

# Hong Kong Bird Report

## 香港鳥類報告

# 2013





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# The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society

## 香港觀鳥會

(Incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability by guarantee 於香港註冊成立的無股本擔保有限公司)

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Front Cover 封面：

Whiskered Tern *Chlidonias hybrida* 鬚浮鷗

Lut Chau, 6<sup>th</sup> October 2013 甩洲2013年10月6日

Martin Hale 夏敖天

# 香港漁塘生態保育計劃 Hong Kong Fishpond Conservation Scheme



香港漁塘生態保育計劃  
Hong Kong Fishpond Conservation Scheme

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「香港漁塘生態保育計劃」，以提升漁塘的生態價值，並向公眾推廣漁塘保育的訊息。

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.



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主辦



香港觀鳥會  
The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society

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## Editorial Preface

Welcome to the 2013 Hong Kong Bird Report.

This report continues the structure of previous years, including a summary of bird observations over the course of 2013 in the Systematic List and Annual Summary, First Papers for those species and subspecies not previously recorded in Hong Kong and three Main Papers about the ecology of Hong Kong birds, which we hope you will find interesting. As before, there are also some excellent photographs of Hong Kong birds all taken in 2013. The Systematic List continues to grow from previous years, with more records received, and this year we have also included Chinese text for the Species Summaries.

Recent years have brought some changes to our understanding of bird taxonomy, both in terms of the genetic structure within a species and the relationships between different species. This has been most apparent in the changes to the Systematic List. The Systematic List follows the latest understanding of the relationships between species, which has prompted some major rearrangements in species order in recent years. Inevitably this has led to some confusion among readers not familiar with the changes, and in response to comments received from some readers, we have decided this year to include an Index to the species in the Systematic List in both English and Chinese.

Changes in taxonomy have also led to some species occurring in Hong Kong being 'split' into two or more species. In some cases, the two resulting species may both occur in Hong Kong, as has happened in recent years for Japanese/Manchurian Bush Warblers and Arctic/Japanese Leaf Warblers. Some of the resulting species may not have been recorded previously but could occur and be recorded after the split. There were two examples of this in 2013, with the addition of Japanese Tit and Martens's Warbler, both of which have First Papers in this report. It will surely be worth recording distinctive subspecies with the potential for future splits and reporting these to the Records Committee. First Papers for these distinctive subspecies are often also included in the Hong Kong Bird Report, as is the case with Dark-sided Flycatcher of the subspecies *rothschildi* / *cacabata* / *gulmergi* in this report.

Preparation of the Bird Report is a major task each year, and as always I would like to thank the rest of the editorial team: Geoff Welch for preparing the Systematic List, collecting photos and making sure that the report preparation runs smoothly; Gary Chow and a group of translators for preparing the Chinese text for the report; and Bonnie Chan and other staff of the Hong Kong Bird Watching Society office for the final production of the report, and for sending it out to members of the society.

Of course, we also rely on contributions to the Bird Report. We encourage all readers to submit their bird records to the HKBWS to contribute to the Systematic List, and so that we can better understand the birds of Hong Kong. We also encourage readers to contribute papers for the report - we welcome papers about any topic relating to Hong Kong birds.

John Allcock

Chief Editor

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Geoff Welch and Gary Chow

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Chan Chiu Mei, Derek Chan, Celia Ho, Alvin Hui, Lynn Hui, Cecilia Kwan, Eling Lee, HK Leung, Katherine Leung.

## 編者序言

歡迎瀏覽《香港鳥類報告2013》

此報告繼續沿用過往幾年的排版，包括分類總覽、年度摘要、香港首次錄得的鳥種及亞種，以及關於香港鳥類生態的文章，希望您們欣賞。一如以往，報告編纂了一些於2013年攝得的精彩圖片。由於收到更多的紀錄，鳥類名錄繼續有增長，而分類總覽今年亦包括中文描述。

近年在基因結構及近似種關係上的研究都對雀鳥的分類構成不少改變，這些改變明顯會影響分類總覽，從而我們須在鳥種排序上作出改動。無可避免，這對不熟悉的讀者可能會造成混淆。就因應各方讀者的意見，我們決定在分類總覽內提供中英文的索引。

分類上的改變令香港某些鳥種分為兩種甚至更多種，有些情況被分拆出來的鳥種皆在香港出現，如近年的日本樹鶯／遠東樹鶯，以及極北柳鶯／日本柳鶯，而某些情況則之前未有紀錄（或留意）但之後有可能出現。此情況在2013年有兩項例子，就是遠東山雀及峨嵋鶯，這兩個鳥種的首次發現報告都在本報告中編錄。因此大家絕對值記錄一些有明顯差異的亞種並向紀錄委員會報告，因為牠們將來有可能分拆成為不同鳥種。亞種的首次發現亦經常編錄在《香港鳥類報告》中，就如今年報告中提及的三個烏鶯亞種 *rothschildi* / *cacabata* / *gulmergi*。

每年準備《香港鳥類報告》都是一項重大的任務，我常常感謝編輯團隊的其他成員：Geoff Welch 準備分類總覽、搜集相片，以及統籌報告的準備工作；周家禮及其翻譯團隊負責報告的中文部分；以及陳芳玲及香港觀鳥會辦公室職員負責報告的後期工作以及將報告寄給香港觀鳥會會員。

當然我們亦依賴各位對鳥類報告的貢獻。我們鼓勵所有讀者都提交他們的觀鳥報告以編纂在分類總覽內，令我們可更深入了解香港的鳥類。我們亦鼓勵讀者提交文章 - 我們歡迎任何關乎香港鳥類的文章。

### 主編

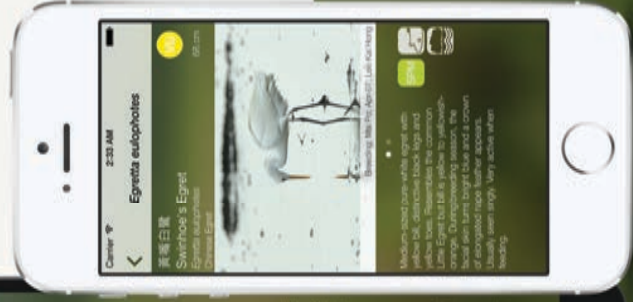
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Geoff Welch 及 周家禮

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**2013香港鳥類報告**

**Contents 目錄**

List of Plates 圖片目錄	1
Records Committee Report 2013 紀錄委員會報告 2013 <i>Geoff J. Carey 賈知行</i>	8
Annual Summary 2013 2013 全年摘要 <i>Geoff Welch</i>	12
Systematic List 2013 分類總覽 2013 <i>Geoff Welch</i>	24
Peak Counts 1990-2013 1990-2013 單次最高數量圖表	244
Index to Systematic List 分類總覽雀鳥名稱索引	256
Index to Weekly Occurrence Graphs, 2011, 2012 and 2013 HKBR 2011、2012及2013香港鳥類報告雀鳥每週出現數量圖表索引	266
Whistling Green Pigeon <i>Treron formosae</i> of Ryukyu Islands ssp. <i>permagnus/medioximus</i> on Po Toi Island: The first Hong Kong record 蒲台的紅頂綠鳩 <i>Treron formosae</i> 琉球群島亞種 <i>permagnus/medioximus</i> : 香港首個紀錄 <i>Geoff Welch</i>	272
Martens's Warbler <i>Seicercus omeiensis</i> at Pak Sha O, Sai Kung: The first Hong Kong record 西貢白沙澳的峨嵋鷓鴣 <i>Seicercus omeiensis</i> : 香港首個紀錄 <i>Geoff J. Carey 賈知行</i>	278
Japanese Tit <i>Parus minor</i> at Hong Kong Wetland Park: The first Hong Kong record 香港濕地公園的遠東山雀 <i>Parus minor</i> <i>Chung Wing Kin 鍾永乾</i>	283

Slaty Bunting <i>Emberiza siemsseni</i> at Tai Po Kau Nature Reserve: The first Hong Kong record 大埔滘自然護理區的藍鷓：香港首個紀錄 Wing W.S.Tang 鄧詠詩 Gary K.L. Chow 周家禮	286
Purple Swamphen <i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i> at Mai Po Nature Reserve: The first Hong Kong record accepted as Category I 米埔自然護理區的紫水雞：首個被接納為第I類的香港紀錄 John A Allcock 柯祖毅	292
Dark-sided Flycatcher <i>Muscicapa sibirica</i> at Pui O, Lantau: The first Hong Kong record for the subspecies <i>rothschildi</i> / <i>cacabata</i> / <i>gulmergi</i> 大嶼山貝澳的烏鶇 <i>Muscicapa sibirica</i> : <i>rothschildi</i> / <i>cacabata</i> / <i>gulmergi</i> 亞種 在香港的首個紀錄 John A Allcock 柯祖毅	296
Purple Heron <i>Ardea purpurea</i> breeding at Mai Po Nature Reserve: The first confirmed breeding record for Hong Kong 草鷺在米埔的繁殖紀錄：香港首個繁殖紀錄 John A Allcock 柯祖毅 Tommy KC Cheung 張家駿	301
Observations on the migration pattern of selected seabirds: Po Toi Island 2006-2013 數種海鳥的遷徙模式觀察：蒲台 2006-2013年 Geoff Welch	306
Barn Swallow <i>Hirundo rustica</i> nesting on Tap Mun Ferry 塔門渡輪上的家燕巢 Roger Muscroft	317
Flock size and nocturnal migration in Grey Herons <i>Ardea cinerea</i> at Mai Po Nature Reserve, Hong Kong 米埔自然護理區觀察到的蒼鷺的組群數目及夜間遷徙 David J Stanton	322
Guidelines for the Submission of Records 呈交鳥類紀錄指引	326
Notes for applications to visit Mai Po Marshes Nature Reserve 申請進入米埔自然護理區	328
Hong Kong Map 香港地圖	331

