some may refer to the same bird; extreme dates 13 November to 30 January and 30 March to 6 April.*

九個紀錄，雖多數來自同一個體，日子在11月13日至1月30日及3月30日至4月6日間。

One at Tai Sang Wai on 6 April (KCT).

### **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 6 December, highest count five on 8 May 2001.*

稀少的過境遷徙鳥及夏候鳥，出沒於有濃密樹冠的灌木叢，時間在2月1日至12月6日之間，最高紀錄為2001年5月8日的5隻。

**Spring:** single birds in song at Pak Sha O from 28 March to 7 April, at Wonderland Villas on 15 and 17 April, and at Sai Kung on 29 April.

**Autumn:** up to two birds at Tai Lam CP between 2 October and 29 November, with one at Ho Man Tin on 1 and 19 November. One taken into care by KFBG from Tsim Sha Tsui on 17 October 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 February to November except September, mainly calling birds from north and central NT, peak count five at Ping Yeung on 23 March. One taken into care by KFBG from Yuen Long on 28 July was rehabilitated and released on 18 August.

**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。

Only recorded during spring and autumn migration periods.

**Spring:** singles at MPNR on 23 April and 7 May, and at Pui O on 25 April.

**Autumn:** singles at Aberdeen and Shek Kong Airfield Road on 23 August, one at HK Wetland Park on 25 September and 4 October, with two there on 30 October, one at Pak Sha O on 14 October, and two at MPNR on 21 and 22 October.

Estimated number of birds in recent years are as follows:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
0	2	3	7	8	3	3	7	12	16	14	11

**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 120 on 20 April 2016.*

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2016年4月20日的120隻。

After an exceptional spring migration in 2016, the only reports this year were of singles at MPNR on 24 April and 4 May.

Peak counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
6	0	1	6	1	0	4	15	0	0	120	1

## 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。

A high count year. Passage occurred at Shek Kong catchwater between 16 and 25 March, peak count at least 76 (counted from photographs) on 18 March, the highest count since 1997, and at Tai Po Kau with 70 on 17 March.

Peak counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
15	2	4	45	12	1	15	3	1	0	5	76

## 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。

Singles at San Tin on 22 January and Lion Rock CP on 14 February; then recorded from 10 March to 24 October, with most reports in spring, from NT, HK Island, Lantau and Po Toi, peak count 20 at Po Toi on 26 March, with 19 at Sai Wan Shan on 9 July and 18 at Wong Shek on 19 August.

## 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 NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau and Cheung Chau, with 100 at San Tin on 28 January and a low peak count of 102 at Ting Kok on 16 August.



**Plate 21** Pacific Swift *Apus pacificus* 白腰雨燕  
Po Toi Island, 1st April 2017 蒲台島 2017年4月1日  
Kinni Ho 何建業

### **Oriental Dollarbird *Eurystomus orientalis* 三寶鳥 I**

*Common and widespread passage migrant; extreme dates 30 March to 3 July and 24 August to 28 November, highest count 16 on 21 April 1988.*

常見且廣佈的過境遷徙鳥，時間在3月30日至7月3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 between 15 April and 20 May from 16 sites in north, central and east NT, Lantau, Cheung Chau and Po Toi, peak count five at Yun Tun Ha on 3 May. One at Wonderland Villas on 18 June (T&TW) is a late date.

**Autumn:** recorded from 11 September to 27 October at 12 sites in north and central NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau and Po Toi, with eight at Wonderland Villas on 17 September and a peak count of 12 at Lam Tsuen on 20 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 and Po Toi, peak count 28 in the August WC, with 27 in the November WC count; highest count at a single site was six at MPNR on 3 April. Breeding season records from north, central and southeast NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau and Lamma.



**Plate 22** White-throated Kingfisher *Halcyon smyrnensis* 白胸翡翠  
Mai Po Boardwalk, 19th November 2017 米埔浮橋 2017年11月19日  
Kevin Lok 駱正華



### **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，出沒在後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 up to 14 April from five sites in northwest NT with most reports from MPNR, high count two there on 14 April. One was at Ting Kok on 13 April.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 3 August, mostly at MPNR and Ting Kok, but also from Ma Tso Lung, Shuen Wan, Kowloon Park, Shui Hau/Lo Kei Wan, Pui O, Yi O and Po Toi, usually single birds but two in Kowloon Park on 25 August and peak count three at Ting Kok on 26 October and 8 November.

### **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, Lamma and Po Toi with summer records in north, central and east NT and Lantau. Peak count 66 in the November WC, and other high counts of 11 at Tai Sang Wai on 16 September and at Lut Chau on 30 November.

### **Oriental Dwarf Kingfisher *Ceyx erithaca* 三趾翠鳥 I**

*One record, 7 May 2015.*

一個紀錄2015年5月7日

One on Po Toi on 1 and 2 May (SKW), the second Hong Kong record.



**Plate 23** Crested Kingfisher *Megaceryle lugubris* 冠魚狗  
Chung Mei, 16th December 2017 涌尾 2017年12月16日  
Peter and Michelle Wong 黃理沛 江敏兒



**Plate 24** Pied Kingfisher *Ceryle rudis* 斑魚狗  
Mai Po Boardwalk, 2nd September 2017 米埔浮橋 2017年9月2日  
Kevin Lok 駱正華

**Crested Kingfisher** *Megaceryle lugubris* 冠魚狗 I

*Previously a scarce resident; now a rare visitor.*

以往為稀少的留鳥，現為罕見候鳥。

One heard at Chung Mei on 16 November (RWL) was presumably the same bird seen later at Ting Kok on 23 November (JAA), after which it was again reported from the Chung Mei area between 15 and 19 December. The first record since 2009.

**Pied Kingfisher** *Ceryle rudis* 斑魚狗 I

*Common resident in fishpond and other wetland areas, especially Deep Bay; highest count 34 on 11 June 2006.*

常見的留鳥，多出沒在后海灣區域的漁塘，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, Shek Kong and Nam Chung, peak count 27 in the August WC, with a high count of nine at MPNR on 20 November.

**Blue-tailed Bee-eater** *Merops philippinus* 栗喉蜂虎 I

*Uncommon passage migrant, extreme dates 31 March 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，時間在3月31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 6 April to 27 May (DAD), a new latest date. Main passage between 17 and 29 April with most records from northwest NT, especially MPNR where the high count was 47 on 17 April, and San Tin with a peak count there of 53 on 24 April. Away from northwest NT, four were at Sha Tau Kok and one at Ting Kok on 26 April, and 15 were at Stanley on 9 May.

**Autumn:** recorded at MPNR from 26 September to 23 October with a high count of 34 on the last date.

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

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
15	121	17	76	40	20	43	67	57	90	45	53



**Plate 25** Blue-tailed Bee-eater *Merops philippinus* 栗喉蜂虎  
MPNR, 28th April 2017 米埔 2017年4月28日  
Kinni Ho 何建業

### **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:** sings at Sham Shui Kok, Lantau on 11 February, Cheung Chau on 30 March and 1 April, and Po Toi on 6 April. There was a summer record of one at MPNR on 20 June.

**Second winter period:** singles recorded from 1 September to 31 December at Fung Lok Wai, Lok Ma Chau, MPNR, San Tin, Tai Sang Wai, Tai Po Kau, Hoi Ha, Causeway Bay, Chek Lap Kok, Cheung Chau and Po Toi. The bird at Causeway Bay typhoon shelter remained from 12 October to 11 November.



**Plate 26** Great Barbet *Psilopogon virens* 大擬啄木鳥  
Tai Po Kau, 2nd January 2017 大埔滘 2017年1月2日  
Kinni Ho 何建業

### **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, including TPK Headland and TPK Park, and Ng Tung Chai. Other locations were Lam Tsuen, Route Twisk, Shing Mun CP, Tai Lam CP, Tai To Yan. Ho Chung, Lion Rock, Ma On Shan CP, Tate's Cairn, Ko Tong, Tai Mong Tsai, Pak Sha O and UK Tau. Peak count five at Tai Po Kau on 1 January.

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

Recorded at Tai Po Kau from 31 December 2014 until 2 May 2016, including a juvenile indicating possible breeding.

大埔潛紀錄由2014年12月31日至2016年5月2日，包括一隻幼鳥，可能曾有繁殖。

No confirmed records.

## Eurasian Wryneck *Jynx torquilla* 蟻鴛 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，時間在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:** singles recorded from 16 January to 28 March at Ho Sheung Heung, Ma Tso Lung, MPNR, Sha Po and San Tin.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 9 September to 27 December with most records from northwest NT, especially MPNR, but also noted at Pak Shek Kok, Shek Kong, Ho Man Tin and Lantau, peak count three at MPNR on 27 October.

Estimated number of birds in 2017 is 26, the highest since these numbers were first calculated in 1990. Estimated numbers of birds in recent years are as follows:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
12	17	12	12	18	16	16	19	20	23	14	26

## 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。

Occasional records from Hok Tau, Lau Shui Heung, Ho Pui, Wu Kau Tang, Ng Tung Chai, Pat Heung, Shek Kong catchwater, Tai Po Kau, Pak Sha O and Luk Wo during the year, peak count two at Ho Pui reservoir on 1 May.

Both number of locations and estimated number of birds have increased substantially since 2012 and the species is now well established although infrequently seen. Number of locations and estimated number of birds in recent years are as follows:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
0	1	1	0	1	0	3	3	4	8	6	10
0	1	1	0	1	0	3	4	5	11	8	13

**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，主要在大埔潛錄得。

Most records from Tai Po Kau throughout the year, with peak count three on 2 February although there were no reports of breeding. Also recorded at TPK Headland, Lam Tsuen, Ng Tung Chai, Shing Mun CP, Tai To Yan, Wonderland Villas and Pak Sha O.

The first record of Bay Woodpecker in Hong Kong was in 1992. Both number of locations and estimated number of birds have increased in recent years and Bay Woodpecker now seems to be well established here, although there was a slight decline in reports in 2017. Number of locations and estimated number of birds in recent years are as follows:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	1	1	1	2	3	2	3	4	9	11	8
1	1	2	2	2	4	2	5	6	15	14	11

**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，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:** recorded in ones and twos to 25 March from 17 sites in north and central NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau and Po Toi, most records from San Tin, Long Valley and Stanley.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 23 September to the end of the year, no more than two birds at any one site, from 18 sites in north and central NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Cheung Chau and Po Toi, most records from San Tin and Long Valley.

Peak counts have been low since 2008. Common Kestrel is an autumn migrant and winter visitor and the decline has been in autumn migrants; winter visitors do not show a clear trend over these two periods.



## Amur Falcon *Falco amurensis* 阿穆爾隼 I

*Uncommon autumn passage migrant with one spring record; extreme dates 19 to 20 May and 3 October to 19 December, 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12月19日之間，最高紀錄為2013年10月17日的97隻。

**First winter period:** a female at MPNR on 12 January (DAD) was probably the bird released from KFBG care at MPNR on 30 December 2016. One on Po Toi on 14 April and one at San Tin on 24 April were the second and third spring records for the territory.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 22 October to 14 November from 14 locations, mainly northwest NT but also Shek Kong Aifield Road, Lam Tsuen, Sha Tin, Tai Po Kau, Sai Kung, King's Park, Lantau and Cheung Chau, high count 27 at Mai Po on 23 October, peak count 30 at Long Valley on 24 October.

Amur Falcon numbers and peak counts have been increasing since the first record in 1999, partly due to greater observer familiarity with the species, but recent very high counts suggest a real increase. Peak counts and estimated number of birds in recent years are as follows:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
10	11	4	2	1	14	2	97	55	13	75	30
17	22	12	7	5	55	19	121	150	44	340	115

## Eurasian Hobby *Falco subbuteo* 燕隼 I

*Uncommon autumn passage migrant, scarce in spring and summer, to open country areas; extreme dates 19 March to 8 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19日至11月8日之間，最高紀錄為2015年10月12日的7隻。

**Spring:** singles recorded on 30 March on Po Toi and 29 April at Yung Shue O.

**Summer:** noted at Man Kam To between 4 July and 9 August where breeding occurred for the second year in succession; two adults and three fledglings were seen on 8 August. Three birds were also at Ping Che on 30 July.

**Autumn:** recorded from 19 August to 9 November (PH), a new latest date, from ten locations, mainly in northwest and central NT, but also Pak Sha O, Kai Tak and Po Toi, all singles apart from two at Lam Tsuen on 22 October.





**Plate 27** Eurasian Hobby *Falco subbuteo* 燕隼  
Tsim Bei Tsui, 26th October 2017 尖鼻嘴 2017年10月26日  
Peter and Michelle Wong 黃理沛 江敏兒

### **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 all months except June to August, from widespread locations in NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Lamma, Cheung Chau and Po Toi, peak count three at Po Toi on 30 March and at MPNR on 7 November. Four were taken into care at KFBG during the year, but only one 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。

All records from HK Island, mainly HK Cemetery and HK Park, but also Aberdeen,

Ap Lei Chau, Braemar Hill, Cyberport, Government House, Hill Road, ZBG, Kennedy Town, Lung Fu Shan, Mount Davis, Sai Wan, Victoria Park and Wan Chai, high count 31 at HK Park on 8 February, peak count 43 at Government House on 11 December.

### **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。

Occasional reports from border areas in north NT, with 15 near Ping Che on 11 January (HKBA), a new highest count, and nine at Long Valley on 10 November. Singles were at Shek Kong on 31 October and 11 November. Regularly recorded at Kowloon Park, with counts of 15 there on 19 May and 22 October, equal to the new highest count, and at Ho Man Tin, singles only. Two were in HK Park on 11 February.

### **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 during the year from Kowloon Park (but surprisingly not from HK Park), peak count 13 on 10 March. Other sightings involved single-digit counts at MPNR on 25 January, San Tin on 19 April, Ap Lei Chau on 30 April and 20 May, HK Cemetery on 18 May, ZBG on 8 February and Ngong Ping on 28 June.

### **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:** one at Ho Man Tin from 24 to 29 April.

**Autumn:** one taken into care at KFBG from Diamond Hill on 6 October had been caged some time before and, although probably originally wild, the date for this is uncertain. It was rehabilitated and released on 12 October.



**Plate 28** Rose-ringed Parakeet *Psittacula krameri* 紅領綠鸚鵡  
Hong Kong Park, 26th June 2017 香港公園 2017年6月26日  
Herman Ip 葉紀江



**Plate 29** Fairy Pitta *Pitta nympha* 仙八色鸚  
Ho Man Tin, 24th April 2017 何文田 2017年4月24日  
Kinri Ho 何建業

### **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 NT with breeding records from Uk Tau, KFBG and TPK Headland. Peak count 45 at Tai Po Kau on 7 January with high counts of 35 at Shek Kong catchwater on 1 January and 38 at Lam Tsuen on 23 June. Away from NT, singles were at Lok Fu on 19 February and Ho Man Tin on 5 October.

### **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沿，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, and breeding reports from Shek Kong catchwater, TPK Headland, Tai Po and Pak Sha O. Peak count 42 at Hok Tau on 18 January with high count 40 at Shek Kong catchwater on 25 January and 12 August.

On HK Island, there were far more reports than usual with singles at Victoria Peak, Lung Fu Shan and Chai Wan in February and one at Sandy Bay on 11 June. Then reported from 2 November to 28 December from seven different sites, high counts ten at Chai Wan on 26 November and eight at Lung Fu Shan on 25 December. On Lantau, one was at Pui O on 15 and 16 December, and three were at Mui Wo on 26 December. Two were at Po Toi on 9 November.

### **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 6 December, with one winter record; 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，時間在3月18日至5月21日及9月7日至12月6日之間，及有一個冬季紀錄，最高紀錄為在2012年4月9日的55隻。

**Spring:** one was at MPNR on 2 February (SY), only the second winter record. In spring, recorded from 18 March to 1 May at MPNR, Lau Shui Heung, TPK Headland, Pak Sha O, Fan Lau, Cheung Chau and Po Toi, no more than two apart from peak count nine at Po Toi on 1 April.

**Autumn:** recorded from 1 October to 16 November from Tuen Mun, HK Wetland Park, MPNR, Sai Keng, Mount Davis and Tai O, high count three at MPNR on 29 October.

Peak counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
17	21	16	18	40	32	55	15	23	4	10	9

### **Swinhoe's Minivet** *Pericrocotus cantonensis* 小灰山椒鳥 I

Scarce passage migrant to open Woodland; extreme dates 25 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，時間在3月25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:** two at Po Toi on 25 March (P&MW) equal to the earliest date, followed by one there on 13 April with two on 14 April.

Estimated number of birds in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
0	6	0	4	3	2	4	12	3	1	11	4

### **Rosy Minivet** *Pericrocotus roseus* 粉紅山椒鳥 I

No records.

沒有紀錄。

A male photographed on Po Toi on 27 April 2014 (TMC *et al.*). This record generated considerable debate within the Records Committee around whether or not it was a 'stanfordi' hybrid of Rosy and Swinhoe's Minivet *P. cantonensis* but it was eventually accepted as a Rosy Minivet, the first record for Hong Kong.

### **Black-winged Cuckooshrike** *Lalage 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 six on 10 December 2016.

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2016年12月10日的6隻。

**First winter period:** recorded to 1 May with most records from central NT locations of Tai Po Kau and Shek Kong catchwater, but also from north, southeast and east NT,

Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Cheung Chau and Lamma, high count five at Tai Po Kau on 7 January and Shek Kong catchwater on 8 January.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 16 September from various locations in NT, especially Tai Po Kau and Shek Kong catchwater, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Lamma, Cheung Chau and Po Toi, peak count eight at Shek Kong catchwater on 22 November (JC), a new highest count.

### **Tiger Shrike *Lanius tigrinus* 虎紋伯勞 I**

*Rare passage migrant in early autumn; extreme dates 29 August to 28 September.*

*初秋罕見的過境遷徙鳥，日子在8月29日至9月28日之間。*

The best year on record for this species.

**Spring:** an adult male at Ho Man Tin on 23 May (JCh) is the first spring record.

**Autumn:** at least seven different birds occurred with one at Ho Man Tin between 29 August (PW), equal to the earliest date, and 9 September, a different bird between 15 and 24 September, singles at Tai Po Kau on 1 and 15 September, singles trapped at MPNR on 9 and 18 September, and one at Pui O on 30 September (PA), 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，出沒在林地邊沿，時間在10月16日至3月31日之間。*

**First winter period:** recorded to 23 March from Long Valley, Ma Tso Lung, Pak Nai, Yuen Long, Shek Kong Airfield Road, KFBG, Ng Tung Chai, Kowloon Reservoir, Ho Man Tin, Chai Wan, HK Cemetery and Cheung Chau, all singles apart from a pair at Ho Man Tin on 14 and 20 February, and 8 March.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 22 October at Long Valley, MPNR, San Tin, KFBG, Lam Tsuen, Shek Kong catchwater, Tai Tong, Pak Sha O and Ho Man Tin, all singles apart from two at Ho Man Tin on 24 November.

**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，於開闢原野出沒。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 between 15 January and 3 March at Tai Po, Fanling, Long Valley, Shek Kong Airfield Road, Kam Tin and Pui O. Spring records between 25 March and 27 May from 20 widespread locations in NT, Kowloon, Lantau, Cheung Chau and Po Toi, peak count 20 on Po Toi on 6 May.

**Second winter period:** recorded between 2 August and 26 December from 14 widespread locations in northwest and central NT, Kowloon, Lantau, Cheung Chau and Po Toi, no more than two at any one site.

Peak counts in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
83	30	89	37	28	75	35	46	95	7	6	20

**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，出沒在開闢原野，最高紀錄為2010年7月24日的19隻。

Recorded throughout the year from widespread locations in NT, Kowloon (two sites), HK Island (four sites), Lantau, Cheung Chau, Lamma and Po Toi, peak count 15 at Long Valley on 21 January, with 12 at Lam Tsuen on 5 August.

**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 during the year, but with only one May report and no records in June and July, from Bride's Pool, Sha Tau Kok, Kap Lung, Lam Tsuen, Shek Kong catchwater, Shing Mun, Tai Po Kau and Pak Sha O, with most records from the latter two sites. Peak count seven at Pak Sha O on 5 March with six at Shing Mun on 23 October.

## **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:** two unusual winter records, at Choi Hung on 20 January and at Fei Ngo Shan on 6 February. Then one on Po Toi on 1 April, and one at Ho Man Tin on 12 April.

**Autumn:** recorded from 16 September to 6 December from MPNR, Shing Mun, Wonderland Villas, Pak Sha O, Ho Man Tin, Stanley and Po Toi, high count six at MPNR on 22 September, peak count ten on Po Toi on 31 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:** winter records from northwest NT and also Kam Sheung Road and Shek Kong Airfield Road, high count 12 at Kam Sheung Road on 3 January with 11 at Lok Ma Chau on 4 March. Spring records from north, central and southeast NT, HK Island, Lantau and Po Toi, peak count 19 at Sha Tau Kok on 26 April.

**Summer:** records from NT, HK Island, Lantau, Lamma and Po Toi, high counts of 13 at Sam Mun Tsai on 28 June and 16 at High Island Reservoir on 10 July.

**Second winter period:** autumn records of migrants from north, central and southeast NT, HK Island, Lantau, Cheung Chau, Lamma and Po Toi, high count 16 at MPNR on 12 October. Winter records from northwest NT.



## **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那個亞種。

**First winter period:** recorded to 29 April with most records from Shek Kong catchwater, Tai Po Kau and Ho Man Tin; other records from widespread locations in north, central and southeast NT, HK Island, Cheung Chau, Lamma and Po Toi, peak count four at Shek Kong catchwater on 27 January. Most records of subspecies *leucogenis*, but a single *hopwoodi* was reported from Shek Kong catchwater between 9 January and 10 March.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 19 September at various locations in NT, Kowloon, HK Island and Po Toi, high count three at Tai Po Kau on 7 October and 14 December, Shek Kong catchwater on 8 and 19 November, Shing Mun on 6 December and Kowloon Hills catchwater on 7 December. Most birds assigned to subspecies *leucogenis* but claims of single *salangensis* from Tuen Mun on 4 November and Shing Mun on 6 December, and individuals of the dark subspecies *hopwoodi* were reported from Shek Kong catchwater on 27 October and 3 December, and Wonderland Villas on 17 December.

## **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, Cheung Chau, Lamma and Po Toi, most regular and numerous at Shek Kong catchwater where peak count was 52 on 15 November; other high counts were 25 at Lam Tsuen on 19 January and 24 at Lamma on 11 November. Four young juveniles were reported from Nai Chung on 19 June and juveniles were among a party of six at Shuen Wan on 30 June.



**Plate 30** Hair-crested Drongo *Dicrurus hottentottus* 髮冠卷尾  
Tai Shan West, Lamma, 4th November 2017 大山西 2017年11月4日  
Guy Miller



**Plate 31** Black-naped Monarch *Hypothymis azurea* 黑枕王鵯  
Airfield Road, 25th December 2017 石崗機場路 2017年12月25日  
Matthew Kwan 關朗曦

### **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，時間在9月17日至5月5日之間，最高紀錄為3隻。

**First winter period:** recorded to 14 April at Tsim Bei Tsui, Ho Sheung Heung, Kam Tin, Shek Kong Airfield Road, Shek Kong catchwater, Lin Fa Tei, Ng Tung Chai, Tsing Yi, Fung Yuen, Bride's Pool, Sam A Tsuen, Pak Sha O, Sham Chung, Chek Lap Kok, Tai O and south Lamma, all singles except for two at Chek Lap Kok on 13 April.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 18 September at Castle Peak, Tuen Mun, MPNR, Ho Sheung Heung, Wang Toi Shan, Shek Kong Airfield Road, Shek Kong catchwater, Lam Tsuen, Shing Mun, Tsuen Wan, Bride's Pool Pak Sha O, Ho Man Tin, Chai Wan, Mount Davis, Chek Lap Kok, Pui O, Sham Wat, Cheung Chau and Po Toi, all singles except for two at Ho Man Tin on 18 September and at Castle Peak on 18 December.

### **Amur Paradise Flycatcher *Terpsiphone incei* 綬帶 I**

*Passage migrant, uncommon in autumn, scarce in spring, and rare winter visitor to woodland areas; extreme dates 29 July 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，時間在7月29日至5月6日之間，最高紀錄為2004年9月30日的4隻。

**Winter:** one was at Tai Mong Tsai on 1 February (PA).

**Spring:** no records.

**Autumn:** recorded from 2 August to 11 November from 11 locations in north, central and east NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau and Cheung Chau, peak count three at Tai Po Kau on 2 August, and Shing Mun and Pak Sha O on 2 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，時間在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:** recorded from Tai Po Kau on 18 April, Ho Man Tin on 24 and 29 April, and Po Toi on 27 and 29 April, all singles apart from two at Po Toi on 29 April.

**Autumn:** recorded from 20 September to 11 November from MPNR, Ng Tung Chai, Shing Mun, Tai Po Kau, Pak Sha O, Ho Man Tin and Po Toi, all singles apart from two at Shing Mun on 23 October and Po Toi 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

No records.



**Plate 32** Japanese Paradise Flycatcher *Terpsiphone atrocaudata* 紫綬帶  
Ho Man Tin, 11th October 2017 何文田 2017年10月11日  
Peter and Michelle Wong 黃理沛 江敏兒

### **Azure-winged Magpie *Cyanopica cyanus* 灰喜鵲 IIB**

*Locally common breeding resident, especially in the Mai Po area, since 2003; highest count 84 on 5 December 2016.*

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2016年12月5日的84隻。

Recorded throughout the year with most records from Mai Po and surrounding fish ponds, peak count 38 at MPNR on 28 February. In Kowloon, two were at Wong Tai Sin on 24 February with five there on 5 May; five were also at Kowloon Walled City Park on 5 May.

Peak counts in recent years.

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
47	36	25	42	41	23	52	58	26	55	84	38

## 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 and 19 June 2016.

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日及2016年6月19日的16隻。

Recorded in all months from widespread locations in NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Cheung Chau and Po Toi, peak count 14 at Fo Tan on 5 February and Lung Fu Shan on 24 December. Five were taken into care by KFBG between May and November but only one was 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 from NT, peak count 20 at Shek Kong catchwater on 27 January with 17 at Che Ha on 30 March. On HK Island, one was at Wan Chai on 15 January, two were at Repulse Bay on 30 May and one was at Mount Davis on 2 November. One was at Yi O, Lantau on 10 December.

Peak counts in recent years.

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
8	8	4	3	5	5	11	9	14	32	20	20

## Oriental Magpie *Pica serica* 喜鵲 I

This species was previously recorded as Eurasian Magpie *Pica pica* 喜鵲.

此鳥種已與歐亞喜鵲分辨出來。

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沿，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 17 at MPNR on 17 December.



Peak counts in recent years.

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
24	49	33	16	22	39	60	74	64	68	35	17

### **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。

Two at Hung Hom on 25 February, 1 May and 3 June, one at Tai Tam on 19 February with two there on 11 June, one at Lai Chi Kok on 27 March and one at Central piers on 2 June.

### **Rook *Corvus frugilegus* 禿鼻烏鴉 I**

*No records.*

並無紀錄

One of the eastern race *pastinator* in the MPNR/Lut Chau area from 1 November to end December (CTK *et al.*). This is the first accepted record for Hong Kong.

### **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 from NT, especially from MPNR and the surrounding fish ponds, Shuen Wan Landfill, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau and Lamma, peak count 116 at the Shuen Wan roost site on 29 August, with a high count of 29 at MPNR on 12 March.

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.



**Plate 33** Collared Crow *Corvus torquatus* 白頸鴉  
MPNR, 4th November 2017 米埔 2017年11月4日  
Kevin Lok 駱正華

### **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沿的林木，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 100 at Ping Yeung on 15 January, high count 49 at Ngong Ping on 28 June.



### **Grey-headed Canary-flycatcher *Culicicapa ceylonensis* 方尾鵙 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，時間在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 18 March, no more than two birds at any one site, from Kap Lung, Shek Kong catchwater, Ng Tung Chai, Lam Tsuen, Shing Mun and Tai Po Kau. Away from the central NT, singles were at Po Toi on 17 January and Chai Wan on 15 March.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 28 October, no more than two at any one location, from regular sites in the central NT. Elsewhere, one at Tuen Mun on 9 and 10 December, two at Bride's Pool on 15 December, one at Pak Sha O on 5 November, one at Chai Wan on 26 November, one at Lung Fu Shan from 4 November to 28 December, one at Cheung Chau on 13 December, and up to two at Po Toi from 5 November to 21 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. Significant counts were 50 at southwest Lantau on 11 February (JAA), a new highest count, 41 at Shek Pik on 11 February and 30 at Ngong Ping on 28 June.

### **Yellow-cheeked Tit *Machlolophus 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 the central NT sites of Kap Lung, Shek Kong catchwater, Ng Tung Chai, Lam Tsuen, Shing Mun, Tai Po Kau and TPK Headland, peak count ten at Shing Mun on 23 October. Elsewhere singles at Ma On Shan CP on 27 February, 29 March and 30 June, one at Wo Hop Shek on 19 August, singles at Ho Man Tin on 8, 9 and 21 November, and up to three at Bride's Pool in 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，主要出沒在后海灣區域的蘆葦沼澤，但發現牠比較困難，時間在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 7 May from MPNR where good numbers were regularly trapped, including 29 on 23 February and 30 on 1 March, although the high count was of 43 seen on 13 March with 36 on 21 March. Only records away from MPNR were one at Nam Sang Wai on 11 January and five at Sha Po on 27 January.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 31 October with most reports from MPNR where there was a peak count of 146 on 7 November. Also reported from HK Wetland Park, Tai Sang Wai, Lut Chau, Fung Lok Wai, Ma Tso Lung, Lok Ma Chau, San Tin, Long Valley and southwest Lantau, all single-digit counts apart from 50 at HK Wetland Park on 3 and 5 November.

### Eurasian Skylark *Alauda arvensis* 雲雀 I

*Uncommon autumn passage migrant and scarce winter visitor with extreme dates of 1 October to 13 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，時間在10月1日至4月13日之間，最高紀錄為在2010年10月28日的15隻。

**First winter period:** one was at San Tin on 5 February.

**Second winter period:** recorded at Long Valley from 8 October to 18 November, high count four on 25 October, singles at Ho Sheung Heung on 9 October, at MPNR on 23 and 27 October and at Lok Ma Chau on 26 October, up to two at Tai Sang Wai from 27 October to 18 November, singles at Ma Tso Lung on 28 October, at Shuen Wan Landfill on 31 October, at Lut Chau on 5 November with two there on 7 November, peak count seven at San Tin on 12 November (where noted from 24 October to 18 November), and one at Mount Davis on 6 November.

Peak counts in recent years are given below:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	1	1	1	15	5	7	9	3	2	6	7

### Mongolian Short-toed Lark *Calandrella dukhunensis* 蒙古短趾百靈I

*Three records, 12 October 1982, 31 March 2012 and 15 October 2014..*

三個紀錄，1982年10月12，2012年3月31以及2014年10月15日。

This species was previously recorded as Greater Short-toed Lark *Calandrella brachydactyla* 大短趾百靈 prior to revision in IOC V6.4.

One at San Tin on 23 and 24 April (WYY,KHL).

### **Red-whiskered Bulbul *Pycnonotus jocosus* 紅耳鵯 I**

*Abundant resident in most habitats except woodland interior; highest count 640 on 14 October 2013.*

大量的留鳥，廣泛出沒在全港各區，除了林地的中央，最高紀錄為在2013年10月14日的640隻。

Widespread records with peak count 261 at Lam Tsuen on 29 October.



**Plate 34** Red-whiskered Bulbul *Pycnonotus jocosus* 紅耳鵯  
Wonderland Villas, 8th February 2017 華景山莊 2017年2月8日  
Matthew Kwan 關朗曦

## Chinese Bulbul *Pycnonotus sinensis* 白頭鵲 I

*Abundant all year, with migrants and winter visitors occurring; present in nearly all habitats, the most abundant and widespread species in HK; highest count 5,000 on 30 March 2010.*

全年可見大量的鳥，也有遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，廣泛出沒在全港各區，是香港地區最多而廣佈的鳥種，最高紀錄為在2010年3月30日的 5,000 隻。

In the first winter period, peak count of 339 at MPNR on 16 January with 300 at southwest Lantau on 11 February and 219 at Fan Lau on 26 February. Later in the year, there were high counts of 188 at MPNR on 12 November with 210 at southwest Lantau on 18 November.

## Sooty-headed Bulbul *Pycnonotus aurigaster* 白喉紅臀鵲 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, peak count 49 at southwest Lantau on 23 January, with high count 15 at Kam Tin on 22 February.

## Mountain Bulbul *Ixos mcclellandii* 綠翅短腳鵲 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。

Recorded from at least 20 widespread sites in NT, peak count 12 at Ng Tung Chai on 14 February. Other counts of note were seven at Ma On Shan CP on 2 January and at Shek Kong catchwater on 25 February.

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.

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
2	4	7	7	6	8	9	12	11	16	21	20

### **Chestnut Bulbul *Hemixos castanonotus* 栗背短腳鴨 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 109 at TPK Headland on 25 March; other high counts included 65 at Ma On Shan CP on 2 January, 90 at Pak Sha O on 4 February and 76 at Shing Mun on 6 April.

**Breeding season:** reported from at least 38 sites in northeast, central, southeast and east NT, Kowloon and Lantau with confirmed breeding at Tai Lam CP, Ng Tung Chai and TPK Headland.

**Second winter period:** rather low numbers reported with high counts of 25 at TPK Headland on 6 December and 33 at Pak Sha O on 22 December.

### **Black Bulbul *Hypsipetes leucocephalus* 黑短腳鴨 I**

*Irruptive winter visitor and scarce passage migrant to woodland areas; extreme dates 18 August to 19 June with three recent July records 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19日之間，並有三個近期的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:** regular records from 2 January to 7 March from Shek Kong catchwater, KFBG, Ng Tung Chai, Lam Tsuen, Tai Po Kau, Ma On Shan CP and Pak Sha O, peak count 40 at Ng Tung Chai on 31 January, with 25 at Shek Kong catchwater on 24 and 25 February. Then reported from 4 April to 9 May from Tsim Bei Tsui, Ng Tung Chai, TPK Headland and Po Toi, all singles.

**Second winter period:** one at Lam Tsuen on 21 August, two at Shek Kong catchwater on 19 September with one there on 26 November, and ten at KFBG on 6 December.

### **Sand Martin *Riparia riparia* 崖沙燕 I**

Recent DNA analysis has shown that *Riparia martins* in Hong Kong are the East Siberia taxon *ijimae* of Sand Martin *R. riparia* rather than Pale Martin *R. diluta* and consequently the name has been changed.

近年的DNA分析顯示 在香港出沒的沙燕為西伯利亞東部的種群 *ijimae*，應納入為崖沙燕而不是淡色沙燕，所以亦因而更改鳥名。

*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，尤其是新界西北的漁塘及蘆葦沼澤，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 2 January to 17 May at Tai Sang Wai, MPNR, San Tin and Lok Ma Chau, with 14 at San Tin on 6 April and high count 54 at Lok Ma Chau on 24 April. Singles were at Po Toi on 28 March and Long Valley on 25 April.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 6 October to 20 December at seven locations in northwest NT, peak count 200 at MPNR on 17 October, the highest count since 2004; no more than ten elsewhere.

Peak counts in spring and autumn in recent years are given below:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
50	75	150	4	50	12	30	14	40	3	60	54
1	25	11	25	30	35	10	20	50	120	36	200

## **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:** reported in January from only four locations in northwest and central NT, with most records from San Tin where the high count was 450 on 15 January; 100 were at MPNR on 27 January. More widespread from the second half of February with the arrival of breeding birds, although presumably high counts of 250 at MPNR on 23 February and at Tai Sang Wai on 25 February were wintering or passage birds. The only real evidence of spring passage came from San Tin where regular three-figure counts were made between 18 March and 25 April, high count 200 on 18 March.

**Summer:** widespread records but the large roost at Sai Kung did not form this year. The only three-figure count between May and August was 113 feeding over the Mai Po mudflats on 25 June.

**Second winter period:** widespread records in generally small numbers apart from peak count of 1,700 at MPNR on 23 October, with 880 there on 14 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.

**Common House Martin *Delichon urbicum* 白腹毛腳燕 I**

*Rare late autumn migrant; extreme dates 10 November to 31 December; highest count 17 on 30 December 2015.*

罕見晚秋遷徙鳥，日子在11月10日至12月31日之間，最高紀錄為2015年12月30日的17隻。

At least one at MPNR from 21 to 24 October (BC,SW), a new earliest date, with two at Tai Sang Wai on 21 October (MK), also an earliest date. One at Long Valley on 5 and 14 November (several observers).

**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。

**First winter period:** recorded at Shek Kong from 1 January to 19 February, high count 15 on 31 January, followed by singles at MPNR on 12 March, Tai Sang Wai on 26 March, Kam Tin on 27 March and a final record of two at Ma Tso Lung on 21 April.

**Second winter period:** several were reported from MPNR between 18 and 22 October and three were at Shek Kong on 1 November; then recorded from 18 to 27 November from MPNR, Long Valley, Nam Shan Tung, Pak Sha O and Kei Ling Chung, Lantau, peak count 20 at the latter site on 18 November. Four were at Tai To Yan on 30 December.

Peak counts in spring and autumn in recent years are given below:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
6	20	2	40	3	2	15	7	6	4	20	15
1	0	1	100	25	0	100	20	8	5	80	20

**Red-rumped Swallow *Cecropis daurica* 金腰燕 I**

*Locally common passage migrant and winter visitor, occasionally in quite large flocks, with a very small, recently-established localised breeding population; highest count 350 on 8 December 1982.*

地區性常見的過境遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，偶有頗大群出現，近年有少數在本地局部地區繁殖的群體，最高紀錄為在1982年12月8日的350隻。

Recorded in every month of the year except June.

**First half year:** reported from six sites in the northwest NT from January to April, mostly San Tin where the peak count was 40 on 15 January. Three were near Hang Tau on 18 April.

**Breeding season:** recorded in May from Mai Po Village, San Tin and Long Valley, high count four at Mai Po Village on 27 May. One was at Po Toi on 18 May. No June records. Two were at Long Valley on 19 July with three at San Tin on 28 July.

**Second half year:** recorded from 21 August to 28 December from ten sites in northwest and central NT, mainly Tai Sang Wai, MPNR, San Tin and Long Valley, high counts 30 at San Tin on 26 November and 18 at MPNR on 7 December. Nine were at Fan Lau on 18 November.

### **Pygmy Wren Babbler *Pnoepyga pusilla* 小鷦鶯 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 38 sites in northeast, central, southeast and east NT, although with the majority of sightings from central NT, peak count eleven at Shing Mun on 23 June (HKBA), equal to the highest count. In addition, one was at Ho Man Tin on 23 and 24 October.

The number of locations from which this species has been recorded in recent years is given below and shows the ongoing spread of the species, although some increase in 2017 will be a result of greater coverage for the HK Bird Atlas:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
5	9	7	11	15	12	15	16	14	20	26	39

### **Rufous-faced Warbler *Abroscopus albogularis* 棕臉鵯鶯 I**

*Six winter records; extreme dates 22 November to 12 February.*

六個冬季紀錄；日子在11月22日至2月12日。

One at Bride's Pool from 16 to 30 December (KPK *et al.*) with another at Cheung Chau on 24 December (OMC).





**Plate 35** Rufous-faced Warbler *Abroscopus albogularis* 棕臉鵯鶯  
Bride's Pool, 20th December 2017 新娘潭 2017年12月20日  
Peter and Michelle Wong 黃理沛 江敏兒

### **Mountain Tailorbird *Phyllergates cucullatus* 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 central NT, peak count 19 at Tai Po Kau on 12 October, with 18 at Shing Mun on 6 April. Widely reported away from NT this year, mainly from 26 October to 28 December, with sightings from Ho Man Tin, Shek Kip Mei, Chai Wan, HK Cemetery, Lung Fu Shan, Mount Davis, Tai Tam Tuk, the Peak, Fan Lau, Nam Shan, Sham Wat, Yi O, Peng Chau, Cheung Chau, south Lamma and Po Toi, high count five at Po Toi on 9 November.

### **Manchurian Bush Warbler *Horornis canturians* 遠東樹鶯 I**

The scientific name of Manchurian Bush Warbler has now changed to *Horornis canturians*, with two subspecies: nominate ssp *canturians* (previously Japanese Bush Warbler *H. canturians*) and ssp *borealis* (previously Manchurian Bush Warbler *H. borealis*).