**List of Plates 圖片目錄**

<b>Front Cover</b>	<b>Whiskered Tern</b> <i>Chlidonias hybrida</i> 鬚浮鷗	
封面	Lut Chau, 6 <sup>th</sup> October 2013 甩洲 2013年10月6日 Martin Hale 夏敖天	
<b>Plate 1</b>	<b>Common Shelduck</b> <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> 翹鼻麻鴨	33
	Mai Po boardwalk, 9 <sup>th</sup> February 2013 米埔浮橋 2013年2月9日 Kevin Lok 駱正華	
<b>Plate 2</b>	<b>Gadwall</b> <i>Anas strepera</i> 赤膀鴨	34
	MPNR, 13 <sup>th</sup> February 2013 米埔 2013年2月13日 Godwin Chan 陳錫能	
<b>Plate 3</b>	<b>Northern Pintail</b> <i>Anas acuta</i> 針尾鴨	38
	Nam Sang Wai, 23 <sup>rd</sup> December 2013 南生圍 2013年12月23日 John and Jemi Holmes 孔思義及黃亞萍	
<b>Plate 4</b>	<b>Eurasian Bittern</b> <i>Botaurus stellaris</i> 大麻鵞	47
	MPNR, 4 <sup>th</sup> December 2013 米埔 2013年12月4日 Kevin Lok 駱正華	
<b>Plate 5</b>	<b>Malayan Night Heron</b> <i>Gorsachius melanolophus</i> 黑冠鶇	51
	Pui O, 5 <sup>th</sup> May 2013 貝澳 2013年5月5日 Mike Kilburn 吳敏	
<b>Plate 6</b>	<b>Chinese Pond Heron</b> <i>Ardeola bacchus</i> 池鷺	53
	Victoria Park, 24 <sup>th</sup> April 2013 維多利亞公園 2013年4月24日 Bob Thompson	
<b>Plate 7</b>	<b>Eastern Cattle Egret</b> <i>Bubulcus coromandus</i> 牛背鷺	54
	Victoria Park, 25 <sup>th</sup> April 2013 維多利亞公園 2013年4月25日 Bob Thompson	
<b>Plate 8</b>	<b>Chinese Sparrowhawk</b> <i>Accipiter soloensis</i> 赤腹鷹	65
	Po Toi Island, 28 <sup>th</sup> April 2013 蒲台 2013年4月28日 Godwin Chan 陳錫能	
<b>Plate 9</b>	<b>Eastern Buzzard</b> <i>Buteo japonicus</i> 普通鵟	70
	Long Valley, 1 <sup>st</sup> December 2013 壟原 2013年12月1日 Sam Chan 陳巨輝	

<b>Plate 10</b>	<b>Baillon's Crane</b> <i>Porzana pusilla</i> 小田雞 Long Valley, 4 <sup>th</sup> November 2013 塋原 2013年11月4日 Wallace Tse 謝鑑超	73
<b>Plate 11</b>	<b>Watercock</b> <i>Gallicrex cinerea</i> 董雞 Tsing Yi Park, 31 <sup>st</sup> May 2013 青衣公園 2013年5月31日 Allen Chan 陳志雄	75
<b>Plate 12</b>	<b>Yellow-legged Button-quail</b> <i>Turnix tanki</i> 黃腳三趾鶉 Tsim Bei Tsui, 16 <sup>th</sup> November 2013 尖鼻咀 2013年11月16日 Andy Cheung 張玉良	77
<b>Plate 13</b>	<b>Pied Avocet</b> <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> 反嘴鹮 Long Valley, 28 <sup>th</sup> December 2013 塋原 2013年12月28日 John and Jemi Holmes 孔思義及黃亞萍	79
<b>Plate 14</b>	<b>Northern Lapwing</b> <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> 鳳頭麥雞 MPNR, 26 <sup>th</sup> December 2013 米埔 2013年12月26日 Andy Li 李偉仁	80
<b>Plate 15</b>	<b>Grey-headed Lapwing</b> <i>Vanellus cinereus</i> 灰頭麥雞 MPNR, 4 <sup>th</sup> April 2013 米埔 2013年4月4日 Andy Li 李偉仁	82
<b>Plate 16</b>	<b>Lesser Sand Plover</b> <i>Charadrius mongolus</i> 蒙古沙鴉 Mai Po boardwalk, 13 <sup>th</sup> April 2013 米埔浮橋 2013年4月13日 Sam Chan 陳巨輝	85
<b>Plate 17</b>	<b>Oriental Plover</b> <i>Charadrius veredus</i> 東方鴉 MPNR, 30 <sup>th</sup> April 2013 米埔 2013年4月30日 Peter and Michelle Wong 黃理沛 江敏兒	87
<b>Plate 18</b>	<b>Eurasian Woodcock</b> <i>Scolopax rusticola</i> 丘鶉 MPNR, 3 <sup>rd</sup> November 2013 米埔 2013年11月3日 Herman Ip 葉紀江	89
<b>Plate 19</b>	<b>Asian Dowitcher</b> <i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i> 半蹼鶉 Mai Po boardwalk, 6 <sup>th</sup> May 2013 米埔浮橋 2013年5月6日 Neil Fifer	92
<b>Plate 20</b>	<b>Bar-tailed Godwit</b> <i>Limosa lapponica</i> 斑尾塍鶉 MPNR, 14 <sup>th</sup> April 2013 米埔 2013年4月14日 Allen Chan 陳志雄	94

<b>Plate 21</b>	<b>Little Curlew</b> <i>Numenius minutus</i> 小杓鹬 Chek Lap Kok, 22 <sup>nd</sup> December 2013 赤鱗角 2013年12月22日 Wallace Tse 謝鑑超	95
<b>Plate 22</b>	<b>Far Eastern Curlew</b> <i>Numenius madagascariensis</i> 紅腰杓鹬 Mai Po boardwalk, 22 <sup>nd</sup> August 2013 米埔浮橋 2013年8月22日 John and Jemi Holmes 孔思義及黃亞萍	97
<b>Plate 23</b>	<b>Ruddy Turnstone</b> <i>Arenaria interpres</i> 翻石鹬 Mai Po boardwalk, 21 <sup>st</sup> April 2013 米埔浮橋 2013年4月21日 Wallace Tse 謝鑑超	104
<b>Plate 24</b>	<b>Sharp-tailed Sandpiper</b> <i>Calidris acuminata</i> 尖尾濱鹬 Mai Po boardwalk, 6 <sup>th</sup> May 2013 米埔浮橋 2013年5月6日 Allen Chan 陳志雄	109
<b>Plate 25</b>	<b>Ruff</b> <i>Philomachus pugnax</i> 流蘇鹬 Tung Chung, 25 <sup>th</sup> August 2013 東涌 2013年8月25日 Wong Shui Chi 黃瑞芝	112
<b>Plate 26</b>	<b>Oriental Pratincole</b> <i>Glareola maldivarum</i> 普通燕鴒 MPNR, 3 <sup>rd</sup> March 2013 米埔 2013年3月3日 Allen Chan 陳志雄	114
<b>Plate 27</b>	<b>Caspian Tern</b> <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> 紅嘴巨鷗 MPNR, 4 <sup>th</sup> April 2013 米埔 2013年4月4日 Andy Li 李偉仁	119
<b>Plate 28</b>	<b>Roseate Tern</b> <i>Sterna dougallii</i> 粉紅燕鷗 Tap Mun, 4 <sup>th</sup> August 2013 塔門 2013年8月4日 Kinni Ho 何建業	122
<b>Plate 29</b>	<b>Eurasian Collared Dove</b> <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i> 灰斑鳩 Mai Po access road, 2 <sup>nd</sup> October 2013 担竿洲路 2013年10月2日 Cheung Lap Wing 張立榮	127
<b>Plate 30</b>	<b>Chestnut-winged Cuckoo</b> <i>Clamator coromandus</i> 紅翅鳳頭鵙 MPNR, 15 <sup>th</sup> April 2013 米埔 2013年4月15日 Sam Chan 陳巨輝	130
<b>Plate 31</b>	<b>Oriental Dollarbird</b> <i>Eurystomus orientalis</i> 三寶鳥 Po Toi Island, 1 <sup>st</sup> October 2013 蒲台 2013年10月1日 Kinni Ho 何建業	139



<b>Plate 32</b>	<b>Black-capped Kingfisher</b> <i>Halcyon pileata</i> 藍翡翠 Mai Po boardwalk, 15 <sup>th</sup> April 2013 米埔浮橋 2013年4月15日 Isaac Chan 陳家強	140
<b>Plate 33</b>	<b>Amur Falcon</b> <i>Falco amurensis</i> 阿穆爾隼 Tsin Bei Tsui, 11 <sup>th</sup> October 2013 尖鼻咀 2013年10月11日 Irene Ho 何碧霞	145
<b>Plate 34</b>	<b>Peregrine Falcon</b> <i>Falco peregrinus</i> 遊隼 MPNR, 9 <sup>th</sup> November 2013 米埔 2013年11月9日 Andy Li 李偉仁	146
<b>Plate 35</b>	<b>Fairy Pitta</b> <i>Pitta nympha</i> 仙八色鸚 Po Toi Island, 26 <sup>th</sup> September 2013 蒲台 2013年9月26日 Aaron Lo 羅瑞華	148
<b>Plate 36</b>	<b>Asian Paradise-Flycatcher</b> <i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i> 綬帶 Po Toi Island, 15 <sup>th</sup> September 2013 蒲台 2013年9月15日 Kinni Ho 何建業	156
<b>Plate 37</b>	<b>Yellow-bellied Tit</b> <i>Periparus venustulus</i> 黃腹山雀 Shatin Park, 22 <sup>nd</sup> December 2013 沙田中央公園 2013年12月22日 Thomas Chan 陳土飛	160
<b>Plate 38</b>	<b>Varied Tit</b> <i>Poecile varius</i> 雜色山雀 Tai Tong, 13 <sup>th</sup> January 2013 大棠 2013年1月13日 Li Ngan Ho 李銀河	161
<b>Plate 39</b>	<b>Pygmy Wren-babbler</b> <i>Pnoepyga pusilla</i> 小鷓鴣 Tai Po Kau, 11 <sup>th</sup> February 2013 大埔滘 2013年2月11日 Wallace Tse 謝鑑超	168
<b>Plate 40</b>	<b>Mountain Tailorbird</b> <i>Phyllergates cuculatus</i> 金頭縫葉鶯 Lung Fu Shan, 11 <sup>th</sup> February 2013 龍虎山 2013年2月11日 Herman Ip 葉紀江	170
<b>Plate 41</b>	<b>Black-throated Tit</b> <i>Aegithalos concinnus</i> 紅頭長尾山雀 Po Toi Island, 8 <sup>th</sup> January 2013 蒲台 2013年1月8日 Daniel Yau 游沛源	173
<b>Plate 42</b>	<b>Pallas's Leaf Warbler</b> <i>Phylloscopus proregulus</i> 黃腰柳鶯 Po Toi Island, 14 <sup>th</sup> May 2013 蒲台 2013年5月14日 Herman Ip 葉紀江	175

<b>Plate 43</b>	<b>Two-barred Warbler</b> <i>Phylloscopus plumbeitarsus</i> 雙斑柳鶯 Tai Po Kau, 20 <sup>th</sup> January 2013 大埔滘 2013年1月20日 Mike Luk 陸一朝	178
<b>Plate 44</b>	<b>Chestnut-crowned Warbler</b> <i>Seicercus castaniceps</i> 栗頭鶉鶯 Tai Po Kau, 18 <sup>th</sup> January 2013 大埔滘 2013年1月18日 Godwin Chan 陳錫能	181
<b>Plate 45</b>	<b>Rosy Starling</b> <i>Pastor roseus</i> 粉紅椋鳥 Cyberport, 3 <sup>rd</sup> March 2013 數碼港 2013年3月3日 Peter and Michelle Wong 黃理沛 江敏兒	197
<b>Plate 46</b>	<b>White's Thrush</b> <i>Zoothera aurea</i> 懷氏地鶇 Shing Mun, 30 <sup>th</sup> January 2013 城門 2013年1月30日 K.Y. Shum 沈冠宇	199
<b>Plate 47</b>	<b>Grey-backed Thrush</b> <i>Turdus hortulorum</i> 灰背鶇 Tai Tong, 26 <sup>th</sup> December 2013 大棠 2013年12月26日 John Yu 余伯全	200
<b>Plate 48</b>	<b>Brown-headed Thrush</b> <i>Turdus chrysolaus</i> 赤胸鶇 Long Valley, 31st December 2013 塱原 2013年12月31日 Lee Yat Ming 李逸明	203
<b>Plate 49</b>	<b>Hainan Blue Flycatcher</b> <i>Cyornis hainanus</i> 海南藍仙鶇 Po Toi Island, 7 <sup>th</sup> April 2013 蒲台 2013年4月7日 Allen Chan 陳志雄	207
<b>Plate 50</b>	<b>Japanese Robin</b> <i>Erithacus akahige</i> 日本歌鶇 Tai Po Kau, 5 <sup>th</sup> January 2013 大埔滘 2013年1月5日 Peter and Michelle Wong 黃理沛 江敏兒	211
<b>Plate 51</b>	<b>Slaty-backed Flycatcher</b> <i>Ficedula hodgsonii</i> 銹胸藍姬鶇 Chuen Lung, 12 <sup>th</sup> January 2013 川龍 2013年1月12日 Andy Cheung 張玉良	215
<b>Plate 52</b>	<b>Plumbeous Water Redstart</b> <i>Rhyacornis fuliginosa</i> 紅尾水鶇 Wong Shek, 25 <sup>th</sup> December 2013 黃石 2013年12月25日 Yip Wai Hung 葉偉雄	218
<b>Plate 53</b>	<b>Pied Wheatear</b> <i>Oenanthe pleschanka</i> 白頂鶇 West Kowloon, 13 <sup>th</sup> November 2013 西九龍 2013年11月13日 Wallace Tse 謝鑑超	220

<b>Plate 54</b>	<b>Red-throated Pipit</b> <i>Anthus cervinus</i> 紅喉鷓 Long Valley, 23 <sup>rd</sup> March 2013 塋原 2013年3月23日 Vivian Cheung 張香妹	228
<b>Plate 55</b>	<b>Crested Bunting</b> <i>Emberiza lathami</i> 鳳頭鷓 Long Valley, 15 <sup>th</sup> January 2013 塋原 2013年1月15日 Andy Kwok 郭匯昌	232
<b>Plate 56</b>	<b>Chestnut Bunting</b> <i>Emberiza rutila</i> 栗鷓 Po Toi Island, 14 <sup>th</sup> April 2013 蒲台 2013年4月14日 Lee Yat Ming 李逸明	236
<b>Plate 57</b>	<b>Black-headed Bunting</b> <i>Emberiza melanocephala</i> 黑頭鷓 Long Valley, 28 <sup>th</sup> December 2013 塋原 2013年12月28日 John Yu 余伯全	237
<b>Plate 58</b>	<b>Red-headed Bunting</b> <i>Emberiza bruniceps</i> 褐頭鷓 Long Valley, 13 <sup>th</sup> January 2013 塋原 2013年1月13日 Herman Ip 葉紀江	238
<b>Plate 59</b>	<b>Whistling Green Pigeon of Ryukyu Islands ssp.</b> <i>Treron formosae permagnus/medioximus</i> 紅頂綠鳩 琉球群島亞種 Po Toi Island 27 <sup>th</sup> November 2012 蒲台 2012年11月27日 Paul Kam 甘永寧	273
<b>Plate 60</b>	<b>Whistling Green Pigeon of Ryukyu Islands ssp.</b> <i>Treron formosae permagnus/medioximus</i> 紅頂綠鳩 琉球群島亞種 Po Toi Island 27 <sup>th</sup> November 2012 蒲台 2012年11月27日 Paul Kam 甘永寧	273
<b>Plate 61</b>	<b>Martens's Warbler</b> <i>Seicercus omeiensis</i> 峨嵋鷓鶯 Pak Sha O, Sai Kung 19 <sup>th</sup> January 2013 西貢白沙澳 2013年1月19日 Peter and Michelle Wong 黃理沛 江敏兒	279
<b>Plate 62</b>	<b>Japanese Tit</b> <i>Parus minor</i> 遠東山雀 HK Wetland Park 15 <sup>th</sup> January 2013 香港濕地公園 2013年1月15日 Chung Wing Kin 鍾永乾	284
<b>Plate 63</b>	<b>Japanese Tit</b> <i>Parus minor</i> 遠東山雀 HK Wetland Park 29 <sup>th</sup> January 2013 香港濕地公園 2013年1月29日 Esther Chau 周秀如	284
<b>Plate 64</b>	<b>Slaty Bunting</b> <i>Emberiza siemsseni</i> 藍鷓 Tai Po Kau, 8 <sup>th</sup> February 2013 大埔滘 2013年2月8日 Wing Tang 鄧詠詩	287

<b>Plate 65</b>	<b>Slaty Bunting</b> <i>Emberiza siemsseni</i> 藍鶉 Tai Po Kau. 10 <sup>th</sup> February 2013 大埔滘 2013年2月10日 Gary Chow 周家禮	287
<b>Plate 66</b>	<b>Dark-sided Flycatcher</b> <i>Muscicapa sibirica</i> ssp <i>rothschildi/cacabata/gulmergi</i> 烏鶇 <i>rothschildi/cacabata/gulmergi</i> 亞種 Pui O, Lantau 29 <sup>th</sup> December 2013 大嶼山貝澳 2013年12月29日 John Allcock 柯祖毅	297
<b>Plate 67</b>	<b>Purple Heron breeding</b> <i>Ardea purpurea</i> 草鶯的繁殖 MPNR 29 <sup>th</sup> July 2013 米埔 2013年7月29日 Neil Fifer	302
<b>Plate 68</b>	<b>Purple Heron breeding</b> <i>Ardea purpurea</i> 草鶯的繁殖 MPNR 29 <sup>th</sup> July 2013 米埔 2013年7月29日 Neil Fifer	302
<b>Plate 69</b>	<b>Barn Swallow</b> <i>Hirundo rustica</i> at nest on the Tap Mun Ferry 家燕於來往塔門的渡輪上築巢 Tap Mun 19 <sup>th</sup> May 2013 塔門 2013年5月19日 Roger Muscroft	318
<b>Plate 70</b>	<b>Barn Swallow</b> <i>Hirundo rustica</i> - four nestlings 家燕 - 4隻未離巢的雛鳥 Tap Mun 8 <sup>th</sup> June 2013 塔門 2013年6月8日 Roger Muscroft	318

## Records Committee Report 2013

**Geoff J Carey**

*Records Committee Chairman*

The Records Committee met four times during 2013, and 123 Unusual Record Forms were processed for inclusion in this Report. In total, 393 Category I and II species were recorded during the year, matching the high counts of recent years, although taxonomic changes over time make it problematic to make a direct comparison.

New additions to the HK List made during 2013 were as follows

### **Additions to Category I**

#### **Whistling Green Pigeon** *Treron formosae*

One of the Ryukyu Islands subspecies, either *permagnus* or *medioximus*, on Po Toi on 14 November 2012.

#### **Martens's Warbler** *Seicercus omeiensis*

One at Pak Sha O from 5 January to 26 February 2013.

#### **Japanese Tit** *Parus minor*

One photographed at HK Wetland Park on 15 January and 29 January 2013.