遠東樹鶯的學名已改為 *Horornis canturians*，並有兩個亞種，指名亞種 *canturians*(之前為日本樹鶯 *H. canturians*)及 *borealis* (之前為遠東樹鶯 *H. borealis*)。

*Uncommon winter visitor and migrant, mostly in autumn, to shrubland and lightly wooded areas; 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，主要在秋季，出沒在灌木叢和稀疏的林地，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 17 April from at least 39 sites in NT, Lantau, Lamma and Po Toi, high count eight at Lam Tsuen on 2 April.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 29 October from at least 30 widespread sites in NT, Lantau, Cheung Chau, Lamma and Po Toi, peak count 12 at Lam Tsuen on 25 December.

Birds of ssp *canturians* were trapped at MPNR in both winter periods, high count three. There were no definite records of ssp *borealis* during the year.

### **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沿，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 NT, Kowloon, Lantau, Lamma and Po Toi, peak count 20 at Tai Mo Shan on 21 March with 17 at Ng Tung Chai on 18 February.

**Breeding season:** recorded from at least 16 sites in northeast, central, and southeast NT, especially Ng Tung Chai and Tai Mo Shan, high counts 17 at Ng Tung Chai on 13 May and 16 at Tai To Yan on 28 May. Two were at Lantau Peak on 28 June.

**Second winter period:** recorded from northwest, central and east NT, HK Island, Lantau, Cheung Chau and Po Toi, high count five at Ng Tung Chai on 25 November.



**Plate 36** Asian Stubtail *Urosphena squameiceps* 鱗頭樹鶯  
Tai Shan West, Lamma, 14th November 2017 大山西 2017年11月14日  
Guy Miller

### **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 29 March from NT, HK Island, Lantau, Lamma and Po Toi, high count seven at Pak Sha O on 13 March and at Lion Rock CP on 21 March.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 21 October from NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Lamma and Po Toi, peak count nine at Pak Sha O on 27 November.

## **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。部份個體可能是來自香港以外地區的冬候鳥。

At least ten including two juveniles at Shing Mun Reservoir on 3 April and 15 at Kowloon Reservoir on 29 August.

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:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
2	2	1	2	2	2	4	3	1	2	2	2

## **Hume's Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus humei* 淡眉柳鶯 I**

*Rare winter visitor and passage migrant; extreme dates 14 October to 13 April.*

罕見冬候鳥及過境遷徙鳥，日子在10月14日至4月13日之間。

One at Tai Tam CP on 25 January (JAA).

## **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.

**First winter period:** recorded to 7 May, high count 34 at Tai Tong on 22 January.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 15 September, peak count 37 at Tai To Yan on 30 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13及14日有兩個紀錄，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 6 April, high count ten at Shing Mun on 9 February.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 30 October, peak count 21 at Bride's Pool on 23 December.

### **Radde's Warbler *Phylloscopus schwarzi* 巨嘴柳鶯 I**

*Uncommon autumn passage migrant and rare winter visitor with one spring record to shrubland and open-country areas; extreme dates 6 October to 4 May, 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，並有一個春季紀錄，出沒在灌木叢及開闊原野，日子在10月6日至5月4日之間，最高紀錄為在2012年11月19日的6隻。

**First winter period:** singles at Pui O on 15 January, Shek Kong on 15 and 18 January, Ping Yeung on 15 January and 4 February, Yung Shue O on 24 February with two at High Island Reservoir on 28 February. One at Ho Man Tin from 3 January to 26 April is a second spring record,.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 23 October to 22 December from at least 13 sites in north, central and east NT, Kowloon and Lantau, peak count three trapped at MPNR on 27 October and three seen at southwest Lantau on 18 November.

### **Dusky Warbler *Phylloscopus fuscatus* 褐柳鶯 I**

*Abundant winter visitor and migrant to shrubland and open country areas; extreme dates 6 September to 30 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30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 20 May, high count 28 at MPNR on 16 January.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 10 September, peak count 110 trapped at MPNR on 27 October. High counts away from MPNR were 85 at San Tin on 27 October and 80 at Lok Ma Chau on 6 November.

### **Common Chiffchaff *Phylloscopus collybita* 嘰喳柳鶯 I**

*Nine records, one on 19 October and eight from 1 December to 16 March.*

九項紀錄，一項在10月19，另外八項日子在12月1日至3月16日之間。

One trapped at MPNR on 23 February (PJL,JAA,DJS,MRL,KL). Singles at MPNR on 23 December (MJK) and 31 December (BC) with another trapped there on 30 December (HKBWSRG), possibly three different birds involved based on photographs and location of records.

### **Eastern Crowned Warbler *Phylloscopus coronatus* 冕柳鶯 I**

*Uncommon autumn passage migrant, scarce in spring and 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，稀少地出現於春季及冬季，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。

**First winter period:** singles on Lamma on 21 March, at Pak Sha O on 28 March, on Po Toi on 9 April and at Tai Mong Tsai on 15 April.

**Second winter period:** singles recorded from 20 August to 23 December at 11 widespread sites in north, central, and east NT, Kowloon, HK Island, and Po Toi. December records came from Shek Kong Airfield Road, Bride's Pool and Braemar Hill.

### **White-spectacled Warbler *Phylloscopus intermedius* 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。

For details on morphs of this species, see Leader and Carey (2016).

**First winter period:** one at Tai Po Kau on 22 January (KPK), probably a green-headed morph.

**Second winter period:** a grey-headed morph on Cheung Chau from 6 to 21 December (MW,LH), and a green-headed morph at Tai Po Kau on 14 and 26 December (DAD,MK).

### **Martens's Warbler *Phylloscopus omeiensis* 峨嵋鵯鶯 I**

*Seven winter records; extreme dates 28 December to 26 February .*

七個冬季紀錄：日子在12月28日至2月26日間。

One at Cheung Chau from 30 October to 22 November (MW), the first autumn record.

### **Spectacled Warbler sp. 眼眶鵯鶯**

Species involved may include White-spectacled Warbler, Grey-crowned Warbler, Bianchi's Warbler, Martens's Warbler and Alström's Warbler. These 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.

此種群包括白眼眶鵯鶯、灰冠鵯鶯、比氏鵯鶯、峨眉鵯鶯及淡尾鵯鶯。此鳥種較難分辨，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。

One on Po Toi on 18 November, possibly Bianchi's.

### **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:** recorded to 11 May from at least 19 sites in north, central and east NT, and HK Island, no more than two at any one site.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 21 September from 21 widespread sites in north, central and southeast NT, Kowloon, Lantau and Po Toi, no more than two at any single site.

### **Emei Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus emeiensis* 峨眉柳鶯 I**

*Three late autumn and winter records; extreme dates 10 October to 31 December.*

三個晚秋及冬季紀錄，日子在10月10日至12月31日之間。

The bird at Pak Sha O from 22 November 2016 was intermittently heard and seen there up to 19 March (GJC).

## **Sakhalin Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus borealoides* 庫頁島柳鶯 I and Pale-legged Leaf Warbler *P. tenellipes* 淡腳柳鶯 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 27 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 26 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27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26日。

Records unassigned to species are given below. Accounts at species-level follow.

**First winter period:** two at Fei Ngo Shan on 30 January, one at Pat Heung on 2 February, three at Ng Tung Chai on 14 February with one there on 18 February, singles at Sai Kung East CP on 30 March, Bride's Pool on 7 April, Pak Sha O on 9 April and Chi Ma Wan on 16 April.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 7 September to 27 November from NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Cheung Chau and Lamma, peak count five at the Peak on 25 November. There were two December records: one at Tai Mo Shan on 6 December and one at Bride's Pool on 7 December.

## **Sakhalin Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus borealoides* 庫頁島柳鶯 I**

**First winter period:** one on south Lamma on 4 April was the only definite record.

**Second winter period:** singles at Pak Sha O on 2 October, Pak Nai on 22 October, HK Wetland Park on 7 November and Shek Kong catchwater on 22 November.



## **Pale-legged Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus tenellipes* 淡腳柳鶯 I**

**First winter period:** recorded from 17 January to 8 March from ten locations in central and east NT, and Lantau, all singles apart from two at Shek Kong on 18 January and at Man Cheung Po, Lantau on 23 January. In spring, two were at south Lamma on 4 April, with two between Tung Chung and Sha Lo Wan on 20 April and one at Cheung Chau on 25 and 26 April.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 9 September to 22 December at MPNR, Pak Nai, Ng Tung Chai, Shek Kong catchwater, Pak Sha O, Mount Davis, Tai Tam CP, Tai Tam Tuk, Fan Lau and Lamma, peak count three at Pak Sha O on 24 September and at Pak Nai on 22 October.

## **Japanese Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus xanthodryas* 日本柳鶯 I and Arctic Warbler *P. borealis* 極北柳鶯 I**

The Arctic Warbler complex has been split into three species. Two of these have now been accepted to occur in Hong Kong: Japanese Leaf Warbler *P. xanthodryas* and Arctic Warbler *P. borealis*. 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。

**Winter:** single birds voice recorded at Stanley on 25 January (JAA) and at Ho Man Tin throughout the winter (JCh), the first winter records of this species group since 1987. The Stanley individual was accepted as *P. borealis* and the Ho Man Tin individual was probably *P. borealis*.

**Spring:** recorded in small numbers from 5 April to 27 May at Lau Shui Heung, Mui Tsz Lam (Ma On Shan), Sai Keng, Ho Man Tin, Mount Butler, Cheung Chau and Po Toi, peak count nine at Po Toi on 1 May with six at Cheung Chau on 10 May.

**Autumn:** widespread records, although in low numbers, from 20 August to 3 December, high counts of six at Ho Man Tin on 12 September and six trapped at MPNR on 16 September.

### **Chestnut-crowned Warbler *Phylloscopus 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。

**Second winter period:** one at Lung Fu Shan from 7 to 28 December.

### **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.

罕見秋季遷徙鳥及冬候鳥及有兩個春季紀錄：日子在9月27日至4月1日間。

One at Tai O on 8 October (EMSK).

### **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/clauidae*, 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/clauidae* 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 16 March from Kap Lung, Ng Tung Chai, Route Twisk, Shek Kong catchwater, Shing Mun, Tai Po Kau, Pak Sha O, Sam A Tsuen, Ho Man Tin and Lamma, peak count three at Ng Tung Chai on 14 February.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 22 October from Shek Kong, Shing Mun, Ng Tung Chai, Tai Po Kau, Bride's Pool, Pak Sha O, Ho Man Tin, Cheung Chau and Po Toi, all singles apart from two at Pak Sha O on 20 November and at Ng Tung Chai on 25 November.

## **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、及市區邊沿公園，通常過境時間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:** recorded from 3 January to 20 May from eight sites in the northwest NT, mainly MPNR, where the high count was five trapped on 4 May. Five were also at Lok Ma Chau on 9 May. Elsewhere, singles at Chek Lap Kok on 12 and 27 April, Ting Kok on 24 April, Ping Yeung on 26 April and Kowloon Park on 18 May.

**Summer:** one was at MPNR on 16 July.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 29 August to 25 December from nine sites in northwest NT, particularly MPNR where 24 trapped on 6 October were the peak count, with ten at San Tin on 28 October. Also recorded at Shek Kong and Pui O.

## **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:** recorded from the northwest NT between 2 January and 23 May, with most reports from MPNR, although high count was 17 at Lok Ma Chau on 2 May. Singles were also at Ho Chung on 4 February and Nam Chung on 13 April.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 18 September mainly from northwest NT but with records also from Shek Kong, Ho Man Tin, Yi O and Po Toi, peak count 57 at Lok Ma Chau on 6 November with 34 trapped at MPNR on 27 October.

## **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，主要在海灣的蘆葦床。日子在9月6日至4月21日之間。

One trapped at MPNR on 29 November (PJL,JAA,DJS,MRL,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。

**Second winter period:** two birds were trapped at MPNR on 11 and 12 September, with singles trapped there on 12 and 20 October.

### **Paddyfield Warbler *Acrocephalus agricola* 稻田葦鶯 I**

*Rare winter visitor and migrant to reedmarsh and damp vegetated areas; ten records; extreme dates 18 September to 28 April.*

罕見冬候鳥和遷徙鳥，出沒在蘆葦沼澤和潮濕的植被地：十項紀錄，日子在9月18日至4月28日之間。

One trapped at MPNR on 17 February, re-trapped there on 31 March (PJL,JAA,DJS,MRL,KL).

### **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沿，有五項個別的多與春季紀錄，主要時間在8月29日至12月10日之間。

**First winter period:** one was at Ping Yeung on 15 January.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 9 September to 12 November from HK Wetland Park, Tai Sang Wai, MPNR, Long Valley and Ho Man Tin, no more than two at any one site.

### **Booted Warbler *Iduna caligata* 靴籬鶯 I**

*Three records in 2015 and 2016: extreme dates 23 September to 31 December.*

2015年至2016年間三個紀錄，日子在9月23日至12月31日間。

The bird at San Tin from 28 December 2016 remained until 6 January (several observers).

**Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler *Helopsaltes certhiola* 小蝗鶯 I**

*Common autumn passage migrant, scarce in spring and winter, to damp grassland and reedmarsh areas, though occasionally found in urban parks and other open areas on migration; extreme dates 23 August to 28 May, highest count 70 on 6 September 2013.*

常見的秋季過境遷徙鳥，冬春二季則稀少，出沒在潮濕草原及蘆葦沼澤區域，遷徙時偶有在市區公園及開闊原野出現，時間在8月23日至5月28日之間，最高紀錄為2013年9月6日的70隻。

**First winter period:** one was at Kowloon Bay, in the same urban flowerbeds as a Baikal Bush Warbler, between 22 January and 5 February. In spring, one was singing at Tsim Bei Tsui on 4 April, one was at HK Wetland Park on 11 April and one was trapped at MPNR on 17 May.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 5 September to 17 November with most records from the northwest NT, mainly birds trapped at MPNR, peak count 18 on 18 and 21 September. Other high counts were three at Lok Ma Chau on 5 September and four at HK Wetland Park on 19 September. Elsewhere, one was at Cheung Chau on 16 September, one was at Chek Lap Kok on 18 September with two there on 20 September, and one was at Kowloon Bay on 29 October.

Peak counts in recent years are given below.

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
12	10	15	20	50	22	21	70	23	11	54	18



**Plate 37** Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler *Helopsaltes certhiola* 小蝗鶯  
Kowloon Bay, 23rd January 2017 九龍灣 2017年1月23日  
Herman Ip 葉紀江

### **Styan's Grasshopper Warbler** *Helopsaltes 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 from 6 March to 19 April, with two there on 12 March.

**Second winter period:** singles trapped at MPNR on 8 and 18 September; one was at the Mai Po boardwalk on 24 September with two there on 8 October; one was also on the reserve on 31 October.

### **Middendorff's Grasshopper Warbler** *Helopsaltes ochotensis* 北蝗鶯 I

*Five records; extreme dates 26 to 27 February and 11 September to 29 October.*

五個紀錄，日子在2月26至27日至9月11日至10月29日間。

Singles trapped at MPNR on 12 September and 20 October (PJJ,JAA,DJS,MRL,KL).

### **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 27 trapped at MPNR on 28 October 2016.*

不常見的秋季過境遷徙鳥，有少數深冬與春季紀錄，出沒在各式披地上，日子在9月2日至5月22日之間，最高紀錄為2016年10月28日於米埔自然護理區的27隻。

**First winter period:** one trapped at MPNR on 19 April and one seen at Pak Sha O on 17 May.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 21 September to 29 November from seven sites in northwest NT, with most reports from MPNR where 17 trapped on 27 October constituted the peak count. Other sightings of single birds came from Lam Tsuen, Ho Man Tin, Chek Lap Kok and Po Toi.

Peak counts in recent years are given below.

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
2	3	2	11	7	10	9	8	21	15	27	17

## Chinese Bush Warbler *Locustella tacsanowskia* 中華短翅鶯 I

No records.

沒有紀錄。

Single birds trapped at MPNR on 5 and 30 September 2014 (PJL,JAA,DJS ), originally recorded as Baikal Bush Warbler *L. davidi*, were later identified as this species from photographs taken at the time of ringing. These are the first records for Hong Kong.

## Baikal Bush Warbler *Locustella davidi* 北短翅鶯 I

Eight records; extreme dates 6 September to 30 January.

8個紀錄，日子由9月6日至1月30日。

An exceptional year with at least four birds recorded.

**First winter period:** one seen by many observers at Kowloon Bay from 20 January to 20 February (KH), a new latest date.

**Second winter period:** one trapped at MPNR on 18 September with another trapped there on 10 November (PJL,JAA,DJS,MRL,KL) and presumably the same bird singing in the same reedbed from 7 to 29 December (JAA). One singing in a ditch at Yi O on 10 December (JAA).



**Plate 38** Baikal Bush Warbler *Locustella davidi* 北短翅鶯  
Kowloon Bay, 28th January 2017 九龍灣 2017年1月28日  
Jason Pun 潘士強



## **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:** singles recorded up to 26 February from Pak Nai, Shek Kong, Lam Tsuen, Ping Yeung and southwest Lantau.

**Breeding season:** noted at Tai Mo Shan from 21 March to 2 July, peak count six on 21 March. One was near Yung Shue O on 29 April and two were above Ng Tung Chai on 2 and 13 May.

**Second winter period:** reported from 1 November to 31 December at Lut Chau, MPNR, Tuen Mun, Shek Kong, Lam Tsuen, Shuen Wan, Sha Tau Kok, Wu Kau Tang, Fan Lau, Lantau Peak, Sham Wat, Yi O and Po Toi, high count four at Lam Tsuen on 9 December and Yi O on 10 December.

## **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 15 May, predominantly in the northwest NT, especially at Mai Po, San Tin, Ho Sheung Heung, Long Valley and Ma Tso Lung; high count eight at San Tin on 11 January. Elsewhere, one or two occasionally reported at Lai Chi Wo, Lam Tsuen, Sham Chung and Kowloon.

**Breeding season:** no records.

**Second winter period:** reported from 29 August, again mostly in the northwest NT, especially Mai Po and Long Valley; peak count 23 at Mai Po San Tsuen on 6 December, with 15 at Long Valley on 27 November. Elsewhere, occasionally reported from other parts of the NT and on Lantau, with five at Yi O on 10 December the only count exceeding two.

## **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，時間在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 23 March in the northwest NT, at Shek Kong, Kam Tin, Long Valley, Ma Tso Lung and Ping Yeung; peak count seven at Ping Yeung on 15 January.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 20 September in the northwest and central NT, at Shek Kong, Pat Heung, Long Valley, Lam Tsuen and Tai Po Kau; high count six, at Shek Kong on 11 November and Wang Toi Shan (Pat Heung) on 24 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 at widespread localities in the NT and on HK Island, Lantau and Lamma, with occasional reports from Kowloon, Cheung Chau, Po Toi and Port Island (one on 20 June); peak count 55 at MPNR on 13 May.

### **Plain Prinia *Prinia inornata* 純色鷦鶯 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, predominantly in the northwest NT; peak count 24 at MPNR on 12 August, with 19 at Long Valley on 10 January, 18 at Ma Tso Lung on 25 June and 18 at Tai Sang Wai on 30 November. Elsewhere, reported in smaller numbers in other parts of the NT, in Kowloon (including an adult feeding young at Kai Tak on 1 June) and on HK Island, Lantau, Cheung Chau, Po Toi and Port Island (two on 20 June).

### **Common Tailorbird *Orthotomus sutorius* 長尾縫葉鶯 I**

*Widespread and common resident in diverse shrubland and wooded habitats; highest count 62 on 13 July 2015.*

常見且廣佈的留鳥，出沒在各式灌木叢及林地。最高紀錄為2015年7月13日的62隻。

Widespread records in all months; peak count 49 on Lamma Island on 1 February, with 47 on south Lantau on 16 April and in Sai Kung East CP on 11 July. Also, two on Port Island on 20 June.

## **Streak-breasted Scimitar Babbler *Pomatorhinus ruficollis* 棕頸鉤嘴鵯 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。

Reported in all parts of the NT (though only very marginally in the northwest), and on HK Island, with records in all months; peak count nine at Lam Tsuen on 21 February, with eight on the D'Aguilar peninsula on 9 June.

## **Rufous-capped Babbler *Stachyridopsis ruficeps* 紅頭穗鵯 IIA**

*Common resident in closed-canopy shrubland and woodland, mainly in the central NT; highest count 37 on 28 January 2012.*

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2012年1月28日的37隻。

Recorded in all parts of the NT (though marginally in the northwest), with reports in all months; peak count 30 at Ng Tung Chai on 25 November, with 24 at Tai Po Kau on 19 January. One in a large reed-bed at Shuen Wan on 1 February and another in mangrove edge at Ting Kok on 24 December are examples of birds appearing in atypical habitats. Outside the NT, single birds on Lantau Peak on 1 July and at Ho Man Tin on 16 September were the first for Lantau and Kowloon, respectively, and one at Tai Tam on 11 June was the first for HK Island since 2012.



**Plate 39** Rufous-capped Babbler *Stachyridopsis ruficeps* 紅頭穗鵯  
Tai Po Kau, 21st March 2017 大埔滘 2017年3月21日  
Matthew Kwan 關朗曦

### **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。

Recorded in all months in the central NT, mostly at Tai Po Kau, where the peak count was 30 on 12 November, with up to eight at Ng Tung Chai and Shing Mun and up to four in Tai Lam CP. The only report outside the central NT was of 12 in Ma On Shan CP on 27 June.

### **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。

All records from dry, grassy upland areas of the NT and Lantau - three on Sunset Peak on 23 April, two on Ping Fung Shan (Pat Sing Leng CP) on 1 May, and singles on Fei Ngo Shan on 6 February and 13 April, Tai Mo Shan on 11 and 19 April, 2 May, 9 August and 1 and 8 November, Lantau Peak on 28 June, and Ma On Shan CP on 14 July.

### **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 NT and on HK Island, Lantau and Lamma; peak count 20 in Sai Kung East CP on 11 July, with 18 in Pat Sin Leng CP on 1 May and 14 on Lantau Peak on 1 July. Elsewhere, singles at Ho Man Tin (Kowloon) from 13 March to 4 May and on Cheung Chau on 14 December.

## **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。

Recorded in all months from widespread parts of the NT, Kowloon, HK Island and Lantau; peak count 47 at Long Valley on 27 February, with 43 at MPNR on 12 November. In addition, there were reports up to five on Po Toi between 14 May and 3 December, singles on Cheung Chau on 29 March and 14 December, 20 on Port Island (Mirs Bay) on 20 June and seven on Sharp Island (Sai Kung) on 13 July, but none were recorded on Lamma despite good coverage.

## **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 in all parts of the NT (though only marginally in the northwest) and on HK Island, and also on two dates in Kowloon; peak count 23 at Pak Sha O on 26 February, with 20 in Ma On Shan CP on 10 June, 20 at Woh Chai Shan (Shek Kip Mei) on 28 October, and 11 at Tai Tam on 19 February.

## **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。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 in the NT and on HK Island, with occasional reports from Kowloon and Lantau; peak count 30 in Sai Kung East CP on 11 July (HKBA), the highest on record, with 15 at Ho Pui Reservoir on 1 May and 15 at Violet Hill on 14 May. An observation of 10 birds in a single flock at Shek Kong catchwater on 31 January was unusual. Dark morph individuals were occasionally reported from Ng Tung Chai, Shing Mun, Tai Po Kau, Tai Po Kau Headland, Lion Rock CP and Tung Chung.

**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沿。自《香港鳥類名錄》後最高紀錄為2008年2月11日及2015年1月10日的10隻。

Two in the Lam Tsuen Valley on 4 February, three at Shek Kong catchwater on 5 February, and singles near Leadmine Pass on 21 May and 23 June, at Cape d'Aguilar on 9 June, and on Cheung Chau on six dates in March, April, June and December.

**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, mainly in the central NT but also in other parts of the NT and in Kowloon; peak count 20 at Ng Tung Chai on 25 November, with 16 at Shek Kong catchwater on 26 February and 15 at Tai Po Kau on 20 August. Reports were received of up to five in the Tuen Mun area between 21 September and 17 December, the first for the northwest NT, and up to 10 from a growing number of sites in the northeast, east and southeast NT and Kowloon, including Tap Mun, Lion Rock and Kowloon Park.

The number of locations at which this species has been recorded in recent years continues to increase rapidly, as indicated in the table below:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
5	9	7	11	15	12	15	16	14	21	25	43

**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 50 on 10 December 2016.*

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2016年12月10日的50隻。

Recorded in all months in the central NT, especially at Tai Po Kau, Ng Tung Chai and Shek Kong catchwater, and occasionally also elsewhere in the NT and on HK Island; peak count 40 at Shek Kong catchwater on 26 November, with 30 at Wonderland Villas on 17 December, 29 at Ng Tung Chai on 31 January, and 20 at Lung Fu Shan on 28 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 all months from the central NT, mainly at Tai Po Kau and Ng Tung Chai and occasionally also at Ho Pui Reservoir, Tai To Yan and Shing Mun; peak count 11 at Tai Po Kau on 2 February, with nine at Ng Tung Chai on 13 May. Elsewhere, singles at Lung Fu Shan and Lai Chi Wo on 13 and 24 February, respectively.

### **Lesser/Desert Whitethroat** *Sylvia curruca/minula* 白喉林鶯/沙白喉林鶯

Only one of three current Hong Kong Whitethroat records has been identified to species. Based on genetic analysis, a bird trapped at Mai Po on 15 October 2006 was of the taxon *blythi*, a subspecies of Lesser Whitethroat *S. curruca*. Two other records, in 2002 and 2008, are accepted as either Lesser Whitethroat *S. curruca* or Desert Whitethroat *S. minula*.

三個林鶯紀錄中只有一個能確認鳥種。基於基因分析，2006年10月15日於米埔捕獲的紀錄被鑑定為種群 *Blythi*，白喉林鶯 *S.minula* 的一個亞種。至於兩個於2002及2008的紀錄則被認為是白喉林鶯 *S.curruca* 或沙白喉林鶯 *S.minula*。

One at Tsim Bei Tsui from 22 January to 8 February (HC *et al.*) accepted as either Lesser Whitethroat *S. curruca* or Desert Whitethroat *S. minula*.

The RC suggests that future record submissions for Whitethroat should preferably provide vocalisations in addition to photo records.

### **Vinous-throated Parrotbill** *Sinosuthora webbiana* 棕頭鴉雀 IIA

*Uncommon localised resident of upland dwarf bamboo, grassland and shrubland edge, almost exclusively reported from Tai Mo Shan; highest count 25 on 11 May 2002.*

不常見的局部地區性留鳥，出沒在高原上的矮竹叢、草原及灌木叢邊沿，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 21 March and 8 November. A count of 30 on 8 November (PH) is a new highest count.



**Plate 40** Lesser/Desert Whitethroat *Sylvia curruca/minula* 白喉林鶯/沙白喉林鶯  
Tsim Bei Tsui, 31st January 2017 尖鼻嘴 2017年1月31日  
Kinni Ho 何建業

### **Chestnut-collared Yuhina *Yuhina torqueola* 栗耳鳳鵒 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，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 16 sites in the NT; peak count 80 at Tai Lam CP on 13 February, with 40 at Wo Hop Shek on 2 January. One was at Ma Po, an unusual locality for the species, on 1 April.



**Breeding season:** only recorded in the central NT; high counts 12 at Ng Tung Chai on 23 April and eight at Shing Mun on 23 June, with singles at Lam Tsuen and KFBG in May and June. Reports include two birds collecting nesting material at Shing Mun on 17 March, a pair looking at possible nest sites at Ng Tung Chai on 18 March and a fledged juvenile there on 23 April, an early date.

**Second winter period:** recorded in flocks away from breeding season sites from 2 September, but much less widespread than in the first winter period, with records from Bride's Pool and six sites in the central NT; high count 60 at Ng Tung Chai on 25 November.

### **Chestnut-flanked White-eye *Zosterops erythropleurus* 紅脇繡眼鳥 I**

*Scarce winter visitor to woodland areas; extreme dates 21 October to 8 April, highest count eight on 3 December 1995.*

稀少的冬候鳥，出沒在林地、時間在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。

**First winter period:** recorded at Shek Kong catchwater from 20 January to 16 March, KFBG on 20 January, Yi O on 23 January, Tai Po Kau and Lung Fu Shan, both on 11 February, and Kap Lung on 27 February, all singles except for two at the latter site.

**Second winter period:** singles at Po Toi on 29 October, Victoria Peak on 3 December, Bride's Pool from 9 to 23 December and Tai Po Kau on 26 December.

### **Japanese White-eye *Zosterops japonicus* 暗綠繡眼鳥 I**

*Abundant and widespread resident of urban and rural wooded habitats with increased numbers in winter; highest count 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 in January, including 114 at Ho Pui Reservoir on 25 January and 101 at Fei Ngo Shan on 26 January. Recently fledged young were noted at Ng Tung Chai on 14 April, an early date.

### **Velvet-fronted Nuthatch *Sitta frontalis* 絨額鵲 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 36 sites, mostly in the central NT; peak count 12 at Tai Po Kau on 7 January. Smaller numbers also reported in other parts of the NT, including one at Pat Heung on 2 February.

### **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 243 on south Lamma on 4 April, with 187 at Lut Chau on 20 December.

### **Common Myna *Acridotheres tristis* 家八哥 IIB**

*Locally common resident of open-country areas in the northwest and central NT; highest count 41 on 9 December 2011.*

本地常見的留鳥，出沒在新界西北及中部的開闊原野，最高紀錄為2011年12月9日的 41 隻。

Recorded throughout the year in the northwest NT; peak count 53 at Kam Tin on 22 February (JAA), the highest count on record, with 36 at Shek Kong on 12 August and 26 at San Tin on 11 January. Elsewhere, up to six reported at Kau Lung Hang, Tai Mei Tuk, Lam Tsuen, Kowloon Station and Lok Fu.

### **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:** recorded predominantly in the northwest NT, with large flocks present up to 18 March and much smaller numbers to the end of April; peak count 1,020 at Lok Ma Chau on 3 February, with 1,000 at Hoo Hok Wai on 5 January and 861 at Airfield Road on 26 February. Elsewhere, reported in the northeast, central and east NT, Kowloon, Hong Kong Island, Lantau and Po Toi, high counts 60 at Sha Tin on 7 January, 200 at Wang Tong (Lantau) on 19 January, 55 at Shuen Wan on 23 January and 40 at Tai Po on 11 March.

**Breeding season:** recorded between May and July in the northwest NT and in Kowloon Park, with high counts of 120 at Wo Shang Wai on 27 July and 25 in Kowloon Park on 7 July, and breeding reported in Kowloon Park on 12 May.

**Second winter period:** predominantly recorded in the northwest NT, with smaller numbers elsewhere, including the ferry piers in Central on 30 September and Stanley from 3 to 30 December. The first large wintering flock, 167 at Lut Chau on 30 November, was later than usual and the high counts, 300 at San Tin on 3 December and 305 at Mai Po on 23 December, were lower than usual.

### **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:** mainly recorded in the northwest NT; peak count 103 at Ma Tso Lung on 15 February, with up to 12 occasionally reported at Shek Kong, Ting Kok, Lai Chi Wo, Kwai Chung, Stanley and Lantau between 19 January and 14 April.

**Breeding season:** one seen carrying nesting material at Long Valley on 25 March and up to four there on 27 and 29 May and 1 August, but no definite breeding records. Elsewhere, ten at Lok Ma Chau on 9 May and one at Ting Kok on 23 May.

**Second winter period:** following one at Mai Po on 13 September, recorded widely in the northwest NT from 12 October; high count 100 at Lok Ma Chau on 13 November. Elsewhere, singles at Stanley on 24 September, Lai Chi Kok Park on 20 October and Po Toi on 29 October.

### **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 largest numbers in the northwest NT including 175 at Kam Tin on 5 March and 142 at Lut Chau on 28 December. High counts elsewhere were 68 at Shuen Wan on 22 August, 66 at Airfield Road on 22 March, 61 at Ma On Shan Waterfront Promenade on 17 March, and 44 at Stanley on 19 July. One at Pak Sha O on 3 April was considered very unusual there.

## **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，時間在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。

**Spring:** singles at Po Toi on 25 April and MPNR on 7 May.

**Autumn:** singles at Lok Ma Chau on 29 September and 6 November and San Tin on 22 and 24 October.

## **Chestnut-cheeked Starling *Agropsar philippensis* 栗頰椋鳥 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，時間在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。

**Spring:** one at Po Toi on 9 April.

**Autumn:** singles at Long Valley on 19 October and MPNR on 23 October.

## **White-shouldered Starling *Sturnia sinensis* 灰背椋鳥 I**

Locally common passage migrant and breeding species, and uncommon winter visitor to open-country and village edge habitats mainly in the northwest NT; breeding population has increased due to the use of artificial nest sites; highest count 950 on 2 September 2014.

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群體數量有所增加，最高紀錄為2014年9月2日的950隻。

**First winter period:** up to eight at six sites in the northwest NT in January and February. As a rather weak spring passage developed, numbers increased to 22 at Kam Tin on 5 March and 57 at San Tin on 6 April and there were widespread reports from other parts of the territory up to the beginning of May, high count 22 at Stanley on 27 March.

**Breeding season:** recorded from several sites in the northwest NT, with post-breeding parties of 150 at Lok Ma Chau on 21 June and 180 at MPNR on 16 July, the latter the peak count of the year. Elsewhere, recorded from May to August in the Shuen Wan area and at Sai Keng, Stanley and Tai O, high count 20 at Tai O on 14 July.

**Second winter period:** in a weak autumn passage, highest counts in September and October were eight at Stanley on 18 September, 18 at Pui O on 1 October, and 20 at San Tin on 25 October. Occasional singles at Tai Sang Wai, the Mai Po area, Ma Tso Lung and Tai Mei Tuk were the only records in November, and a count of 38 at San Tin on 3 December was the highest of the month and the period.

### **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:** singles at San Tin from 10 to 22 January, Tai Sang Wai on 16 February, and MPNR on 10 April, the latter equalling the latest spring date.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 27 October to 28 December at MPNR, Mai Po San Tsuen, Tai Sang Wai, Lut Chau and Po Toi; peak count seven at Mai Po San Tsuen on 8 November.

### **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 at Ng Tung Chai on 9 February, Shing Mun on 14 and 23 February, and Kap Lung on 1 March.

**Breeding season:** one at Tai Po Kau on 14 April, single males in song at Tai Po Kau Headland on 16-17 April, Tsam Chuk Wan (Sai Kung) on 29-30 April, and Hau Tong Kai (Sai Kung) on 6 May, and a juvenile at Tai Po Kau on 12 July.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 31 August to 10 November, mainly at Tai Po Kau and Ho Man Tin, with occasional reports from Shek Kong catchwater, KFBG, Ng Tung Chai, Lam Tsuen and Kowloon Park; peak count two at Ho Man Tin on 11 October and Tai Po Kau on 13 October.

### **Siberian Thrush *Geokichla sibirica* 白眉地鵯 I**

*Scarce migrant, mostly in autumn, and winter visitor to wooded areas; extreme dates 16 September to 8 May, highest count four on 7 February 1995.*

稀少的遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，出沒在林地，時間在9月16日至5月8日之間，最高紀錄為1995年2月7日的4隻。

**First winter period:** singles at Kap Lung on 20 January, Shing Mun on 25 March and Lung Fu Shan on 28 April.

**Second winter period:** singles at Po Toi on 5 October and Tai Po Kau on 29 October.

### **White's Thrush *Zoothera aurea* 懷氏地鵯 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，出沒在林地邊沿及開闊林地，時間在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 from 2 January to 6 April from at least 19 sites in the NT, most in the central NT; peak count three in Lam Tsuen CP on 21 February. Elsewhere, singles at Ho Man Tin, Yi O, south Lamma and Po Toi between 17 January and 28 March.

**Second winter period:** singles recorded from 3 November to the end of the year, mainly on Po Toi, with occasional reports from Shek Kong catchwater, Tai Po Kau Headland, Tai Tong, Pak Sha O, Ho Man Tin and the Peak.

### **Grey-backed Thrush *Turdus hortulorum* 灰背鵯 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，時間在11月1日至4月27日之間，最高紀錄為2008年2月11日的70隻。

**First winter period:** recorded until 10 April from widespread locations throughout Hong Kong, peak count 30 on Lamma on 18 January.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 2 November from fairly widespread locations; high count 5 at San Wai Court, Tuen Mun on 17 December.

## Japanese Thrush *Turdus cardis* 烏灰鶇 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，時間在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 13 April throughout the NT and on Lantau, Lamma and Po Toi; peak count 16 on Lamma on 18 January. One at Hong Kong Cemetery on 23 March was the only report from HK Island.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 5 November at widespread locations including three sites on HK Island; high count six on southwest Lantau on 18 November.

## Chinese Blackbird *Turdus mandarinus* 烏鶇 I

*Common winter visitor and migrant to lightly wooded areas, rare breeding species; typically present early October to March; highest count 500 on 24 November 1988.*

常見的冬候鳥和遷徙鳥，也是罕有繁殖鳥種，出沒在稀疏的林地，通常出現在十月初至三月之間，最高紀錄為1988年11月24日的500隻。

**First winter period:** recorded from widespread areas until 3 April; high count 30 at Kam Sheung Road on 12 January.

**Breeding season:** breeding may again have occurred at MPNR where one or two were regularly reported from 3 April to 6 August. Singles also recorded at Palm Springs on 23 May and Ting Kok on 29 July.

**Second winter period:** up to three at MPNR from 21 September to 22 October, with numbers rising to 12 there on 23 October, then widespread from the end of October; peak count 48 at Long Valley on 30 November, with 30 on Po Toi on 31 October.

## 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，時間在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:** recorded until 20 May. Singles at Wonderland Villas on 23 January, Sai Kung West CP on 26 January and Shek Pik on 11 February were the only winter records. Spring passage was recorded initially between 10 March and 14 April, with one or two at Ng Tung Chai, Tai Po Kau, Mui Tsz Lam (Ma On Shan), Ho Man Tin, Chek Lap Ko and Po Toi and a high count of four at Ng Tung Chai on 14 April.

There were two further records - singles on Po Toi on 1 May and 20 May (AB, P&MW), the latter a new latest spring date.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 1 November to 11 December, at Bride's Pool, Shek Kong catchwater, Tai Mo Shan, KFBG, Tai Po Kau, Wonderland Villas, Ho Man Tin, Po Toi and Cheung Chau; high count three at Wonderland Villas on 6, 24 and 27 November.

### **Pale Thrush *Turdus pallidus* 白腹鶇 I**

*Common winter visitor and migrant to lightly wooded areas, extreme dates 4 November to 1 May, highest count 51 on 21 January 1992.*

常見的冬候鳥和遷徙鳥，出沒在稀疏的林地，時間在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 28 March at seven sites in the central NT, and also at Tuen Mun, Tate's Cairn, Clear Water Bay CP, Hong Kong Cemetery, Yi O, Ngong Ping, Lamma and Po Toi; peak count six near Ho Pui Reservoir on 14 February, with five on Po Toi on 17 January.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 5 November at Ng Tung Chai, Ho Man Tin, Pui O, Lamma and Po Toi; high count three on Po Toi on 3 December.

### **Brown-headed Thrush *Turdus chrysolaus* 赤胸鶇 I**

*Scarce winter visitor and migrant to lightly-wooded areas, extreme dates 18 November to 4 May, highest count 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:** singles at Shing Mun on 10 February, Tai Po Kau on 16 March, Po Toi on 30 March and Lamma on 4 April.

**Second winter period:** singles on Po Toi on 23 November and 23 December.

### **Thrush sp. *Turdus* sp 鶇**

**2016:** a possible male Black-throated Thrush (*Turdus atrogularis*) was at Chek Lap Kok on 4 December (EMSK). However, the details noted were insufficient to rule out a hybrid with either Red-throated (*T. ruficollis*) or Naumann's Thrush (*T. naumanni*).

## **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，時間在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:** singles at MPNR on 17 January, Ma Tso Lung on 18 January, Kowloon Station on 22 January and Tsuen Wan Park on 3 February.

**Second winter period:** singles at Ho Man Tin on 30 October (AC, AP), a new earliest autumn date, Lam Tsuen on 3 and 4 November and Pui O from 10 to 26 December.

## **Chinese Thrush *Turdus mupinensis* 寶興歌鶇 I**

*Four winter records; extreme dates 18 November to 24 March.*

四個冬季紀錄，日子由11月18日至3月24日。

One at Shing Mun Reservoir Park from 12 to 18 December showed significant signs of cage damage and was not accepted as a wild bird.