#### **Slaty Bunting** *Emberiza siemsseni*

A female at Tai Po Kau from 8 to 17 February 2013.

#### **Purple Swamphen** *Porphyrio porphyrio*

One at MPNR on 31 March 2013. The placing of this record in Category I was followed by a review of all previous records, and the following records of single birds at Mai Po Nature Reserve were placed in Category I: 14 August 1988 to 13 March 1989, 23 November 1989, 13 April to 30 May 1990, and 26 December 1990 to 4 May 1991. These records may all refer to the same bird.

#### **Alexandrine Parakeet** *Psittacula eupatria*

Reclassified to Category IIB on the basis of a self-sustaining population based in Kowloon Park. This status was confirmed through the records of the Crested Bulbul Club taken from their weekly Guided Tours of Kowloon Park.

In addition, the following two records involved records of subspecies not previously recorded in HK.

#### **Kentish Plover** *Charadrius alexandrinus*

A Kentish Plover of the subspecies *dealbatus* (Swinhoe's or White-faced Plover) was at Tai Long Wan on 26 October 2013.

#### **Dark-sided Flycatcher** *Muscicapa sibirica*

An adult of one of the western subspecies *rothschildi*, *cacabata* or *gulmergi* was photographed at Pui O on 29 December 2013.



**Additions to Category III**

**Lord Derby's Parakeet** *Psittacula derbiana*

Two, a male and a female, photographed at Tsing Yi Park on 1 November 2013.

**Javan Myna** *Acridotheres javanicus*

One photographed at Cyberport on 26 February 2013.

## 紀錄委員會報告 2013

賈知行

紀錄委員會主席

紀錄委員會在2013年期間共開了四次會議，期間共審閱了123項不常見鳥類紀錄報告以收錄在此報告中。今年共錄得393種第I及II類雀鳥。雖然分類上的改變令數字難以和往年直接比較，但此數字確為近年新高。

2013年新增至香港鳥類名冊的鳥類如下：

### 新增至第I類

#### 紅頂綠鳩 *Treron formosae*

一隻屬於 *permagnus* 或 *medioximus* 琉球群島亞種的個體在2012年11月14日於蒲台出現。

#### 峨嵋鷓鴣 *Seicercus omeiensis*

有一隻由2013年1月5日至2月26日於白沙澳出現。

#### 遠東山雀 *Parus minor*

有一隻由2013年1月15日至1月29日期間在香港濕地公園攝得。

#### 藍鵲 *Emberiza siemsseni*

有一隻雌鳥由2013年2月8日至17日期間於大埔滘出現。

#### 紫水雞 *Porphyrio porphyrio*

有一隻在2013年3月31日於米埔自然護理區出現。自此紀錄被納入第I類後，以前的紀錄亦重新審閱。以下在米埔自然護理區的紀錄亦一併納入第I類，包括1988年8月14日至1989年3月13日、1989年11月23日、1990年4月13日至5月30日及1990年12月26日至1991年5月4日。但這批紀錄可能源自同一個體。

#### 亞歷山大鸚鵡 *Psittacula eupatria*

自成功於九龍公園建立穩定群落後被歸為IIB類。此九龍公園的群落由紅耳鸚俱樂部每星期定期舉行的導賞團所確認。

此外，下列兩項紀錄包含從未在香港出現的亞種。

#### 環頸鴿 *Charadrius alexandrinus*

一隻環頸鴿亞種 *dealbatus*（又名“Swinhoe's”或白面鴿）於2013年10月26日在大浪灣出現。

烏鶇 *Muscicapa sibirica*

一隻屬於西方亞種 *rothschildi*, *cacabata* 或 *gulmergi* 的成鳥於2013年12月29日在貝澳攝得。

新加至第III類

大紫胸鸚鵡 *Psittacula derbiana*

一雄一雌共兩隻於2013年11月1日在青衣公園攝得。

爪哇八哥 *Acridotheres javanicus*

2013年2月26日有一隻在數碼港被攝得。

## Annual Summary 2013

*Geoff Welch*

This summary continues with the seasonal format established in recent years. The Systematic List takes precedence over the Annual Summary in the event of any discrepancies.

2013 can best be described as an average year, except for the first winter period which was very good. All three Hong Kong first records in 2013, Martens's Warbler, Japanese Tit and Slaty Bunting, occurred in the first two months of the year, and many unusual species and high counts from the excellent early winter of 2012 were carried over into 2013. The remainder of the year was relatively quiet. Spring was patchy with some good periods interspersed with dull ones, as is frequently the case with such a weather-dependent season, summer was uneventful, and autumn and early winter were generally quiet albeit with some exciting moments.

The net result was a total of 393 species recorded in the year, below the 400 eventually recorded in 2012 but fairly typical of recent years (comparisons between years of the total species count are difficult because of changing taxonomy).

One notable feature of recent years is the ongoing decline in the number of some species of waterbirds recorded by the monthly waterfowl counts, particularly ducks, which can be seen from the graphs of Annual Peak Counts 1990-2013 given on pages 244 to 255. The causes for these declines are not well understood, especially when some related species have increased over the same time period; possible factors include changes in wintering ranges as a result of global climate change, habitat changes in the Deep Bay area, hunting in other parts of the species' ranges, degradation of breeding and stop-over grounds and/or other environmental changes.

### **Winter 2013 (January to February)**

January was sunny and dry with a long spell of northerly winds from 4<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> after which the weather became warm. The first strong cold front of the year passed through on 8<sup>th</sup> February, after which the weather became warm and dry again into March.

Birds carried over from the exceptionally good autumn and early winter of 2012 included two Baer's Pochard at MPNR, present until 2<sup>nd</sup> February, the Oriental Stork at MPNR, present until 11<sup>th</sup> March, an over-wintering Crested Honey Buzzard at Tai Po Kau until 26<sup>th</sup> February, at least three Varied Tits from the autumn 2012 irruption of this species into east and south China at the Tai Tong entrance to Tai Lam CP to 5<sup>th</sup> March, three Black-throated Tits and a Bianchi's Warbler on Po Toi to 26<sup>th</sup> February and 15<sup>th</sup> January respectively. There were good numbers of many thrushes and chats, and irruptive flocks of Chestnut-collared Yuhina and Eurasian Siskin. New records in January included a Chestnut-crowned Warbler and a male Japanese Robin at Tai Po Kau and a male Small Niltava at Yung Shue O all on 1<sup>st</sup> January, and an adult female

Slaty-backed Flycatcher at Chuen Lung near Tsuen Wan on 2<sup>nd</sup> January. This was the second Hong Kong record, near to the location of the first, a first winter female in 2008, and may have been the same bird returning. A Martens's Warbler at Pak Sha O from 5<sup>th</sup> January to 26<sup>th</sup> February was the first of this species recorded in Hong Kong, and another individual was recorded at Aberdeen CP on 22<sup>nd</sup> January. A Japanese Tit, also the first record for Hong Kong, was at Wetland Park from 15<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup> January. Buntings featured well, with the first January records of Yellow-browed Bunting at Pak Sha O on 12<sup>th</sup> and at MPNR on 14<sup>th</sup> January, a male Crested Bunting at Long Valley from 15<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> January and at least two Red-headed Buntings there from 16<sup>th</sup> January to 1<sup>st</sup> February. Another male Small Niltava was at Pak Sha O on 24<sup>th</sup> January.

The peak aggregate total of waterbirds in the whole Deep Bay area for the winter 2012-13 was 61,674, 15% below the same count in winter 2011-12 and a further fall from the average of 88,000 in the three winters from 2007-08 to 2009-10. Most duck species had low counts, in particular Northern Shoveler, Northern Pintail and Eurasian Teal. Only one Common Shelduck was recorded all year, on 9<sup>th</sup> February, but Gadwall were recorded again with two at MPNR until 21<sup>st</sup> March. Shorebirds showed a better result with good winter counts of Kentish Plover, Greater Sand Plover, Black-tailed Godwit and Eurasian Curlew, both near-threatened species, Common Redshank and Dunlin.

Buntings remained a feature into February, most notable being a female Slaty Bunting, the third and final Hong Kong first of 2013, recorded at Tai Po Kau following the cold front of 8<sup>th</sup> February and remaining until 17<sup>th</sup> February, although it proved very elusive for the many birdwatchers and photographers who tried to find it. This coincided with an influx of Tristram's Buntings, which peaked with a new highest count of 27 at Kap Lung on 9<sup>th</sup> February. A Brown Bush Warbler was found in North Lantau CP on 10<sup>th</sup> February. The winter irruptions of Chestnut-collared Yuhina and Eurasian Siskin continued, with peak counts of 120 Chestnut-collared Yuhina between Tai Po Kau and Shing Mun on 3<sup>rd</sup> January, 60 Chestnut-collared Yuhina at Tai Lam CP on 9<sup>th</sup> February and 40 Eurasian Siskins at Pak Tin Kong on 17<sup>th</sup> February. These and the large numbers of thrushes and chats present in the winter quickly left Hong Kong in the warm weather of late February. Finally in an excellent winter, a White-spectacled Warbler was at Bride's Pool on 24<sup>th</sup> February and a first winter Rosy Starling was at Cyberport from 26<sup>th</sup> February to 16<sup>th</sup> March and seen by many.

### **Spring 2013 (March to May)**

March was warmer and sunnier than usual with just one cold front on 2<sup>nd</sup>. April was average, with cold fronts on 6<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup>. May had an intense cold front on 1<sup>st</sup> with northeast winds to 8<sup>th</sup>, but this was followed by prolonged rainy weather with troughs of low pressure and an active southwesterly airstream over the South China coastal areas, poor weather for both birdwatchers and birds, giving little of interest in the second half of the month.

March was a quiet month for birds. The earliest spring record of Gull-billed Tern was at MPNR on 1<sup>st</sup>, with a high count of 187 Black-tailed Gull in southern waters on 2<sup>nd</sup> and three Black-legged Kittiwakes off Po Toi between 6<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup>. On land, a male Mrs. Gould's Sunbird was photographed at Sha Tin on 9<sup>th</sup> March, a Hodgson's Hawk

Cuckoo at Pak Sha O on 21<sup>st</sup> was the earliest spring record, a Blunt-winged Warbler was trapped and five Ruddy-breasted Crakes were heard at MPNR on 23<sup>rd</sup>, an adult Rosy Starling was photographed at Tsing Yi Park on 19<sup>th</sup>, 21 Grey-faced Buzzard passed over Po Toi on 27<sup>th</sup> and the earliest spring record of Chinese Sparrowhawk was at Po Toi on 30<sup>th</sup>. The rarest bird recorded for the spring was a Purple Swamphen at MPNR on 31<sup>st</sup>, the first record since 1998 and the first to be accepted as Category I.

Spring wader passage was rather poor with an aggregate WC count of only 13,280. Individual species which recorded low peak counts were Spotted and Common Redshank, Marsh Sandpiper and Ruddy Turnstone but numbers of Red-necked Stint, Sharp-tailed Sandpiper and Broad-billed Sandpiper were much better than 2012 and two near-threatened species recorded high counts – Black-tailed Godwit with a highest ever count of 2,400 on 4<sup>th</sup> April and Grey-tailed Tattler with a highest count since *The Avifauna* of 174 on 24<sup>th</sup> May. Other shorebirds of note at Mai Po included a Eurasian Oystercatcher on 5<sup>th</sup> April, three Oriental Plovers between 8<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> April, three Little Curlews on 16<sup>th</sup> April and a single Pectoral Sandpiper on 14<sup>th</sup> April and 30<sup>th</sup> April. There were new highest counts of 79 Intermediate Egret at MPNR on 9<sup>th</sup> April and 939 Gull-billed Tern from the boardwalk on 19<sup>th</sup> April. An adult summer plumage Brown-headed Gull was at the boardwalk from 21<sup>st</sup> to 23<sup>rd</sup> April.

In an exceptional spring for Brambling, a total of at least 15 birds occurred up to 18<sup>th</sup> April, with seven on Po Toi on 2<sup>nd</sup> a new highest count. Three Yellow-throated Buntings, an adult male, a female and a first year male, were on Po Toi from 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> April, a female Rustic Bunting was there from 9<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> April, a new latest spring record, and an adult male Black-headed Bunting was photographed at Ho Man Tin on 15<sup>th</sup>, the first spring record. In a good month for flycatchers, an adult Brown-breasted Flycatcher was at Tai Po Kau on 7<sup>th</sup> April, a Yellow-rumped Flycatcher was on Po Toi on 14<sup>th</sup> and a Red-breasted Flycatcher was there on 27<sup>th</sup>, one of at least eleven in the year and a new latest spring record. A Fork-tailed Drongo Cuckoo was photographed at Lung Fu Shan on 23<sup>rd</sup> April, 40 Chinese Sparrowhawk were on Po Toi on the same date and a flock of ten Black Baza was at Tai Tung Wo Liu near Ma On Shan on 28<sup>th</sup> April.

May was a month of two distinct halves, with much to see up to 15<sup>th</sup> and little afterwards. 67 Blue-tailed Bee-eaters were at MPNR on 2<sup>nd</sup> May and 25 Pechora Pipits were on Po Toi on the same day. Interesting records of migrants on Lantau included 44 Grey-streaked Flycatchers on southwest Lantau and another 33 at Sha Lo Wan on 4<sup>th</sup> May, 43 Arctic Warbler were at Chi Ma Wan on 5<sup>th</sup> and a first summer Malayan Night Heron was photographed at Pui O also on 5<sup>th</sup>. Several latest spring records occurred in the first two weeks of May – Black-naped Monarch on Po Toi on 5<sup>th</sup>, Grey-faced Buzzard on Po Toi on 7<sup>th</sup>, Japanese Sparrowhawk on southwest Lantau on 9<sup>th</sup>, a Chestnut-eared Bunting at MPNR on 12<sup>th</sup>, an extraordinarily late Pallas's Leaf Warbler on Po Toi on 14<sup>th</sup>, a Fork-tailed Drongo Cuckoo calling at Pak Tin Kong from 10<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> and a Two-barred Warbler at Cheung Chau on 15<sup>th</sup>. A pair of Cotton Pygmy-geese at MPNR on 12<sup>th</sup> May were the fifth HK record and the first in spring. A breeding plumage male Watercock photographed at MPNR on 17<sup>th</sup> May was the last significant record of May.

### **Summer 2013 (June to August)**

The weather in summer 2013 was average for both temperature and rainfall. Four tropical storms over this period raised the T3 signal but only one reached T8, Typhoon Utor on 14 August. Summer 2013 was generally very quiet for birds.

The total number of egret nests counted by the Egret Group was 758, 9% below the average for the previous ten years and 11% below the 2012 count. Most of the decline came from Little and Great Egret nest counts (240 and 83 respectively) whereas Chinese Pond Heron, Black-crowned Night Heron and Cattle Egret all showed small increases to 271, 114 and 50 respectively. Tern breeding counts showed a decrease over the very high counts of 2012 although numbers of all three species, Bridled (579), Roseate (284) and Black-naped Tern (455), were close to the average for the previous three years, after an increase in coverage in southern and eastern waters started in 2010.

Confirmed or suspected breeding records included the first confirmed breeding record of Purple Heron at MPNR (which successfully reared three young), Brown Wood Owl in the Lam Tsuen valley and Orange-headed Thrush at TPK Headland. There were good counts of White-shouldered and White-cheeked Starling juveniles in the Deep Bay area. There was no proven breeding of Brown-breasted Flycatcher at Tai Po Kau this year, although at least one adult was present there in summer, or of Grey-capped Greenfinch, possibly due to observer coverage. Speckled Piculet and Bay Woodpecker were recorded at Tai Po Kau and a Malayan Night Heron was heard calling in the Lam Tsuen valley in June.

Other interesting records in an otherwise quiet summer were two Tufted Duck at MPNR until 16<sup>th</sup> June, a Bridled Tern at MPNR on 3<sup>rd</sup> July, a Black Bittern at Long Valley on 7<sup>th</sup> July, 167 Collared Crow, a new highest count, at MPNR on 18<sup>th</sup> July, a Black-winged Kite at Tsim Bei Tsui on 31<sup>st</sup> July, an immature Lesser Frigatebird at Sai Kung on 3<sup>rd</sup> August, two Streaked Shearwaters at Cape d'Aguiar on 14<sup>th</sup> August following Typhoon Utor and two Black Bulbul at Ng Tung Chai on 18<sup>th</sup> August. A Brown-chested Jungle Flycatcher at Tai Po Kau on 31<sup>st</sup> August indicated the start of southward migration.

### **Autumn 2013 (September to November)**

September was wet with two periods of heavy rain, during the first five days and during the close pass of Typhoon Usagi to the north of Hong Kong in the third week of the month. October and November were uneventful in terms of weather, with just two spells of northerly winds, from 6<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> October during the passage of Typhoon Fitow across the Taiwan Strait and the first true northerly surge on 28<sup>th</sup> November, an unusually late date for the first surge. September was rather unexciting for birds, but this improved through October and November culminating with a second HK record of Pied Wheatear on 30<sup>th</sup> November following the northerly surge.

A Manchurian Reed Warbler at MPNR on 2<sup>nd</sup> September was the earliest autumn record and 70 Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler there on 6<sup>th</sup> September was a new highest count. A Speckled Piculet at Pak Sha O on 8<sup>th</sup> September, with subsequent records

there in October and December, suggest further expansion of this species in Hong Kong. A white morph Asian Paradise Flycatcher was photographed on Po Toi on 15<sup>th</sup> September, the first record of this morph since 1988, and a Fairy Pitta was also on Po Toi on 26<sup>th</sup> September, in the same location as one in late September 2012.

A first winter Red-backed Shrike was at Long Valley on 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> October, one day later than a similar record in 2012. A first winter Black-headed Bunting was at She Shan on 4<sup>th</sup> October, an earliest autumn record, and an adult male Pied Harrier, rare for HK, was photographed at Long Valley on 7<sup>th</sup>. The second HK record of Blyth's Pipit was also photographed at Long Valley on 9<sup>th</sup> October, the same date as the first record in 2002. Ten Black Baza were near Sheung Shui on 14<sup>th</sup> October, a White-throated Rock Thrush was at Tai Po Kau on 15<sup>th</sup>, 97 Amur Falcon, easily a new highest count, were at Long Valley on 17<sup>th</sup>, and a juvenile Baillon's Crake was also there from 17<sup>th</sup> October into November. A White-breasted Green Pigeon was at Shing Mun on 23<sup>rd</sup> October, the sixth and earliest HK record, a Sulphur-breasted Warbler was photographed at Tai Po Kau on 26<sup>th</sup>, the fifth and earliest HK record, and an adult Malayan Night Heron was filmed at Shing Mun Valley Park on 27<sup>th</sup>. Also on 27<sup>th</sup>, four Tundra Bean Geese were photographed flying north over Tuen Mun; these birds, the third HK record, were relocated at Long Valley on 28<sup>th</sup> and then moved to Lok Ma Chau WMA from 30<sup>th</sup> October until 14<sup>th</sup> November.