## **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 48 at Kam Tin on 22 February, with 36 on Lamma on 1 February.

## **Grey-streaked Flycatcher *Muscicapa griseisticta* 灰紋鶇 I**

*Uncommon passage migrant, mostly in spring, to shrubland and open woodland; extreme dates 25 March to 26 May and 29 August to 29 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，時間在3月25日至5月26日及8月29日至11月29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 23 April to 27 May from the NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Cheung Chau and especially Po Toi, where the peak count was ten on 27 April. One on Po Toi on 27 May (GW) is the latest spring record.

**Autumn:** singles recorded from 9 September to 24 November, mainly on Po Toi and at Ho Man Tin, and occasionally also at Mai Po, Shek Kong catchwater, Kowloon Bay and Lantau.



## **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。

**Spring:** one at Ho Man Tin on 26 April (GKLC) is only the sixth spring record.

**Autumn:** recorded from 5 September to 8 December, mainly in the central NT, with occasional reports elsewhere in the NT and at Ho Man Tin, Mount Davis, southwest Lantau, Po Toi and Cheung Chau, all singles except for two on Cheung Chau on 19 September and two at Tai Po Kau on 19 November.

## **Asian Brown Flycatcher *Muscicapa dauurica* 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，時間在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 about the end of February, mainly in the north and central NT, Kowloon and Lantau, with one report on HK Island; high count four at Ho Man Tin on 19 January, with three at Hok Tau on 16 January. Spring passage from early March to 27 May, at widespread coastal sites as well as in the NT and at Ho Man Tin; high count eight on Po Toi on 14 April.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 31 August in the NT, Kowloon (especially Ho Man Tin), HK Island, Lantau, Cheung Chau, Lamma and Po Toi; peak count 11 at Mai Po on 24 October.

## **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，近年在大埔溼有繁殖紀錄。

One at Tai Po Kau on 27-28 July was the first of the year and the only summer record. Subsequently, singles were reported at Shek Kong catchwater on 5 September, Ho Man Tin on 7 September, Lamma on 30 September, and Tai Po Kau on 8 December.

## **Ferruginous Flycatcher** *Muscicapa ferruginea* 棕尾褐鶇 I

*Uncommon spring passage migrant to shrubland and woodland with nine autumn records; extreme dates 3 March to 2 May and 19 September to 8 November, highest count five on 1 April 1994.*

不常見的春季過境遷徙鳥，有9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19日至11月8日之間，最高紀錄為1994年4月1日的5隻。

**Spring:** singles on Po Toi on 26 March and 6 and 13 April and at Lung Fu Shan on 1 April.

## **Hainan Blue Flycatcher** *Cyornis hainanus* 海南藍仙鶇 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。

**First winter period:** one at Lai Chi Wo on 22 March was the first report of the year. Subsequently, single birds on Po Toi on 26 March and 6 April and at MPNR on 8 and 11 April were the only clear-cut examples of spring migrants.

**Breeding season:** Singing males reported from 1 April to 12 June at widespread localities in the northeast, central, southeast and east NT and occasionally also on HK Island and Lamma; peak count ten in Tai Lam CP on 1 May, with eight at Pak Sha O on 23 April. A juvenile at Tai Tong on 25 June was the first confirmed breeding record of the year. Sightings of birds on the breeding grounds continued through the summer months.

**Second winter period:** single birds at Ho Man Tin between 3 and 23 September were the first definite autumn migrants. Subsequently, up to three were at Pak Sha O on five dates in November and December and single birds were reported at Peng Chau, Cheung Chau, Shek Kong catchwater and Pak Nai between 2 November and 26 December.



**Plate 41** Hill Blue Flycatcher *Cyornis banyumas* 山藍仙鵯  
King's Park, 6th March 2017 京士柏公園 2017年3月6日  
Matthew Kwan 關朗曦

**Hill Blue Flycatcher *Cyornis banyumas* 山藍仙鵯 I**

*Rare winter visitor, with eight records, extreme dates 22 November to 18 March.*

罕見冬候鳥，八個紀錄，日子由11月22日至3月18日。

A male at King's Park, Kowloon from 2 to 12 March (AP *et al.*). This is the ninth Hong Kong record.



**Plate 42** Chinese Blue Flycatcher *Cyornis glaucicomans* 中華仙鶺  
Shek Kong Catchment, 1st March 2017 石崗引水道 2017年3月1日  
Matthew Kwan 關朗曦

### **Chinese Blue Flycatcher *Cyornis glaucicomans* 中華仙鶺 I VU**

*Rare winter visitor, with seven records, extreme dates 18 October to 2 May.*

罕見冬候鳥，七個紀錄，日子由10月18日至5月2日。

A male at Shek Kong catchwater from 18 February to 5 March (BH *et al.*). This is the eighth Hong Kong record.



**Plate 43** Brown-chested Jungle Flycatcher *Cyornis brunneatus* 白喉林鵯  
Ho Man Tin, 20th October 2017 何文田 2017年10月20日  
Peter and Michelle Wong 黃理沛 江敏兒

### **Brown-chested Jungle Flycatcher *Cyornis brunneatus* 白喉林鵯 I VU**

*Scarce 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.*

稀少秋季遷徙鳥，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。

A very good year with at least seven individuals recorded, and new earliest and latest dates set.

Following one at Tai Po Kau on 22 August (YTY), the earliest on record, different singles were at Ho Man Tin on 8 to 9 September, 13 to 14 September, 19 to 24 October and 4 November (M&PW), the latter being the latest on record, with another at Tai Po Kau on 13 October One taken into care at KFBG from Wanchai on 9 September successfully rehabilitated and released at KFBG on 13 September.

Estimated number of birds in recent years:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	8	5	7

### **Fujian Niltava** *Niltava davidi* 棕腹大仙鶺 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 on 25 January and 10 February and another at Lung Fu Shan on 15 February.

**Second winter period:** a female at HK Wetland Park on 21 November.

### **Small Niltava** *Niltava macgrigoriae* 小仙鶺 I

*Rare autumn and winter visitor to woodland; extreme dates 25 October to 4 March.*

稀少的秋候鳥及冬候鳥，出沒在林地，日子在10月25日至3月4日之間。

**First winter period:** a female at Shek Kong catchwater on 20 and 27 February.

**Second winter period:** a male at Lung Fu Shan from 18 December to the end of the year.

### **Blue-and-white Flycatcher** *Cyanoptila cyanomelana* 白腹姬鶺 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，時間在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 from 16 March to 14 April, mainly from Po Toi and occasionally also from Ho Man Tin, Lantau, Cheung Chau and Lamma; peak count three on Po Toi on 8 April. Much less widespread than usual, with no reports from the NT.

**Autumn:** recorded from 7 September to 7 December, mainly at Ho Man Tin and on Po Toi, and occasionally also from Castle Peak, Shek Kong catchwater, Tai Po Kau, Bride's Pool, Cheung Chau and Lamma, all single birds apart from two on Po Toi on 26 October.

### **Verditer Flycatcher** *Eumyias thalassinus* 銅藍鶺 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，時間在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 28 March, mainly in the central NT and at Pak Sha O, and occasionally in the southeast NT and on HK Island, Lantau and Cheung Chau, all single birds except for two at Shek Kong catchwater from 20 January to 20 March.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 4 October from widespread parts of the NT (except the northwest), Kowloon, HK Island, Cheung Chau and Po Toi; peak count three at Pak Sha O on 11 December and Shek Kong catchwater on 23 December.

### **Lesser Shortwing *Brachypteryx leucophris* 白喉短翅鵯 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2013年11月24日的10隻。

Recorded in all months in the central NT, especially at Shek Kong catchwater, Lam Tsuen, Ng Tung Chai and Tai Po Kau; peak count 14 at Shek Kong catchwater on 1 November (JC), the highest on record. One singing at Lau Shui Heung on 8 June was the only summer record away from the central NT. Much more widespread in autumn and winter, with reports also from the northeast, southeast and east NT, Kowloon and Lantau, including up to three birds at Ho Man Tin between 23 October and 2 November, the first for Kowloon.

The number of locations from which Lesser Shortwing has been recorded in recent years is given below: the first record was in 1998

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
5	6	5	4	5	6	13	22	13	19	22	29

### **Siberian Blue Robin *Larvivora cyane* 藍歌鵯 I**

*Scarce passage migrant to shrubland and woodland, with four winter records; extreme passage dates 29 March 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，時間在3月29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。

**Spring:** a male on Po Toi on 6 April.

**Autumn:** a good autumn with four trapped at MPNR and one or two recorded at Long Valley, Lau Shui Heung, Ng Tung Chai, Tai Po Kau, Ho Man Tin and Po Toi between 14 September and 12 October with most records between 16 and 18 September. One at Ho Man Tin on 28 October (M&PW *et al.*), a new latest autumn date.



The estimated number of individuals recorded in recent years is given below:

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
6	2	6	3	4	7	3	9	12	10	22	16

### **Rufous-tailed Robin *Larvivora sibilans* 紅尾歌鵪 I**

*Common winter visitor and passage migrant to woodland and closed-canopy shrubland; extreme dates 16 October to 25 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，時間在10月16日至4月25日之間，最高紀錄為2013年11月17日的33隻。

**First winter period:** recorded to 8 April, mainly in the central and east NT and on Lantau and Lamma, occasionally also in the northeast and southeast NT and on HK Island and Po Toi; peak count 11 on Lamma on 18 January.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 29 October from widespread parts of the NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Cheung Chau and Po Toi; high count eight at Shek Kong catchwater on 26 November.

### **Japanese Robin *Larvivora akahige* 日本歌鵪 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，時間在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。

Singles at KFBG on 16 March and Ng Tung Chai on 26 December were the only records.

### **Bluethroat *Luscinia svecica* 藍喉歌鵪 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，時間在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。

All records from the northwest NT, mostly involving single birds, occasionally two.

**First winter period:** recorded to 21 April, at Tsim Bei Tsui, MPNR, San Tin, Hoo Hok Wai, Ma Tso Lung, Ho Sheung Heung and Long Valley.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 23 October at Nam Sang Wai, Tai Sang Wai, MPNR, San Tin, Lok Ma Chau, Ma Tso Lung, Ho Sheung Heung and Long Valley.



### **Siberian Rubythroat *Calliope calliope* 紅喉歌鵙 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，時間在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 20 April from all parts of the NT, Lantau, Lamma and Po Toi; high count nine at MPNR on 17 February.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 26 September from widespread localities in the north and central NT and on Lantau and Lamma, and also at Ma O Shan, Ho Man Tin, Victoria Peak and Po Toi; peak count 27 at Yi O (Lantau) on 10 December, with 21 on Lamma on 11 November and 18 at MPNR on 27 October.

### **White-tailed Robin *Myiomela leucura* 白尾藍地鵙 I**

*Nine winter records; extreme dates 17 December to 7 March.*

九項冬季紀錄，日子在12月17日至3月7日之間。

One at Mai Po on 6 December (AK) is the tenth record and is also the first in the Deep Bay area and the earliest in winter.

### **Red-flanked Bluetail *Tarsiger cyanurus* 紅脇藍尾鵙 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，時間在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。

Scarcer and less widespread than normal in both periods.

**First winter period:** recorded to 26 March, mainly at Ho Sheung Heung, Shek Kong catchwater/Tai Lam CP, Tai Po Kau, Ho Man Tin and Lantau, with occasional reports elsewhere; peak count four at Ho Pui Reservoir on 14 February.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 30 October, mainly at Ho Sheung Heung, Tai Po Kau and a few other sites in the northern and central NT, and occasionally also at Ho Man Tin, Victoria Peak, Lantau and Po Toi; high count two.

### **Slaty-backed Forktail** *Enicurus schistaceus* 灰背燕尾 I

*Occasional visitor to streams in closed-canopy woodland and shrubland, at least one breeding record.*

茂密樹林及灌木叢中河溪的偶見候鳥，至少有一項繁殖紀錄。

One at Shing Mun from 16 September (YTY) to the end of the year is the first since 2014.



**Plate 44** Slaty-backed Forktail *Enicurus schistaceus* 灰背燕尾  
Shing Mun, 24th December 2017 城門 2017年12月24日  
Godwin Chan 陳錫能

### **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, Cheung Chau, Lamma and Po Toi; peak count eight at Sau Ma Ping on 16 February, with seven at Hong Kong Cemetery on 26 November and recently-fledged young noted from 12 April.



**Plate 45** Blue Whistling Thrush *Myophonus caeruleus* 紫嘯鶇  
Wonderland Villas, 29th April 2017 華景山莊 2017年4月29日  
Matthew Kwan 關朗曦

## **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罕見的春季紀錄，出沒在灌木叢及林地，時間在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:** singles recorded from 16 August to 5 October, with a further record of one on Cheung Chau on 23 and 24 November (LH, MDW), a new latest autumn date. Reports were mostly from MPNR and Ho Man Tin, occasionally also from Shek Kong catchwater, Tai Po Kau, Tsing Yi, Pak Sha O, Mount Davis, Cheung Chau and Po Toi.

## **Narcissus Flycatcher *Ficedula narcissina* 黃眉姬鵯 I**

*Uncommon spring and rare autumn passage migrant to woodland areas; extreme dates 17 March to 10 May and 7 October to 16 December, peak count seven on 15 April 2016. 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17日至5月10日及10月7日至12月16日之間，最高紀錄為2016年4月15日的 7隻。主要紀錄為narcissina 鳥種，但近年也有owstoni 鳥種的紀錄。

**Spring:** recorded from 23 March to 9 May, mainly at Ho Man Tin and Po Toi, with occasional reports from Nam Sang Wai, MPNR, Tai Po Kau, Shing Mun, Tai Mo Shan, Pak Sha O, Victoria Peak and Chek Lap Kok; peak count three on Po Toi on 8 April.

**Autumn:** a male in Kowloon Park on 18 October and a female at Ho Man Tin on 17 and 19 November.

## **Mugimaki Flycatcher *Ficedula mugimaki* 鳩姬鵯 I**

*Uncommon autumn migrant and scarce winter visitor and spring migrant to woodland areas; extreme dates 6 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6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:** winter records up to 7 March, mainly in the central NT and on Lantau, with occasional reports at Pak Sha O, Sham Chung, HKU and Stanley; high count two. Subsequently, singles on spring passage from 12 April to 3 May at Tai Po Kau, Ho Man Tin, Chek Lap Kok and Po Toi.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 24 October to 23 December, mainly at Bride's Pool, Ho Man Tin and Po Toi and occasionally elsewhere in the NT and on HK Island, Lantau and Cheung Chau; peak count seven at Ho Man Tin on 19 November.

**Slaty-backed Flycatcher *Ficedula hodgsonii* 銹胸藍姬鶯**

*Two records, from 10 February to 2 March 2008 and on 2 January 2011.*

兩個紀錄，日子由2008年2月10日至3月2日及2011年1月2日。

A female at Ho Man Tin on 16 November (JC). This is the third record for Hong Kong.

**Rufous-gorgeted Flycatcher *Ficedula strophciata* 橙胸姬鶯 I**

*Rare winter visitor; extreme dates 28 November to 28 February.*

罕見冬候鳥；日子在11月28日至2月28日間。

**First winter period:** one at Clear Water Bay on 12 to 14 January.

**Second winter period:** one on Po Toi on 23 November (PH), a new earliest winter date, and two at Ng Tung Chai on 30 December.

**Red-breasted Flycatcher *Ficedula parva* 紅胸姬鶯 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:** singles at MPNR, Lam Tsuen, Tai Wai, Tsing Yi, Lantau and Cheung Chau, all within the period 11 January-25 February, with a further record of one at Tsing Yi Park on 4 April.

**Second winter period:** singles at Ho Man Tin on 28 October, Lamma on 30 October, Shek Kong Airfield Road from 22 to 24 November and Po Toi on 5 December.

**Red-throated Flycatcher *Ficedula albicilla* 紅喉姬鶯 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，時間在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 18 April from widespread parts of the NT and also at Ho Man Tin and on HK Island, Lantau, Lamma and Po Toi; high count seven at Fanling on 24 January.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 22 September from widespread parts of the NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Cheung Chau and Po Toi; peak count ten at Lok Ma Chau on 6 November, with seven at Hong Kong Cemetery on 26 November.



**Plate 46** Red-throated Flycatcher *Ficedula albicilla* 紅喉姬鶯  
Tai Shan West, Lamma, 29th March 2017 大山西 2017年3月29日  
Guy Miller

### **Ultramarine Flycatcher *Ficedula superciliaris* 白眉藍姬鶯 I**

*No Category I records.*

沒有紀錄。

A first-winter male at Lui Kung Tin, Shek Kong Catchwater from 29 November (JAA) to 11 December is the first record for Hong Kong accepted to Category I. Two previous Cat III records of first-winter males at KFBG in January 1999 and December 2006 to April 2007 were also upgraded to Cat I.

### **Black Redstart *Phoenicurus ochruros* 赭紅尾鶇 I**

*Two spring records; extreme dates 5 to 23 April.*

兩個春季紀錄，日子由4月5日至23日。

A first-winter female of the ssp *rufiventris* at Long Valley from 29 October (CWC) to 27 December. This is the third record of this species and ssp, and the first in autumn.





**Plate 47** Black Redstart *Phoenicurus ochruros* 赭紅尾鵲  
Long Valley, 4th January 2017 塱原 2017年1月4日  
Kinni Ho 何建業

### **Daurian Redstart *Phoenicurus aureus* 北紅尾鵲 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，時間在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 17 April from widespread parts of the NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Cheung Chau, Lamma and Po Toi; peak count 17 on southwest Lantau on 11 February.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 22 October from widespread areas throughout Hong Kong; high count 14 at Fan Lau (Lantau) on 18 November, with 13 at MPNR on 12 November.

### **Plumbeous Water Redstart** *Phoenicurus fuliginosus* 紅尾水鵪 I

*Uncommon winter visitor to rocky streams and water catchments; extreme dates 24 October to 19 April.*

不常見的冬候鳥，出沒在石澗及引水道，時間在10月24日至4月19日之間。

**First winter period:** a female at Mui Shue Hang on 2 February and 16 March.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 5 November at Bride's Pool, Chung Mei and adjacent parts of Plover Cove Reservoir, Lam Tsuen, Tso Kung Tam (Tsuen Wan), Mui Shue Hang and Tai Wo nullah; peak count three at Bride's Pool on 22 November and 19 December, Lam Tsuen on 17 December and Chung Mei on 19 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，間中出沒在鄉村邊沿或農地上，通常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 up to 28 March from the northwest, central, southeast and east NT, Kowloon, HK Island (especially Stanley), Lantau and Po Toi, mostly singles, with three on Po Toi on 17 January.

**Summer:** a female on a ridge in Pat Sin Leng CP on 1 May and single birds at Po Toi on 16 May and Lai Chi Wo on 29 June.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 10 September from the north, central and east NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau (especially Chek Lap Kok), Cheung Chau and Po Toi, mostly singles, with three on Po Toi on 19 September and 29 October.





**Plate 48** Plumbeous Water Redstart *Phoenicurus fuliginosus* 紅尾水鵲  
Bride's Pool, 17th December 2017 新娘潭 2017年12月17日  
Lee Yat Ming 李逸明



**Plate 49** Blue Rock Thrush *Monticola solitarius* 藍磯鶇  
High Island Reservoir, 29th December 2017 萬宜水庫 2017年12月29日  
Matthew Kwan 關朗曦

### **Chestnut-bellied Rock Thrush *Monticola rufiventris* 栗腹磯鶇 I**

*Scarce winter visitor, mainly to KFBC; extreme dates 2 October to 2 April.*

稀少冬候鳥，主要在嘉道理農場，日子由10月2日至4月2日。

One at KFBC on 22 February, a male and female there from 23 to 27 February, and one at Tai Po on 18 March were the only records.

### **White-throated Rock Thrush *Monticola gularis* 白喉磯鶇 I**

*Scarce passage migrant, mostly in autumn, and winter visitor; extreme dates 11 October to 9 April.*

主要為稀少的秋季過境遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，時間在10月11日至4月9日之間。

Singles at Lung Kwu Chau on 23 October, Ho Man Tin from 23 to 29 October and on 8 November, and Castle Peak on 2 December.

### **Stejneger's Stonechat *Saxicola stejnegeri* 黑喉石鵯 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，時間在8月17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 1 May, mainly from the northern NT, with occasional reports from the east NT, Kowloon and Lantau; high count 11 at Long Valley on 18 January.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 11 September from widespread parts of the NT and occasionally also on Lantau; peak count 19 at San Tin on 24 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:** singles recorded at Shek Kong from 13 January to 26 February, Ping Yeung on 15 January, and Lei Yue Mun on 18 February.

**Second winter period:** recorded at Lam Tsuen on 1 November, Yi O on 18 November and 10 December (two males), Tsim Bei Tsui on 21 December, Chung Mei and Bride's

Pool on 21-22 December, and Wo Hop Shek on 29 December (male and female), all singles except as indicated.

### **Orange-bellied Leafbird *Chloropsis hardwickii* 橙腹葉鵯 I**

*Uncommon resident and winter visitor in closed-canopy woodland; highest count five on 4 October 1997.*

不常見的留鳥和冬候鳥，出沒在有濃密樹冠的林地，最高紀錄為1997年10月4日的5隻

Recorded in all months (though mainly January-March and September-December) from widespread locations in the central NT and also at Hok Tau, Wu Kau Tang, Tate's Cairn, Kowloon Hills catchwater, Ma O Shan CP, Ho Chung, Pak Sha O, Pak Tam Chung and Uk Tau; peak count three at Shing Mun on 9 February, Ng Tung Chai on 5 March and Tai Po Kau Headland on 2 December.

### **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; since 1998 only recorded in 2011 and 2016.*

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2011及2016年有紀錄。

Recorded from 16 March to 24 June at Bride's Pool, Chung Pui (Pat Sin Leng CP), Shek Kong catchwater and Tai Po Kau, with singing birds reported between 13 April and 19 May. Breeding was confirmed at Tai Po Kau, where an adult was observed feeding a recently fledged juvenile on 10 and 11 May (OW, DAD). The juvenile was also photographed being fed by a male Fork-tailed Sunbird *Aethopyga christinae*.

### **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。

Most reports from the central NT, especially Shek Kong catchwater, Ng Tung Chai and Tai Po Kau, with records in all months except August; peak count five at Shek Kong catchwater on 27 October. Elsewhere, one or two occasionally reported in other parts of the NT and at Ho Man Tin, Lung Fu Shan and Tai Tam CP.

### **Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker *Dicaeum cruentatum* 朱背啄花鳥 I**

*Common resident of open woodland and village edge; highest count 20 on 10 November 2013.*

常見的留鳥，出沒在開闊的林地及鄉村邊沿，最高紀錄為2013年11月10日的20隻。

Recorded in all months from widespread parts of the NT, Kowloon, HK Island and Lantau, peak count seven at Lam Tsuen on 8 May.

### **Fork-tailed Sunbird *Aethopyga christinae* 叉尾太陽鳥 I**

*Common and widespread resident and winter visitor in woodland and shrubland; highest count 35 on 7 January 2016.*

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2016年1月7日的35隻

Reported from widespread localities in the NT, Kowloon, HK Island and Lantau, with records in all months; peak count 19 at Ng Tung Chai on 5 March and at Pak Sha O on 31 December. Elsewhere, occasionally up to three on Cheung Chau, Lamma and Po Toi.

### **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。

Up to three, two males and a female, at Long Valley from 4 to 19 November, a new latest date (several observers).

### **Russet Sparrow *Passer cinnamomeus* 山麻雀 I**

*Rare autumn migrant and winter visitor; extreme dates 4 October to 11 April, highest count 14 on 27 October 2012.*

罕見秋季候鳥及冬候鳥：日子在10月4日至4月11日間；最高紀錄為2012年10月27日的14隻。

**First winter period:** a female at Long Valley from 9 January to 28 February.

**Second winter period:** a male at Long Valley from 26 to 28 November.

## **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，間中在漁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。

Recorded throughout the year from widespread parts of the NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau and Lamma; peak count 464 at Tuen Mun on 7 May, with 458 at Yuen Long and 430 at Tsuen Wan on the same date. Elsewhere, up to six reported on Po Toi from 14 to 25 May and on Cheung Chau on 14 December.

## **White-rumped Munia *Lonchura striata* 白腰文鳥 I**

*Common resident of lightly-wooded urban and village-edge habitats; highest count 533 on 18 July 2016.*

常見的留鳥，出沒在有稀疏林木的市區及鄉村邊沿，最高紀錄為2016年7月18日的533隻。

Recorded from the north, central and east NT, Kowloon, HK Island and Lantau and Lamma throughout the year and occasionally also in the southeast NT and on Lamma and Po Toi; peak count 335 at Long Valley on 19 July.

## **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，出沒在開闊的草地，最高紀錄為2015年1月9日的630隻。

Reported throughout the year from widespread parts of the NT and Lantau, and also occasionally from Kowloon, HK Island, Cheung Chau, Lamma and Po Toi; peak count 532 at Long Valley on 20 June.

## **Forest Wagtail *Dendronanthus indicus* 山鵲鵯 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 24 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，時間在7月24日至5月6日之間，最高紀錄為3隻。

**First winter period:** singles at Tai Po Kau on 26 January and Ho Man Tin on 5 May.

**Second winter period:** singles between 23 September and 19 October at Lai Chi Wo, near Shui Hau (Lantau) and on Cheung Chau.

### **Eastern Yellow Wagtail *Motacilla tschutschensis* 東黃鵲 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，時間在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.

大部份紀錄於新界東北和大嶼山，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，時間在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 19 April, peak count 175 at San Tin on 15 January, and from 29 August, high count 44 at Tai Sang Wai on 30 November and again on 28 December. Most records from the northwest NT but also recorded at Shuen Wan Landfill, Pak Sha O and Po Toi.

#### ***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，時間在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 to 30 April, peak count 25 at San Tin on 15 January, and from 15 September, high count eight at MPNR on 20 November. All records from the northwest NT.

#### ***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，時間在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 6 April to 20 May, peak count 50 at San Tin on 21 April. In autumn, recorded from 26 August to 18 September, with a further record on 27 November, high count 14 at Long Valley on 4 September. Away from northwest NT, recorded at Sai Keng and Po Toi.

***Records unasccribed to taxon***

*不指定亞種*

Recorded in the first half of the year up to 29 May, high count 96 at MPNR on 26 April, and in the second half of the year from 31 July, peak count 515 at MPNR on 23 and 29 December, with reports mainly from Deep Bay and Long Valley and occasionally from other parts of the NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Cheung Chau and Po Toi. One at Ho Sheung Heung on 31 July (LVMA) is the earliest autumn record of the species.

**Citrine Wagtail *Motacilla citreola* 黃頭鵲 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，時間在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:** singles in the Long Valley area from 2 to 23 January, at Airfield Road on 6 January, Ma Tso Lung on 22 March, and MPNR on 21 April.

**Second winter period:** one at Tai Sang Wai on 28 December.

**Grey Wagtail *Motacilla cinerea* 灰鵲 I**

*Common winter visitor and passage migrant, mostly to watercourses but also other lowland wetland areas; extreme dates 11 July to 31 May with occasional summer records, highest count 1,000 on 16 October 1991.*

*常見的冬候鳥和過境遷徙鳥，偶有夏季紀錄，主要出沒在水道，亦有出沒在其他潮濕的低地，時間在7月11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:** recorded to 25 May from widespread parts of the NT, HK Island and Lantau, with occasional reports from Kowloon, Lamma, Cheung Chau and Po Toi; peak count 18 in the Lam Tsuen Valley on 10 January.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 11 July from widespread parts of the NT and HK Island, with occasional reports from other islands; high count 14 at Wang Toi Shan (Pat Heung) on 24 December. One at Luk Wo, Sai Kung East CP on 11 July (HKBA) equals the earliest autumn date.

## White Wagtail *Motacilla alba* 白鵲鶇 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 3000 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，包括鄉村及其邊沿、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:** recorded mainly from the northern and central NT and occasionally elsewhere in the NT and on HK island and Lantau; peak count 250 at San Tin on 12 January (GJC), the highest on record.

**Breeding season:** recorded from all parts of the NT, though mainly in the Deep Bay area, and occasionally also from Kowloon, Lantau and Lamma; high count 18 at San Tin on 6 April, including four juveniles. Subsequently, juveniles also reported at Tai Sang Wai, Mai Po, Long Valley, Kuk Po, Mui Shue Hang and Tai Po Kau Headland.

**Second winter period:** recorded in the Deep Bay area and other parts of the NT and also occasionally on Lantau and Lamma; high count 54 at Long Valley on 23 October and at Tai Sang Wai on 28 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，時間在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 15 April; peak count 12 at Kam Tin on 22 February. All records from the northwest NT apart from singles at Tseung Kwan O on 12 January and Yi O on 11 February.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 18 October, high count six at Long Valley on 24 October and MPNR on 7 November. With the exception of singles at Shuen Wan Landfill on 31 October and Yi O on 18 November and 10 December, all records were from the northwest NT.



***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，時間在10月1日至4月12日之間，最高紀錄為2011年12月28日的4隻。

**First winter period:** singles at Kam Tin on 11 and 15 January and 5 March, and four at Pak Nai on 30 January (JAA), equalling the highest count.

**Second winter period:** recorded at Long Valley on 18 October, Ting Kok on 8 November and 24 December, Pak Nai from 9 to 26 December, and Tai Sang Wai on 28 December, all singles except for two at Pak Nai on 26 December.

***Records unascribed to taxon.***

不指定亞種。

Widespread records from all parts of the NT, Kowloon and the islands until April and from September, with smaller numbers between these months; peak count 48 at Long Valley on 27 December, with 47 at San Tin on 26 January.

**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.*

常見過境遷徙鳥、冬候鳥以及局部常見留鳥。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，其多在高地上的草地及開闊原野繁殖，最高紀錄為2003年7月20日的15隻。

**First winter period:** recorded up to 15 May, predominantly in the northwest NT; high count seven at San Tin on 11 January. Elsewhere, up to three occasionally reported at Ting Kok, Lam Tsuen, Chek Lap Kok, Pui O and Yi O, with six at Sham Chung on 26 January.

**Breeding season:** recorded at Tai Mo Shan from 2 May; high count five on 17 July and 9 August. Elsewhere, one displaying on the ridge above Discovery Bay on 31 May, two on the D'Aguilar Peninsula on 9 June, three in Ma O Shan CP and two at Po Lo Che on 10 June, and singles at Ho Sheung Heung, Lok Ma Chau, Shing Mun, Long Ke Wan and Ping Tun between 19 June and 11 July.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 14 August, mainly from the north and central NT and Lantau, with one or two at Sai Keng and Stanley; peak count 16 at Shuen Wan Landfill on 31 October and 28 November.

### **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，包括鄉村邊沿及公園，時間在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 15 May from widespread parts of the NT, HK Island and Lantau, and occasionally also from Kowloon and Lamma; high count 28 in Tai Lam CP on 13 February. One at Long Valley on 15 May (Long Valley MA) equals the latest spring date.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 25 September from widespread parts of the NT, Kowloon, HK Island and Lantau and occasionally also on Cheung Chau, Lamma and Po Toi; peak count 37 at Yi O on 10 December, with 31 in the Lam Tsuen Valley on 19 November.

### **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地中，時間在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 at MPNR on 10, 17 and 23 May and on Po Toi on 16 May.

**Autumn:** singles at Ho Man Tin on 22-23 September and MPNR on 20 October.

### **Rosy Pipit *Anthus roseatus* 粉紅胸鵲 I**

*Three records; extreme dates 10 to 17 May and 28 October to 6 November.*

三個紀錄，日子由5月10至17日及10月28日至11月6日。

One at Long Valley on 26 November (MK). This is the fourth record and the first since 2012.



**Plate 50** Rosy Pipit *Anthus roseatus* 粉紅胸鵯  
Long Valley, 26th November 2017 塱原 2017年11月26日  
Matthew Kwan 關朗曦

### **Red-throated Pipit *Anthus cervinus* 紅喉鵯 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，時間在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 25 April; peak count 42 at San Tin on 6 April, with 23 there on 11 January. All records from the northwest NT except for two at Skek Mun Kap on 29 January and one at Pui O on 14 April.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 8 October; high count 17 at Long Valley on 24 October. Apart from one at Sai Keng on 9 November, all records from the northwest NT.

### **Buff-bellied Pipit *Anthus rubescens* 黃腹鸚 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，出沒在潮濕的低地上，時間在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。

**First winter period:** singles recorded to 23 February at Tai Sang Wai, Mai Po, San Tin and Long Valley.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 22 October, mainly at Tai Sang Wai, Mai Po, San Tin and Long Valley; peak count three at MPNR on 17 December and near Tai Sang Wai on 21 December. Elsewhere, one at Pui O on 15-16 December.

### **Upland Pipit *Anthus sylvanus* 山鸚 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。

Recorded on Robin's Nest, Ping Fung Shan, Tai Mo Shan, Ma O Shan, Lantau Peak and Sunset Peak, mainly in spring and summer, but also in other seasons; peak count three on Ping Fung Shan (Pat Sin Leng CP) on 1 May.

### **Brambling *Fringilla montifringilla* 燕雀 I**

*Scarce passage migrant with two winter records; extreme dates 3 March to 28 April and 12 October to 1 December, highest count seven on 2 April 2013.*

稀少的過境遷徙鳥，有兩項冬季紀錄，日子在3月3日至4月28日，及10月12日至12月1日之間，最高紀錄為2013年4月2日的7隻。

**Spring:** singles on Lamma on 27 March and 3 April and Po Toi on 4 April.

**Autumn:** singles on Po Toi on 17 October and 14 and 28 November and at Long Valley on 5 November, Lok Ma Chau on 6 November and Mai Po San Tsuen on 8 November.



**Plate 51** Brambling *Fringilla montifringilla* 燕雀  
Po Toi Island 4th April 2017 蒲台島 2017年4月4日  
Peter and Michelle Wong 黃理沛 江敏兒

### **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 24 April from the northwest NT and Lam Tsuen; peak count 30 at Sheung Shui on 4 March, with 26 at Ping Yeung on 15 January.

**Breeding season:** recorded on Cheung Chau from 4 to 10 May, at Mai Po and nearby areas from 9 July to 1 September, and Tai Po Kau on 12 July; high count three at MPNR on 21 August.

**Second winter period:** following one at Long Valley on 23 September, recorded from 30 October, mainly from the northwest NT; high count 23 at Shek Kong on 12 December. Elsewhere, nine on southwest Lantau on 18 November.

### **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，時間在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。

**First winter period:** recorded from 14 January to 9 February, mainly at Airfield Road, high count three. Elsewhere, one at MPNR on 17 January and four at Wu Kau Tang on 4 February.

**Second winter period:** singles at MPNR on 27 October, Yi O on 10 December, and Tai Po Kau on 31 December.

### **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沿，1999年後最高紀錄為2014年12月19日於荔枝窩的40隻。

**First winter period:** recorded at Lai Chi Wo from 4 January to 6 April; peak count 11 on the first date. Elsewhere, occasional singles at Long Valley, Yuen Long, Sam A Tsuen and Wong Chuk Han between 21 January and 19 February, three at High Island Reservoir on 16 February, one at Tsing Yi Park from 23 March to 14 April, and one on Cheung Chau on 10 May.

**Breeding season:** no reports.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 23 October to 23 November at MPNR, San Tin, Ting Kok and Yi O; high count two.

### **Eurasian Siskin *Spinus spinus* 黃雀 I**

*Scarce and irruptive winter visitor to woodland areas; extreme dates 13 October to 4 April, highest count 60 on 28 November 1990.*

稀少及有突發性激增的冬候鳥，出沒在林地，日子在10月26日至4月4日之間，最高紀錄為1990年11月28日的60隻。

One on Po Toi on 31 October was the only record.

### **Tristram's Bunting** *Emberiza tristrami* 白眉鵪 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，時間在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 8 April, mostly in the central NT and occasionally also in the north and southeast NT, Lantau and Po Toi; high count four in Tai Lam CP on 3 February.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 26 October to 27 December from Pat Sin Leng CP, Tai Yo Yan, Ho Man Tin, Mount Davis and Po Toi; peak count five at Tai To Yan on 16 December.

### **Chestnut-eared Bunting** *Emberiza fucata* 栗耳鵪 I

*Uncommon passage migrant, mainly in autumn, with some winter records, to grassland and open country areas; extreme dates 6 October to 12 May, highest count 30 on 19 January 1967.*

主要在秋季不常見的過境遷徙鳥，有少量冬季紀錄，出沒在草原及開闊原野，時間在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:** singles at Long Valley from 9 to 17 January, Ping Yeung on 16 January and Ho Sheung Heung on 20 February.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 9 October, mostly at Long Valley, with seven there on 30 October (HKBWSRG) the highest count since the early 1990s. Also reported at Pak Nai, Fung Lok Wai, Mai Po, San Tin, Lok Ma Chau, Ho Sheung Heung, Ma Tso Lung, Ho Man Tin, Lung Fu Shan and Po Toi, high count four at San Tin on 27 October.

### **Little Bunting** *Emberiza pusilla* 小鵪 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，時間在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 25 April from the northwest NT, especially Long Vally and Ho Sheung Heung, and occasionally also from other parts of the NT, Ho Man Tin and Po Toi; peak count 20 at Ping Yeung on 15 January.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 7 October, again mainly from the northwest NT, but also from the central and east NT, Ho Man Tin, Mount Davis, Lantau and Po Toi; peak count 20 at Tai Mo Shan on 8 November.



### **Yellow-browed Bunting** *Emberiza chrysophrys* 黃眉鵪 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。

**Second winter period:** recorded at HK Wetland Park, MPNR, Long Valley, Yi O and Po Toi from 29 October to 18 November, with a further record at She Shan on 19 December, all singles except for two at Long Valley on 5 November.

### **Rustic Bunting** *Emberiza rustica* 田鵪 I

*Rare winter visitor; extreme dates 3 November to 20 April.*

罕有的冬候鳥，日子在11月3日至4月20日之間。

Recorded at Long Valley from 25 to 29 November; peak count three on the first date.

### **Yellow-throated Bunting** *Emberiza elegans* 黃喉鵪 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。

Five on Po Toi on 31 October (PH) and one at Mount Davis on 2 November (MLT, JC) are the earliest autumn dates on record. One at Long Valley on 22 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 30 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，時間在8月28日至5月30日之間，自1999年後最高紀錄為2002年10月20日的300隻。

**First winter period:** recorded from 12 April to 29 April, mainly in the northwest NT; high count 15 at Lok Ma Chau on 24 April, with eight at San Tin on the same date. Elsewhere, up to three at Ho Man Tin and Kai Tak Runway Park on 25 and 27 April.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 4 October to 26 December, mainly at Long Valley and other sites in the northwest NT; peak count 19 at Long Valley on 8 November. Elsewhere, one or two at Pak Sha O, Mount Davis, Yi O and Po Toi.



### **Chestnut Bunting *Emberiza rutila* 栗鵯 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，時間在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:** singles at San Tin on 24 April, Po Toi from 25 to 29 April, and Ho Sheung Heung on 1 May were the only records.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 23 October to 25 December, at Mai Po Ho Sheung Heung, Tsuen Wan, Ho Man Tin, Pok Fu Lam Reservoir, Lantau and Po Toi; peak count six at Yi O on 18 December.

### **Black-headed Bunting *Emberiza melanocephala* 黑頭鵯 I**

*Scarce autumn migrant and winter visitor with two spring records to open-country habitats; extreme dates from 4 October to 14 February and from 30 March to 15 April, highest count three.*

稀少的秋季遷徙鳥和冬候鳥及兩個春季紀錄，出沒在開闊原野，日子在10月4日至2月14及3月30日至4月15日之間，最高紀錄為3隻。

**First winter period:** singles at Long Valley on 4 January and Ping Yeung on 15 January. One at San Tin on 20 April (HKBWS MA) is the latest spring date on record.

**Second winter period:** a female at Long Valley from 9 October to 29 November and singles beside the Mai Po access road on 20 November and at Ho Sheung Heung on 23 October, 20 November and at San Tin on 25 December.

### **Red-headed Bunting *Emberiza bruniceps* 褐頭鵯 I**

*Six winter records; extreme dates 23 December to 1 February.*

六個冬季紀錄，日子由12月23日至2月1日。

A male at Fung Lok Wai on 25 January (HKBWS MA) and a female at San Tin on 4 to 5 February (JAA), a new latest date. These are the seventh and eighth records for Hong Kong.