A Ferruginous Duck was at MPNR from 9<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> November with a Chestnut-crowned Warbler on Po Toi also on 9<sup>th</sup>. A juvenile Baillon's Crake found at Hong Kong Park on 13<sup>th</sup> stayed until 28<sup>th</sup> and attracted a lot of attention from photographers and casual passers-by who wondered what was happening. A Mew Gull at the Mai Po boardwalk on 15<sup>th</sup> November was a first ever autumn record for this species. A walk around southwest Lantau on 17<sup>th</sup> November produced new highest counts of 17 Japanese/Manchurian Bush Warblers, 33 Rufous-tailed Robins and 48 Daurian Redstarts, and 200 Chinese Penduline Tits at MPNR on 19<sup>th</sup> was another new highest count. Male and female Crested Buntings were at Long Valley from 17<sup>th</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup> November, a Brown Bush Warbler was trapped at MPNR on 19<sup>th</sup>, a female Rustic Bunting was at Deepwater Bay Golf Club on 20<sup>th</sup> with a male at Long Valley on 27<sup>th</sup>, a male Baikal Teal was at MPNR on 23<sup>rd</sup>, a first winter Yellow-throated Bunting was at Tai O on the same date and two Swinhoe's Minivets at Pak Tin Kong, Lam Tsuen, on 25<sup>th</sup> November were the latest autumn record. The most surprising and exciting record of the autumn was a first-winter Pied Wheatear found on the boundary fence of the Clockenflap Arts and Music Festival at west Kowloon on 30<sup>th</sup> November; this was the second record for Hong Kong, the first being in 1989.

### **Winter 2013 (December)**

December was cold with daily temperatures below average from 16<sup>th</sup> to the end of the month and continuous cold northerly winds.

A juvenile Black Stork drifted over Mount Davis on 1<sup>st</sup> December. Good duck records at MPNR included five Falcated Duck on 2<sup>nd</sup> December, a Baer's Pochard from 4<sup>th</sup> to year end, the highest ever count of 19 Common Pochard on 5<sup>th</sup>, 12 Gadwall on 7<sup>th</sup> (a welcome return after none were recorded in 2012) and finally a Ruddy Shelduck on



21<sup>st</sup>, the first record since 2007. Male and female Chestnut-bellied Rock Thrush were at KFBG from 8<sup>th</sup> December with a male White-throated joining them from 18<sup>th</sup>. A Little Curlew was at Chek Lap Kok from 18<sup>th</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> December and three Yellow-bellied Tits were at Sha Tin Park from 20<sup>th</sup> to 26<sup>th</sup> December, the first since 2009. A Eurasian Jay was at Kuk Po on 22<sup>nd</sup> December, the only record of this species for 2013, the latest ever Grey-faced Buzzard was at Chek Lap Kok on 27<sup>th</sup> and finally, a Martens's Warbler at Pak Sha O on 28<sup>th</sup> December was probably the same bird as the individual seen at the same location in January.

## 年度總結

*Geoff Welch*

本篇年度摘要沿用近年以季度總結的方法，如內容與年度總表有所不同，將以年度總表的内容為準。

除了年初冬季時鳥況很好以外，2013年可說是鳥況很普通的一年。本年內三個香港首次記錄鳥種：峨嵋鸕鶿，遠東山雀及藍鸚，均是在一、二月發現。同時，年初冬季亦延續了2012年入冬時的極佳鳥況，紀錄到很多較罕見的鳥種，某些鳥種亦錄得高數量。2013年餘下的月份鳥況則相對比較平淡。春季鳥況通常都是受天氣狀況影響，不出所料，本年鳥況平平，夾雜著數段鳥況較為好的時間。夏季並沒有甚麼顯著的紀錄，至於秋季和初冬鳥況亦很平靜，只間中有一些令人興奮的紀錄。

本年結果共錄得392個鳥種，雖然比去年400種的數字低，但與近年的鳥種數字比較算是很正常。由於分類學上的各種調整，要比較不同年份的鳥種數量有一定難度。

根據每月水鳥普查的結果，顯示了近年很值得注意的一個現象，就是某些水鳥物種數量持續下跌，從244-255頁的1990-2013年度最高數量圖表可見，野鴨的減少最為明顯。導致數量下跌的原因現時尚未明白，反之在同一年期間某些鳥種有上升趨勢，可能的影響因素包括全球氣候變化令鳥種的度冬範圍改變；后海灣生境的改變；在那些鳥種出現的其他地方的捕獵問題；繁殖地和停歇點的生境退化；及/或其他環境改變等。

### 2013年冬季（一月至二月）

1月天氣晴朗和乾燥，於4-14日持續吹北風後，氣溫轉為和暖。本年第一道冷鋒於2月8日通過香港，隨後再次在3月回復和暖乾燥。

由2012年秋季及初冬鳥況極佳的時段所帶至本年的紀錄包括：兩隻在米埔自然護理區停留至2月2日的青頭潛鴨；以及同在米埔逗留至3月11日的東方白鸕；在大埔滘度冬至2月26日的鳳頭蜂鷹；最少三隻或以上的雜色山雀在大欖郊野公園大棠入口出現至3月5日（這鳥種於2012年秋季突然遷移至中國東部和南部）；在蒲台有三隻紅頭長尾山雀及一隻比氏鸕鶿分別停留至2月26日及1月15日。本月亦有不少鵝科鳥類記錄，以及不時出現數群的栗耳鳳鵒和黃雀。一月的新出現的好記錄包括1月1日在大埔滘錄得的栗頭鸕鶿和一隻雄性日本歌鵒，以及在榕樹澳的小仙鵝；2日在荃灣曹公潭錄得的一隻成年雌性鏽胸藍姬鵝（是這鳥種在本港第二個紀錄，第一次紀錄是在2008年在相同地點錄得第一次度冬的雌鳥，有機會是同一個體再回到同一地點越冬）。1月5日至2月26日在白沙澳錄得一隻峨嵋鸕鶿，是本港首個紀錄，而在1月22日亦在香港仔郊野公園錄得另一個體。1月15至29日在濕地公園記錄到一隻遠東山雀，是本月另一筆香港首個紀錄。鵝科鳥類鳥況亦不錯，12日在白沙澳以及14日在米埔自然護理區分別錄得一隻黃胸鵝，是第一次在一月份記錄到這鳥種。在塋原，15至21日錄得一隻雄性鳳頭鵝，以及在1月16日至2月1日錄得最少兩隻褐頭鵝。最後在本月24日於白沙澳錄得另一隻雄性小仙鵝。

2012-13年冬季后海灣水鳥調查，個別鳥種最高數量總和是61,674隻，比上年度低15%，亦是由2007-08年至2009-10年三個冬季平均88,000隻再度下跌。大部分野鴨均錄得低數量，尤其是琵嘴鴨、針尾鴨及赤頸鴨。本年冬季只在2月9日錄得一隻麝鼻麻鴨，但仍有兩隻赤膀鴨在米埔自然護理區出現至3月21日。涉禽數理想，環頸鴿、鐵嘴沙鴿、黑尾陸鵡（近危）、白腰杓鴿（近危）、紅腳鵡和黑腹濱鵡都錄得高冬季數量。

鵝科鳥類在二月仍然很受注目，最可觀的紀錄是一隻在大埔潛錄得的雌性藍鵝，於2月8日的冷鋒後出現並逗留至2月17日，是本年第三個亦是最後一個香港首次紀錄鳥種，惟很多特意去尋找的觀鳥者和攝影者均難以預計牠的出現。與此同時亦有不少白眉鵝出現，並於2月9日在甲龍錄得最高數量的27隻。隨後2月10日在北大嶼山郊野公園記錄到一隻棕褐短翅鶯。本年冬季大量栗耳鳳鵡和黃雀出現的情況持續，2月3日在大埔潛和城門共錄得最高紀錄120隻栗耳鳳鵡，之後在2月9日於大欖郊野公園亦錄得60隻，至於黃雀則是在2月17日於白田崗錄得40隻的高數量。牠們和大量本年在港度冬的鵝科鳥類均於二月底天氣回暖時離開了本港。在冬季最後期，2月24日於新娘潭錄得一隻白眼鵝鶯；另外在數碼港從2月26日至3月16日出現的第一次度冬粉紅棕鳥，亦讓很多觀鳥者能看到。

### 2013年春季（三月至五月）

三月天氣比平常暖及晴朗，只在3月2日出現過一個冷鋒。四月的天氣平穩，冷鋒分別在6日、11日和21日出現。五月初在1日出現了一個強烈的冷鋒，持續至8日均吹東北風，然而接著卻下了連場大雨，低氣壓和西南氣流影流持續影響南中國沿岸，為鳥類和觀鳥者皆不是理想的天氣，因而五月下旬沒有太多有趣的紀錄。

三月鳥況十分平靜，在1日於米埔自然護理區錄得春季最早紀錄的鸕嘴噪鵯，而2日於本港南面水域錄得高數量的187隻黑尾鵯，蒲台對開海面在6日至10日之間則錄得三隻三趾鵯。在陸地方面，攝影者在3月9日於沙田拍攝到一隻藍喉太陽鳥；而21日在白沙澳紀錄到的霍氏鷹鵯成爲最早的春季紀錄；23日在米埔自然護理區環誌到一隻鈍翅葦鶯和聽到5隻紅胸田雞；19日於青衣公園拍攝到一隻成年粉紅棕鳥；27日則有21隻灰臉鵞飛越蒲台上空；同樣在蒲台於30日紀錄到的赤腹鷹成爲春季最早紀錄。最後在31日於米埔自然護理區錄得的紫水雞成爲全個春季最罕見的一筆紀錄，是自1998年以來再度錄得並首次被接納爲第一類別紀錄。

春季過境涉禽數量偏差，各鳥種最高數量總和只有13,280隻。鶴鵯、紅腳鵯、澤鵯及翻石鵯均錄得歷來最低數量；相反紅頸濱鵯、尖尾濱鵯和闊嘴鵯數量卻比2012年高；黑尾陸鵯和灰尾鵯兩個近危品種更錄得高數量；4月4日錄得2,400隻黑尾陸鵯屬該種歷來最高數量，5月24日錄得174隻灰尾鵯則是自《香港鳥類名錄》出版以來最高。其他於米埔紀錄到值得注目的涉禽包括：4月5日的一隻蠟鵯、4月8至16日錄得的3隻東方鴿、4月16日錄得的3隻小杓鴿，以及4月14和30日分別錄得的一隻斑胸濱鵯。4月9日在米埔自然護理區紀錄到79隻中白鷺，以及4月19日在米埔泥灘錄得的939隻鸕嘴噪鵯均是歷來新高。另外，於4月21至23日在米埔泥灘亦紀錄到一隻披夏羽的成年棕頭鵯。