### **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 25 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，時間在3月25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。

Only one record, two on Po Toi on 7 November

### **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。

**First winter period:** recorded up to 21 April, mainly from the northwest NT and Po Toi, occasionally also from other parts of the NT and Lantau; high count six at Ma Tso Lung on 23 February.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 16 October, mainly from the northwest and central NT and Po Toi and occasionally also from the central and east NT, HK Island and Lantau; peak count 11 at MPNR on 18 November.

### **Pallas's Reed Bunting** *Emberiza pallasi* 葦鵪 I

Rare autumn migrant; extreme dates 28 September to 14 December.

罕見秋季遷徙鳥；日子在9月28日至12月14日間。

Singles at HK Wetland Park on 17 October (HKBWSRG), MPNR on 23 October (JAA) and Tai Sang Wai from 3 to 7 November (JC *et al.*).

### 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.

這些品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**

One at Robin's Nest on 27 March.

#### **Bar-shouldered Dove *Geopelia humeralis* III**

One photographed at MPNR on 4 November (LS). This is the first HK record for this species.

#### **Black Swan *Cygnus atratus* III**

One at MPNR between 25 February and 11 March (many observers). This is the first HK record for this species.

#### **Blue-throated Barbet *Psilopogon asiaticus* III**

One at Shing Mun on 5 March.

#### **Cordilleran Parakeet *Psittacara frontatus* III**

One at Long Valley on 17 October 2016 (SY). This is the first HK record for this species.

#### **Fischer's Lovebird *Agapornis fischeri* III**

One at Tin Shui Wai on 3 July.

#### **Maroon Oriole *Oriolus traillii* III**

A male of the Taiwanese endemic subspecies *ardens* on Po Toi on 30 March and 1 April (PH, M&PW, EY). This is the first HK record for this species

#### **Indochinese Green Magpie *Cissa hypoleuca* III**

All records from the northeast NT. Breeding recorded near Man Uk Pin with two adults raising three young, and breeding also probable at Hok Tau Reservoir where three juveniles were photographed on 5 July and two adults were recorded on several dates through the year. Two adults also recorded at Lau Shui Heung from May to September and at Bride's Pool in December.

#### **Mongolian Lark *Melanocorypha mongolica* III**

One at San Tin on 25 and 26 October.

#### **Chestnut-capped Babbler *Timalia pileata* III**

One singing at Tai Kong Po (Kam Tin) on 2 and 3 June (JAA). There is one previous record, five in Shing Mun CP on 12 December 1993.

#### **Lesser Necklaced Laughingthrush *Garrulax monileger* III**

Eight at Tai Po Kau on 16 September.

**Common Hill Myna *Gracula religiosa* III**

Singles at Long Valley on 4 February, Tai Po Kau on 26 March, Tai O on 14 April and Lok Fu on 10 November.

**Great Myna *Acridotheres grandis* III**

Recorded between 11 January and 17 May and from 24 October to 28 December from nine sites in the northwest NT; peak count six at Nam Sang Wai on 11 January. Observers are encouraged to report all sightings of this species.

**White-rumped Shama *Copsychus malabaricus* III**

Singles at Shek Kong catchwater on 20 March, and Lion Rock CP on 9 April, 10 May and 25 June.

**Blue-winged Leafbird *Chloropsis cochinchinensis* III**

A male at Tai Po Kau on six dates in February-March, August-September and December, presumably the long-staying bird first reported in 2014.

**Gold-fronted Leafbird *Chloropsis aurifrons* III**

Singles at North District Park (Fanling) between 19 January and 8 February and on Po Toi on 9 April.

**Blue-capped Cordon-bleu *Uraeginthus cyanocephalus* III**

One photographed at MPNR on 29 May (WT). This is the first HK record for this species.

**Sahel Paradise Whydah *Vidua orientalis* III**

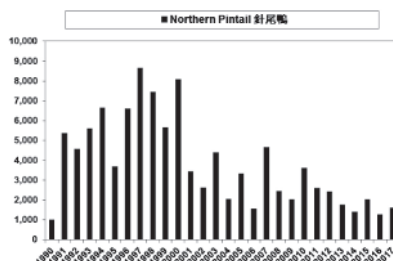
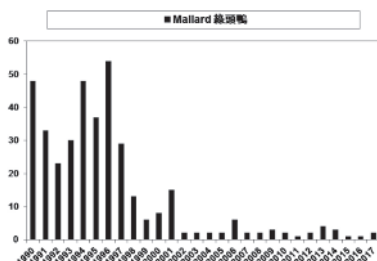
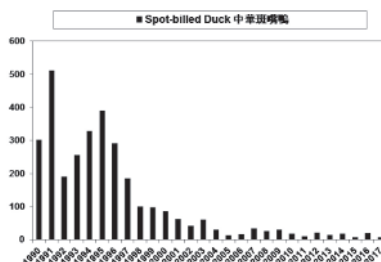
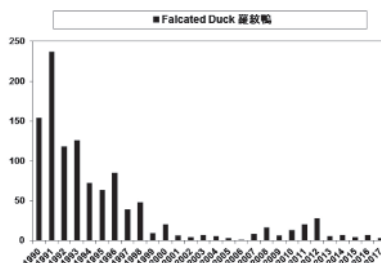
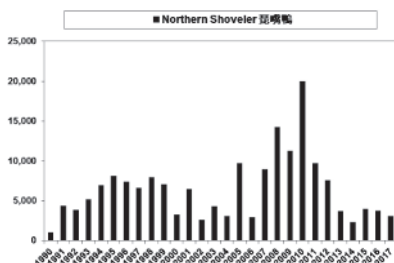
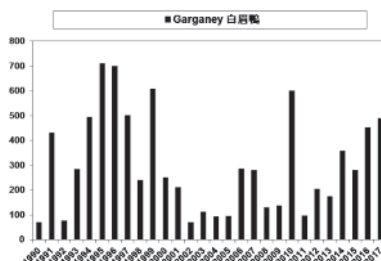
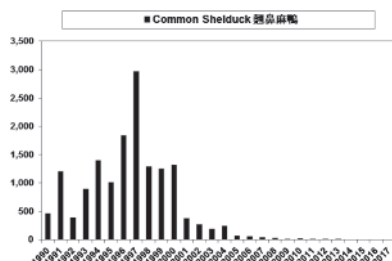
One at Tuen Mun on 12 October 2016 (ET). This is the first HK record for this species.

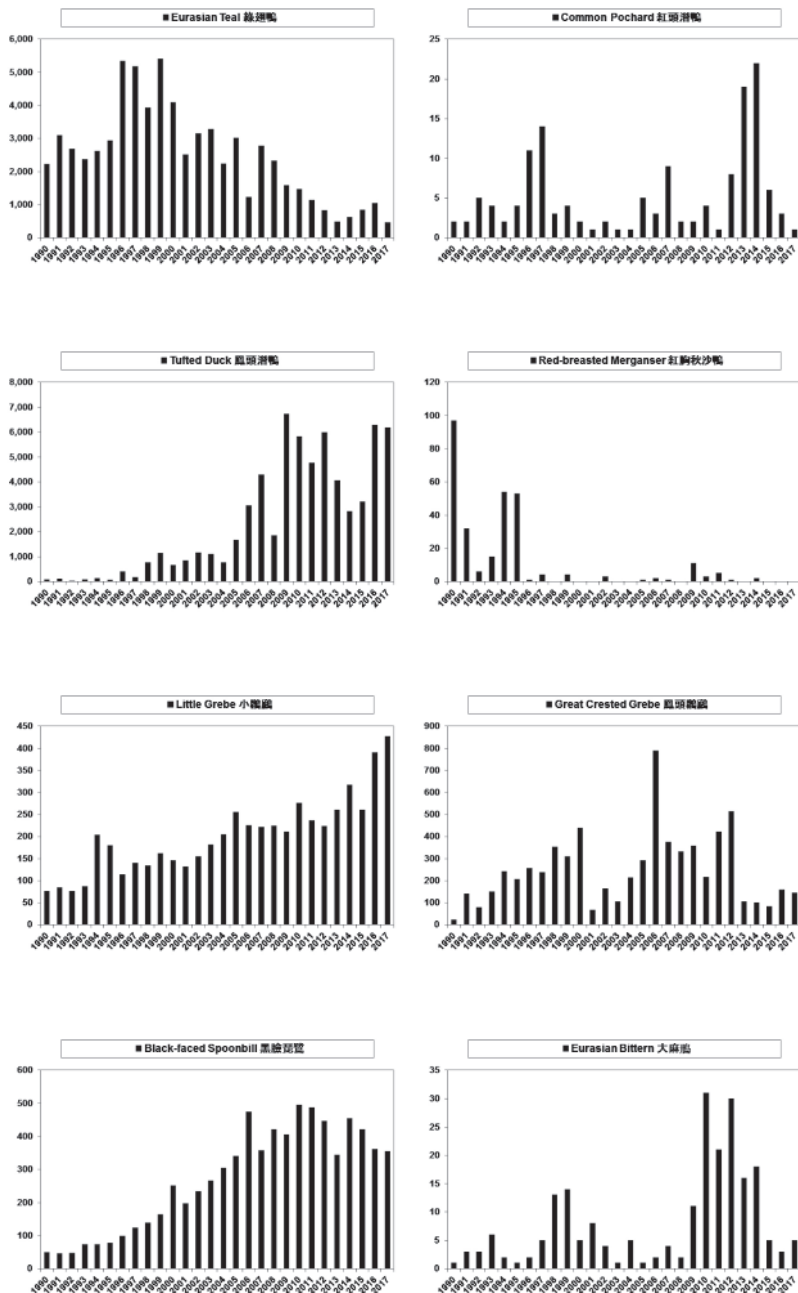
**Yellow-fronted Canary *Crithagra mozambica* III**

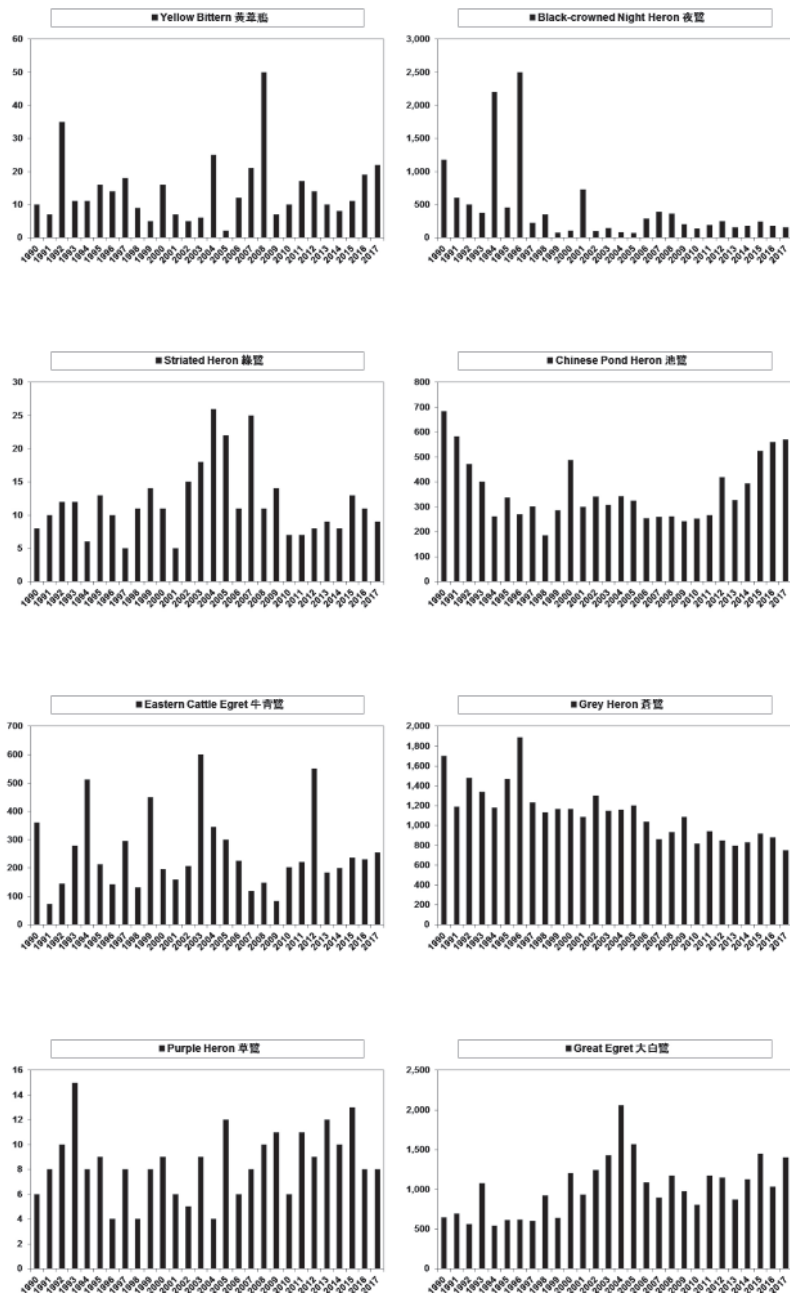
Reported in February, April-June and December, with records from Tai Sang Wai, Mai Po, San Tin and Kai Tak; peak count five at Kai Tak on 16 May.

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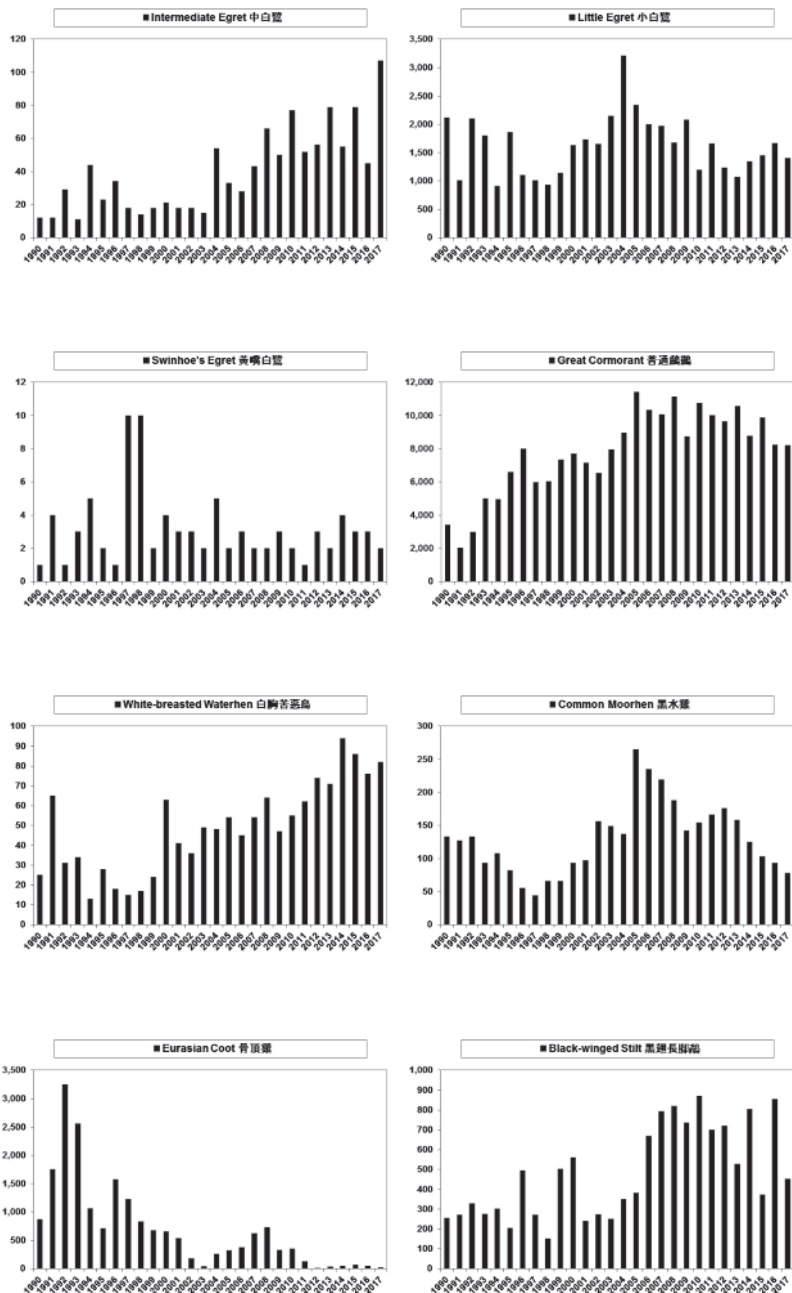
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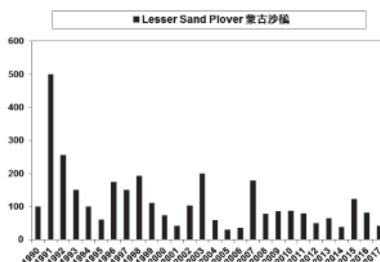
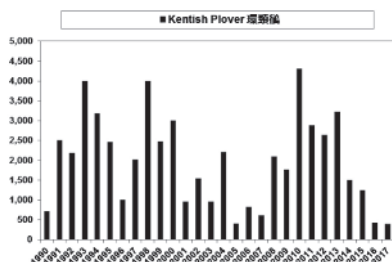
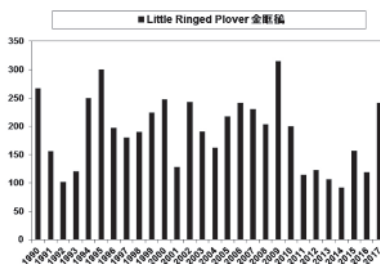
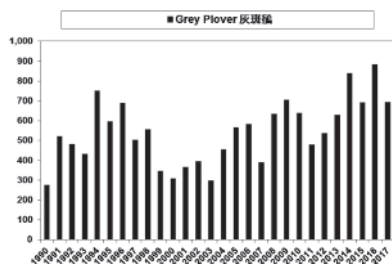
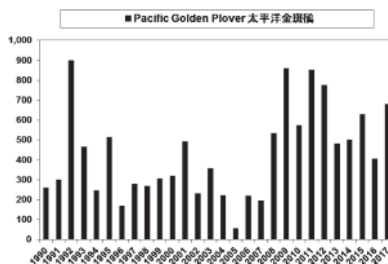
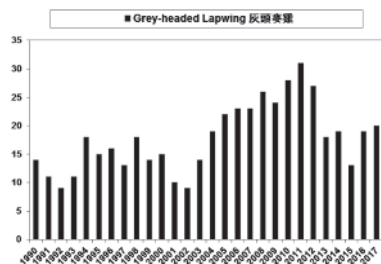
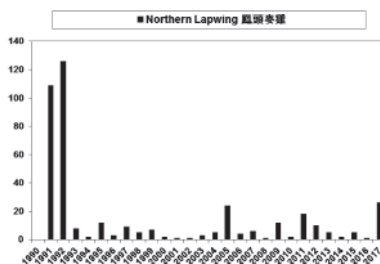
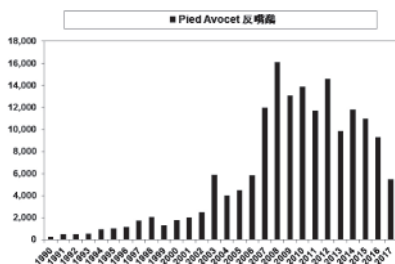


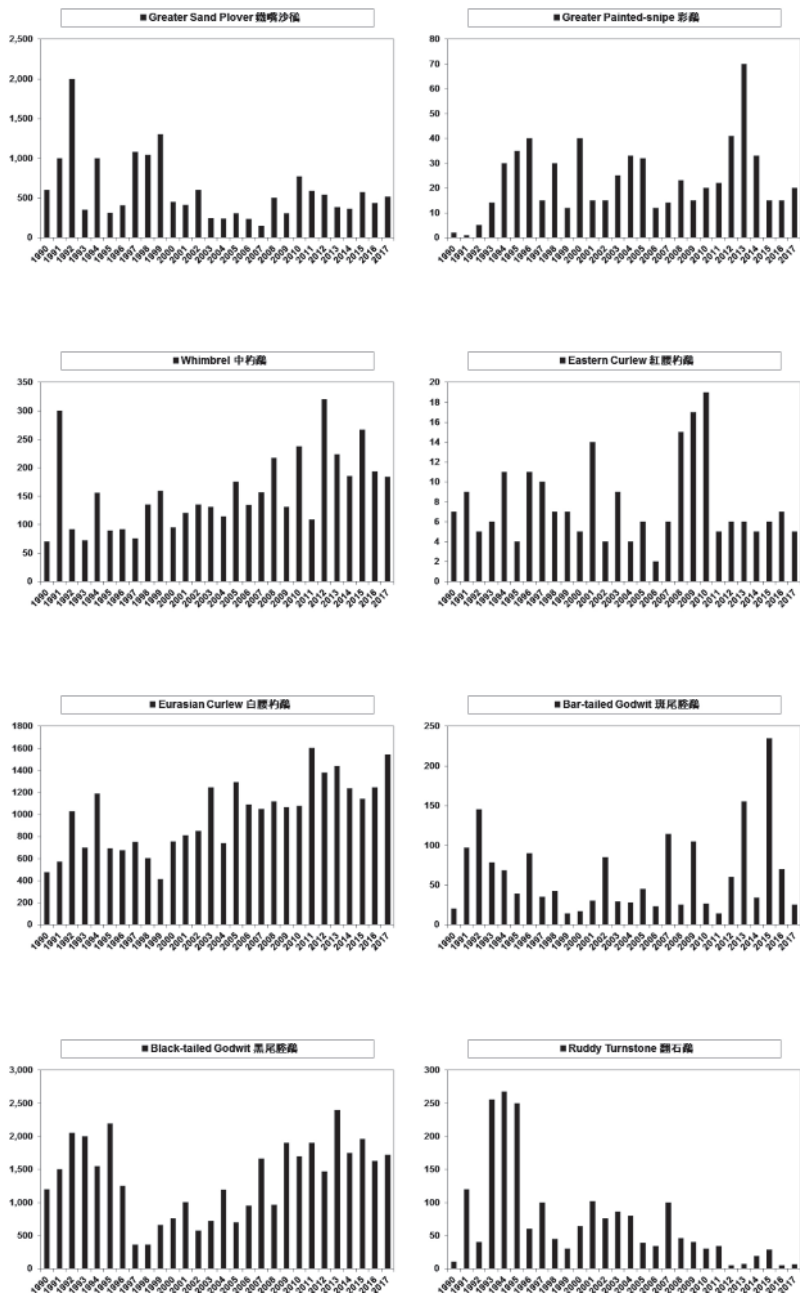


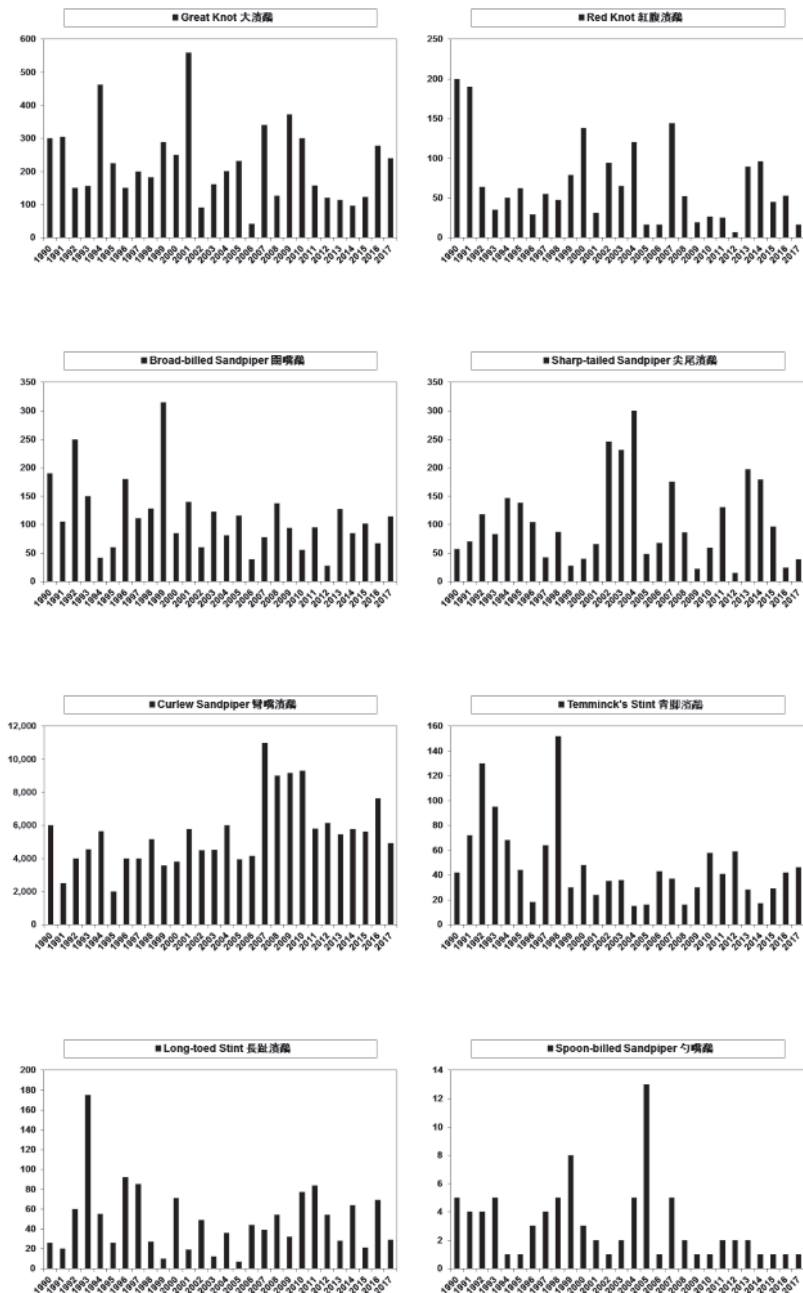


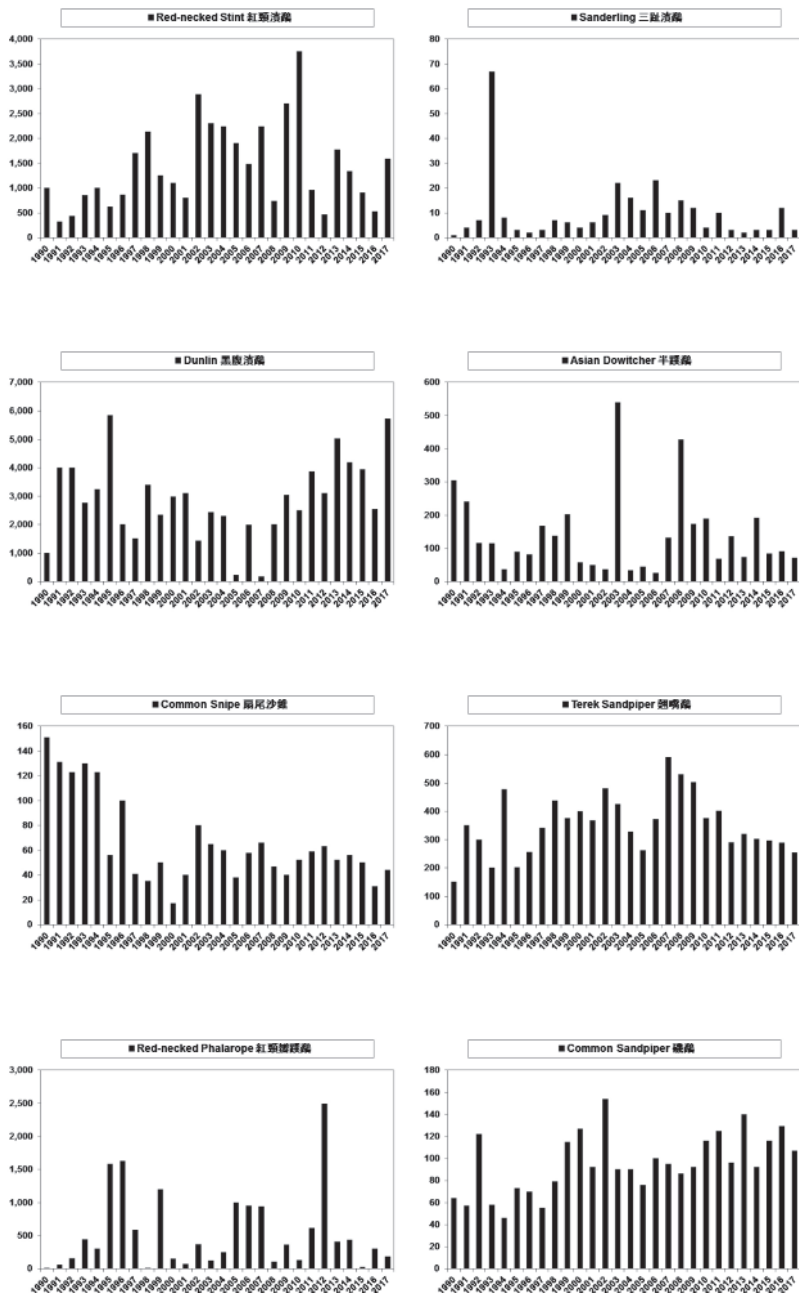


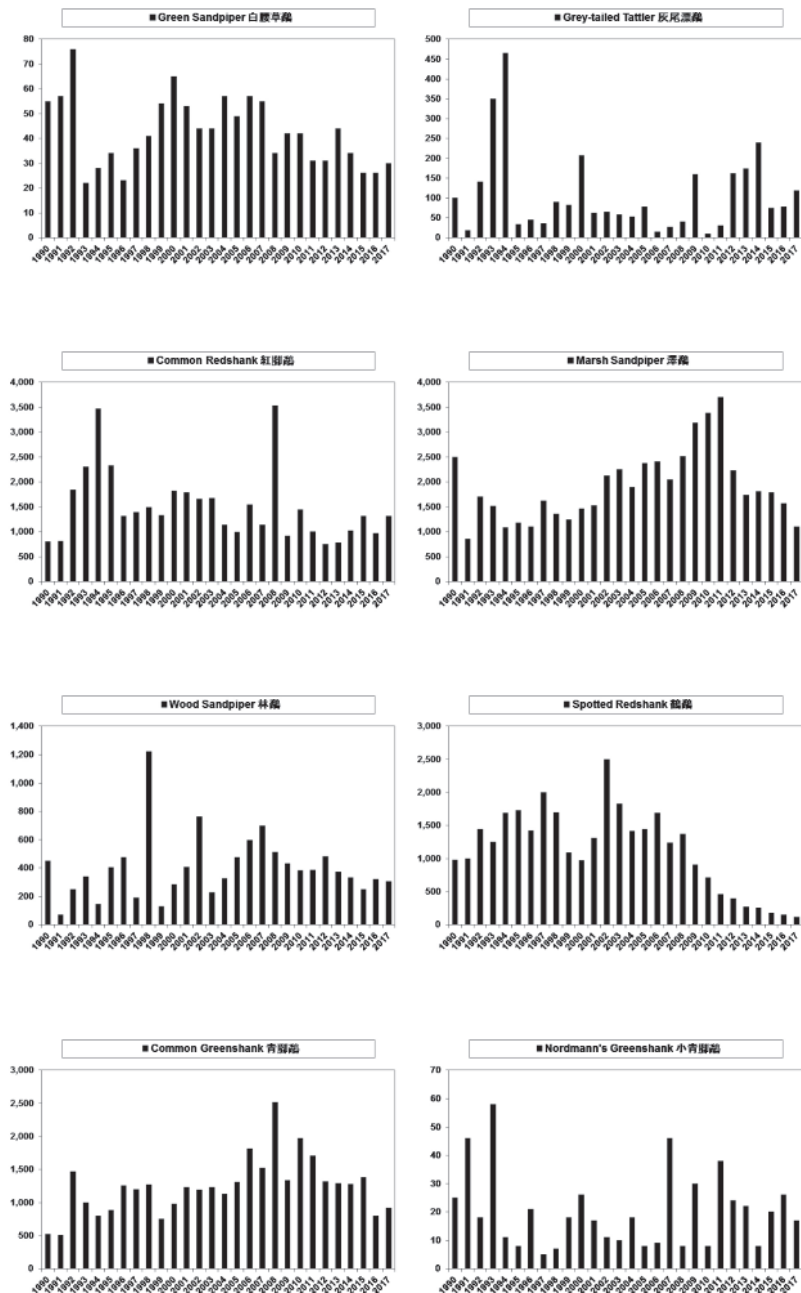


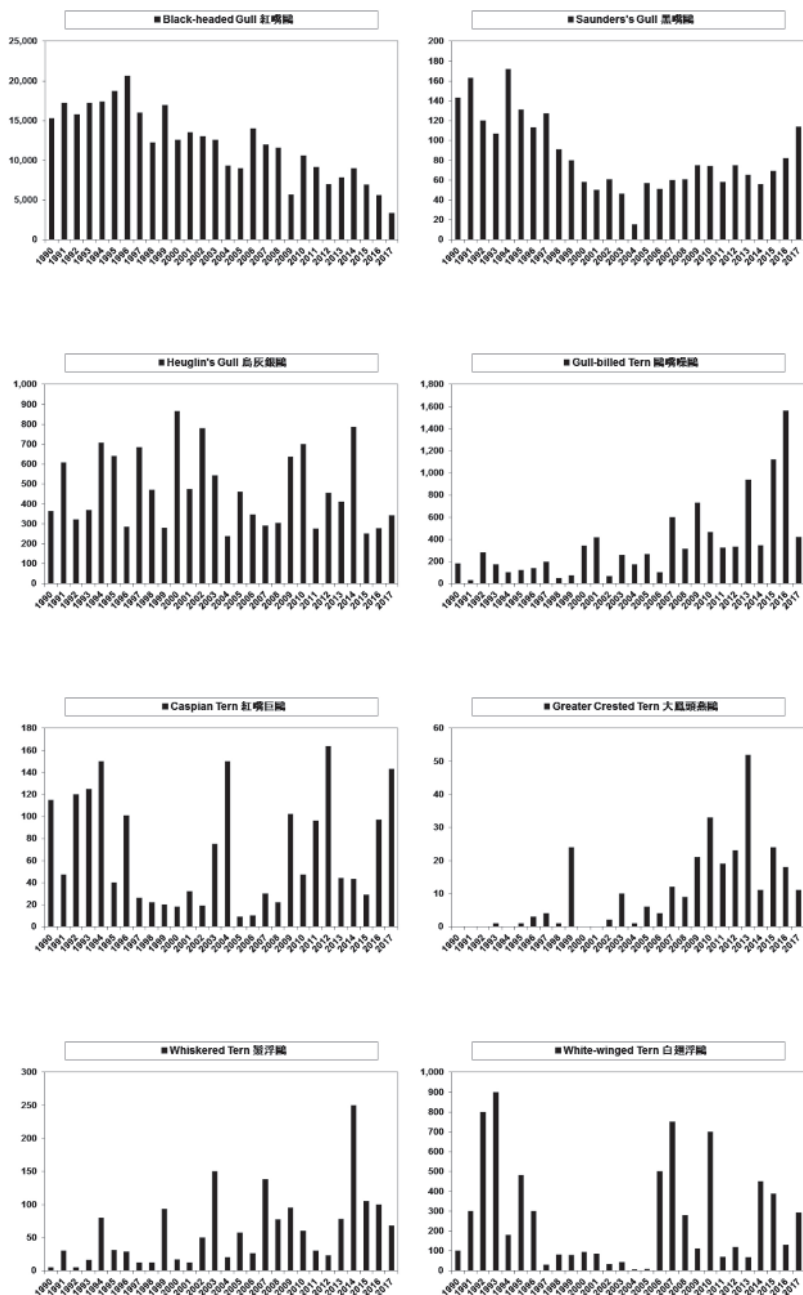












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織女銀鵲 100  
 翹嘴鵲 89  
 翻石鵲 79  
 藍翅希鵲 175  
 藍喉歌鵲 194  
 藍歌鵲 193  
 藍翡翠 123

藍磯鵲 202  
 雙斑柳鷺 161

**十九劃**

懷氏地鵲 183  
 羅紋鴨 34  
 蟻鵲 128  
 鵲鵲 40  
 鵲鵲 116  
 鵲鵲 186  
 鵲鵲 62  
 鵲 185

**二十劃**

寶興歌鵲 186  
 鵲 56

**二十一劃**

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**二十二劃**

彎嘴濱鵲 81  
 彎嘴濱鵲及斑胸濱鵲的雜交種 82  
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**二十四劃**

鷹鵲 118

## Small Pratincole *Glareola lactea* at San Tin

The first Hong Kong record

**Lee Kai Hong, Kenny**

c/o HKBWS, 7C, V Ga Building,  
532 Castle Peak Road, Lai Chi Kok, Kowloon, Hong Kong

At 06:30am on 4<sup>th</sup> April 2017, I arrived at San Tin and drove along the muddy road towards the fish pond area. When I reached the pond bund where the Greater White-fronted Geese *Anser albifrons* had been recorded in 2016, there were three Oriental Pratincoles *Glareola maldivarum* roosting on the ground. I started to take photographs from my car. After 10 minutes, a bird with dark underwing patches glided past my car and landed near to them. I realised it was a pratincole but of smaller size and paler colour so I thought it could be a juvenile Oriental Pratincole. I continued to take photographs as the light improved and I sent some to my What's App group. One of the group members, Allen Chan, replied that it was a Small Pratincole *G. lactea*, a species that does not appear in the field guide I carry with me, "Birds of Hong Kong and South China". I found another photographer Kwok Chi Tai nearby and we both took several photos of the bird for the record. Shortly afterwards, all four pratincoles left the area heading towards Long Valley and I was unable to find them again.

### **Records Committee Comment**

*This charismatic and beautiful bird unfortunately did not remain long enough to allow what would undoubtedly have been a large number of observers to photograph and observe it. The photographs do full justice to the species, and it is to be hoped that the next record will not be long in coming. Distributed from east Afghanistan through the subcontinent and southeast Asia to south Yunnan, it is only locally migratory responding to changes in water levels and moving to lower elevations in winter. This bird had possibly arrived in this part of China last autumn, and was making its way back to the breeding grounds.*



**Plate 52** Small Pratincole *Glareola lactea* 灰燕鴿  
San Tin, 4th April 2017 新田 2017年4月4日  
Kenny Lee 李啓康



**Plate 53** Small Pratincole *Glareola lactea* 灰燕鴿  
San Tin, 4th April 2017 新田 2017年4月4日  
Kenny Lee 李啓康

## 新田的灰燕鵻 *Glareola lactea*

香港首個紀錄

李啓康

由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

於2017年4月4日上午6時30分，我駕車抵達新田並沿着泥路駛往漁塘。當我到達曾於2016年記錄到白額雁 *Anser albifrons* 的塘邊時，有三隻普通燕鵻 *Glareola maldivarum* 正在地上歇息，我也開始從車上拍攝。過了十分鐘，一隻翼下有深色斑的鳥兒掠過我的車並在普通燕鵻們附近著陸。我認出那是一隻燕鵻，但由於牠體型較小及顏色較淺，我想牠或許是一隻普通燕鵻的幼鳥。隨着天越來越亮，我繼續拍攝並發了幾張照片到我的WhatsApp 群組。群組內其中一位成員陳志雄指出那是一隻灰燕鵻 *G. lactea* ——一個在我隨身攜帶的觀鳥圖鑑《香港及華南鳥類》中沒有記載的鳥種。另一鳥友郭志泰剛好在附近，我們便一同為該鳥再拍攝多幾張紀錄照。可過了不久，四隻燕鵻便往塋原方向飛去，再也不見蹤影。

### 紀錄委員會評註

很可惜這隻獨特而美麗的鳥兒並未久留讓更多的觀鳥者拍攝及觀察。猶幸紀錄照已能充分證實此鳥是灰燕鵻，期望在不久將來能再次記錄到此鳥。灰燕鵻分佈於阿富汗東部、南亞次大陸、東南亞及雲南南部，牠只會因應水位的變化而作地區性遷徙或於冬季時遷徙至低海拔地區。此鳥很可能於上年秋季便飛抵中國此區，而現在則是在飛回繁殖地的歸途上。

## **Black Noddy *Anous minutus* on Kung Chau, Tap Mun**

The first Hong Kong record

**Richard W. Lewthwaite, Lag C.H. Wan and M.C. Woo**

*c/o HKBWS, 7C, V Ga Building,*

*532 Castle Peak Road, Lai Chi Kok, Kowloon, Hong Kong*

On the morning of 18 June 2017, we were taking part in an AFCD / HKBWS tern survey. The route was a fixed transect from Ma Liu Shui to Wong Shek.

When we reached Kung Chau, just off Tap Mun, we were greeted by the sight of an active tern colony on low rocks at the eastern end of the island. There was some swell on the sea and at low speeds our boat constantly juddered and vibrated, so that it was difficult to get a steady image through binoculars. Nevertheless, we counted a minimum of 55 adult Black-naped Terns *Sterna sumatrana*, including 32 whose posture suggested that they were sitting on nests, eight adult Roseate Terns *S. dougallii*, including a copulating pair, and two adult Bridled Terns *Onychoprion fuscatus*.

Whilst we were scanning the rocks we noticed a strange, dark tern perched on a rock just below and to one side of some nesting Black-naped Terns, occasionally being mobbed by them. The boatman was able to manoeuvre within 15-20 metres of the bird, and for the next 10 minutes or so LCHW and MCW concentrated on taking photographs, whilst RWL took notes. In the conditions it was difficult to make out fine details on the bird, but all visible parts of the plumage appeared to be sooty-blackish in colour with the exception of the crown, which was gleamingly white; the bill was long and dark, the legs also dark, and in overall size the bird appeared to be no larger than the nearby Black-naped Terns. At one point it lifted its wings, revealing very dark underwing-coverts.

In view of its size, proportions, bill shape, overall very dark plumage and contrasting pale cap, it was clearly a noddy *Anous* sp, though none of us had any first-hand experience of the genus. We were aware that Brown Noddy *A. stolidus* was the only noddy species with records on the coast of mainland China, where it is very rare, and that there was a single Hong Kong record involving a storm-driven individual off Po Toi on 17 May 2016 (Welch 2016). Based on this, we assumed that we were looking at a second record of the species. It was only later when the photographs were circulated amongst us that we realised that the bird was in fact a Black Noddy *A. minutus*. It was still present on Kung Chau the following morning, but was not found subsequently. Photographs of the bird at rest and in flight near the island taken on the second day by John and Jemi Holmes, Graham Talbot, and Michelle and Peter Wong show a number of key features very clearly, particularly bill length and shape, the worn condition of the plumage, and the lack of pale fringes to the upperpart feathers (Plates 54 and 55), which together help to confirm the identification and show that it was not a juvenile.

Brown Noddy and Lesser Noddy *A. tenuirostris* both have dark plumage and pale crowns, and hence could potentially be confused with Black Noddy; these are considered below. The remaining noddy species are largely white or pale grey and can be eliminated from consideration. Sooty Tern *O. fuscatus* in juvenile plumage is superficially similar, but its dark crown and very pale lower belly, vent and undertail coverts (Olsen & Larsson 1995) readily separate it from the dark noddies.

#### **Features separating Black Noddy from Brown Noddy**

The following are regarded as key features separating Black and Brown Noddies (Olsen & Larsson 1995, Gochberg & Burger 1996, Higgins & Davies 1996, Robson 2008, Brazil 2009):

**Size and structure.** Black Noddy (length 35-39 cm, wingspan 66-72 cm) is a slim, medium-sized tern comparable in size or slightly larger than Black-naped Tern, whereas Brown Noddy (length 38-45 cm, wingspan 75-86 cm) is a slender, medium-large tern, considerably larger than Black Noddy, and with a noticeably long, wedge-shaped tail. At rest, the tail falls level with the folded primaries on Black Noddy and extends slightly beyond the folded primaries on Brown Noddy.

**Bill.** Black Noddy has a long, straight, slender bill, about one third longer than the length of the head, whereas on Brown Noddy the bill is about the same length as the head, rather stout and clearly curved at its tip.

**Plumage.** On Black Noddy the forehead and crown are white, sharply demarcated from the black lores; the rest of the plumage is predominantly brown-black (looking black in the field), including the upperwing- and underwing-coverts, and there is no pale bar across the upperwing-coverts. On Brown Noddy, the forehead and crown are pale, but duller and more greyish-white than on Black Noddy; the rest of the plumage is predominantly dark greyish-brown, the upperwing is marked by an obvious pale bar which runs diagonally from the carpal area to the base of the wing, and the underwing is light grey brown and paler than the body. The sexes of both species are similar, and on juveniles of both species the feathers of the upperparts are narrowly fringed pale.

All the key features, , which are visible in the accompanying photographs, especially size, bill length, contrasting white crown, lack of pale bar across the upperwing and overall blackish plumage including the under-wing coverts match Black Noddy. None match Brown Noddy which can be eliminated from consideration.

#### **Features separating Black Noddy from Lesser Noddy**

According to Gochberg & Burger (1996), Black Noddy and Lesser Noddy form a superspecies and may prove to be conspecific; Lesser is very similar to Black, but is smaller (length 30-34 cm, wingspan 58-63 cm) and paler; birds of the nominate subspecies (western Indian Ocean) can readily be separated from Black Noddy by the colour of the lores (pale on Lesser, dark on Black), but birds of the subspecies *melanops* of western Australia have a dark line through the lores and in this respect resemble Black Noddy. Higgins & Davies (1996) largely concur with this, except that they state

that the lores of *melanops* are typically pale grey and are only dark grey on “atypical” birds, which are few in number. They go on to list other features by which Lesser Noddy differs from Black Noddy: the cap is grey, larger and less sharply demarcated (rather than white, smaller, more sharply demarcated and striking at a distance, as on Black Noddy); the sides of the face, neck and hindneck are contrastingly paler than the chin, throat and foreneck (rather than uniformly dark); and the neck, upper mantle, breast and underwing-coverts are grey (rather than blackish). When checked against the Kung Chau bird, none of these features support identification of the bird as Lesser Noddy, and all are consistent with Black Noddy.

On this analysis, all features match Black Noddy, and both Brown Noddy and Lesser Noddy are eliminated. The Kung Chau bird can therefore be confidently identified as a Black Noddy. It is the first record of the species in Hong Kong and also apparently a first for mainland China, though there is one accepted Taiwan record: one at San-Hsien-tai, Taitung from 18 to 30 May 2013 (Cheng 2013, Ding *et al.* 2014). In addition, five were seen near the disputed Senkaku (Diaoyu) Islands on 20 April 2002 (Y.T. Yu *in litt.*).

Black Noddy is widely distributed on tropical islands in the western Pacific Ocean south to the east coast of Australia and on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean. Seven subspecies, which differ from each other only slightly, mainly in plumage tone and in size, are recognised (Gochberg & Burger 1996, IOC 8.2). The subspecies occurring closest to the coast of China are:

- *worcesteri* of Cavili Island and Tubbataha Reef (Sula Sea) in the Philippines;
- *marcusi* of Minami Tori-shima (Marcus Island) southeast to Wake Island and south through Micronesia to the Caroline Islands.

The population of *worcesteri* on the well-protected Tubbataha Reefs is increasing, with 10,656 adults counted in May 2013; breeding takes place mainly from late April to August and also in September–October in some years (Jensen & Songco 2016).

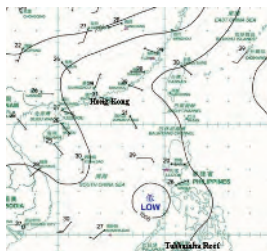


Fig 1. 10 June 2017



Fig 2. 11 June 2017



Fig 3. 12 June 2017

As shown in the HK Observatory’s daily Weather Charts for 10–12 June 2017 (Figures 1–3), Tropical Storm Merbok passed through the South China Sea from the Philippines into Hong Kong the week before the Black Noddy was found. A likely scenario is that the bird originated from the large Tubbataha Reefs population of *worcesteri* and was carried north to Hong Kong by the tropical storm. Other unusual seabird sightings



following TS Merbok were seven Lesser Frigatebirds *Fregata ariel* in a single group and a Japanese Cormorant *Phalacrocorax capillatus*, all in the same area as the Black Noddy.

### Acknowledgements

Thanks to Peter and Michelle Wong for permission to use their excellent photographs and to Y.T. Yu for providing information on records of Black Noddy from Taiwan and the disputed Senkaku (Diaoyu) Islands.

### Records Committee Comment

*This well-documented record leaves no doubt as to the identity of the bird, despite the fact it is only the third for the region. The finders were rewarded handsomely for their dedication to surveying terns in the hot summer months! Offshore birding in the wake of the passage of a tropical storm always has the potential to turn up something unusual.*

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**Plate 54** Black Noddy *Anous minutus* 玄燕鷗  
Kung Chau, Tap Mun, 19th June 2017 塔門弓洲 2017年6月19日  
Peter and Michelle Wong 黃理沛 及 江敏兒



**Plate 55** Black Noddy *Anous minutus* 玄燕鷗  
Kung Chau, Tap Mun, 19th June 2017 塔門弓洲 2017年6月19日  
Peter and Michelle Wong 黃理沛 及 江敏兒

## 塔門弓洲的玄燕鷗 *Anous minutus*

香港首個紀錄

Richard W. Lewthwaite, 溫俊軒 及 胡明川

由香港九龍荔枝角青山道532號偉基大廈7樓C座香港觀鳥會轉交

2017年6月18日早上，我們參加漁農自然護理署／香港觀鳥會的燕鷗調查，在馬料水至黃石之間這一段固定路線進行觀察。

我們抵達塔門附近的弓洲時，看到島東端的矮石上有一大群活躍的燕鷗。船隻慢速航行，但海面上的湧浪使船隻不斷搖晃，難以透過雙筒望遠鏡看得出清晰的影像。儘管如此，我們也點算出這裡最少有55隻成年黑枕燕鷗 *Sterna sumatrana*（從牠們的姿勢得知當中有32隻正坐在巢上）、8隻成年粉紅燕鷗 *S. dougalli*（包括正在交配的一對）和2隻成年褐翅燕鷗 *Onychoprion fuscatus*。

我們細心觀察矮石上的燕鷗群時，發現有一隻不尋常的黑色燕鷗棲息在正在築巢的黑枕燕鷗群附近的石上，偶爾被圍攻。船家把船駛近，把與該燕鷗的距離縮短至15-20米的範圍。在接下來的10分鐘左右，溫俊軒 和 胡明川 集中拍照，而RWL則負責記錄。在這種情況下，我們很難清楚分辨這鳥的細節，但可見的羽毛部份均呈黑色，牠的冠則是白色。嘴部長而黑，腳也是黑色。這鳥的大小與附近的黑枕燕鷗差不多。有次看到牠展開雙翼，發現牠有深黑色的翼下覆羽。

儘管我們沒有觀察玄鷗 *Anous* sp 這鳥種的經驗，但依大小、比例、嘴的形狀、整體非常深色的羽毛和對比鮮明淺色的冠，均清楚顯示牠是玄燕鷗。我們知道白頂玄鷗 *A. stolidus* 是唯一一個在中國沿海有紀錄的玄鷗鳥種，非常罕見，香港僅有一個2016年5月17日白頂玄鷗被颱風帶至蒲台的紀錄 (Welch 2016)。基於這點，我們以為這是白頂玄鷗的第二次記錄。直到照片在我們間流傳，我們才知道這隻雀鳥其實是玄燕鷗 *A. minutus*。這隻玄燕鷗第二天早上仍在弓洲，但後來就沒看到了。孔思義及黃亞萍、Graham Talbot、江敏兒和黃理沛在第二天拍得玄燕鷗在附近島嶼休息和飛行的照片，這些照片清楚展示了牠的主要特徵，特別是嘴的形狀和長度、羽毛狀況和羽毛上部份沒有淡色的邊（插圖 x1 及 x2），這些特徵有助確認牠是玄燕鷗，也證明了牠不是幼鳥。

白頂玄鷗和小玄燕鷗 *A. tenuirostris* 一樣擁有黑色的羽毛和淺色的冠，所以容易跟玄燕鷗混淆（玄燕鷗和白頂玄鷗的分辨方法會在下一部份討論）。我們不認為牠是其他種類的玄鷗，因為其他種類的玄鷗多是白色或淺灰色。烏燕鷗 *O. fuscatus* 幼鳥的羽毛表面上看來雖然與牠相似，但烏燕鷗的頭頂是黑色的，且下腹、臀部和尾下覆羽都非常淺色 (Olsen & Larsson 1995)，因此我們很容易便分辨得到牠不是烏燕鷗。

### 分辨玄燕鷗和白頂玄鷗的特徵

以下是被視為分辨玄燕鷗和白頂玄鷗的主要特徵 (Olsen & Larsson 1995, Gochberg & Burger 1996, Higgins & Davies 1996, Robson 2008, Brazil 2009)：

### 體型及結構

玄燕鷗是一種修長、體型中等的燕鷗（身長35-39 cm，翼展長度66-72 cm），大小與黑枕燕鷗相約或略大於牠。白頂玄燕鷗是一種修長的中等大型燕鷗（身長38-45 cm，翼展長度75-86 cm），體型較玄燕鷗大，尾部長而呈楔型。佇立時，玄燕鷗尾羽與初級飛羽等長，而白頂玄燕鷗的尾羽則較初級飛羽稍長。

### 嘴部

玄燕鷗的嘴部細長尖直，長度比頭部長約三分之一；白頂玄燕鷗嘴部的長度則與頭部的長度相約，嘴部較粗短且尖端明顯向下彎。

### 羽毛

玄燕鷗的前額和冠都是白色，跟牠黑色的眼先有很明顯的分別，其餘的羽毛，包括翼上覆羽和翼下覆羽，主要是棕黑色（在野外看起來是黑色），翼下覆羽沒有白色的條紋。白頂玄燕鷗的前額和冠也是白色，但較玄燕鷗的暗淡，接近灰白色，其餘的羽毛主要是深灰褐色，上翼有一條明顯的白色對角條紋，由腕骨位置伸延到翼底。下翼是淺灰褐色，較身體的顏色淡。玄燕鷗和白頂玄燕鷗的雌鳥和雄鳥相似，牠們的幼鳥的上身羽毛均有淺色的羽緣。

所有主要特徵，特別是體型、嘴的長度、對比鮮明的鳥冠、上翼沒有白色條紋、全身黑色的羽毛，包括翼下覆羽，都能在附圖中看到。這些特徵都與玄燕鷗的胎合，但卻沒有一項與白頂玄燕鷗的相符，所以我們排除牠是白頂玄燕鷗。

### 分辨玄燕鷗和小玄燕鷗的特徵

根據 Gochberg & Burger (1996) 所說，玄燕鷗和小玄燕鷗組成了新種團，並且有可能被證實為同種。小玄燕鷗與玄燕鷗十分相似，但體型較小（身長30-34 cm，翼展長度58-63 cm）和顏色較淡。擬為亞種（西印度洋）的小玄燕鷗，根據其眼先的顏色（小玄燕鷗白色，玄燕鷗黑色），可以很容易與玄燕鷗區分。但在澳洲西面的亞種 *melanops* 也有黑色的眼先，這也跟玄燕鷗很像。Higgins & Davies (1996) 非常認同這點，但指出了典型的 *melanops* 亞種的眼先是淺灰色的，只有非典型的 *melanops* 的眼先才是深灰色，而且為數很少。他們還列出了小玄燕鷗和玄燕鷗的不同之處：頭部較大、呈灰色，顏色不太突出（玄燕鷗的頭部則較小、呈白色，顏色遠看也非常鮮明突出）；面頰、顴和後頸明顯比下顎、喉和前頸淺色（玄燕鷗則一律黑色）；顴、上背、胸和翼下覆羽均是白色（玄燕鷗的呈黑色）。我們把弓洲發現的雀鳥與小玄燕鷗的特徵核對，發現無一胎合，反而全與玄燕鷗的一致。

根據這分析，我們排除了牠是白頂玄燕鷗和小玄燕鷗的可能，因為其所有特徵均與玄燕鷗相符，所以我們確認在弓洲看到的雀鳥是玄燕鷗。這是在香港，似乎也是在中國大陸的首個紀錄，縱使在台灣有一個公認的紀錄：2013年5月18至30日出現在台東的三仙台 (Cheng 2013, Ding *et al.* 2014)。另外也有5隻玄燕鷗在2002年4月20日出現在紛議不斷的尖閣諸島（釣魚臺列嶼）的紀錄 (余日東提供)。



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## **Rosy Minivet *Pericrocotus roseus* on Po Toi Island**

The first Hong Kong record

***Cheung Tak Ming***

*c/o HKBWS, 7C, V Ga Building,  
532 Castle Peak Road, Lai Chi Kok, Kowloon, Hong Kong*

On 27th April 2014, my wife and I went to Po Toi for birdwatching. The weather was fine on that day, and at approximately 11am as I was walking downhill from the school, I saw a distant minivet with an unusual red colour in a tree top near the pier. I increased my pace since I believed it could be an unusual record. When I reached the pier, the bird was still foraging. I took some photos and realised that it was different from any minivet species I had seen before.

I immediately asked my wife to take several photos of the bird from different angles. The bird then disappeared and we went for lunch. Looking it up in our field guide, we found that it was probably a male Rosy Minivet *Pericrocotus roseus*. It had a grey head, pink breast and underparts, red tail and light grey rump with a little red at the base. The shape of the red wing patches was different to that of other minivet species. With a little yellow on the wing patches, it looked like a relatively young bird.

We immediately told Lee Yat Ming and Lee Kai Hong about the bird. After waiting for a while with them, it came back to find food and they were able to take some clear photos (Plates 56 and 57). However, I still felt unsure about the species identity. Fortunately, the mobile phone of Lee Yat Ming had a network signal and we were able to access bird calls on the Internet. We compared the voice of Rosy Minivet with the voice of this bird and they matched. We left at 17:40. Throughout the day, we had observed the bird on six occasions.

### ***Records Committee Comment***

*This record generated considerable debate within the Records Committee, and was circulated thrice. Debate centred on whether or not it was a so-called 'stanfordi' hybrid of Rosy and Swinhoe's P. cantonensis Minivet, as it possessed features that, based on initial analysis, appeared not to fit a male Rosy Minivet.*

*A further review of Rosy Minivet specimens at the British Museum (Tring) was undertaken in December 2016 with the aim of examining all specimens in more detail in order to clarify whether birds similar to the Po Toi bird were present in the collection. In summary, five birds (out of about 100 specimens of male Rosy Minivets) were found to have the broad plumage characteristics that had raised concern:*

- *extensive grey upperparts*
- *red above restricted to the uppertail coverts*
- *limited red in the wing*
- *mix of orange and red in the wing*

- pale forecrown
- limited amount of pink below
- pale pink on outer tail feathers and whitish tips to outer tail feathers

Whilst not all of the five specimens exhibited all of these features, it is clear that such plumage characters are rare rather than atypical of Rosy Minivet. Ultimately, it was considered that the bird was in the range of variation of Rosy Minivet and accepted unanimously to Category I of the HK List.

Vaughan and Jones (1913) originally differentiated *stanfordi* (and treated it as a distinct species) on the basis of the presence, at all ages, and in both sexes, of an extensive pale frontal patch on the head and an incomplete collar; both of these features are absent on the Po Toi bird.

Rosy Minivet breeds from north Pakistan east to northeast India and south China as far as southwest Guangdong, and northwest Vietnam; in the non-breeding season it occurs in south to central India and southeast Asia (HBW Alive). Cheng (1987), who treats *roseus* and *cantonensis* as subspecies of *P. roseus* and regards *stanfordi* as a hybrid population, states that in China Rosy Minivet breeds in southwest Sichuan, western, southern and southeastern Yunnan, Guangxi, Guizhou and southwest Guangdong.

The earliest records in the Guangdong area date back to the early 1900s. In their species account of "*P. roseus*", (apparently an amalgam of records of *P. roseus* and '*P. stanfordi*'), Vaughan & Jones (1913, p. 25) report it as a summer visitor to the West River (the type locality), and, interestingly, also imply its occurrence in Hong Kong as a passage migrant: "This minivet is a summer visitor to the Guangdong coast and the West River, but, as a general rule, it does not stay to breed in Hong Kong or the Kowloon Peninsula. The earliest arrivals come in about the first week of April, and by the middle of that month there are a great many, chiefly in pairs".

While the paper was in press, Vaughan & Jones appear to have had second thoughts on the identification of their *P. roseus* birds and added a 2-page appendix at the end of the paper, in which *P. stanfordi* is described as a new species. The appendix also provides clarification on the breeding season distribution of *roseus* and *stanfordi* along the West River, the former occurring from Guangxi east to Tak Hing (De Qing), and the latter from Tak Hing east to Sam Shui, c. 50 km west of Guangzhou).

The only subsequent Guangdong record safely referable to *roseus* or *stanfordi* is a specimen of "*P. r. roseus*" mentioned by Yen (1930): "West River, Guangdong obtained in the summer of 1927".

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**Plate 56**

Rosy Minivet *Pericrocotus roseus*

粉紅山椒鳥

Po Toi Island, 27th April 2014

蒲台島 2014年4月27日

Lee Yat Ming 李逸明



**Plate 57**

Rosy Minivet *Pericrocotus roseus*

粉紅山椒鳥

Po Toi Island, 27th April 2014

蒲台島 2014年4月27日

Lee Yat Ming 李逸明



## 蒲台的粉紅山椒鳥 *Pericrocotus roseus*

香港首個紀錄

張德明

由香港九龍荔枝角青山道532號偉基大廈7樓C座香港觀鳥會轉交

2014年4月27日，我和太太往蒲台觀鳥。當日天朗氣清，大概早上11時，我由島上學校那邊下山，離遠看到一隻山椒鳥，在碼頭附近的樹頂上，鳥身的紅色並不尋常。我想這可能是罕有的紀錄，於是加快腳步。走到碼頭時，鳥兒仍在覓食。我拍了好些照片，知道此鳥有別於我曾見過的所有山椒鳥種。

我馬上請太太從不同角度拍攝更多此鳥的照片。其後鳥兒失去影蹤，我們就去午膳了。我們從田野指南中搜尋，發現此鳥很可能是一隻雄性的粉紅山椒鳥 *Pericrocotus roseus*，牠的頭部呈灰色，胸部和下體粉紅色，紅尾，腰部淺灰，腰基略紅，紅色翼斑的形狀有別於其他山椒鳥種，並略帶黃色，使牠看起來像一隻比較年幼的鳥兒。

我們馬上把看到鳥兒的消息告訴李逸明和李啓康，並一起等候，不久鳥兒又重返覓食，他們也拍攝了清晰的照片。然而，我仍對鳥種的辨識不太確定，幸好李逸明的流動電話當時接收到網絡訊號，我們就在互聯網上搜尋粉紅山椒鳥的叫聲，與此鳥的鳴聲作比較，果然吻合。我們在下午5時40分離去，那一整天，我們曾觀察此鳥六次。

### 紀錄委員會評註

這項紀錄在紀錄委員會中引起不少論辯，並經過三輪研議。爭議的焦點是，此鳥到底是否稱為「史丹福山椒鳥 *stanfordi*」的粉紅山椒鳥和小灰山椒鳥 *P. cantonensis* 混種，因為根據初步分析，此鳥的特徵看來與雄性粉紅山椒鳥並不相符。

2016年12月，我們檢視了英國自然歷史博物館（特林分館）收藏的粉紅山椒鳥標本，期望能對所有標本進行更細緻的研究，以確認當中是否有類似在蒲台出現的鳥兒。總括來說，在近百個雄性粉紅山椒鳥的標本當中，共找到五個雀鳥樣本普遍具備以下各種引發議論的毛色特徵：

- 上體呈大範圍的灰色
- 上體的紅色僅見於尾上覆羽
- 翅膀局部紅色
- 翼斑呈橙紅混色
- 前冠色淡
- 下體略帶粉紅色
- 外尾羽呈淡粉紅色，並有白色羽尖

儘管並非五個標本皆具備以上全部特徵，然而，這些毛色特徵在粉紅山椒鳥中明顯地只是較罕有的，而不是非典型的。委員會最終認為，蒲台的鳥兒屬於粉紅山椒鳥的變異型，並一致接納為香港鳥類第1類鳥種。

Vaughan & Jones (1913) 最初區分 *stanfordi* (並把牠視為獨立鳥種) 的依據是, 不論任何年齡的雄鳥和雌鳥, 前額均具有大面積的淡色區塊, 並且頸環不完整。蒲台的鳥兒並沒有呈現這兩項特徵。

粉紅山椒鳥的繁殖範圍, 由巴基斯坦北部一帶, 向東延至印度東北和南中國, 遠及廣東西南部和越南西北部; 於非繁殖季節, 此鳥見於印度的南至中部以及東南亞 (HBW Alive)。鄭作新 (1987) 把 *roseus* 和 *cantonensis* 視為 *P. roseus* 的亞種, 認為 *stanfordi* 是混種族群, 並指出粉紅山椒鳥在中國的繁殖地包括四川西南部, 雲南西部、南部和東南部, 廣西, 貴州, 以及廣東西南部。

粉紅山椒鳥在廣東一帶錄得, 最早可追溯至1900年代早期。根據 Vaughan & Jones (1913, 頁 25) 整理的鳥種資料, 「*P. roseus*」(看來是 *P. roseus* 和 「*P. stanfordi*」的混合紀錄) 是西江 (模式標本採集地) 的夏季訪客。有趣的是, 他們也暗示此鳥曾在香港出現, 為過境遷徙鳥: 「此山椒鳥是廣東沿岸和西江的夏季訪客, 然而, 根據常規, 牠不會留在香港或九龍半島繁殖。牠們最早於四月第一個星期抵達, 至四月中大量出現, 大部分成雙成對。」

論文付印期間, Vaughan & Jones 似乎對 *P. roseus* 鳥種的辨識有了新的想法, 並在文後添加了兩頁附錄, 當中把 *P. stanfordi* 表述為新的鳥種, 同時釐清了 *roseus* 和 *stanfordi* 於繁殖季節在西江沿岸的分佈狀況, 前者由廣西東部至德慶, 後者由德慶東部至三水 (廣州西面約50公里)。

此後, 在廣東錄得的個案只有一例, 給謹慎地記錄為 *roseus* 或 *stanfordi*, Yen (1930) 曾提及這個 「*P. r. roseus*」標本: 「1927年夏季在廣東西江採得。」

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## **Rook *Corvus frugilegus* at Mai Po Nature Reserve**

The first Hong Kong record

### ***Kwok Chi Tai***

c/o HKBWS, 7C, V Ga Building,  
532 Castle Peak Road, Lai Chi Kok, Kowloon, Hong Kong

At about 3:10 p.m. on 1st November 2017, I noticed an unusual looking all-black crow on a tree at Pond 24 of Mai Po Nature Reserve (MPNR) with several Collared Crows *Corvus torquatus*. After a while, some of the Collared Crows started attacking it and it flew from the tree in my direction and landed on another tree fifteen metres away. I noticed that it did not have the large deep bill of a Large-billed Crow *C. macrorhynchos* and its bill shape was more akin to a Carrion Crow *C. corone*, but the body size did not fit that species. I thought it might be a Rook *C. frugilegus* but it did not show the typical pale white on the base of the bill. I took some photographs (Plate 58) and sent them to K. J. Cheung and Carrie Ma to confirm the identification.

### ***Records Committee Comment***

*A long-anticipated addition to the HK List, this bird was seen in the Mai Po and Lut Chau areas into 2018. Rare corvids appear to like frequenting the area of Lut Chau and the south end of the reserve, presumably to associate with the regular flock of Collared Crows in this area. Identification of this first winter bird requires separation from Large-billed Crow and Carrion Crow. In comparison to those species, the photograph clearly shows the finer more pointed bill with its straighter culmen, the lack of nostril feathering, the crown peak set quite far forward and the flat forehead. The lack of greyish-white skin around the bill base indicates this bird was in its first winter.*

*The eastern subspecies of Rook *C.f. pastinator* occurs from central Siberia and north Mongolia to the Amur Basin south from Yakutsk, and in central and northeast China; northern populations migrate to east China, Korea and south Japan (HBW Alive).*

### **References**

HBW Alive at <https://www.hbw.com/species/rook-corvus-frugilegus>, accessed on 26 February 2019.



**Plate 66** Rook *Corvus frugilegus* 禿鼻烏鴉  
MPNR, 2nd November 2017 米埔 2017年11月2日  
Kwok Tsz Ki James 郭子祈

## 米埔自然護理區的禿鼻烏鴉 *Corvus frugilegus*

香港首個紀錄

郭志泰

香港九龍荔枝角青山道 532 號偉基大廈 7 樓 C 座 香港觀鳥會 轉交

2017 年 11 月 1 日下午約三時十分，在米埔自然護理區第二十四號基圍一株樹上，我察覺到在一群白頸鴉 *Corvus torquatus* 中有一隻貌不尋常全身黑色的鴉。不久，部分白頸鴉開始攻擊牠，牠因此飛離原來的枝頭，降落在離我十五米外的另一株樹上。我發現牠沒有大嘴烏鴉 *C. macrorhynchos* 般粗厚的嘴，反而跟小嘴烏鴉 *C. corone* 扁平的嘴相似，但牠的體型大小卻跟小嘴烏鴉不吻合。我估計牠可能是禿鼻烏鴉 *C. frugilegus*，只是牠沒有禿鼻烏鴉典型較蒼白的嘴基。我拍攝了幾張照片並發給張振國及馬嘉慧求證。

### 紀錄委員會評註

香港鳥類名錄期盼已久的一位新增成員。早於 2108 年在米埔自然護理區及甩洲地區已有發現禿鼻烏鴉的蹤跡。罕有的鴉科雀鳥似有經常出沒在甩洲和米埔自然護理區南端的傾向。交來的照片清楚顯示牠有較幼長而尖的嘴，較直的上喙脊線，鼻孔位置沒有羽毛，頭頂頗長，及扁平的前額。嘴基位置沒有灰白色皮膚顯示牠正在渡過首個冬季。

據 *The Handbook of the Birds of the World Alive* (HBW Alive) 所載，禿鼻烏鴉的亞種出現在西伯利亞中部、蒙古北部至俄羅斯雅庫茨克南部的黑龍江盤地，及中國中部及東北部區域；北方的群體飛遷到中國東部、韓國及日本南部。

### 參考資料

2019 年 2 月 19 日在 *The Handbook of the Birds of the World Alive* (HBW Alive) 網頁查得有關禿鼻烏鴉的資料。

## Chinese Bush Warbler *Locustella tacsanowskia* at Mai Po Nature Reserve

The first Hong Kong records

**Paul J. Leader**

*c/o AEC Ltd, 127 Commercial Centre, Palm Springs, Yuen Long, Hong Kong.*

Two different first-winter *Locustella* warblers were trapped by PJJ, John Allcock and David Stanton at *Gei wai* 7 at Mai Po Nature Reserve on 5<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> September 2014 as part of a long-term trapping study. Both were identified at the time as Baikal Bush Warbler *L. davidi*, a species we have trapped almost annually since the first for Hong Kong in January 2004 (Leader 2009). However, they were subsequently re-identified from photographs as Chinese Bush Warbler *L. tacsanowskia*, and were accepted as the first records for Hong Kong.

The bird on 5<sup>th</sup> September was found in the net by PJJ and the following biometrics taken:

The following biometric measurements were taken:

Wing length (maximum chord): 57 mm

Tail length: 51 mm

Bill length (to skull): 15.3 mm

Bill depth (at proximal edge of nostrils): 3.2 mm

Bill width (at proximal edge of nostrils): 3.2 mm

Tarsus: 18.3 mm

Small fat deposits (fat score 1 by ESF method)

Weight: 9.0 g

Wing formula

P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9	P10
PC+2.0	-6.7	WP	WP	-1.6	-3.9	-5.9	-7.1	-8.3	-10.2

Primary projection: 9.0 mm

The bird on 30<sup>th</sup> September was found by JAA. The following details were taken:

Wing length (maximum chord): 57 mm

Tail length: 51 mm

Moderate fat deposits (fat score 5 by ESF method)

Weight: 11.2 g

### Identification

Whilst Baikal Bush Warbler and Chinese Bush Warbler are superficially very similar, there is a relatively simple and 'extremely reliable means of separating these species'

according to Kennerley and Pearson (2010) and that is the pattern of the undertail coverts. In Baikal Bush Warbler the individual undertail coverts are dark brown with conspicuous broad pale fringes, giving evenly spaced pale and dark bands or barring whereas in Chinese the pale tips are shorter, less contrasting and easily overlooked. In addition, Baikal has a more contrasting head pattern with an obvious supercilium, dark loreal spot and darker line behind the eye; structurally it also has a proportionately shorter tail than Chinese.

These differences are illustrated in the photos below.

Plate 59. Chinese Bush Warbler *Locustella tacsanowski*, first winter. Mai Po Nature Reserve. 30<sup>th</sup> September 2014. Paul J. Leader.

Plate 60. Chinese Bush Warbler *Locustella tacsanowski*, first winter. Mai Po Nature Reserve. 30<sup>th</sup> September 2014. Paul J. Leader.

Plate 61. Baikal Bush Warbler *Locustella davidi*, first winter. Mai Po Nature Reserve. 18<sup>th</sup> October 2010. Paul J. Leader.

Plate 62. Baikal Bush Warbler *Locustella davidi*, first winter. Mai Po Nature Reserve. 18<sup>th</sup> October 2010. Paul J. Leader.

Chinese Bush Warbler is a long-distance migrant that breeds in open woodland and scrub in SE Siberia, N Mongolia and the eastern edge of the Tibetan Plateau. It winters from Nepal and NE India to N Thailand and Indochina (Kennerley and Pearson 2010). In China it is rarely reported away from the breeding grounds due to its extremely secretive nature.

### **Records Committee Comment**

*Based on photographs taken at the time of ringing, these were both accepted as Chinese Bush Warbler: yet another skulking warbler species first detected in Hong Kong through mist netting. Finding further records in the field is likely to be just as difficult as it is for Baikal, and obviously the pattern of the undertail coverts should be seen clearly to confirm identification.*

### **References**

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**Plate 59&60** Chinese Bush Warbler *Locustella tacsanowskia* 中華短翅鶯  
MPNR, 30th September 2014 米埔 2014年9月30日  
Paul J. Leader





**Plate 61&62**    Baikal Bush Warbler *Locustella davidi* 北短翅鶯  
MPNR, 18th October 2010 米埔 2010年10月18日  
Paul J. Leader

## 米埔自然保護區的中華短翅鶯

香港首個記錄

### 利雅德

香港元朗加洲花園商業中心127號，AEC Ltd.

2014年9月5日及30日，利雅德、柯祖毅和 David Stanton 於米埔自然保護區7號基圍進行網捕研究時，捕捉到兩隻不同的第一年度冬的 *Locustella* 鶯類。當時兩隻鶯都被辨識為北短翅鶯 *L. davidi*，一種自2004年1月香港錄得首個記錄開始便每年均被網到的鳥種 (Leader 2009)。但隨後根據照片，牠們重新被辨認為中華短翅鶯 *L. tacsanowskia*，並被接納為香港首個記錄。

利雅德於9月5日在網中發現此鳥，並量度了下列的生體特徵數據：

量度了以下的生體特徵數據

翼長 (最長) : 57mm

尾長 : 51mm

喙長(至頭骨) : 15.3mm

喙深 (於鼻孔的最上側邊緣) : 3.2mm

喙闊 (於鼻孔的最上側邊緣) : 3.2mm

跗蹠 : 18.3mm

小塊脂粉存積 (以ESF方法 : 脂粉指數1)

重量 9.0g

翼羽結構資料

P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9	P10
PC+2.0	-6.7	WP	WP	-1.6	-3.9	-5.9	-7.1	-8.3	-10.2

初級飛羽 9.0mm

9月30日的個體由柯祖毅發現，並搜集了以下資料

翼長 (最長) : 57mm

尾長 : 51mm

中等程度脂粉存積 (以ESF方法 : 脂粉指數5)

體重 : 11.2g

儘管北短翅鶯和中華短翅鶯在外形上十分相似，根據 Kennerley and Pearson (2010)，有一個相對容易而且極度準確的方法用以分辨此兩種類：尾下覆羽的樣式。北短翅鶯的尾下覆羽呈深棕色，並有明顯、寬闊的淺色邊緣，顯示出均等的淺色和深色

帶，但中華短翅鶯的淺色尖端較短，對比較少而較容易被忽略。另外，北短腳鶯頭部條紋對比較大，並帶有明顯眉紋、深色眼先斑點以及眼後深色線紋。此外其尾部比例上亦比中華短翅鶯長。

這些差別都在以下照片中描述

圖59: 中華短翅鶯 第一年冬天；米埔自然保護區；2014年9月30日；利雅德

圖60: 中華短翅鶯 第一年冬天；米埔自然保護區；2014年9月30日；利雅德

圖61: 北短翅鶯 第一年冬天；米埔自然保護區；2010年10月18日；利雅德

圖62: 北短翅鶯 第一年冬天；米埔自然保護區；2010年10月18日；利雅德

中華短翅鶯乃一種長途遷徙的候鳥，並於西伯利亞東南部、蒙古北部及青藏高原東邊的開闊林地及灌木林進行繁殖。牠們渡冬地點從尼泊爾及印度東北部，伸延至泰國北部及中南半島 (Kennerley and Pearson 2010)。由於牠們行蹤隱秘，在中國境內非繁殖地以外的地方很少有記錄。

### 紀錄委員會評註

根據於進行環誌時拍得的照片，牠們被接納為中華短翅鶯：這是另外一種於本港透過環誌而首次被發現的隱秘鶯類。和北短翅鶯相同，於野外再次記錄到牠們行蹤將十分困難，要確定辨認無誤，需要清楚看見尾下覆羽的樣式以作鑑定。

### 參考資料

- Allcock, J. A., Leader, P. J., Leven, M. R., Stanton, D. J., and Leung, K. 2013. *Seasonality of Acrocephalus and Locustella warblers in the reedbeds at Mai Po Nature Reserve*. Hong Kong Bird Report. 2011: 234-267. In English and Chinese.
- Kennerley, P. and Pearson, D. 2010. *Reed and Bush Warblers*. Christopher Helm, London.
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## **Ultramarine Flycatcher *Ficedula superciliaris* along Shek Kong Catchwater, near Lui Kung Tin**

The first Hong Kong record accepted to Category I

**John A Allcock**

*c/o HKBWS, 7C, V Ga Building, 532 Castle Peak Road,  
Lai Chi Kok, Kowloon, Hong Kong*

On 29<sup>th</sup> November 2017 I went birding along the Shek Kong Catchwater with Scott Robinson, a visiting birder from the US. After we arrived at the eastern end of the catchwater, near the village of Lui Kung Tin, one of the first birds I noticed was a small flycatcher. Our initial views of the bird were from below, and I was struggling to identify the bird, as the size and structure did not seem correct for any of the common flycatchers in Hong Kong. After watching for a few minutes we were able to obtain better views from a different angle, which showed that the wings, tail and rump were blue, with a broad white wing bar. It was clear that this bird was unusual and I started considering possible identities, including Ultramarine Flycatcher *Ficedula superciliaris*, a species that I had not previously seen.

### **Size, structure and behaviour**

The bird was small, similar in size or possibly smaller than an Asian Brown Flycatcher *Muscicapa dauurica* that was also present. It had a relatively short tail and stout bill. The behaviour was typical of flycatchers, mostly perched still but making occasional sallies to catch flying insects.

### **Plumage**

The plumage was mostly pale grey-brown, with contrasting blue wings, rump and tail. There was an obvious white wing bar on the greater coverts and narrow white fringes to the tertials. The underparts were paler than the upperparts, pale greyish-white on the centre of the belly and breast, and very slightly darker grey on the sides of the breast. There was an obvious white eye-ring around the black eye. The bill was black and the legs were dark.

### **Potential confusion species**

The only species to occur regularly in Hong Kong that shows a similar contrast between a brown body and blue wings and tail would be a first-winter male Blue-and-white Flycatcher *Cyanoptila cyanomelana*. Compared to the latter, the bird at Lui Kung Tin was smaller, paler and greyer, with a narrow white wing bar and white fringes to the tertials that would not be seen on Blue-and-white Flycatcher.

Hainan Blue Flycatcher *Cyornis hainanus* also occurs commonly in Hong Kong, but this (and other *Cyornis* species) would normally moult into adult-like plumage shortly after fledging, and would not show such a contrast between the brown body and blue wings and tail.



**Plate 63** Ultramarine Flycatcher *Ficedula superciliaris* 白眉藍姬鵯  
Lui Kung Tin, 4th December 2017 雷公田 2017年12月4日  
Godwin Chan 陳錫能

The only other species resembling this bird would be Sapphire Flycatcher *F. sapphira*, which has not been recorded in Hong Kong but is similar in size and structure to Ultramarine Flycatcher. Sapphire Flycatcher should show warmer tones to the brown body and have an orange-buff throat not shown on the Lui Kung Tin bird, as well as slight differences in wing bar and tertial pattern. The bird can therefore be identified as Ultramarine Flycatcher.