本年春季燕雀數量顯著，直至4月18日共有最少15隻出現，其中在2日於蒲台錄得7隻是歷來最高數量。4月1至3日於蒲台錄得3隻黃喉鵪，分別為雄性成鳥、雌鳥及第一次度冬雄鳥；另外9至20日同樣於蒲台錄得一隻田鴉是歷來春季最遲的紀錄；15日在何文田拍攝到一隻黑頭鵪，是首個春季紀錄。本月亦有不少鵪科紀錄：4月7日在大埔滘錄得一隻褐胸鵪成鳥、在蒲台14日及27日分別錄得一隻白眉姬鵪和紅胸姬鵪，其中紅胸姬鵪是今年11筆紀錄之一，亦打破了歷來春季最遲出現的紀錄。23日在龍虎山拍攝到一隻烏鶇，同日於蒲台錄得40隻赤腹鷹，而28日則在馬鞍山附近的大洞和寮錄得十隻黑冠鵪隼。

五月的上旬鳥況良好，而下旬則明顯較平靜。2日在米埔自然護理區錄得67隻栗喉蜂虎，在蒲台則有25隻北鵪。在大嶼山亦有不少過境鳥，包括：4日在大嶼山西南部錄得44隻灰紋鵪；同日在沙螺灣亦錄得33隻；5日在芝麻灣錄得43隻極北柳鶯及在貝澳錄得一隻第一次度夏的黑冠鵪。五月的首兩周亦有不少最遲出現的春季紀錄，包括：5日在蒲台錄得的黑枕王鵪；7日在蒲台錄得的灰臉鵪鷹；9日在西南大嶼山錄得的日本松雀鷹；12日在米埔自然護理區錄得的栗耳鵪；14日在蒲台錄得很遲出現的黃腰柳鶯；10至16日在白田崗鳴叫的烏鶇，以及15日在長洲錄得的雙斑綠柳鶯。12日在米埔自然護理區錄得一對棉鳧，是香港第五個紀錄，亦是第一次在春季錄得。五月最後一筆值得留意的紀錄，是17日於米埔自然護理區錄得的一隻披繁殖羽的董雞。

### 2013年夏季（六至八月）

本年夏季不論是溫度或雨量均十分正常，共懸掛了4次三號颱風訊號和只有一次八號颱風訊號，是8月14日的颱風尤達。本季普遍鳥況十分平靜。

本年鷺鳥研究組共點算到758個鷺鳥巢，比過去十年的平均數低9%，亦較去年低11%。下跌的主要原因是小白鷺和大白鷺分別只錄得240巢和83巢的數量，而其餘三個鳥種則輕微增加，分別錄得271巢池鷺、114巢夜鷺和50巢牛背鷺。相較去年的高數量，本年繁殖燕鷗數量稍為下跌，然而褐翅燕鷗（579隻）、粉紅燕鷗（284隻）和黑枕燕鷗（455隻）的數量均與過去三年的平均數非常接近。自2010年起，繁殖燕鷗調查的覆蓋範圍在香港南部及東部水域均有所增加。

本年已証實或尚存懷疑的繁殖紀錄包括：在米埔自然護理區錄得草鷺繁殖，並成功育養出3隻幼鳥，是本港第一個証實的草鷺繁殖紀錄；在林村谷錄得褐林鵪繁殖，而在大埔滘峽角則錄得橙頭地鵪繁殖。在后海灣一帶錄得高數量的灰背棕鳥和灰棕鳥幼鳥。雖然本年夏季在大埔滘至少有一隻褐胸鵪長期出現，但沒有証實到繁殖紀錄。大概因為夏季沒有太多觀鳥者到處觀察，本年沒有錄得金翅雀的繁殖紀錄。六月在大埔滘仍錄得斑姬啄木鳥和黃嘴栗啄木鳥，在林村谷則紀錄到黑冠鵪鳴叫。

在鳥況平靜的夏季，值得注意的紀錄包括：直至6月16日仍逗留在米埔自然護理區的兩隻鳳頭潛鴨；7月3日在米埔自然護理區錄得的褐翅燕鷗；7月7日在塹原錄得的黑鵪；7月18日在米埔自然護理區錄得新高數量的167隻白頸鵪；7月31日在尖鼻咀錄得一隻黑翅鳧；8月3日在西貢錄得一隻未成年的白斑軍艦鳥；8月14日颱風後在鶴咀錄得兩隻白額鸕，以及8月18日在梧桐寮錄得兩隻黑鵪。8月31日在大埔滘錄得一隻白喉林鵪，標誌著秋季過境期的開始。

### 2013年秋季（九月至十一月）

九月普遍多雨，更有兩段下大雨的時間，分別在頭五天和第三個星期颶風天免掠過本港北部的時候。十月及十一月並沒有特別的天氣狀況，只在10月6日及8日颶風菲特掠過台灣海峽時有兩股北風，及至11月28日才有第一股來自北方的氣流，比過往抵達本港的日期遲。九月沒有甚麼令人驚喜的鳥類紀錄，但進入十月十一月鳥況逐漸改善，尤其在11月30日北風抵港後錄得香港第二個白頂鵝紀錄。

9月2日在米埔自然護理區環誌到的遠東葦鶯是歷來最早的秋季紀錄，接著在9月6日紀錄到的70隻小蝗鶯是數量紀錄新高。8日在白沙澳錄得一隻斑姬啄木鳥，隨後在十月和十二月亦於同一地點錄得，顯示這鳥種在香港正逐漸增加。9月15日在蒲台錄得一隻白色型的綬帶，是自1988年來再度錄得白色型；同樣在蒲台於9月26日紀錄到一隻仙八色鸚，跟2012年9月底錄得的個體出現在同一位置。

10月1日及2日在塱原錄得一隻第一次度冬的紅尾伯勞，比2012年的紀錄只遲了一天。10月4日在社山錄得一隻第一次度冬的黑頭鵙，是歷來最早的秋季紀錄。7日在塱原拍攝到一隻鵲鴝，更是本港較罕見的成年雄性。同樣在塱原，9日拍攝到本港第二個布氏鷓鴣紀錄，與2002年第一個紀錄的日期相同。14日在上水附近錄得10隻黑冠鳳皇；15日於大埔濶錄得一隻白喉磯鶯；17日在塱原錄得的97隻阿穆爾單，輕易成為新高紀錄，同樣在塱原於17日起至11月錄得一隻小田雞幼鳥。23日在城門錄得一隻紅翅綠鳩，是本港第六個紀錄同時是秋季最早紀錄。26日在大埔濶拍攝到一隻黑眉柳鶯，是本港第五個紀錄同時是秋季最早紀錄。27日在城門谷公園錄得一隻黑冠鵙成鳥。同樣在27日於屯門上空拍攝到一隻凍原豆雁，是本港第三個紀錄，及後於28日在塱原再出現，並於30日飛至落馬洲補償濕地，逗留至11月14日。

11月9至14日於米埔自然護理區錄得一隻白眼潛鴨，而同在11月9日於蒲台則錄得一隻栗頭鵝鶯。13至28日於香港公園錄得的小田雞幼鳥吸引到很多攝影師，同時令路人好奇。15日在米埔泥灘錄得一隻海鷗，是本鳥種第一個秋季紀錄。本月亦有數個紀錄新高：17日在西南大嶼共錄得17隻日本/遠東樹鶯、33隻紅尾歌鶯及48隻北紅尾鶯；而19日則在米埔自然護理區錄得200隻攀雀。其他紀錄包括：17至24日在塱原錄得雄性和雌性的鳳頭鵙；19日在米埔自然護理區環誌到一隻棕褐短翅鶯；20日在深水灣高爾夫球場紀錄到一隻雌性田鴨，27日於塱原亦錄得一隻雄性；23日在米埔自然護理區錄得一隻雄性花臉鴨；同在23日於大澳錄得一隻第一次度冬的黃喉鵙；以及於25日在林村白田崗紀錄到兩隻小灰山椒鳥，是歷來最遲的秋季紀錄。最令人興奮的秋季紀錄，是11月30日於西九文化區藝術及音樂節時，於圍欄上錄得一隻白頂鵝，是自1989年以來香港第二次紀錄到本鳥種。

### 2013年冬季（十二月）

十二月天氣寒冷，下旬每日氣溫均比平均低，亦連續吹北風。

12月1日在柏架山上空紀錄到一隻黑鵲幼鳥。在米埔自然護理區顯著的紀錄包括：2日的5隻羅紋鴨；4至31日出現的青頭潛鴨；5日錄得的19隻紅頭潛鴨是新高紀錄；7日錄得的12隻赤膀鴨是自2011年來再次出現；最後在21日的一隻赤麻鴨是自2007年來再次錄得。

12月8日起於嘉道理農場暨植物園錄得雄性和雌性的栗腹磯鶉，於18日起更有一隻雄性白喉磯鶉同時出現。18至25日於赤蠟角紀錄到一隻小杓鶉，20至26日則在沙田公園錄得3隻黃腹山雀，是自2009年以來再次紀錄。22日在谷埔紀錄到一隻松鴉，是2013年內這鳥種的唯一紀錄。27日在赤蠟角紀錄到的灰臉鵞鷹是歷來最遲的紀錄。最後，於28日在白沙澳錄得一隻峨嵋鵞鶯，大概跟一月在同一位置出現的，是同一個體。

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## Systematic List 2013

### 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 v4.2.

### 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 2012, in italics, in both English and Chinese.
- iii) Summary of records for the year 2013.