#### **Records Committee Comment**

Previous records of Ultramarine Flycatcher comprised a first-winter male at Kadoorie Farm and Botanic Garden (KFBG) on 16-17 January 1999, and a first-year male also at KFBG on 28 December 2006 and probably the same bird from 5 to 7 April 2007. The 2017 first-winter male along Shek Kong Catchwater was recorded from 29 November to 11 December 2017.

Ultramarine Flycatcher breeds from east Afghanistan east through the Himalayas to southwest China. In China it breeds in southeast Tibet, southwest Sichuan and northern Yunnan, with non-breeding birds occurring in north and east India, central and east Myanmar, northwest Thailand and southern Yunnan.

Initially placed in Category III due to the possibility of non-natural occurrence, the subsequent two records of non-adult birds together with the existence of migratory populations indicates that natural occurrence of this species can occur, albeit rarely.

## 石崗引水道近雷公田的白眉藍姬鵯

香港首個被接納為第1類的紀錄

**柯祖毅**

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2017年11月29日我與從美國來訪的 Scott Robinson 一同於石崗引水道觀鳥。當我到達引水道的東邊末端近雷公田方向時，我在迎來的雀鳥中見到有一隻鵯。以下為我們當時的觀察紀錄，我當時並未能立即辨認該鳥，因為牠的體型及身體結構皆與香港常見的鵯類不符。觀察了數分鐘我們可從另一角度看得較清楚，發現牠的翅膀、尾及腰部皆為藍色，並有明顯而闊的白色翼帶。明顯地牠是一隻不尋常的鳥，而我亦開始考慮其他可能鳥種，包括白眉藍姬鵯，一種我從未見過的鳥。

### 體型，身體結構及行為

該鳥體型很小，可能比在附近的北灰鵯更小。牠有短的尾及喙部。行為與一般鵯類無異，主要站立著並作出偶然的捕捉飛行昆蟲的行為。

### 羽毛

身上羽毛大多灰褐色，與藍色的翅膀、腰部及尾成對比。大覆羽的白色翼帶明顯而三級飛羽邊緣有幼白邊。下部較上部淺色，胸及肚的中央淺灰色，而胸有兩側稍帶深灰色。黑色的瞳孔有明顯白色眼圈，喙及腳皆黑色。

### 有可能混淆的鳥種

在香港有褐色身體但藍色翅膀及尾部而又恆常出現的鳥種主要是雄性白腹鵯的首次度冬個體。與此相比，雷公田的鳥較小、淺色及帶灰，亦有白色翼帶及帶淺白色邊的三級飛羽，此特徵在白腹鵯身上並沒有。

海南藍鵯亦是香港常見的，但通常在脫去幼羽後會換成近似成鳥的羽毛而褐色的身體與藍色翅膀及尾之間不會有如此對比。

最後剩下玉頭姬鵯，但這鳥種並未在香港紀錄，但與白眉藍姬鵯的體型及身體結構近似。但玉頭姬鵯身上的褐色色調較暖而及喉上有橙黃色，此特徵在雷公田的鳥上見不到的，而翅斑及三級飛羽的特徵亦有所不同。所以此鳥被辨認為是白眉藍姬鵯。





**Plate 64** Ultramarine Flycatcher *Ficedula superciliaris* 白眉藍姬鵯  
Lui Kung Tin, 30th November 2017 雷公田 2017年11月30日  
Peter and Michelle Wong 黃理沛江敏兒

#### 紀錄委員會評註

過往的白眉藍姬鵯紀錄包括1999年1月16-17日嘉道理農場的一隻首次度冬雄鳥、2006年12月28日嘉道理亦出現一隻首次度夏雄鳥，很可能是2007年4月5至7日所見的同一個體。此首次度冬雄鳥於石崗引水道的記錄由11月29日至2017年12月11 日間。

白眉藍姬鵯繁殖於東阿富汗至喜馬拉阿山至中國西南。於中國牠繁殖於西藏東南、四川西南及雲南北部；非繁殖期出現於印度北及東部、緬甸中部及東部、泰國西北及雲南南部。

之前被定第III類是基於非自然性出現的可能。及後兩個非成年紀錄及遷徙個體的出現在顯示其自然出現的可能，儘管是罕見。

## **Cox's Sandpiper *Calidris ferruginea* / *melanotos* at Mai Po Nature Reserve**

The first Hong Kong record of this hybrid Curlew Sandpiper x Pectoral Sandpiper

### ***Lau Sin Pang, Pan***

*c/o HKBWS, 7C, V Ga Building, 532 Castle Peak Road,*

*Lai Chi Kok, Kowloon, Hong Kong*

This bird was firstly noticed by Ivan Tse who was working on the water bird count on an incoming tide at the boardwalk. It was associating with Curlew Sandpipers *Calidris ferruginea* and Red-necked Stints *C. ruficollis* and was first thought to be a Pectoral Sandpiper *C. melanotos* due to its clear-cut breast pattern. However the unusually long bill and colour pattern seemed to be wrong for Pectoral Sandpiper. It was observed for around about two minutes before the whole flock was flushed by a raptor. Fortunately photographs had been taken and were available for further review (Plates 65 and 66), which suggested the bird might be a hybrid between *C. ferruginea* and *C. melanotos*, a combination previously recognised and called Cox's Sandpiper.

### ***Records Committee Comment***

*This bird closely resembles a Curlew Sandpiper C. ferruginea with its size, curved bill and horizontally aligned body. However the clear-cut demarcation between upper and lower breast is not typical of Curlew Sandpiper but very like Pectoral Sandpiper C. melanotos. These features suggest the bird is a hybrid between Curlew Sandpiper and Pectoral Sandpiper.*

*Such a hybrid has been reported before and is specifically named as Cox's Sandpiper. Another hybrid possibility, between Curlew Sandpiper C. ferruginea and Sharp-tailed Sandpiper C. acuminata and known as Cooper's Sandpiper, was eliminated owing to the clear-cut breast pattern. Buckley (1988) presented the following additional identification features of Cox's Sandpiper:*

- 1. tarsus longer than that of Pectoral*
- 2. bill finer than Pectoral.*
- 3. white 'V' on the scapulars weaker than on Pectoral.*

*These features could be found on the Hong Kong bird. Based on examination of photographs and available information, Cox's Sandpiper is the obvious fit for the Hong Kong bird and the Records Committee accepted this identification.*

*Cox's Sandpiper was named after J.B. Cox who obtained the first two specimens in South Australia in 1975 and 1977; it was conclusively shown to be a hybrid between Curlew Sandpiper and Pectoral Sandpiper by DNA analysis ( Christidis et al. 1996). Other than Australia, there are also documented records from Japan.*

*The red-tinged body and flight feathers suggest the bird is acquiring breeding plumage. One of the challenges in identification of the Hong Kong bird was the lack of reference photographs for the breeding plumage of Cox's Sandpiper.*



*Cox's Sandpiper was reportedly recorded in Hong Kong in 1987 (British Birds 1988), but the information source could not be traced. Thus, this bird is considered the first accepted record of Cox's Sandpiper in Hong Kong, and the first photographic record showing partial breeding plumage.*

### **References**

- Buckley, P.A. (1988). *The world's first known juvenile Cox's Sandpiper*. British Birds 81:253-257
- Christidis, L., K. Davies, M. Westerman, D.P. Christian, and R. Schodde (1996). *Molecular Assessment of the Taxonomic Status of Cox's Sandpiper*, The Condor 98:459-463, The Cooper Ornithological Society 1996



**Plate 65** Cox's Sandpiper *Calidris ferruginea/melanotos* 覺氏濱鷸 (彎嘴濱鷸與斑胸濱鷸的雜交種)  
Mai Po Boardwalk, 4th April 2017 米埔浮橋 2017年4月4日  
Lau Sin Pang, Pan 劉善鵬



**Plate 66** Cox's Sandpiper *Calidris ferruginea/melanotos* 覺氏濱鷸 (彎嘴濱鷸與斑胸濱鷸的雜交種)  
Mai Po Boardwalk, 4th April 2017 米埔浮橋 2017年4月4日  
Lau Sin Pang, Pan 劉善鵬

## 米埔自然護理區的覺氏濱鷸 *Calidris ferruginea / melanotos*

香港首個彎嘴濱鷸與斑胸濱鷸的雜交種

劉善鵬

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此鳥最先由謝偉麟於米埔浮橋發現。該鳥當時與彎嘴濱鷸 *Calidris ferruginea* 及紅頸濱鷸 *C. ruficollis* 一起，由於其胸口有清晰的分界，所以最初以為是斑胸濱鷸 *C. melanotos*。但牠修長的喙部與顏色配搭皆與斑胸濱鷸不符。觀察了兩分鐘後，該鳥與鳥群被猛禽驅趕而離開。幸好其間有拍到相片以作參照，並於其後鑑定為彎嘴濱鷸 *Calidris ferruginea* 與斑胸濱鷸 *C. melanotos* 的雜交種 – 覺氏濱鷸。

### 紀錄委員會評註

此鳥的體型、彎嘴及橫向身型與彎嘴濱鷸非常近。但牠清晰的上下胸分界並不似彎嘴，而較似斑胸濱鷸。這特徵顯示此鳥為彎嘴濱鷸與斑胸濱鷸的雜交種。

此雜交種過往曾有紀錄，並被命名為覺氏濱鷸。令一個雜交的可能是被命名為古氏濱鷸的彎嘴濱鷸與尖尾濱鷸雜交種。但由於該鳥的胸部分界線晰，所以被否定。Buckley (1988)列舉以下列覺氏濱鷸的辨認特徵：

1. 跗蹠較斑胸濱鷸長
2. 喙部較斑胸濱鷸幼
3. 背部白色的“V”型紋較斑胸濱鷸不明顯

這些特徵皆在此鳥見到，基於檢視相片及相關資料，此鳥較似是覺氏濱鷸，故此紀錄委員會接納此辨認結果。

覺氏濱鷸是以 J.B. Cox 命名，他於1975及1977年於澳洲南部採得兩個標本。基於基因分析，確認了是彎嘴濱鷸與斑胸濱鷸的雜交種( Christidis et al. 1996)。除了澳洲，亦曾於日本錄得。

泛紅的身體及飛羽顏色顯示該鳥正偏向繁殖羽模式。辨認此鳥種的難處是缺乏覺氏濱鷸繁殖羽的照片作參考。

覺氏濱鷸據說曾在1987於香港紀錄，但該紀錄已全無從稽考。因此這次紀錄被接納為香港首個覺氏濱鷸的紀錄，並為此鳥種的首次顯示部份繁殖羽的照片。

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## Bird Ringing in Hong Kong during 2017

*John A Allcock, Gary KL Chow, Caroline Dingle, Paul J Leader, Katherine KS Leung, Carrie KW Ma, Sung Yik Hei, Tam Yip Shing, Ying Hak King, Yu Yat Tung.*

*HKBWS Bird Ringing Committee*

Bird ringing is a research method used to study bird movements and lifespan. Birds are captured under licence from AFCD and are fitted with a metal ring on the leg, which carries a unique number that allows the bird to be identified individually if it is recaptured or seen in the field.

Reports on bird ringing activities were regularly included in the Hong Kong Bird Report until 1997. We hope to reintroduce these for future bird reports starting with this report on bird ringing in 2017.

### **Sites visited and summary of ringing activities in 2017**

**Mai Po *Gei wai* #8b (reedbed) & #7:** Ringing is carried out in the reedbeds at *Gei wai* #8b and on a terrestrial bund in *Gei wai* #7. Trapping was carried out on 16 dates between January and May and on 25 dates between September and November.

**Mai Po Education Centre:** Trapping and training sessions for new ringers were carried out at *Gei wai* #16/17 & #19, and birds were processed near the Education Centre. 13 ringing sessions were carried out from January to April, and 11 sessions were conducted from September to December.

**Mai Po wader trapping:** Ringing is carried out at night-time high tide at either *Gei wai* #11 or #16/17. Twelve sessions were carried out in 2017, of which 8 sessions were in spring and 4 in autumn to winter. Beside the metal bands, waders are also marked with leg flags with individual code to study local movements and migration of birds through field observations (resightings) without the need for recapture.

**Hong Kong Wetland Park:** Ringing started in March 2017 and is carried out in reedbeds. Ringing was generally performed twice a month but with increased effort during the autumn in order to capture passage migrants. A total of 16 ringing sessions were performed from March to December.

**Tai Po Kau:** Ringing is carried out in the permanent forest plot inside the Nature Reserve. Trapping was carried out on 22 dates throughout the year.

**Long Valley:** Ringing is carried out in the paddy fields, with a special focus on studying autumn migration of buntings, in particular of the critically endangered Yellow-breasted Bunting. Trapping was carried out on 11 dates between October and December.

**Kadoorie Farm and Botanical Garden:** Birds rehabilitated by KFBG are ringed prior to release back into the wild. In total, 107 birds were ringed and released in 2017.



**Plate 67** Tiger Shrike *Lanius tigrinus* 虎紋伯勞  
Mai Po #8b reedbed 18th September 2017 米埔8b 蘆葦床 2017年9月18日  
Paul J Leader

### **Birds of interest trapped during 2017**

This includes a list of all species requiring a description from the HKBWS Records Committee, as well as species that have been rarely trapped in the past.

Tiger Shrike *Lanius tigrinus*. One at Mai Po Education Centre on 9 September and one at Mai Po #8b reedbed on 18 September.

Common Chiffchaff *Phylloscopus collybita*. One at Mai Po #8b on 23 February and one at Mai Po #19 on 30 December. These are the 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> records for Hong Kong.

Blunt-winged Warbler *Acrocephalus concinens*. One at Mai Po #8b on 29 November.

Paddyfield Warbler *Acrocephalus agricola*. One at Mai Po #8b on 17 February and recaptured at the same site on 31 March. This is the 11<sup>th</sup> record for Hong Kong.

Middendorff's Grasshopper Warbler *Locustella ochotensis*. Singles at Mai Po #8b on 12 September and 20 October. These are the 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> records for Hong Kong.

Baikal Bush Warbler *Locustella davidi*. Singles at Mai Po #8b reedbed on 18 September and 10 November. These are the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> records for Hong Kong.

Brown-breasted Flycatcher *Muscicapa muttui*. Singles at Tai Po Kau on 27 and 28 July.

Brown-chested Jungle Flycatcher *Cyornis brunneata*. Singles at Tai Po Kau on 22 August and 13 October.

Pallas's Reed Bunting *Emberiza pallasi*. One at Hong Kong Wetland Park on 17 October.

Black-headed Bunting *Emberiza melanocephala*. One at Long Valley on 2 November and another on 7 November which was recaptured on 15 November. This species has rarely been trapped previously in Hong Kong.

### **Overseas ringing controls**

Two birds ringed overseas were recaptured in Hong Kong during 2017.

Curlew Sandpiper *Calidris ferruginea*. One trapped at Mai Po on 15 April had been ringed at Campsite Beach, Roebuck Bay, Broome, Australia (18.00S, 122.37E, Distance = 4,565km) on 11 March 2011 as an adult (2nd year or older), which means this bird was at minimum of 9 years old when recaptured at Mai Po. The bird had only been resighted in Broome previously and this was also its first overseas record.

Red-necked Stint *Calidris ruficollis*. One trapped at Mai Po on 31 March had been ringed at Sobolevskiy District, Ustevoe, Kamchatka, Russia (54.10N, 155.49E, Distance = 4,930km) on 29 August 2015 as a 1st year bird (hatched in Arctic summer 2015) and was 3 years old at recapture.

### **Local movements**

Most recaptures involve birds retrapped at the same site that they were originally ringed and reports of movements are relatively rare. The following movements were reported between ringing sites within Hong Kong.

Chinese Penduline Tit *Remiz consobrinus*. One trapped at Long Valley on 22 November 2017 was recaptured at Mai Po *Gei wai* #8b on 29 November 2017.

Dusky Warbler *Phylloscopus fuscatus*. One trapped at Mai Po Education Centre on 5 November 2016 was retrapped at Mai Po *Gei wai* #8b on 11 April 2017. One trapped at Mai Po Education Centre on 11 and 18 November 2017 was retrapped at Mai Po *Gei wai* #8b on 29 November 2017. One trapped at Mai Po Education Centre on 11 November 2017 was retrapped at Mai Po *Gei wai* #8b on 14 November 2017.

Yellow-bellied Prinia *Prini flaviventris*. One originally ringed at Mai Po #19 on 19 September 2009 and retrapped there on 12 September 2015 was present at Mai Po #8b from 24 November 2015 and trapped there again 14 November 2017.

## 2017 香港鳥類環誌

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香港觀鳥會鳥類環誌組

鳥類環誌是一種用來研究雀鳥行跡及壽命的方法—在漁護署許可下捕捉雀鳥以及繫上金屬環。環上有一個獨特的號碼以便重捕時可辨認身份。

直至1977年鳥類環誌報告一直彙集在香港觀鳥類報告內，希望從2017年開始可重新收集鳥類環誌報告。

### 2017環誌地點及活動

米埔7號及8號基圍（蘆葦床）：環誌活動在8號基圍的蘆葦床及7號基圍的基堤進行。一月至五月其間進行了16日而九月至十一月其間進了25日。

米埔教育中心：雀鳥捕捉以及為新手進行的訓練活動在16號17號及19號基圍進行。而雀鳥環誌主要在米埔教育中心附近進行。一月至四月其間共進行了13日而九月至十二月其間共進行了11日。

米埔涉禽捕捉：環誌在11號及16/17號基圍夜間進行。分兩個時期：春季進行了8次而秋季進行了4次。雀鳥除了繫上金屬環亦有帶上顏色旗以便從遠距離辨認以研究其飛行及遷徙路線。

米埔濕地公園：環誌在2017年三月開始於蘆葦床進行。環誌通常每月進行兩次但當秋季時會增加頻次以便捕捉過境遷徙鳥。三月至十二月期間進行了16次環誌。

大埔滘：環誌於護理區的樹林內進行。整年進行了22次環誌。

塱原：環誌於稻田進行並主要研究秋季遷徙的鴉，特別是瀕危的黃胸鴉。環誌於十月至十二月進行了11次。

嘉道理農場暨植物園：於農場復康的野鳥繫上金屬環後野放。2017年共有107隻繫了金屬環後野放。

### 2017較有趣的鳥種

以下為須要提交詳細紀錄給香港觀鳥會紀錄委員會審批及較少捕得的鳥種。

虎紋伯勞：9月9日一隻於米埔教育中心及9月18日一隻於米埔8號基圍蘆葦床





**Plate 68** Common Chiffchaff *Phylloscopus collybita* 嘰喳柳鶯  
Mai Po Education Centre 30th December 2017 米埔教育中心 2017年12月30日  
Carrie KW Ma 馬嘉慧



**Plate 69** Middendorff's Grasshopper Warbler *Locustella ochotensis* 北蝗鶯  
Mai Po #8b reedbed 20th October 2017 米埔8b 蘆葦床 2017年10月20日  
Paul J Leader



巉嘴柳鶯：2月23日一隻於米埔8號基圍及12月30日一隻於米埔19號基圍。此為香港第10及12個紀錄。

鈍翅葦鶯：11月29日一隻於米埔8b基圍。

稻田葦鶯：2月17日一隻於米埔8b基圍及後於3月31日重捕。此為香港第11個紀錄。

北蝗鶯：9月12日及10月20日各一隻於米埔8b基圍。此為香港第6及7個紀錄。

北短翅鶯：9月18日及11月10日各一隻於米埔8b基圍。此為香港第11及12個紀錄。

褐胸鵯：7月27至28日各一隻於大埔滘。

白喉林鵯：8月22日及10月13日各一隻於大埔滘。

葦鷀：10月17日一隻於香港濕地公園。

黑頭鷀：11月2日及7日於塋原各一隻，其後於11月15日重捕。此鳥種之前甚少捕得。

### 外國環誌站資料

2017年有兩隻於外國環誌的雀鳥在香港被重捕。

彎嘴濱鵯：4月15日在米埔捕獲的一個成年（兩年或以上）個體是於2011年3月11日於澳洲布魯姆雄獐灣營地灘（18.00S, 122.37E, 距離4,565公里）被環誌的。此鳥在香港捕獲時至少9歲，牠在之前曾在雄獐灣被重遇，但此為第一次海外紀錄。

紅頸濱鵯：3月31日於米埔捕獲的個體是於俄羅斯堪察加索博列夫斯基區Ustevoe（54.10N, 155.49E, 距離4,930公里）於2015年8月29日環誌的，牠於2015年夏季於北極孵出。重捕時為三歲。

### 地區性活動

大部份重捕的個體都是在原先捕捉的地點再次被捕，故此較少關於牠們活動的報告。以下為香港環誌站之間活動的報告。

攀雀：2017年11月22日於塋原捕獲的個體於2017年11月29日於米埔8b基圍重捕。

褐柳鶯：2016年11月5日於米埔教育中心捕獲的個體於2017年4月11日於米埔8b基圍重捕。2017年11月11及18日於米埔教育中心捕獲的個體於2017年11月29日於米埔8b基圍重捕。2017年11月11日於米埔教育中心捕獲的個體於2017年11月14日於米埔8b基圍重捕。

黃腹山鵯鶯：2009年9月19日於米埔19號基圍捕獲的個體於2015年9月12日被重捕，及後於2015年11月24日於米埔8b基圍出現及再於2017年11月14日再被重捕。

**Total numbers of birds trapped per site 各環誌站雀鳥捕獲總數**

Site	No. of birds ringed	No. of recaptures (from same site)	No. of recaptures (different site)	Total captures	No. of species
Mai Po #8b Reedbed	1958	597	5	2560	78
Mai Po Education Centre	715	226	0	941	48
Mai Po (HKBWS)	6	0	0	6	3
Mai Po waders	305	4	2	311	26
Hong Kong Wetland Park	377	85	0	462	43
Long Valley	350	12	0	362	40
Tai Po Kau	136	58	0	194	34
<b>Totals</b>	<b>3,847</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4,836</b>	<b>158</b>

**Top ten most frequently trapped species during 2017 (all sites)****2017 十種最常捕獲的鳥種 (所有環誌站)**

Rank	Species	Scientific name	Original	Recapture	Total
1	Dusky Warbler 褐柳鶯	<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	800	311	1111
2	Japanese White-eye 暗綠繡眼鳥	<i>Zosterops japonicus</i>	266	78	344
3	Black-browed Reed Warbler 黑眉葦鶯	<i>Acrocephalus bistrigiceps</i>	218	67	285
4	Oriental Reed Warbler 東方大葦鶯	<i>Acrocephalus orientalis</i>	234	42	276
5	Chinese Penduline Tit 中華攀雀	<i>Remiz consobrinus</i>	239	6	245
6	Plain Prinia 純色鷓鴣	<i>Prinia inornata</i>	113	118	231
7	Scaly-breasted Munia 斑文鳥	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	204	0	204
8	Yellow-bellied Prinia 黃腹鷓鴣	<i>Prinia flaviventris</i>	96	84	182
9	Curlew Sandpiper 彎嘴濱鷸	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	159	2	162
10	Chinese Bulbul 白頭鵲	<i>Pycnonotus sinensis</i>	145	8	153

## Total number of individuals trapped during 2017 2017年鳥種捕獲總計

## Mai Po #8b (reedbed)/#7 米埔8b(蘆葦床)/7號基圍

Species	Scientific name	Original	Recapture	Total
Yellow Bittern 黃葦鶉	<i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>	13	2	15
Cinnamon Bittern 栗葦鶉	<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>	1	0	1
Striated Heron 綠鷺	<i>Butorides striatus</i>	1	0	1
Chinese Pond Heron 池鷺	<i>Ardeola bacchus</i>	2	0	2
Japanese Sparrowhawk 日本松雀鷹	<i>Accipiter gularis</i>	1	0	1
White-breasted Waterhen 白胸苦惡鳥	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	4	3	7
Baillon's Crake 小田雞	<i>Porzana pusilla</i>	1	0	1
Ruddy-breasted Crake 紅胸田雞	<i>Porzana fusca</i>	1	0	1
Swinhoe's Snipe 大沙錐	<i>Gallinago megala</i>	1	0	1
Oriental Turtle Dove 山斑鳩	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	1	0	1
Greater Coucal 褐翅鴉鴉	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	2	0	2
Chestnut-winged Cuckoo 紅翅鳳頭鸚	<i>Clamator coromandelius</i>	1	0	1
Asian Koel 噪鵲	<i>Eudynamys scolopaceus</i>	9	0	9
Plaintive Cuckoo 八聲杜鵑	<i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>	1	0	1
Asian Barred Owlet 斑頭鵯鵯	<i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>	1	1	2
Common Kingfisher 普通翠鳥	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	17	0	17
Eurasian Wryneck 蜆鴉	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	3	1	4
Tiger Shrike 虎紋伯勞	<i>Lanius tigrinus</i>	1	0	1
Brown Shrike 紅尾伯勞	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	5	1	6
Long-tailed Shrike 棕背伯勞	<i>Lanius schach</i>	5	6	11
Black-naped Monarch 黑枕王鶯	<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	1	0	1
Cinereous Tit 蒼背山雀	<i>Parus cinereus</i>	3	2	5
Chinese Penduline Tit 中華攀雀	<i>Remiz consobrinus</i>	210	6	216

Species	Scientific name	Original	Recapture	Total
Red-whiskered Bulbul 紅耳鸲	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	48	2	50
Chinese Bulbul 白頭鸲	<i>Pycnonotus sinensis</i>	29	5	34
Barn Swallow 家燕	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	38	0	38
Red-rumped Swallow 金腰燕	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>	1	0	1
Japanese Bush Warbler 日本樹鶯	<i>Horornis diphone</i>	8	9	17
Asian Stubtail 鱗頭樹鶯	<i>Urosphena squameiceps</i>	1	0	1
Yellow-browed Warbler 黃眉柳鶯	<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	17	7	24
Radde's Warbler 巨嘴柳鶯	<i>Phylloscopus schwarzi</i>	8	0	8
Yellow-streaked Warbler 棕眉柳鶯	<i>Phylloscopus armandii</i>	1	0	1
Dusky Warbler 褐柳鶯	<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	538	234	772
Common Chiffchaff 嘰喳柳鶯	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	1	0	1
Two-barred Warbler 雙斑柳鶯	<i>Phylloscopus plumbeitarsus</i>	2	0	2
Pale-legged Leaf Warbler 淡腳柳鶯	<i>Phylloscopus tenellipes</i>	2	0	2
Arctic Warbler 極北柳鶯	<i>Phylloscopus borealis</i>	10	0	10
Oriental Reed Warbler 東方大葦鶯	<i>Acrocephalus orientalis</i>	198	39	237
Black-browed Reed Warbler 黑眉葦鶯	<i>Acrocephalus bistrigiceps</i>	176	59	235
Blunt-winged Warbler 鈍翅葦鶯	<i>Acrocephalus concinens</i>	1	0	1
Manchurian Reed Warbler 遠東葦鶯	<i>Acrocephalus tangorum</i>	3	1	4
Paddyfield Warbler 稻田葦鶯	<i>Acrocephalus agricola</i>	1	1	2
Thick-billed Warbler 厚嘴葦鶯	<i>Iduna aedon</i>	3	2	5
Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler 小蝗鶯	<i>Locustella certhiola</i>	71	4	75
Styan's Grasshopper Warbler 史氏蝗鶯	<i>Locustella pleskei</i>	2	0	2
Middendorff's Grasshopper Warbler 北蝗鶯	<i>Locustella ochotensis</i>	2	0	2
Lanceolated Warbler 矛斑蝗鶯	<i>Locustella lanceolata</i>	69	3	72

Species	Scientific name	Original	Recapture	Total
Baikal Bush Warbler 北短翅鶯	<i>Locustella davidi</i>	2	0	2
Russet Bush Warbler 高山短翅鶯	<i>Locustella mandellii</i>	2	0	2
Zitting Cisticola 棕扇尾鶯	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	2	0	2
Yellow-bellied Prinia 黃腹鷓鴣	<i>Prinia flaviventris</i>	59	63	122
Plain Prinia 純色鷓鴣	<i>Prinia inornata</i>	51	79	130
Common Tailorbird 長尾縫葉鶯	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	8	6	14
Masked Laughingthrush 黑臉噪鶇	<i>Garrulax perspicillatus</i>	2	0	2
Japanese White-eye 暗綠繡眼鳥	<i>Zosterops japonicus</i>	58	8	66
Red-billed Starling 絲光椋鳥	<i>Sturnus sericeus</i>	1	0	1
Black-collared Starling 黑領椋鳥	<i>Gracupica nigricollis</i>	4	0	4
Grey-backed Thrush 灰背鶇	<i>Turdus hortulorum</i>	1	0	1
Japanese Thrush 烏灰鶇	<i>Turdus cardis</i>	1	0	1
Chinese Blackbird 烏鶇	<i>Turdus mandarinus</i>	1	0	1
Oriental Magpie Robin 鵲鴝	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	5	0	5
Asian Brown Flycatcher 北灰鶇	<i>Muscicapa dauurica</i>	1	0	1
Siberian Blue Robin 藍歌鶇	<i>Larvivora cyane</i>	2	0	2
Rufous-tailed Robin 紅尾歌鶇	<i>Larvivora sibilans</i>	1	0	1
Bluethroat 藍喉歌鶇	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	11	2	13
Siberian Rubythroat 紅喉歌鶇	<i>Calliope calliope</i>	82	45	127
Yellow-rumped Flycatcher 白眉姬鶇	<i>Ficedula zanthopygia</i>	2	0	2
Daurian Redstart 北紅尾鶇	<i>Phoenicurus auroreus</i>	9	6	15
Stejneger's Stonechat 黑喉石鶇	<i>Saxicola stejnegeri</i>	16	4	20
Eurasian Tree Sparrow 樹麻雀	<i>Passer montanus</i>	1	0	1
Scaly-breasted Munia 斑文鳥	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	90	0	90

Species	Scientific name	Original	Recapture	Total
Richard's Pipit 理氏鸚	<i>Anthus richardi</i>	2	0	2
Pechora Pipit 北鸚	<i>Anthus gustavi</i>	3	0	3
Common Rosefinch 普通朱雀	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	1	0	1
Chestnut-eared Bunting 栗耳鸚	<i>Emberiza fucata</i>	2	0	2
Little Bunting 小鸚	<i>Emberiza pusilla</i>	5	0	5
Black-faced Bunting 灰頭鸚	<i>Emberiza spodocephala</i>	17	1	18
<b>Total (all species)</b>		<b>1958</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>2560</b>

## Mai Po Education Centre 米埔教育中心

Species	Scientific name	Original	Recapture	Total
Yellow Bittern 黃葦鸚	<i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>	3	0	3
Striated Heron 綠鸚	<i>Butorides striatus</i>	1	0	1
Common Snipe 扇尾沙錐	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	1	0	1
Spotted Dove 珠頸斑鳩	<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>	2	0	2
Greater Coucal 褐翅鴉鵂	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	3	0	3
Asian Koel 噪鵲	<i>Eudynamys scolopaceus</i>	4	0	4
Asian Barred Owlet 斑頭鸛鵂	<i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>	1	0	1
White-throated Kingfisher 白胸翡翠	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	1	0	1
Common Kingfisher 普通翠鳥	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	6	3	9
Eurasian Wryneck 蟻鴛	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	1	0	1
Tiger Shrike 虎紋伯勞	<i>Lanius tigrinus</i>	1	0	1
Bull-headed Shrike 牛頭伯勞	<i>Lanius bucephalus</i>	1	0	1
Brown Shrike 紅尾伯勞	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	2	0	2
Long-tailed Shrike 棕背伯勞	<i>Lanius schach</i>	1	0	1
Black Drongo 黑卷尾	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	1	0	1

Species	Scientific name	Original	Recapture	Total
Cinereous Tit 蒼背山雀	<i>Parus cinereus</i>	18	11	29
Red-whiskered Bulbul 紅耳鵲	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	43	3	46
Chinese Bulbul 白頭鵲	<i>Pycnonotus sinensis</i>	111	3	114
Japanese Bush Warbler 日本樹鵲	<i>Horornis diphone</i>	4	1	5
Yellow-browed Warbler 黃眉柳鵲	<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	54	37	91
Pallas's Leaf Warbler 黃腰柳鵲	<i>Phylloscopus proregulus</i>	8	7	15
Yellow-streaked Warbler 棕眉柳鵲	<i>Phylloscopus armandii</i>	1	0	1
Dusky Warbler 褐柳鵲	<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	162	63	225
Common Chiffchaff 嘰喳柳鵲	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	1	0	1
Two-barred Warbler 雙斑柳鵲	<i>Phylloscopus plumbeitarsus</i>	1	0	1
Pale-legged Leaf Warbler 淡腳柳鵲	<i>Phylloscopus tenellipes</i>	2	0	2
Arctic Warbler 極北柳鵲	<i>Phylloscopus borealis</i>	7	0	7
Oriental Reed Warbler 東方大葦鵲	<i>Acrocephalus orientalis</i>	6	1	7
Black-browed Reed Warbler 黑眉葦鵲	<i>Acrocephalus bistrigiceps</i>	2	0	2
Thick-billed Warbler 厚嘴葦鵲	<i>Iduna aedon</i>	3	0	3
Yellow-bellied Prinia 黃腹鷓鴣	<i>Prinia flaviventris</i>	6	4	10
Plain Prinia 純色鷓鴣	<i>Prinia inornata</i>	5	5	10
Common Tailorbird 長尾縫葉鵲	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	6	9	15
Japanese White-eye 暗綠繡眼鳥	<i>Zosterops japonicus</i>	207	70	277
Red-billed Starling 絲光椋鳥	<i>Sturnus sericeus</i>	3	0	3
Black-collared Starling 黑領椋鳥	<i>Gracupica nigricollis</i>	1	0	1
Chinese Blackbird 烏鶇	<i>Turdus mandarinus</i>	1	0	1
Oriental Magpie Robin 鵲鴝	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	4	3	7
Asian Brown Flycatcher 北灰鶇	<i>Muscicapa dauurica</i>	3	0	3

Species	Scientific name	Original	Recapture	Total
Siberian Blue Robin 藍歌鸲	<i>Larvivora cyane</i>	1	0	1
Rufous-tailed Robin 紅尾歌鸲	<i>Larvivora sibilans</i>	1	0	1
Siberian Rubythroat 紅喉歌鸲	<i>Calliope calliope</i>	3	0	3
Mugimaki Flycatcher 鸚姬鶯	<i>Ficedula mugimaki</i>	1	0	1
Red-throated Flycatcher 紅喉姬鶯	<i>Ficedula albicilla</i>	3	3	6
Daurian Redstart 北紅尾鸲	<i>Phoenicurus auroreus</i>	10	3	13
Fork-tailed Sunbird 叉尾太陽鳥	<i>Aethopyga christinae</i>	1	0	1
Scaly-breasted Munia 斑文鳥	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	6	0	6
Black-faced Bunting 灰頭鸲	<i>Emberiza spodocephala</i>	1	0	1
<b>Total (all species)</b>		<b>715</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>941</b>

## Mai Po wader trapping 米埔涉禽環誌

Species	Scientific name	Original	Recapture	Total
Garganey 白眉鴨	<i>Spatula querquedula</i>	1	0	1
Eurasian Teal 綠翅鴨	<i>Anas crecca</i>	1	0	1
Pied Avocet 反嘴鷺	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	3	0	3
Pacific Golden Plover 太平洋金斑鵒	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	2	1	3
Grey Plover 灰斑鵒	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	12	0	12
Little Ringed Plover 金眶鵒	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	1	0	1
Kentish Plover 環頸鵒	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	6	1	7
Lesser Sand Plover 蒙古沙鵒	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	1	0	1
Greater Sand Plover 鐵嘴沙鵒	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	20	0	20
Greater Painted-snipe 彩鷺	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	9	0	9
Eurasian Curlew 白腰杓鷺	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	1	0	1
Great Knot 大濱鷺	<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	1	0	1



Species	Scientific name	Original	Recapture	Total
Broad-billed Sandpiper 闊嘴鷸	<i>Calidris falcinellus</i>	3	0	3
Curlew Sandpiper 彎嘴濱鷸	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	159	3	163
Long-toed Stint 長趾濱鷸	<i>Calidris subminuta</i>	1	0	1
Red-necked Stint 紅頸濱鷸	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	12	1	14
Dunlin 黑腹濱鷸	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	31	0	31
Pintail Snipe 針尾沙錐	<i>Gallinago stenura</i>	2	0	2
Common Snipe 扇尾沙錐	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	1	0	1
Terek Sandpiper 翹嘴鷸	<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	5	0	5
Common Sandpiper 磯鷸	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	1	0	1
Common Redshank 紅腳鷸	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	4	0	4
Marsh Sandpiper 澤鷸	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	20	0	20
Wood Sandpiper 林鷸	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	2	0	2
Spotted Redshank 鵲鷸	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	1	0	1
Common Greenshank 青腳鷸	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	5	0	5
<b>Total (all species)</b>		<b>305</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>311</b>

## Hong Kong Wetland Park 香港濕地公園

Species	Scientific name	Original	Recapture	Total
Chinese Francolin 中華鸕鳩	<i>Francolinus pintadeanus</i>	1	0	1
Yellow Bittern 黃葦鶯	<i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>	10	8	18
Cinnamon Bittern 栗葦鶯	<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>	1	0	1
Eastern Water Rail 普通秧雞	<i>Rallus indicus</i>	1	0	1
White-breasted Waterhen 白胸苦惡鳥	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	1	0	1
Common Moorhen 黑水雞	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	2	0	2
Greater Painted-snipe 彩鷸	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	2	0	2

Species	Scientific name	Original	Recapture	Total
Pintail Snipe 針尾沙錐	<i>Gallinago stenura</i>	1	0	1
Common Emerald Dove 綠翅金鳩	<i>Chalcophaps indicus</i>	1	0	1
Spotted Dove 珠頸斑鳩	<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>	4	0	4
Greater Coucal 褐翅鴉鵂	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	1	0	1
White-throated Kingfisher 白胸翡翠	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	1	0	1
Common Kingfisher 普通翠鳥	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	7	4	11
Eurasian Wryneck 蟻鴲	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	1	0	1
Brown Shrike 紅尾伯勞	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	1	0	1
Long-tailed Shrike 棕背伯勞	<i>Lanius schach</i>	4	1	5
Black Drongo 黑卷尾	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	1	0	1
Chinese Penduline Tit 中華攀雀	<i>Remiz consobrinus</i>	27	0	27
Chinese Bulbul 白頭鵲	<i>Pycnonotus sinensis</i>	5	0	5
Sooty-headed Bulbul 白喉紅臀鵲	<i>Pycnonotus aurigaster</i>	4	0	4
Yellow-browed Warbler 黃眉柳鶯	<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	1	0	1
Dusky Warbler 褐柳鶯	<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	53	6	59
Oriental Reed Warbler 東方大葦鶯	<i>Acrocephalus orientalis</i>	25	2	27
Black-browed Reed Warbler 黑眉葦鶯	<i>Acrocephalus bistrigiceps</i>	35	7	42
Thick-billed Warbler 厚嘴葦鶯	<i>Iduna aedon</i>	1	0	1
Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler 小蝗鶯	<i>Locustella certhiola</i>	7	0	7
Zitting Cisticola 棕扇尾鶯	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	6	0	6
Yellow-bellied Prinia 黃腹鷦鶯	<i>Prinia flaviventris</i>	33	17	50
Plain Prinia 純色鷦鶯	<i>Prinia inornata</i>	53	6	59
Masked Laughingthrush 黑臉噪鵲	<i>Garrulax perspicillatus</i>	1	0	1
Japanese White-eye 暗綠繡眼鳥	<i>Zosterops japonicus</i>	1	0	1

Species	Scientific name	Original	Recapture	Total
Crested Myna 八哥	<i>Acridotheres cristatellus</i>	2	0	2
Grey-backed Thrush 灰背鶇	<i>Turdus hortulorum</i>	2	0	2
Siberian Rubythroat 紅喉歌鶇	<i>Calliope calliope</i>	7	1	8
Daurian Redstart 北紅尾鶇	<i>Phoenicurus aureus</i>	3	0	3
Stejneger's Stonechat 黑喉石鶇	<i>Saxicola stejnegeri</i>	5	5	10
Scaly-breasted Munia 斑文鳥	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	49	0	49
White Wagtail 白鶇鶇	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	1	0	1
Olive-backed Pipit 樹鶇	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	5	0	5
Little Bunting 小鶇	<i>Emberiza pusilla</i>	3	0	3
Yellow-browed Bunting 黃眉鶇	<i>Emberiza chrysophrys</i>	1	0	1
Black-faced Bunting 灰頭鶇	<i>Emberiza spodocephala</i>	2	0	2
Pallas's Reed Bunting 葦鶇	<i>Emberiza pallasi</i>	1	0	1
<b>Total (all species)</b>		<b>377</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>462</b>

**Tai Po Kau 大埔滘**

Species	Scientific name	Original	Recapture	Total
Crested Goshawk 鳳頭鷹	<i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>	0	1	1
Besra 松雀鷹	<i>Accipiter virgatus</i>	2	0	2
Cinereous Tit 蒼背山雀	<i>Parus cinereus</i>	15	3	18
Yellow-cheeked Tit 黃頰山雀	<i>Machlolophus spilonotus</i>	3	0	3
Red-whiskered Bulbul 紅耳鶇	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	1	0	1
Mountain Bulbul 綠翅短腳鶇	<i>Ixos mccllellandii</i>	2	1	3
Chestnut Bulbul 栗背短腳鶇	<i>Hemixos castanonotus</i>	9	3	12
Asian Subtail 鱗頭樹鶇	<i>Urosphena squameiceps</i>	2	0	2
Pallas's Leaf Warbler 黃腰柳鶇	<i>Phylloscopus proregulus</i>	3	0	3

Species	Scientific name	Original	Recapture	Total
Eastern Crowned Warbler 冕柳鶯	<i>Phylloscopus coronatus</i>	1	0	1
Goodson's Leaf Warbler 古氏[冠紋]柳鶯	<i>Phylloscopus goodsoni</i>	1	0	1
Common Tailorbird 長尾縫葉鶯	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	1	0	1
Streak-breasted Scimitar Babbler 棕頸鉤嘴鶇	<i>Pomatorhinus ruficollis</i>	2	1	3
Rufous-capped Babbler 紅頭穗鶇	<i>Stachyris ruficeps</i>	10	1	11
Huet's Fulvetta 黑眉雀鶇	<i>Alcippe hueti</i>	18	32	50
Blue-winged Minla 藍翅希鶇	<i>Minla cyanouroptera</i>	1	0	1
Silver-eared Mesia 銀耳相思鳥	<i>Leiothrix argentauris</i>	2	0	2
Red-billed Leiothrix 紅嘴相思鳥	<i>Leiothrix lutea</i>	12	7	19
Velvet-fronted Nuthatch 絨額鶇	<i>Sitta frontalis</i>	2	0	2
Orange-headed Thrush 橙頭地鶇	<i>Geokichla citrina</i>	4	1	5
Grey-backed Thrush 灰背鶇	<i>Turdus hortulorum</i>	16	0	16
Japanese Thrush 烏灰鶇	<i>Turdus cardis</i>	5	0	5
Eyebrowed Thrush 白眉鶇	<i>Turdus obscurus</i>	1	0	1
Brown-breasted Flycatcher 褐胸鶇	<i>Muscicapa muttui</i>	2	0	2
Hainan Blue Flycatcher 海南藍仙鶇	<i>Cyornis hainanus</i>	3	2	5
Brown-chested Jungle Flycatcher 白喉林鶇	<i>Cyornis brunneatus</i>	2	0	2
Fujian Niltava 棕腹大仙鶇	<i>Niltava davidi</i>	0	1	1
Lesser Shortwing 白喉短翅鶇	<i>Brachypteryx leucophrys</i>	1	0	1
Siberian Blue Robin 藍歌鶇	<i>Larvivora cyane</i>	1	0	1
Rufous-tailed Robin 紅尾歌鶇	<i>Larvivora sibilans</i>	3	1	4
Red-flanked Bluetail 紅脇藍尾鶇	<i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>	7	3	10
Blue Whistling Thrush 紫嘯鶇	<i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>	2	1	3
Narcissus Flycatcher 黃眉姬鶇	<i>Ficedula narcissina</i>	1	0	1

Species	Scientific name	Original	Recapture	Total
Fork-tailed Sunbird 叉尾太陽鳥	<i>Aethopyga christinae</i>	1	0	1
<b>Total (all species)</b>		<b>136</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>194</b>

**Long Valley 壟原**

Species	Scientific name	Original	Recapture	Total
Chinese Pond Heron 池鷺	<i>Ardeola bacchus</i>	1	0	1
Besra 松雀鷹	<i>Accipiter virgatus</i>	1	0	1
White-breasted Waterhen 白胸苦惡鳥	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	2	0	2
Greater Painted-snipe 彩鶺鴒	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	2	0	2
Pintail Snipe 針尾沙錐	<i>Gallinago stenura</i>	1	0	1
Common Snipe 扇尾沙錐	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	1	0	1
Wood Sandpiper 林鶺鴒	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	1	0	1
Oriental Turtle Dove 山斑鳩	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	2	0	2
Spotted Dove 珠頸斑鳩	<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>	16	0	16
White-throated Kingfisher 白胸翡翠	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	1	0	1
Common Kingfisher 普通翠鳥	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	2	0	2
Long-tailed Shrike 棕背伯勞	<i>Lanius schach</i>	1	0	1
Chinese Penduline Tit 中華攀雀	<i>Remiz consobrinus</i>	2	0	2
Barn Swallow 家燕	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	1	0	1
Dusky Warbler 褐柳鶯	<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	47	8	55
Oriental Reed Warbler 東方大葦鶯	<i>Acrocephalus orientalis</i>	5	0	5
Black-browed Reed Warbler 黑眉葦鶯	<i>Acrocephalus bistrigiceps</i>	5	1	6
Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler 小蝗鶯	<i>Locustella certhiola</i>	1	0	1
Lanceolated Warbler 矛斑蝗鶯	<i>Locustella lanceolata</i>	2	0	2
Zitting Cisticola 棕扇尾鶯	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	54	0	54

Species	Scientific name	Original	Recapture	Total
Black-collared Starling 黑領棕鳥	<i>Gracupica nigricollis</i>	1	0	1
Japanese Thrush 烏灰鶇	<i>Turdus cardis</i>	1	0	1
Chinese Blackbird 烏鶇	<i>Turdus mandarinus</i>	4	0	4
Oriental Magpie Robin 鵲鴝	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	1	0	1
Bluethroat 藍喉歌鴝	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	2	0	2
Siberian Rubythroat 紅喉歌鴝	<i>Calliope calliope</i>	1	0	1
Daurian Redstart 北紅尾鴝	<i>Phoenicurus aureus</i>	1	0	1
Stejneger's Stonechat 黑喉石鵲	<i>Saxicola stejnegeri</i>	3	0	3
Eurasian Tree Sparrow 樹麻雀	<i>Passer montanus</i>	57	0	57
White-rumped Munia 白腰文鳥	<i>Lonchura striata</i>	3	0	3
Scaly-breasted Munia 斑文鳥	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	59	0	59
Eastern Yellow Wagtail 東黃鶇鴝	<i>Motacilla tschutschensis</i>	2	0	2
White Wagtail 白鶇鴝	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	11	0	11
Olive-backed Pipit 樹鶇	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	2	0	2
Chestnut-eared Bunting 栗耳鶇	<i>Emberiza fucata</i>	24	2	26
Little Bunting 小鶇	<i>Emberiza pusilla</i>	3	0	3
Yellow-browed Bunting 黃眉鶇	<i>Emberiza chrysophrys</i>	1	0	1
Yellow-breasted Bunting 黃胸鶇	<i>Emberiza aureola</i>	21	0	21
Black-headed Bunting 黑頭鶇	<i>Emberiza melanocephala</i>	2	1	3
Black-faced Bunting 灰頭鶇	<i>Emberiza spodocephala</i>	3	0	3
Total (all species)		350	12	362

## Ho Man Tin

### The origins of a migrant bird oasis in urban Kowloon

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#### Introduction

Most major cities have large parks and gardens which attract migrant birds during the migration seasons. Hong Kong itself has Hong Kong and Kowloon Parks, amongst others, and both are good migrant stop-over locations. But it also has another type of human creation which has unintentionally become a migrant hotspot – Ho Man Tin. Ho Man Tin has been revealed in recent years to support good numbers and diversity of migrants, and the conditions supporting migrants there have been created by an accident of history not through intentional management for birds. This paper details how the Ho Man Tin area was developed and why it has become such a recognised migrant bird oasis in urban Kowloon.

#### History

In 1945, Ho Man Tin was a barely populated area of high hills and ridges north of Hung Hom and between five man-made landmarks which still exist, the Kowloon to Canton Railway on the west, Waterloo Road and Argyle Street to the north (then leading from Kowloon Barracks to the small military airport at Kai Tak), Chatham Road North in the southeast, linking to Ma Tau Wai Road to the east (Fig 1 and 2). The Ho Man Tin high hills and ridges were not as high as the background Kowloon Hills but still easily viewed from Hong Kong Island (Fig 3). They were also quite barren, with little tall vegetation such as trees, as Fig 3 shows. Although we have no bird records for this area from the 1950s, it was unlikely to be very attractive to small migrant passerines.

During the 1950s, large numbers of human migrants arrived in Hong Kong from China. Many of these settled in makeshift housing in the northern part of Kowloon, using the surrounding open land for crop growing. Ho Man Tin was one of these areas, particularly in the west where the hills were not so high and easier to develop. But events such as the Shek Kip Mei squatter settlement fire of 1953 persuaded the Hong Kong Government that more permanent housing was needed. This was achieved by flattening existing hills to create level ground at inland sites and using the soil generated for landfill.

Another essential requirement for housing was fresh water, in very low natural supply in Hong Kong. The idea arose of not completely flattening the tallest hills, but creating flat areas on top for fresh-water reservoirs to supply the housing estates lower down. In the 1960s, the higher Ho Man Tin hills on the east side were converted into five fresh-water reservoirs, Ho Man Tin Central High Level, North, East, West and South Service Reservoirs (Fig 4 and 5). The sides of the hills were cut back to steep

slopes, to provide more low ground flat space and more soil for landfill. The tops were left flat and often later converted to sports playgrounds. But initially no trees or other substantial vegetation was planted. The hillsides and tops remained fairly bare (Fig 6 and 7).

### **Origins of a migrant bird hotspot**

The planting of trees and vegetation started in the 1990s and by 2000 many of the Ho Man Tin Reservoir areas became productive for passerines and other species such as raptors, and particularly migrants (Fig 8).

The reasons for this are several

1. The hills are high enough to be easily seen by overflying or nearby birds, especially from the north and east, and particularly at night with lighting from the surrounding housing estates (Fig 9, 10 and 11). These photographs also show how the large playing fields on top of the reservoirs increase the visibility and attraction of this whole area to passing migrants looking for a stopover location.
2. The vegetation on the slopes has been left fairly wild, partly because the slopes are steep and difficult to maintain, and is very good for migrant food such as insects and small ground creatures (Fig 12 to 15). Migrants alighting there are liable to stay to feed up for the next stage of their migration and migrants landing in surrounding not-so-productive areas can easily relocate there.
3. The steep slopes make it almost impossible for normal human walkers to take casual walks through the vegetation and birds are left relatively undisturbed, unlike in many of the surrounding parks and gardens.

### **History of birding in the area**

For an area to become a migrant hotspot, it needs regular observation to find and identify the birds.

Bird recording in the Ho Man Tin area started in the late 1960s through Dr Robert Barnes and his sons, and then in the late 1970s with MA Barker. Their records came from the west side of Ho Man Tin, near to the Military Hospital and Ho Man Tin Hill Road areas (Fig 5) which were then being developed including with trees. These early records do show the west HMT area was good for migrants in those times. They recorded many flycatcher species including Asian and Japanese Paradise Flycatchers, Grey-streaked, Asia Brown, Ferruginous, Hainan Blue and Yellow-rumped Flycatchers.

Records from the east side of Ho Man Tin, the Reservoir area, began in 2007 when Ann To, whose parents live in a neighbouring estate and who was then in education, started to bird the Ho Man Tin South Reservoir area near to her home for at least one hour every evening after school. She soon became aware of its productivity and was rewarded with the Hong Kong First Record of Red-backed Shrike on 6<sup>th</sup> October 2008 (To Wai Yi, 2011). This record first brought the area to the notice of current Hong Kong





**Plate 70** Red-backed Shrike *Lanius collurio* 紅背伯勞  
Ho Man Tin 6th October 2008 何文田 2008年10月6日  
Ann To 陶偉意



**Plate 71** Fairy Pitta *Pitta nympha* 仙八色鸚  
Ho Man Tin 24th September 2010 何文田 2010年9月24日  
Chik Yu Sum 植語心

birders. Ann also had several records in the immediate vicinity of her home on the 15<sup>th</sup> floor of her estate, including a Black-browed Reed Warbler striking her window. There is also a record of a Fairy Pitta spending a day inside another 19<sup>th</sup> floor home in the Ho Man Tin west area, on 24<sup>th</sup> September 2010. Ann stopped birding her area regularly in 2010, when work started on Ho Man Tin MTR station, and she later moved to UK for education.

John Chow started birding the north end of the Ho Man Tin Reservoir area in 2014 and has been recording there on an almost daily basis and frequently three times daily since then. This amount of attention to a migrant hotspot is bound to lead to substantial records, and John's records for Ho Man Tin are now well known amongst the Hong Kong birding community. As at the end of 2017, his total species count is 165 and that for the Ho Man Tin Reservoir area since 2000 is 171. Of these, 60% have occurred in spring (March to May) and 81% in autumn (September to November) with the highest scoring months being April with 49% and October and November, both with 54%. These are typical results for a Hong Kong migrant hotspot. A list of the 171 species is attached and includes several rarities as well as five species of shrike, 18 species of flycatcher, 18 species of warbler, ten species of thrush and seven species of bunting. Hong Kong year peak counts of many species of warblers, flycatchers and thrushes are regularly recorded at Ho Man Tin as well as species rarities.

### **What threats are there for Ho Man Tin?**

The Ho Man Tin Reservoir area now stands in a highly developed area where development is continuing, with many of the older buildings being replaced by more modern ones. The pressure for building development in Hong Kong is intense.

The Ho Man Tin South Reservoir area that Ann To birded from 2007 to 2010 has already been downgraded substantially for migrants by an 'upgrade' of the top level into landscaped gardens with brick paths and many fewer trees. The Red-backed Shrike would no longer recognise it and, where there were previously up to five Brown Shrikes on spring and autumn migration, now there are none.

In the last few years, Ho Man Tin MTR station has opened at the southern end and this will be expanded as a station on the new Shatin to Admiralty link, increasing the local housing development pressure. Two recently constructed 30 floor estates now block the view of Ho Man Tin Reservoirs from the south and northwest and make it more isolated. An underground road is being built under the West Service Reservoir.

It seems difficult to believe the northern Ho Man Tin Reservoir area, now the most prolific for migrants, can remain in its current state indefinitely.

### **Summary**

Migrant hotspots occur in most cities, but most are parks and gardens. Only very occasionally are some created by accident. The Ho Man Tin Service Reservoir area is one. It succeeds as a migrant hotspot due to its visibility from a distance to a migrating bird, particularly with lighting from nearby estates, good vegetation for stopover feeding and limited scope for disturbance of birds once they find it.

We need to recognise and protect these areas, just as we do the well-known parks and gardens.

### Acknowledgements

Maps and Aerial Photographs below are from the libraries of the Hong Kong Map Service, Lands Department, Hong Kong and the Hong Kong Museum of History.

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### List of Ho Man Tin Species 2000-2017

Cinnamon Bittern	Common Kestrel
Black Bittern	Peregrine Falcon
Striated Heron	Alexandrine Parakeet
Chinese Pond Heron	Fairy Pitta
Cattle Egret	Black-winged Cuckoo-shrike
Great Cormorant	Grey-chinned Minivet
Crested Goshawk	Scarlet Minivet
Chinese Sparrowhawk	Tiger Shrike
Japanese Sparrowhawk	Bull-headed Shrike
Besra	Brown Shrike
Eurasian Sparrowhawk	Red-backed Shrike
Black Kite	Long-tailed Shrike
White-bellied Sea Eagle	White-bellied Erponia
Eastern Buzzard	Black-naped Oriole
Slaty-legged Crane	Black Drongo
White-breasted Waterhen	Ashy Drongo
Yellow-legged Buttonquail	Hair-crested Drongo
Eurasian Woodcock	Black-naped Monarch
Domestic Pigeon	Asian Paradise Flycatcher
Oriental Turtle Dove	Japanese Paradise Flycatcher
Red Turtle Dove	Red-billed Blue Magpie
Spotted Dove	Eurasian Magpie
Common Emerald Dove	House Crow
Greater Coucal	Collared Crow
Chestnut-winged Cuckoo	Large-billed Crow
Asian Koel	Grey-headed Flycatcher
Plaintive Cuckoo	Cinereous Tit
Hodgson's Hawk Cuckoo	Yellow-cheeked Tit
Indian Cuckoo	Red-whiskered Bulbul
Oriental Cuckoo	Chinese Bulbul
Collared Scops Owl	Sooty-headed Bulbul
Oriental Scops Owl	Chestnut Bulbul
Asian Barred Owl	Barn Swallow
Grey Nightjar	Pygmy Wren-babbler
House Swift	Mountain Tailorbird
Dollarbird	Manchurian Bush Warbler
White-throated Kingfisher	Japanese Bush Warbler
Blue-tailed Bee-eater	Brown-flanked Bush Warbler
Eurasian Wryneck	Asian Stubtail

Yellow-browed Warbler  
 Pallas's Leaf Warbler  
 Yellow-streaked Warbler  
 Radde's Warbler  
 Dusky Warbler  
 Eastern Crowned Warbler  
 Two-barred Warbler  
 Pale-legged Leaf Warbler  
 Arctic Warbler  
 Goodson's Leaf Warbler  
 Oriental Reed Warbler  
 Black-browed Reed Warbler  
 Thick-billed Warbler  
 Lanceolated Warbler  
 Yellow-bellied Prinia  
 Common Tailorbird  
 Rufous-capped Babbler  
 Huet's Fulvetta  
 Chinese Hwamei  
 Masked Laughingthrush  
 Blue-winged Minla  
 Red-billed Leiothrix  
 Japanese White-eye  
 Crested Myna  
 Red-billed Starling  
 White-cheeked Starling  
 Black-collared Starling  
 White-shouldered Starling  
 Chestnut-tailed Starling  
 Orange-headed Thrush  
 Siberian Thrush  
 White's Thrush  
 Grey-backed Thrush  
 Japanese Thrush  
 Chinese Blackbird  
 Eyebrowed Thrush  
 Pale Thrush  
 Brown-headed Thrush  
 Dusky Thrush  
 Oriental Magpie Robin  
 Grey-streaked Flycatcher  
 Dark-sided Flycatcher  
 Asian Brown Flycatcher  
 Brown-breasted Flycatcher  
 Ferruginous Flycatcher  
 Hainan Blue Flycatcher  
 Brown-chested Jungle Flycatcher

Blue-and-white Flycatcher  
 Verditer Flycatcher  
 Lesser Shortwing  
 Siberian Blue Robin  
 Rufous-tailed Robin  
 Bluethroat  
 Siberian Rubythroat  
 Red-flanked Bluetail  
 Blue Whistling Thrush  
 Yellow-rumped Flycatcher  
 Narcissus Flycatcher  
 Mugimaki Flycatcher  
 Slaty-backed Flycatcher  
 Red-breasted Flycatcher  
 Red-throated Flycatcher  
 Daurian Redstart  
 Blue Rock Thrush  
 White-throated Rock Thrush  
 Stejneger's Stonechat  
 Grey Bushchat  
 Fire-breasted Flowerpecker  
 Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker  
 Fork-tailed Sunbird  
 Eurasian Tree Sparrow  
 White-rumped Munia  
 Scaly-breasted Munia  
 Forest Wagtail  
 Eastern Yellow Wagtail  
 Citrine Wagtail  
 Grey Wagtail  
 White Wagtail  
 Richard's Pipit  
 Olive-backed Pipit  
 Pechora Pipit  
 Brambling  
 Chinese Grosbeak  
 Tristram's Bunting  
 Chestnut-eared Bunting  
 Little Bunting  
 Yellow-browed Bunting  
 Chestnut Bunting  
 Black-headed Bunting  
 Japanese Yellow Bunting  
 Fischer's Lovebird  
 Golden-fronted Leafbird  
 Yellow-fronted Canary



1. 1945 Aerial Photo 年的航空照片



2. 1945 Map 年的地圖



3. 1953 Kowloon Photo looking northeast – the Ho Man Tin area is in the centre and centre left  
1953年九龍向東北方—何文田在中央及偏左方





4. 1963 Aerial Photo年的航空照片



5. 1963 Map年的地圖



6. 1967 Kowloon Photo looking northeast, showing the Ho Man Tin hills under reconstruction  
1967年九龍向東北方，顯示何文田山在重建中。



7. 1990 Aerial Photo年的航空照片



8. 2010 Aerial Photo年的航空照片



9. 2013 Kowloon View from the north towards the Ho Man Tin Reservoirs. The North Reservoir hill can be clearly seen in this bird's eye view.  
2013 年從北邊往何文田現水庫眺望的九龍景觀。馬頭圍配水庫的山坡可清楚看見。



10. 2017 Panorama view of Ho Man Tin Reservoirs, taken from the east looking northwest. The road in the lower centre is Sheung Lok Street. Note the construction work for a new estate lower centre.

2017年由東邊往西北的何文田各配水庫全景視圖。中央下方的道路是常樂街。可留意到新屋苑的興建工程。



11. 2017 Central High Level and North Reservoirs looking north  
2017年中央高位及北面水庫向北向





12. Slope to North Service Reservoir  
馬頭圍食水配水庫的山坡



13. Slope to North Service Reservoir  
馬頭圍食水配水庫的山坡



14. Slope to Central High Level Service Reservoir  
何文田高地食水配水庫的山坡



15. Slope to Central High Level Service Reservoir  
何文田高地食水配水庫的山坡



## 何文田 九龍鬧市中的候鳥綠洲起源

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### 引言

大多數主要城市皆有大型公園及花園於遷徙季節時吸引了候鳥。香港以香港公園、九龍公園及其他眾多的公園，均是一個良好的候鳥停留地點。不過亦有另類的人造環境意外地成爲了一個候鳥熱點——何文田。何文田在近年被發現爲眾多候鳥數量和種類的樂土，原因卻是過往城市規劃的副產品，而不是刻意爲雀鳥而營造。本文會深入探討何文田的發展史，以及其成爲九龍鬧市裡的候鳥綠洲的原因。

### 歷史

在1945年，何文田仍是鮮有人口聚居的高山及山脊地區，位於紅磡以北及五個現今仍在的人造地標：以西的九廣鐵路、以北的窩打老道及亞皆老街、東南方的漆咸道北、以及在東面連接的馬頭圍道(圖1及2)。何文田的地勢並不及背後的獅子山等高，但仍然能夠由香港島眺望(圖3)。當時何文田相當荒蕪，只有稀疏的植被。雖說當年這區沒有任何鳥類記錄，相信當時對小型過境遷徙鳥並沒有太大的吸引力。

於1950年代，大量移民由中國內地抵達香港。當中大部份人在九龍北部的木屋區聚居，並以附近的空地進行耕作。當時的何文田便是其一，特別是西邊地勢比較平坦，較容易開墾。由於1953年發生的石硤尾大火及其他木屋區大火，令當時的香港政府需要安置居民及制定長遠的房屋政策。因香港缺乏平坦土地作房屋發展，政府便以移山填海的方式取得土地興建房屋。

另一項對房屋很重要的是淡水資源，但當時香港相當缺乏天然淡水的供應。在1960年代，何文田東部地勢較高的地方便興建了五個配水庫，包括何文田高地食水配水庫、馬頭圍食水配水庫、何文田東食水配水庫、何文田西食水配水庫及京士柏上食水配水庫(圖4及5)。爲填海提供更多填土，四周的山被開鑿爲陡峭的斜坡。山頂爲平地亦通常被闢作康樂用地，但當時沒有種植樹木或任何植物，山坡四周及山頂都是荒蕪(圖6及7)。

### 候鳥熱點的起源

何文田的植樹工作由90年代開始，直至2000年，很多區內的配水庫已有眾多的鳴禽及其他鳥種，例如是猛禽，尤其是候鳥(圖8)。

原因有數個

1. 地勢夠高能被經過或附近的雀鳥看見，特別是從北面或東面，在晚上亦因附近民居的燈光而特別顯眼(圖9至11)。這些照片還顯示了配水庫頂部的大型康樂用地如何對尋找中途休息地的候鳥增加能見度和吸引力。
2. 山坡上的植被因地勢陡峭而不受人為干擾下自然生長，以至當中富有昆蟲及小型地面生物，成為候鳥的食物來源(圖12至15)。在此處停留的候鳥可為接下來的旅程做好準備，而落在周邊比較低生產力地區的候鳥也容易移動到此地區。
3. 陡峭的山坡令一般人幾乎不可能在植被中隨意散步，使鳥類相對地不受干擾，這與許多四周的公園和花園不同。

### 該區觀鳥的歷史

一個地方要被確認候鳥熱點，需要恆常的觀察去尋找及辨認雀鳥。

何文田的觀鳥記錄由1960年代後期開始，當時由 Robert Barnes 醫生及其兒子、及1970年代末 MA Barker 的記錄。他們的記錄是來自何文田西面，鄰近當時的陸軍醫院及現今何文田山道的地區(圖5)，而該處當時已發展並有樹木。這些早期的記錄顯示出當時何文田西面的地區是適合候鳥。他們記錄了很多鵯的品種，包括綬帶、紫綬帶、灰紋鵯、北灰鵯、棕褐尾鵯、海南藍仙鵯及白眉姬鵯。

何文田東面，主要是配水庫區域的記錄，則由2007年開始。當時由仍然在學的陶偉意因父母家在附近公共屋邨，而開始每日放學後在京士柏上食水配水庫一帶觀鳥最少一小時。她很快便留意到此處的鳥況，並於2008年10月6日發現香港第一個紅背伯勞的記錄。此項記錄令香港的觀鳥者第一次留意這個地方。陶偉意亦有數個記錄是在她15樓的家附近錄得，包括黑眉葦鶯曾撞擊她的窗。此外亦有一個仙八色鸚的記錄，該隻鳥在2010年9月24日於何文田西的19樓單位內逗留了一天。陶偉意於2010年因何文田站工程而停止在該區恆常觀鳥，及後到英國留學。

鄒國斌（星魚）於2014年開始至今都在何文田北部的配水庫觀鳥，並每日觀察三次。如此頻繁的觀察帶來大量的候鳥記錄，而星魚在何文田的記錄現時在觀鳥界為人所知的。截至2017年尾，他記錄到165個品種，而何文田配水庫區域的鳥種數目從2000年至今共錄得171種。當中的60%及81%分別於春季(三月至五月)及秋季(九月至十一月)記錄到，而四月、十月及十一月則為最多鳥種的月份，分別為49%、54%及54%。這些記錄均為香港典型的候鳥熱點的特徵。附表列有171種鳥類品種記錄，其中包括數種稀有種：5種伯勞、18種鵯、18種鶯、10種鸚及7種鳴。香港每年很多鶯、鵯及鸚的高峰數量記錄都很常來自何文田，亦包括稀有品種的記錄。

### 何文田有什麼危機？

何文田的配水庫地區現在位於一個高度發展地區，發展亦在擴展，當中很多都是舊建築物重建。現今香港的對住屋發展的需求都很大。



**Plate 72** Slaty-backed Flycatcher *Ficedula hodgsonii* 锈胸蓝姬鹟  
Ho Man Tin 16th November 2017 何文田 2017年11月16日  
John Chow 鄒國斌



**Plate 73** Tiger Shrike *Lanius tigrinus* 虎纹伯劳  
Ho Man Tin 23rd May 2017 何文田 2017年5月23日  
John Chow 鄒國斌

陶偉意原在2007至2010年於京士柏上食水配水庫觀鳥的地方，已變改建為不合適候鳥的休憩公園。紅背伯勞應難以認出此地，而此地曾在春秋遷徙錄得多達五隻紅尾伯勞，這些都已成為過去。

在過去的數年間，何文田鐵路站投入服務及會擴展為新沙中線的轉車站，增加了區內住屋發展。兩個最近落成樓高30層的屋苑，就正正阻擋了從南方及西北方看到何文田各個配水庫，令其更孤立。一條地下道路亦在何文田西配水庫下面興建。

似乎很難相信現在為候鳥樂土的北邊何文田配水庫地區可以無限期地保持現狀。

## 摘要

候鳥熱點出現在很多城市，但主要是公園和花園。只有很偶爾會有些是意外造成。何文田的配水庫地區是其中之一。此地區之所以成功成為候鳥熱點，是因為其能夠被候鳥從遠方看見，特別是來自附近民居的照明、良好的植被提供食物，以及有限的人為干擾。

我們需要識別和保護這些地區，就像我們已知的公園和花園一樣。

## 鳴謝

地圖及航空照片是出自地政總署的香港地圖服務，以及香港歷史博物館。

仙八色鸚的照片是由植語心及馬翠盈提供。

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2000–2017何文田鳥類紀錄

栗葦鶇	白胸翡翠	小鷦鷯	白眉地鸚	灰林鸚
黑鶇	栗喉蜂虎	金頭縫葉鶇	懷氏地鸚	紅胸啄花鳥
綠鶇	蟻鶇	遠東樹鶇	灰背鸚	朱背啄花鳥
池鶇	紅隼	日本樹鶇	烏灰鸚	叉尾太陽鳥
牛背鶇	遊隼	強腳樹鶇	烏鸚	樹麻雀
普通鸚鵡	亞歷山大鸚鵡	鱗頭樹鶇	白眉鸚	白腰文鳥
鳳頭鷹	仙八色鸚	黃眉柳鶇	白腹鸚	斑文鳥
赤腹鷹	灰喉山椒鳥	黃腰柳鶇	赤胸鸚	山鵲鴿
日本松雀鷹	赤紅山椒鳥	棕眉柳鶇	斑鸚	東黃鵲鴿
松雀鷹	灰山椒鳥	巨嘴柳鶇	鵲鴿	黃頭鵲鴿
雀鷹	虎紋伯勞	褐柳鶇	灰紋鵲	灰鵲鴿
黑鳶	牛頭伯勞	冕柳鶇	烏鵲	白鵲鴿
白腹海鵂	紅尾伯勞	雙斑柳鶇	北灰鵲	理氏鵲
普通鵲	紅背伯勞	淡腳柳鶇	褐胸鵲	樹鵲
灰腳秧雞	棕背伯勞	極北柳鶇	棕尾褐鵲	北鵲
白胸苦惡鳥	白腹鳳鵒	古氏[冠紋]柳鶇	海南藍仙鵲	燕雀
黃腳三趾鵒	黑枕黃鸝	東方大葦鶇	白喉林鵲	黑尾蠟嘴雀
丘鵒	黑卷尾	黑眉葦鶇	白腹姬鵲	白眉鵲
原鵒	灰卷尾	厚嘴葦鶇	銅藍鵲	栗耳鵲
山斑鳩	髮冠卷尾	矛斑蝗鶇	白喉短翅鵲	小鵲
火斑鳩	黑枕王鵲	黃腹鷓鴣	藍歌鵲	黃眉鵲
珠頸斑鳩	綬帶	長尾縫葉鶇	紅尾歌鵲	栗鵲
綠翅金鳩	紫綬帶	紅頭穗鵲	藍喉歌鵲	黑頭鵲
褐翅鴉鵂	紅嘴藍鵲	黑眉雀鵲	紅喉歌鵲	硫磺鵲
紅翅鳳頭鵲	喜鵲	畫眉	紅脇藍尾鵲	費氏牡丹鸚鵡
噪鵲	家鵲	黑臉噪鵲	紫嘯鵲	金額葉鵲
八聲杜鵑	白頸鵲	藍翅希鵲	白眉姬鵲	黃額絲雀
霍氏鷹鵂	大嘴烏鴉	紅嘴相思鳥	黃眉姬鵲	
四聲杜鵑	方尾鵲	暗綠繡眼鳥	鵲姬鵲	
東方中杜鵑	蒼背山雀	八哥	銹胸藍姬鵲	
領角鵲	黃頰山雀	絲光棕鳥	紅胸姬鵲	
紅角鵲	紅耳鵲	灰棕鳥	紅喉姬鵲	
斑頭鵲鴿	白頭鵲	黑領棕鳥	北紅尾鵲	
普通夜鷹	白喉紅臀鵲	灰背棕鳥	藍磯鵲	
小白腰雨燕	栗背短腳鵲	灰頭棕鳥	白喉磯鵲	
三寶鳥	家燕	橙頭地鵲	黑喉石鵲	

**Ardeids around Tolo Harbour and the Tolo Channel :  
numbers, distribution and habitat use**  
**吐露港及赤門海峽的鷺鳥：  
數目、分佈及使用的生境**

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**Abstract**

The coastline of Tolo Harbour provides habitat for ardeids (herons and egrets) and the area supports some of the largest egrettries found in Hong Kong, but there is no previous research into the population of ardeids or their use of this section of coastline. We studied the number and distribution of ardeids around Tolo Harbour and Tolo Channel between November 2017 and June 2018 using boat-based surveys and counts of the number of individuals visiting a night roost in Tai Po. Numbers were highest between November and April, with the most numerous species being Little Egret, Great Egret and Grey Heron. Little Egrets were found mostly on artificial boulder shores near Tai Po, where they foraged by following boats and catching fish from the sea surface. Great Egrets were more widely distributed throughout the coastline on rocky shores and in undisturbed locations. Grey Herons were present in smaller numbers, mostly at undisturbed daytime roosts. Numbers counted at the night roost were higher than the numbers seen on boat-based surveys and were equivalent to about 25% of the Deep Bay population of Great Egrets and 40% of the population of Little Egrets. The results suggest that the Tolo Harbour population of egrets is important in a Hong Kong context and further monitoring is recommended.

**摘要**

吐露港的海岸提供鷺鳥使用的生境，養活香港最大的鷺鳥林，但卻沒有研究調查鷺鳥的數目及在哪一段海岸出沒。我們於2017及2018年以船隻調查吐露港及赤門海峽的鷺鳥數目及分佈，以及數算飛到大埔夜棲地的鷺鳥數目。牠們的數目以十一月至四月最高，而最多的鳥種為小白鷺、大白鷺及蒼鷺。小白鷺主要在人造石礁海岸覓食，跟隨船隻及於海面上捉魚。大白鷺較廣泛分布於巖岸及較少干擾的地方。蒼鷺通常小數目地出沒於日棲地點。夜棲地數算的數目較在船上的調查為高，大白鷺的數目是后海灣的25%，而小白鷺的數目為40%。調查結果顯示吐露港的鷺鳥數目在香港是重要的，所以建議進一步調查。



## Introduction

The importance of the Deep Bay area of Hong Kong for waterbirds has been recognised for several decades, and regular surveys of waterbirds have been carried out monthly in Deep Bay since 1998 as part of the Waterbird Monitoring Program carried out by the Hong Kong Bird Watching Society (HKBWS) on behalf of the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) (Carey 2001, Anon 2017a). Away from Deep Bay, other coastal areas in Hong Kong also provide habitat suitable for certain waterbird species, but these have not been subject to such regular monitoring as in the Deep Bay area, with the exception of Starling Inlet and Shuen Wan, which have also been included in the Waterbird Monitoring Program (monthly counts at Shuen Wan finished in 2008).

Egrettries throughout Hong Kong are monitored annually to monitor the breeding population of ardeids locally. Two of the largest egrettries recorded in recent years are located close to Tolo Harbour in the eastern New Territories. The Tai Po Market egrettry was the second largest in Hong Kong in 2017, containing 217 nests (47 Great Egret, 92 Little Egret, 77 Black-crowned Night Heron and one Eastern Cattle Egret). The Penfold Park egrettry was the sixth largest in Hong Kong in 2017, containing 74 nests (13 Great Egret, 34 Little Egret, 21 Black-crowned Night Heron and six Chinese Pond Heron). A small egrettry was also recorded at Chinese University of Hong Kong in 2017, containing eight nests of Black-crowned Night Heron (Anon 2017b). Egrettries have also existed previously at Shuen Wan SSSI, Yeung Chau and Centre Island, but these have been abandoned, probably by birds relocating elsewhere. This suggests that the area around Tolo Harbour may be important for ardeids in a Hong Kong context, but the total population of ardeids in Tolo Harbour is not monitored.

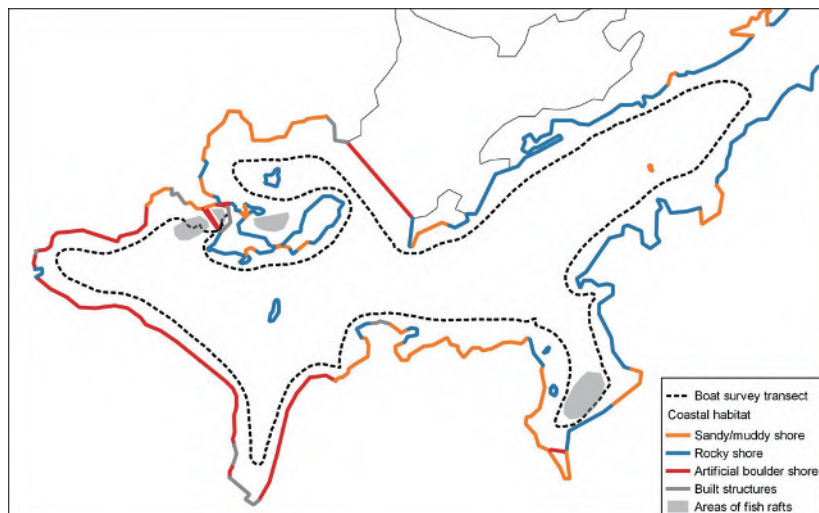
The coastal areas of Tolo Harbour and Tolo Channel provide diverse habitats for coastal waterbirds. Sheltered bays found at Ting Kok, Shuen Wan, Kei Ling Ha, Yung Shue O and Starfish Bay provide muddy and sandy coastlines, often with fringing mangroves, while most of the eastern extent of Tolo Channel, east of Plover Cove reservoir in the north and east of Sham Chung on the southern shore, comprises natural rocky shores. The inner part of Tolo Harbour has been impacted by new town development around Tai Po, Sha Tin and Ma On Shan, where the coastline is now lined with artificial boulder shores to protect the coastal development.

As part of a larger study into the ecology of Tolo Harbour and Tolo Channel, we conducted surveys of waterbirds around the Tolo Harbour. This report covers the findings of surveys for ardeids conducted as a part of that study.

## Methods

### Boat-based transect surveys

In order to study the distribution of ardeids around the coast of Tolo Harbour and Tolo Channel, we surveyed the area by boat in November 2017 and monthly from January until June 2018. The transect route covered the perimeter of Tolo Harbour (about 200-250 m from the shoreline) and was conducted at a constant low speed (around 5 knots). The approximate route is shown in Figure 1. Surveys were conducted during the morning during a rising or high tide.



**Figure 1.** Coastal habitats of Tolo Harbour and Tolo Channel, and route taken during boat-based surveys.

**圖1.** 吐露港及赤門海峽的海岸生境，船上調查的行程

For all ardeids seen during the survey, we recorded the species, number of individuals and marked the location onto a base map. The three most common ardeid species in the area (Great Egret, Little Egret and Grey Heron) are all large and conspicuous birds that could easily be seen and identified from the boat. It is possible that ardeids of other species were overlooked during the surveys, notably Chinese Pond Herons, which can be difficult to observe at a distance and often hide in vegetation, or Black-crowned Night Heron, which are mostly active at night and were therefore not present during the surveys. Ardeids loafing out of sight of the boat (for example at Tolo Pond or Plover Cove reservoir) would also be unrecorded on the surveys.

### Roost counts

Egrets often gather in communal overnight roosts, typically using the same roosting site every night through the winter, and often returning each year (Voisin 1991). During the winter of 2017-18 egrets roosted regularly in Tai Po. We conducted counts of birds entering the roost twice per month from mid-December until the end of March. Initially the roost was located alongside Lam Tsuen river, next to Kwong Fuk bridge opposite the Tai Po Post Office. During February, the roost relocated and birds started roosting along Tai Po River, between Tai Po Market MTR station and Tolo Highway. As the birds were split between these two roosts during February, it is possible that counts at this time did not include all individuals roosting around Tai Po.

We conducted surveys by counting the number of birds arriving at the roost in the evening. We started counts in the late afternoon, before most birds started arriving, and continued until no more birds were seen to enter the roost. Any birds present in

the roost area were counted at the start of the survey. Birds were mostly seen arriving along Lam Tsuen River from the direction of Tolo Harbour. Given the large number of individuals involved it seems that this roost may support the large majority of birds present in the Tolo Harbour area, although it is possible that other roosts are also present elsewhere.

## Results

### Boat-based transect surveys

Surveys were carried out on 28 November 2017, 11 January 2018, 22 February 2018, 29 March 2018, 28 April 2018, 23 May 2018 and 28 June 2018 (Table 1). The highest abundance of ardeids was recorded during the winter surveys from November until February, with number falling in spring and the lowest numbers recorded in May. The most numerous species were Little Egret, Great Egret and Grey Heron. Only a single Chinese Pond Heron was recorded during the boat surveys, and no other ardeid species were seen.

**Table 1:** Number of ardeids recorded during boat-based surveys between November 2017 and June 2018.

表1：2017年11月至2018年6月在船上調查所得的鷺鳥數目

Common Name	28 Nov. 2017	11 Jan. 2018	22 Feb. 2018	29 Mar. 2018	28 Apr. 2018	23 May 2018	28 Jun. 2018
Grey Heron <i>Ardea cinerea</i>	29	22	12	4	2	0	0
Great Egret <i>Ardea alba</i>	136	149	128	107	133	61	96
Little Egret <i>Egretta garzetta</i>	236	189	289	141	154	46	68
Chinese Pond Heron <i>Ardeola bacchus</i>	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<b>Total ardeids</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>164</b>

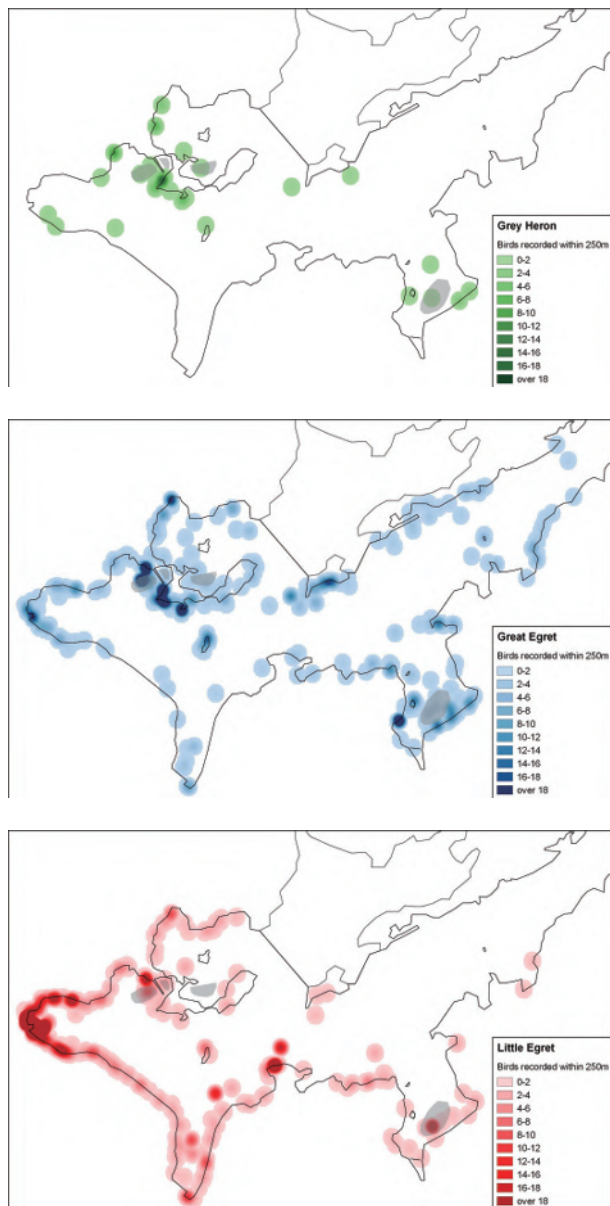
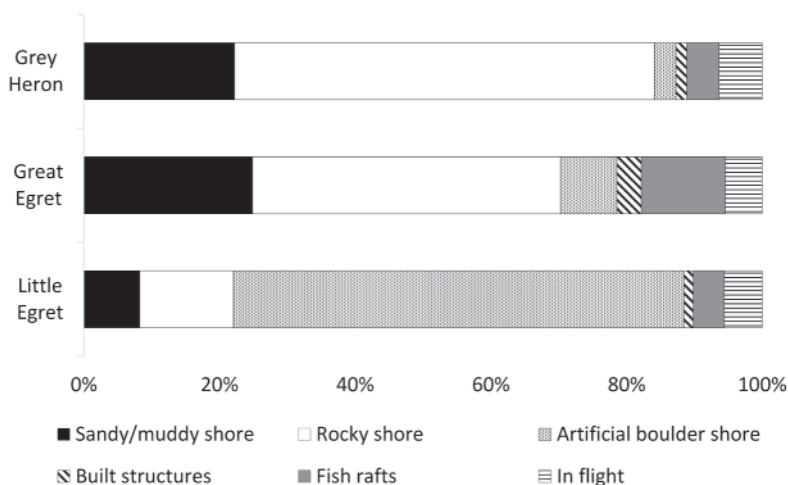


Figure 2. Distribution of ardeids observed on boat surveys from November 2017 to June 2018 (combined results for all surveys).

圖2. 2017年11月至2018年6月期間船上調查所得出（結合所有調查結果）的鷺鳥分布。



**Figure 3.** Habitat use by ardeids on Tolo Harbour during boat surveys from November 2017 – June 2018.

圖3. 2017年11月至2018年6月期間船上調查所得出大白鷺及小白鷺於吐露港使用的生境。

### Great Egret

Great Egrets were present in relatively high numbers from November until April. Numbers fell during May but increased slightly again in June. The number of individuals was generally lower than the number of Little Egrets, except during May and June, when Great Egret was the most abundant species recorded on surveys. It is possible that most individuals on these later surveys were young birds that were too young to breed and therefore had not returned to breeding colonies; this is supported

by the observation that many had yellow bills, whereas among adults the bill turns black during the breeding season.

Individuals were widely dispersed throughout Tolo Harbour (Figure 2). The largest concentrations were observed on fish rafts at Yung Shue O and Sam Mun Tsai and on undisturbed sections of coast such as Sham Chung or Centre Island. Individuals were also scattered along rocky shores along Tolo Channel, and a few birds were also seen flocking with Little Egrets on the boulder shores close to Tai Po (Figure 3). Although a few were seen following boats in a similar way to Little Egrets, most were foraging individually along the coastline, or loafing in undisturbed areas.

### **Little Egret**

Little Egrets were the most numerous ardeid observed on the boat surveys, with the highest count on any survey being 289 individuals in February 2018. The numbers were highest in winter, from November until February, falling slightly in March and April, and then falling further in May and June. The large numbers in winter may be the result

of birds visiting Hong Kong from further north (Carey et al 2001). Birds remaining in the summer may be breeding at one of the local egrettries or may be young birds that were not breeding.

Most Little Egrets were recorded in the inner part of Tolo Harbour, especially the artificial boulder coastline close to Tai Po (Figures 2, 3). Smaller numbers were also distributed around the artificial boulder coastlines around the Science Park and Ma On Shan, on soft shore beaches throughout Tolo Harbour, and on fish rafts at Yung Shue O and Sam Mun Tsai. Very few were recorded in the outer harbour east of a line from Tai Mei Tuk to Yung Shue O, probably because the rocky shorelines are less suitable for this species to hunt.

Little Egrets on the boulder shores at Tai Po were frequently observed foraging by flying behind small fishing boats and dropping into the water to catch small fish, rather than hunting from the shoreline. This behaviour was also observed among flocks at Ma Liu Shui and Wu Kai Sha. In soft shore habitats, they were observed foraging on exposed sandflats at Ting Kok, Yung Shue and Nai Chung.

### **Grey Heron**

Grey Herons were the least abundant of the three common ardeid species, with a peak count of only 29 individuals in November. Numbers dropped sharply from March, and no birds were seen on surveys in May and June. This is not surprising, as Grey Heron occurs in Hong Kong mostly as a winter visitor and does not normally breed in Hong Kong.

### **Roost counts**

The number of ardeids recorded entering the roost at Tai Po built up over the winter to peak at 776 birds on 25 January 2018 (Table 2). As the roost relocated in February, it is possible that birds were split between the two roost locations during the count on 8th February, and this count may not represent the total number of birds present. Numbers dropped rapidly in March, especially among Little Egrets, probably as birds returned to breeding sites at this time. No Little Egrets used the roost overnight on 29 March, but six birds were recorded visiting the roost before dark before leaving to roost elsewhere, probably at the Tai Po Market egrettry.

**Table 2:** Number of ardeids roosting in Tai Po between December 2017 and February 2018

表2：2017年12月至2018年2月在大埔夜樓地調查所得的鷺鳥數目

Common Name	28 Dec. 2017a	9 Jan. 2018a	25 Jan. 2018a	8 Feb. 2018a	22 Feb. 2018b	12 Mar. 2018b	29 Mar. 2018b
Grey Heron <i>Ardea cinerea</i>	5	6	5	5	1	1	2
Great Egret <i>Ardea alba</i>	28	138	276	151	241	131	69
Intermediate Egret <i>Ardea intermedia</i>	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Little Egret <i>Egretta garzetta</i>	82	208	491	347	484	161	0 <sup>^</sup>
Chinese Pond Heron <i>Ardeola bacchus</i>	0	1	3	3	2	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>72</b>

a Survey at Lam Tsuen River; b survey at Tai Po River

b 6 Little Egrets were seen near the roost on 29 March, but did not remain in the roost overnight.

As with the boat surveys, Little Egrets were the most abundant species using the communal roost, especially during January and February. Numbers present in the roost were notably higher than those recorded on the boat survey, suggesting that the roost also included individuals that were not foraging on the coast of Tolo Harbour, and probably includes birds that feed on inland rivers or other wetlands. Great Egrets were also recorded in high numbers at the roost. As with Little Egrets, the number recorded at the roost was typically higher than the number recorded on the boat surveys at the same season, but the difference was not as large as was the case for Little Egret, suggesting that most of the birds at the roost may be foraging in Tolo Harbour. Although the time of birds entering the roost was not recorded, it was observed that Great Egrets typically continued to arrive later in the evening than Little Egrets, often until it was too dark to easily see birds arriving.

The number of Grey Herons using the communal roost in Tai Po was notably lower than the number recorded during the boat surveys. This species is not as diurnal as the egrets, often foraging in the evening or even at night (Voisin 1991). Most birds may therefore remain in Tolo Harbour to forage in the evening, rather than roosting communally with the egrets.

Small number of Chinese Pond Herons were recorded roosting among the egrets from January to March. Single Intermediate Egrets were also recorded in January and March. Birds of these two species may have spent the daytime along inland rivers or



marshes, rather than in the intertidal areas of Tolo Harbour, as only a single Chinese Pond Heron was recorded during the boat surveys.

## Discussion

Up to 776 ardeids were recorded roosting at Tai Po. Although the total population of ardeids throughout Hong Kong is not known, these results suggest that the Tolo Harbour area may support a significant proportion of the total Hong Kong population. Average numbers from the monthly surveys at Deep Bay and Starling Inlet for the five winters from 2012/13 to 2016/17 are provided in Table 3 for comparison. Maximum counts at Tai Po during the 2017/18 were around 25% of the wintering Great Egret population and 40% of the Little Egret population of the Deep Bay area (Table 3). Elsewhere in Hong Kong, up to 487 ardeids (479 Little Egrets, four Great Egrets and four Grey Herons) have been recorded roosting at Wong Chuk Hang in 2009 (Stanton 2011).

**Table 3:** Maximum counts of ardeids in Tolo Harbour area during winter 2017/18 relative to the number using Deep Bay and Starling Inlet.

表3：對比於后海灣及沙頭角海2017/18年冬季吐露港鷺鳥最高的數算

Common Name	Average Deep Bay maximum 1 (2012/13 – 2016/17)	Average Starling Inlet maximum 1 (2012/13 – 2016/17)	Tolo Harbour boat survey maximum (2017/18)	Tai Po roost survey maximum (2017/18)
Grey Heron <i>Ardea cinerea</i>	825	39	29	6
Great Egret <i>Ardea alba</i>	1058	137	149	276
Little Egret <i>Egretta garzetta</i>	1200	48	289	491

1 The values for Deep Bay and Starling Inlet are the average of the maximum count in each of the five winters from 2012/13 to 2016/17. (Data from Anon 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017a).

The highest counts of both Great and Little Egrets occurred with birds gathering to roost in communal overnight roosts at Tai Po. Where communal roosts such as these are known, these are likely to be an efficient way to monitor the populations of egrets present in Hong Kong. Coordinated counts of roosts throughout Hong Kong may prove an effective approach to estimating the total population size of egrets in Hong Kong.

The distribution and habitat use in Tolo Harbour differed between species (Figures 2, 3). The main concentrations of Little Egrets occurred in the inner part of Tolo Harbour, especially on the artificial boulder shores close to Tai Po (Figures 2, 3). The number of Little Egrets peaked during mid-winter and probably involved many birds visiting Hong Kong from more northerly breeding populations (Carey et al. 2001), but it is possible that some of these birds remain to breed in the nearby Tai Po Market egrettry

during the breeding season. Tai Po Market was the second largest egretty for Little Egrets in 2017 (Anon 2017b), and the importance of the egretty for Little Egrets may be linked to the concentration of egrets present in this part of Tolo Harbour. Although a few Little Egrets were observed hunting along the coastline of the artificial boulder shores, most birds in this area appeared to hunt by flying behind boats travelling through Tolo Harbour (including the boat used during surveys) and dropping to the surface of the water to catch small fish disturbed by the boat. This differs from the usual hunting strategy of this species of stalking small fish or invertebrates in shallow water (Voisin 1991). The foraging strategy of fishing behind boats is an interesting adaptation to living with human activity that seems to have been very successful for this population of Little Egrets, and has also been reported elsewhere among Little Egrets following fishing boats or collecting fish scraps around fish factories (Voisin 1991). McKinney et al. (2010) have shown that the use urban marine environments by ardeids increases with increasing food availability; the high numbers of Little Egrets on the urban coastline at Tai Po, where they are successful at foraging behind boats, appears to support this observation.

Compared to Little Egrets, Great Egrets were more evenly distributed throughout the Tolo Harbour and Tolo Channel (Figure 2). These were often seen foraging along rocky coastlines in the outer part of Tolo Channel, where Little Egrets were rarely seen (Figure 3). Great Egret may be less restricted than Little Egret to hunt in these rocky environments, being a larger bird with a greater reach and less dependent on catching small prey (Voisin 1991). Although a few birds were seen following boats with the flocks of Little Egrets, these were generally less manoeuvrable than Little Egrets and may be less successful with this hunting method. During the January survey, when the survey was carried out during cold weather and the Tolo Channel was particularly exposed to cold winds, the distribution of Great Egrets changed slightly, with fewer in Tolo Channel and more on the less exposed coastlines around Sam Mun Tsai, Yim Tin Tsai and Kei Ling Ha.

Flocks of Great Egrets were also observed loafing on sections of rocky coastline with little human access or on fish rafts at Sam Mun Tsai and Yung Shue O (Figure 2). In some areas, especially around Sam Mun Tsai, these were joined by small numbers of loafing Grey Herons. Unlike Little Egrets, which feed throughout the day, these two larger species often rest in flocks during the middle of the day (Voisin 1991). McKinney & Raposa (2013) looked at activity of Great Egrets in urban and rural sites in the USA and found that daytime roosting behaviour was only observed at rural sites even though birds may forage at urban sites. The sites selected at Tolo Harbour are similarly remote from active human disturbance and may provide safe locations for birds to rest or digest food while not foraging. From observations during surveys, it appeared that egrets (both Great and Little) using the fish rafts were also hunting from these locations, but these may be hunting prey from the raft rather than exploiting fish being harvested by the raft operators.

## Conclusions

The results of the surveys indicate that the ardeid population of Tolo Harbour may be important from a Hong Kong perspective. Continued monitoring of this population would provide more information about the overall population numbers and trend of ardeids in this part of Hong Kong. Combined with the ongoing monitoring of the Deep Bay population, this would provide information about the overall trend in Hong Kong.

The use of artificial boulder shores by large numbers of Little Egrets (Figure 3) and their exploitation of boats as a hunting strategy is of particular interest. It is usually considered that rocky shorelines and artificial shorelines support a lower abundance of birds than soft shorelines in Hong Kong (Carey 2009). This population, however, has adapted to the changes in habitat caused by the development of new towns in the area and the species is now thriving in the human-modified landscape, similar to the use of urban marine habitats reported elsewhere by McKinney et al. (2010) and McKinney & Raposa (2013).

Other species have been less adaptable than Little Egrets to urbanisation of Tolo Harbour. The number of Great Egrets and Grey Herons using these boulder shores was relatively low, perhaps due to lower tolerance of human disturbance or the lower ability to successfully hunt in flight behind boats (Voisin 1991). Other species of birds, as well as other coastal animals and plants, would have lost habitat on the natural coastline present before reclamation, including mangroves, soft shores and natural rocky shores. Despite the frequent use of boulder shores by flocks of Little Egret, this should not reduce the requirement for any future reclamation proposals proposed around Tolo Harbour or elsewhere in Hong Kong to consider impacts to all coastal species.

## Acknowledgements

Funding for this research was provided by a grant from the Environment and Conservation Fund of HKSAR government under the project 'Assessing the marine biodiversity and ecology of Tolo Harbour and Channel, with particular reference to coastal marine environments of Ting Kok and Shuen Wan Hoi'. We are grateful to Leo Lee and David Chan for their involvement with surveys and data analysis for the project.

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## Pre-roost gatherings of Collared Crow *Corvus torquatus* at Shuen Wan Landfill

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### Introduction

Shuen Wan Landfill (SWLF) is a reclamation site of about 60 ha on the northern shore of Tolo Harbour immediately to the east of Tai Po Industrial Estate. After being in operation as a rubbish tip between 1973 and 1995, when it received some 14 million tonnes of waste, it was restored, planted with trees, and opened to the public as a golf driving range in 1999 (Lee et al. 1997, Anon 2005). The golf driving range itself is a large open grassy area in the central part of SWLF, fringed by tall trees and lit by powerful lights at night. It consists of two sections landscaped at slightly different levels, the upper range and the lower range. Much of the rest of SWLF is covered to its outer edges with dense young woodland, some of which is quite tall.

### Collared Crow records

Since 2011, SWLF has attracted large pre-roost gatherings of the globally threatened Collared Crow *Corvus torquatus*. Collared Crow was recently uplisted from Near Threatened to Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List (BirdLife International 2019, IUCN 2019), having disappeared or declined across much of its former range to the point where its total global population might be no more than 1,847 individuals as of 2014 (Leader et al. 2016). This total includes 362 in Hong Kong, which remains a stronghold for the species. Based on these estimates, the highest count at SWLF of 117 individuals on 11 June 2014 represents 6.3% of the global population. The only other large roost in Hong Kong is at Mai Po NR (Stanton et al. 2014, Leader et al. 2016, Stanton 2017).

The first records of Collared Crow at SWLF date back to the early 1990s when the site was a rubbish tip and flocks of up to 62 were noted foraging and loafing. After the site had been restored and the golf driving range had come into operation, flocks of Collared Crows were observed on a number of dates between April 2011 and June 2017 gathering on grass on the upper range to forage and apparently socialise in the last hour of daylight. Following publication of Leader *et al.* (2016), HKBWS started a programme of regular monthly counts at SWLF from August 2017, with access arranged by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD). In every survey conducted from then until the time of writing, Collared Crows have been observed gathering at a pre-roost before flying in gloomy light, after sunset and within the civil twilight period (times per HK Observatory), to roost in tall dense trees on the seaward side of SWLF. The pre-roost gathering forms on the grass of the upper or lower range, more usually the upper one, or in tall trees beside the lower range, with numbers often rapidly building up in the 10-15 minutes before sunset. Up to six Oriental Magpies *Pica serica* and, on one occasion, two Large-billed Crows *C. macrorhynchos*, have been

seen on the edge of the driving range in the last hour of light, but these birds have not joined the main Collared Crow pre-roost gatherings or post-sunset flights to the final roost, which have been single-species events on all dates.

Regular monthly counts at SWLF, from August 2017 to June 2019, together with occasional casual counts between April 2011 and June 2017, are given in Table 1. These show a distinct seasonal pattern, with numbers highest between May and October and lowest in January-February. A similar seasonal pattern was found in field surveys at Mai Po NR during the years 2005-2016 (Stanton et al. 2014, Stanton 2017). Noting that Collared Crow is an early nester in Hong Kong (and elsewhere in southern China), with courtship and nest-building taking place from mid November to December, young in the nest in February, and young fledging in March, Stanton (2017) suggested that the low numbers found at Mai Po in winter mark the period when the adults are nesting or preparing to nest and so do not use the communal roost, and that high numbers occur when post-breeding adults return to the communal roost with their young. This explanation also probably accounts for the seasonal variation in numbers noted at SWLF since the two sites share certain common features which may help to attract a communal roost of Collared Crows:

- a large open area fringed by tall trees where a pre-roost can form
- powerful night-time lights and
- dense trees standing in or beside water for the final roost.

**Table 1:** Counts of Collared Crows preparing to roost at Shuen Wan Landfill

表1：船灣堆填區準備夜棲的白頸鴉的數目

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2011				71								
2014					108	117	80			107		
2015						94						
2017						110		116	109	79	75	45
2018	39	31	42	81	74	91	97	104	87	87	62	79
2019	33	34	49	76	93	116						

No counts were conducted in 2012, 2013 or 2016.

### Other species at Shuen Wan Landfill

Collared Crow is one of 120 species recorded at SWLF between 1992 and 2019 (see Appendix). The total includes five species listed as globally threatened or near-threatened (BirdLife International 2019, IUCN 2019) - Red Knot *Calidris canutus*, Red-necked Stint *C. ruficollis*, Grey-tailed Tattler *Tringa brevipes*, all Near Threatened; Collared Crow *C. torquatus*, Vulnerable; and Yellow-breasted Bunting *Emberiza aureola*, Critically Endangered - and no fewer than 21 species of shorebirds. The latter were mainly recorded in the years 1994-1995 (Carey et al. 1995, Carey et al. 1996) when seasonal rain ponds formed on the seaward edge of the landfill.

## Acknowledgements

I would like to thank John Allcock, Ruy Barretto, Roy Ng, S.M. Wong and Chuan Woo for helping with Collared Crow counts at Shuen Wan Landfill and Louis Hung and S. Lam of EPD for providing on-site support.

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**Appendix.** List of species recorded at Shuen Wan Landfill, 1992-2019

附錄 1992至2019年間船灣堆填區的雀鳥紀錄。

Black-crowned Night Heron *Nycticorax nycticorax* 夜鷺  
Chinese Pond Heron *Ardeola bacchus* 池鷺  
Eastern Cattle Egret *Bubulcus coromandus* 牛背鷺  
Grey Heron *Ardea cinerea* 蒼鷺  
Great Egret *Ardea alba* 大白鷺  
Intermediate Egret *Ardea intermedia* 中白鷺  
Little Egret *Egretta garzetta* 小白鷺  
Western Osprey *Pandion haliaetus* 鶚  
Black-winged Kite *Elanus caeruleus* 黑翅鳶  
Besra *Accipiter virgatus* 松雀鷹  
Black Kite *Milvus migrans* 黑鳶  
Eastern Buzzard *Buteo japonicus* 普通鵟  
White-breasted Waterhen *Amaurornis phoenicurus* 白胸苦惡鳥  
Black-winged Stilt *Himantopus himantopus* 黑翅長腳鷸  
Grey-headed Lapwing *Vanellus cinereus* 灰頭麥雞  
Pacific Golden Plover *Pluvialis fulva* 太平洋金斑鴉  
Little Ringed Plover *Charadrius dubius* 金眶鴉  
Kentish Plover *Charadrius alexandrinus* 環頸鴉  
Greater Sand Plover *Charadrius leschenaultii* 鐵嘴沙鴉  
Red Knot *Calidris canutus* 紅腹濱鴉  
Temminck's Stint *Calidris temminckii* 青腳濱鴉  
Long-toed Stint *Calidris subminuta* 長趾濱鴉  
Red-necked Stint *Calidris ruficollis* 紅頸濱鴉  
Pintail Snipe *Gallinago stenura* 針尾沙錐  
Swinhoe's Snipe *Gallinago megala* 大沙錐  
Common Snipe *Gallinago gallinago* 扇尾沙錐  
Red-necked Phalarope *Phalaropus lobatus* 紅頸瓣蹼鴉  
Common Sandpiper *Actitis hypoleucos* 磯鴉  
Green Sandpiper *Tringa ochropus* 白腰草鴉  
Grey-tailed Tattler *Tringa brevipes* 灰尾漂鴉  
Common Redshank *Tringa totanus* 紅腳鴉  
Marsh Sandpiper *Tringa stagnatalis* 澤鴉  
Wood Sandpiper *Tringa glareola* 林鴉  
Oriental Pratincole *Glareola maldivarum* 普通燕鴉  
Oriental Turtle Dove *Streptopelia orientalis* 山斑鳩  
Red Turtle Dove *Streptopelia tranquebarica* 火斑鳩  
Spotted Dove *Spilopelia chinensis* 珠頸斑鳩  
Greater Coucal *Centropus sinensis* 褐翅鴉

Lesser Coucal *Centropus bengalensis* 小鴉鵂  
Chestnut-winged Cuckoo *Clamator coromandus* 紅翅鳳頭鵂  
Asian Koel *Eudynamis scolopaceus* 噪鵂  
Large Hawk Cuckoo *Hierococcyx sparveroides* 大鷹鵂  
Indian Cuckoo *Cuculus micropterus* 四聲杜鵑  
Asian Barred Owlet *Glaucidium cuculoides* 斑頭鵂鵂  
Himalayan Swiftlet *Aerodramus brevirostris* 短嘴金絲燕  
House Swift *Apus nipalensis* 小白腰雨燕  
White-throated Kingfisher *Halcyon smyrnensis* 白胸翡翠  
Common Kingfisher *Alcedo atthis* 普通翠鳥  
Eurasian Wryneck *Jynx torquilla* 蟻鵲  
Common Kestrel *Falco tinnunculus* 紅隼  
Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus* 遊隼  
Grey-chinned Minivet *Pericrocotus solaris* 灰喉山椒鳥  
Brown Shrike *Lanius cristatus* 紅尾伯勞  
Long-tailed Shrike *Lanius schach* 棕背伯勞  
Black Drongo *Dicrurus macrocercus* 黑卷尾  
Hair-crested Drongo *Dicrurus hottentottus* 髮冠卷尾  
Black-naped Monarch *Hypothymis azurea* 黑枕王鶇  
Red-billed Blue Magpie *Urocissa erythrorhyncha* 紅嘴藍鵲  
Grey Treepie *Dendrocitta formosae* 灰樹鵲  
Oriental Magpie *Pica serica* 鳳頭蜂鷹  
House Crow *Corvus splendens* 家鴉  
Collared Crow *Corvus torquatus* 白頸鴉  
Large-billed Crow *Corvus macrorhynchos* 大嘴烏鴉  
Cinereous Tit *Parus cinereus* 蒼背山雀  
Oriental Skylark *Alauda gulgula* 小雲雀  
Eurasian Skylark *Alauda arvensis* 雲雀  
Red-whiskered Bulbul *Pycnonotus jocosus* 紅耳鶇  
Chinese Bulbul *Pycnonotus sinensis* 白頭鶇  
Sooty-headed Bulbul *Pycnonotus aurigaster* 白喉紅臀鶇  
Chestnut Bulbul *Hemixos castanonotus* 栗背短腳鶇  
Barn Swallow *Hirundo rustica* 家燕  
Red-rumped Swallow *Cecropsis daurica* 金腰燕  
Yellow-browed Warbler *Phylloscopus inornatus* 黃眉柳鶇  
Pallas's Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus proregulus* 黃腰柳鶇  
Dusky Warbler *Phylloscopus fuscatus* 褐柳鶇  
Arctic Warbler *Phylloscopus borealis* 極北柳鶇  
Oriental Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus orientalis* 東方大葦鶇  
Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler *Helopsaltes certhiola* 小蝗鶇  
Zitting Cisticola *Cisticola juncidis* 棕扇尾鶇

Yellow-bellied Prinia *Prinia flaviventris* 黃腹鷦鶯  
Plain Prinia *Prinia inornata* 純色鷦鶯  
Common Tailorbird *Orthotomus sutorius* 長尾縫葉鶯  
Rufous-capped Babbler *Stachyridopsis ruficeps* 紅頭穗鶯  
Chinese Hwamei *Garrulax canorus* 畫眉  
Masked Laughingthrush *Garrulax perspicillatus* 黑臉噪鶯  
Black-throated Laughingthrush *Garrulax chinensis* 黑喉噪鶯  
Japanese White-eye *Zosterops simplex* 大沙錐  
Crested Myna *Acridotheres cristatellus* 八哥  
Red-billed Starling *Spodiopsar sericeus* 絲光椋鳥  
White-cheeked Starling *Spodiopsar cineraceus* 灰椋鳥  
Black-collared Starling *Gracupica nigricollis* 黑領椋鳥  
White-shouldered Starling *Sturnia sinensis* 灰背椋鳥  
Grey-backed Thrush *Turdus hortulorum* 灰背鶇  
Japanese Thrush *Turdus cardis* 烏灰鶇  
Chinese Blackbird *Turdus mandarinus* 烏鶇  
Dusky Thrush *Turdus eunomus* 斑鶇  
Oriental Magpie Robin *Copsychus saularis* 鶇鶇  
Asian Brown Flycatcher *Muscicapa dauurica* 北灰鶇  
Bluethroat *Luscinia svecica* 藍喉歌鶇  
Siberian Rubythroat *Calliope calliope* 紅喉歌鶇  
Blue Whistling Thrush *Myophonus caeruleus* 紫嘯鶇  
Red-throated Flycatcher *Ficedula albicilla* 紅喉姬鶇  
Daurian Redstart *Phoenicurus aureus* 北紅尾鶇  
Blue Rock Thrush *Monticola solitarius* 藍磯鶇  
Stejneger's Stonechat *Saxicola stejnegeri* 黑喉石鶇  
Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker *Dicaeum cruentatum* 朱背啄花鳥  
Fork-tailed Sunbird *Aethopyga christinae* 叉尾太陽鳥  
Russet Sparrow *Passer cinnamomeus* 山麻雀  
Eurasian Tree Sparrow *Passer montanus* 樹麻雀  
White-rumped Munia *Lonchura striata* 白腰文鳥  
Scaly-breasted Munia *Lonchura punctulata* 斑文鳥  
Eastern Yellow Wagtail *Motacilla tschutschensis* 東黃鶇  
Grey Wagtail *Motacilla cinerea* 灰鶇  
White Wagtail *Motacilla alba* 白鶇  
Richard's Pipit *Anthus richardi* 理氏鵲  
Olive-backed Pipit *Anthus hodgsoni* 樹鵲  
Red-throated Pipit *Anthus cervinus* 紅喉鵲  
Little Bunting *Emberiza pusilla* 小鵲  
Yellow-breasted Bunting *Emberiza aureola* 黃胸鵲  
Chestnut Bunting *Emberiza rutila* 栗鵲

## 船灣堆填區的白頸鴉夜棲前聚集

*Richard Lewthwaite*

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### 摘要

船灣堆填區位於大埔工業村東面臨吐露港北岸的一片約60公頃的填海地。1973年至1995年間用來處置垃圾，及後修復及種植樹木並於1999年開放作公眾高爾夫球練習場(Lee et al. 1997, Anon 2005)。在現時管理下船灣堆填區的中央部份為開闊草地，晚間有強光照射，四周圍繞的樹林伸延至邊陲。

自2011年，高爾夫球練習場定時吸引大量白頸鴉夜棲前聚集。這鳥種最近被IUCN紅色名錄列為易危的鳥種(IUCN 2019)，顯示牠於野外受瀕臨絕種的威脅。最近的檢視就發現白頸鴉數目嚴重地下降，而2014年的全球數目可能不多於1847隻(Leader et al. 2016)。香港持續成為牠們的主要據地，並有兩個大型的夜棲地，米埔自然護理區及船灣堆填區(Stanton et al. 2014, Leader et al. 2016, Stanton 2017)。

於2017年8月至2019年6月其間的定期每月普查及2011年4月的偶然點算結果已列於表1中。每次牠們都在日落前一小時於高爾夫球場或附近大樹聚集，然後於日落後飛往向海那邊的樹木夜棲。在7次數目高於100隻的數算中，最高數量為2014年6月11日的117隻，亦即2014全球最高總數1847隻的6.3%(Leader et al. 2016)。季節的變化非常明顯，5月至10月的數目最高，而1至2月的數目最低。由於牠們較早築巢繁殖（成鳥於11月中築巢，2月孵出雛鳥，3月成幼鳥），估計牠們於繁殖期內不群棲，以致數目下跌，但繁殖期後與幼鳥回復群棲(Stanton 2017)。

### 船灣堆填區的其他鳥種

1992至2019年間船灣堆填區共錄得119種鳥種，白頸鴉只是其中之一（見附錄）。當中有5種被IUCN列為全球瀕危或近危鳥種(BirdLife International 2019, IUCN 2019)，包括近危的大濱鸕、紅頸濱鸕及灰尾漂鸕，易危的白頸鴉，及極度瀕危的黃胸鸕。

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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/](http://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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Mai Po Nature Reserve is one of the top birdwatching destinations in Hong Kong and throughout China. Visitors can enjoy the sight of tens of thousands of migratory birds, including Black-faced spoonbills, Nordmann's greenshank, Asian dowitcher and Spoon-billed sandpiper.

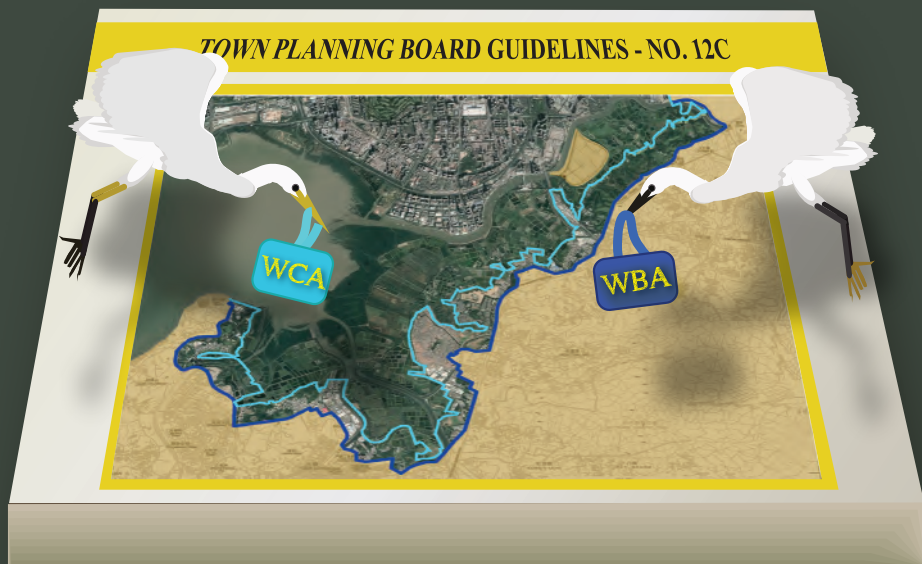
Your support to WWF will help to protect the diverse habitats in Mai Po, home to a wide range of species, and provide facilities for the present and future generations. Further volunteering and membership information can be found at [wwf.org.hk](http://wwf.org.hk).

米埔自然保護區多年來一直是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](http://wwf.org.hk) 了解更多義務工作機會及成為會員的詳情。



# Deep Bay in a Minute Collection



- What is WCA and WBA?
- Where did WCA and WBA come from?
- Why birds love working fishponds?
- Why bird was selected as an indicator of the ecological function of fishponds?
- Any difference between the birds in Mai Po and in fishponds?
- What happens in the abandoned fishponds?
- Why fishponds are being abandoned?

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舊衣回收

## - 長春社 The Conservancy Association -

成立於1968年，為香港首間非牟利環保組織。我們提倡並實踐人類與大自然互相尊重共存，多年來為環境保育工作不遺餘力。

去年我們慶祝了機構成立50年，未來的日子我們更會為下一個50年作好準備，並探索和制訂長春社未來發展和管理的方向，與時並進。我們除了一如既往地有效利用資源，發揮環保團體在社會上的功能和角色，也會繼續提供交流和學習的平台。此外，我們仍會繼續推動環境教育活動、社區回收工作和倡導合適的環保政策，與香港人一起努力！

成為長春社會員，一同參與環境保護工作！



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## 《小麻雀嗶嗶-今天的小意外》

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林超英先生及葉姨煥  
誠意推薦！

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# 《翠鳥郵差》

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電子故事繪本



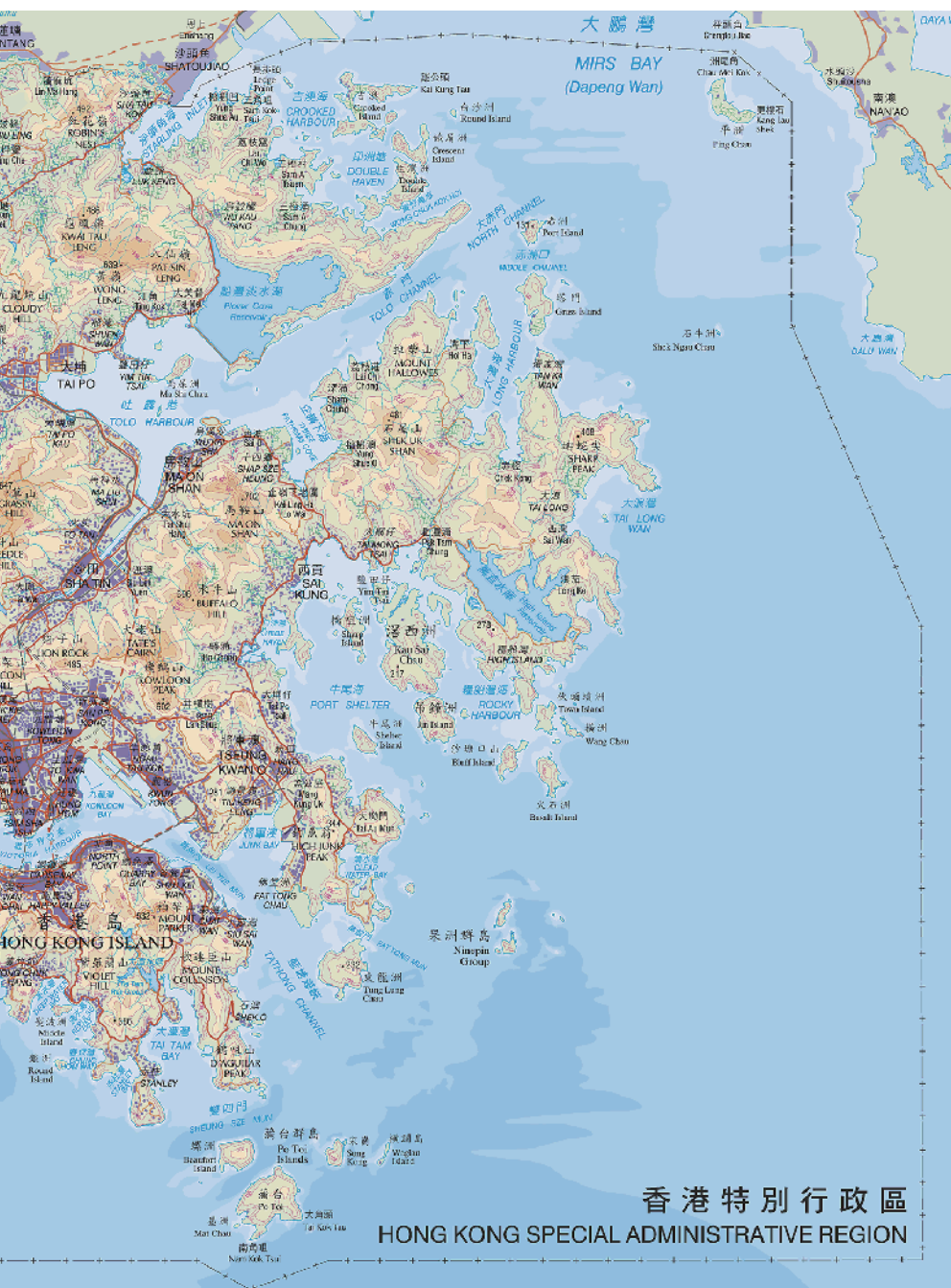


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