Species category definitions are as follows:

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

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

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

**Category IIC:** previously established feral species.

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

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

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

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

The records section is a summary of all those reported in Hong Kong during the year 2013 but does not include all records received and archived. Records are not listed individually unless they differ from the typical pattern as described in the status description or concern a species sufficiently uncommon to warrant listing all records. All records of species requiring assessment by the Records Committee are listed in full with the initials of those individuals who supplied the record.

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

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

Long Valley - Long Valley and Ho Sheung Heung;

northwest NT - 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 Pat Sin Leng and Plover Cove CPs, and Starling Inlet;

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 and the Ho Chung Valley;

east NT - Sai Kung West and East CPs.

Annual Peak Counts. In many species, especially waterbirds, long-term changes in abundance can best be understood by comparing annual peak counts over a long period of time. This report gives graphs of Annual Peak Counts for the period 1990 to 2013 for most waterbirds and some other species in a separate section at the end of the Systematic List. If provided, these are referred to in the species account giving the page number on which the Annual Peak Count Chart for that species can be seen.

The report also includes Weekly Occurrence Graphs for selected species. These are based on the Avifauna Red Charts (page 116 of *The Avifauna*) and are the sum of the highest counts of the species at separate locations for each weekly period in the year, including data in *The Avifauna* plus annual data from 1999 to 2013. They give an indication of the frequency of occurrence of the species through a normal year. The species have mostly been chosen where the annual occurrence pattern has changed since *The Avifauna*.

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 2013 Systematic List

Most of the data within the 2013 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 2013 being the following.

### Waterbird Monitoring Programme (WMP)

Counts of waterbird species are conducted on a monthly basis throughout the year at Deep Bay, Starling Inlet and Shuen Wan 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 2013 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
2013	20 <sup>th</sup>	17 <sup>th</sup>	17 <sup>th</sup>	14 <sup>th</sup>	12 <sup>th</sup>	9 <sup>th</sup>	21 <sup>th</sup>	18 <sup>th</sup>	8 <sup>th</sup>	20 <sup>th</sup>	17 <sup>th</sup>	8 <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, 2013, funded by AFCF.

### **Other project sources**

Data also comes from projects run by HKBWS, the main source being the Research Groups for Egrets which count breeding activity for these species and is funded by AFCF.

### **Individual records**

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

J.A. Allcock, K. & R. Barretto, A. Bizid, G.J. Carey, M. Chalmers, S.M. Chan, N.M. Cheng, K.J. Cheung, T. Cheung, J. Chim, G. Chow, A. Crow/KFBG, B. De Schutter, D.A. Diskin, W. Dring, M. Hale, A. Hardacre, J. Ho, G. Ho, J. & J. Holmes, Y.W. Hung, E.M.S. Kilburn, B. Klick, L. Ko/KFBG, K. Ko, P.K. Kwan, C.M. Kwong, A. Lam, J. Lambert, P.J. Leader, M.R. Leven, K. Leung, W.K. Leung, R.W. Lewthwaite, M. Lisse, C.F. Lo, A. & B. Low, J. Martinez, A. Peaker, R. Peard, A. Pong, W. Poon, V. Reed, E. Shek, R. Smith, D.J. Stanton, S.L. Tai, D. Thomas, I. Tse, G. Welch, M.D. Williams, C.Y. Wing, C. Wong, N. & A. Wong, M. & P. Wong, T. & T. Woodward, WWF-HK, T. Yu/KFBG and Y.T. Yu.

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

Y.W. Chan, S.Y. Chao, A. Cheung, F. Cheung, L.Y. Cheung, S.H. Cheung, V. Cheung, Y.T. Chung, C. Fischer, K. Fung, K. Ho, H. Ip, D. Lam, C.Y. Lau, K. Lok, A. Luk, L. Mak, B. Man, S.F. Ng, K.Y. Shum, T.W. Shum, W.S. Tang, P.W. Yu, S. Wong.

The Systematic List for the year 2013 was compiled by Geoff Welch.

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

## 分類總覽 2013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 4.2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2012年及以前在香港狀況。
- 丙) 2013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，依序是罕有、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2013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；

塋原 — 塋原及河上鄉；

林村 — 林村谷；

新界西北 — 后海灣及塋原一帶、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，飛鵝山及蠔涌谷；

新界東 — 西貢、西貢東及西貢西郊野公園。

年度最高數目，展現牠們近年的數目。相關的數據顯示在該鳥種闡述後的表格中。

年度最高數目。在多個鳥種尤其是水鳥的情況中，將每年的最高數目作比較可看到長時間的變遷。此報告編纂自1990年至2013年水鳥及個別鳥種的年度最高數目圖表。參考頁數已在各鳥種的年度紀錄中列出，讀者可從中參閱相關圖表。

此報告亦提供個別鳥種的「每週出現圖表」資料。這些資料是根據「鳥類紅色圖表」（《香港鳥類名錄》第116頁）及每年於不同地點錄得每種鳥種的每週最高數目的總和，包括了《香港鳥類名錄》及1999至2013年度的數據。圖表反映該年某鳥種的出現頻率。大部分所選取的鳥種是自從《香港鳥類名錄》出版後出現模式發生變化。

鳥種闡述中所使用簡稱如下：

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

## 2013年分類總覽數據來源

2013年分類總覽大部分數據來自個人紀錄；但亦有相當部分的數據是從仍在進行中的長期監測中取得，2013年主要的項目如下：

### 水鳥普查計劃

這項全年每月在後海灣、沙頭角海及船灣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。

後海灣的水鳥統計是由一班調查員合作進行的。為了全面了解後海灣的水鳥數目，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，分類總覽內的後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。2013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
2013	20日	17日	17日	14日	12日	9日	21日	18日	8日	20日	17日	8日

### 涉禽普查

水鳥普查亦包括在米埔自然護理區內進行濱鳥普查。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

2013年度香港燕鷗繁殖調查，由漁農自然護理署資助。



## 其他項目

其他資料來自香港觀鳥會舉辦的研究項目，主要來源有鷺鳥研究組，這小組負責統計上述鳥種的繁殖活動，由漁農自然護理署資助。

## 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）

2013年的分類總覽由 Geoff Welch 及柯祖毅整理。

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

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

Two records; one on 1 January 2009 and one between 3 and 12 November 2010.

兩個紀錄：其一在2009年1月1日，其二在2010年11月3至12日之間。

Four photographed flying north at Tuen Mun on 27 October (YTC) were relocated at Long Valley on 28 and 29 October (IT) and then at LMC from 30 October to 14 November (PJL,MRL) . This is the third HK record, all since 2009.

### **Common Shelduck** *Tadorna tadorna* 翹鼻麻鴨 I

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

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

A peak count of only one.

**First winter period:** one at MPNR and Tsim Bei Tsui from 9 to 18 February with the same or another at MPNR on 1 and 2 March.

**Second winter period:** no records.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
268	192	240	68	60	44	24	9	20	3	7	1

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 244. Common Shelduck has declined dramatically since 2000, before which annual peak counts of over 1000 were regular.

### **Ruddy Shelduck** *Tadorna ferruginea* 赤麻鴨

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

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

One at MPNR on 21 December 2013 (JAA, KH). This is the first record since 2007.



**Plate 1** Common Shelduck *Tadorna tadorna* 翹鼻麻鴨  
Mai Po boardwalk, 9th February 2013 米埔浮橋 2013年2月9日  
Kevin Lok 駱正華

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

*Four records, all between 23 and 31 October.*

*四個紀錄，日子由10月23至31日。*

Two, male and female, at MPNR on 12 May (KL). This is the fifth record for HK and the first in spring.



**Plate 2** Gadwall *Anas strepera* 赤膀鴨  
MPNR, 13th February 2013 米埔 2013年2月13日  
Godwin Chan 陳錫能

### **Gadwall *Anas strepera* 赤膀鴨 I**

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

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

A much better year than 2012 when there were no records of this species.

**First winter period:** two at Kam Tin on 5 January with the same or another pair at MPNR from 17 January to 21 March.

**Second winter period:** recorded at MPNR from 13 November to year end, with a peak count of 12 on 7 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	0	6	21	30	26	13	7	8	12	0	12

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 244. Gadwall peak counts have been quite variable over this period.

**Falcated Duck *Anas falcata* 羅紋鴨 I NT**

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

數量大幅下降至現時為不常見的冬候鳥，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。

A return to lower numbers after three relatively good years.

**First winter period:** five at MPNR in the January WC.

**Second winter period:** one at MPNR on 4 and 16 November with five there on 2 December. Two at LMC on 5 November, one at Long Valley on 19 November and one at San Tin on 4 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
4	7	5	3	1	8	16	6	13	20	28	5

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 244. Falcated Duck has declined substantially since the 1990s.

**Eurasian Wigeon *Anas penelope* 赤頸鴨 I**

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

大量的冬候鳥，有兩個夏季紀錄，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。

Another low peak count for the third successive year. All records from the Deep Bay area unless stated.

**First winter period:** peak count 2,240 in the January WC, last record on 14 May. One at Wetland Park on 2 January and 12 at Kam Tin on 7 January.

**Second winter period:** first record on 13 October, high count 1,769 in the December WC. One at Pui O on 17 November, eight at Kam Tin on 20 November with 28 there on 24 December and two at Long Valley on 17 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
3,797	4,080	2,744	3,106	2,054	5,764	5,050	4,439	4,429	2,919	2,077	2,240

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 244. Peak numbers of Eurasian Wigeon increased in the 1990s but may now have stabilised.

## Hybrid American x Eurasian Wigeon *Anas americana/penelope* 葡萄胸鴨與赤頸鴨混種

A hybrid American x Eurasian Wigeon was at MPNR on 3 February with probably the same bird at Tsim Bei Tsui on 6 March.

## 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。

All records from MPNR.

**First winter period:** two males recorded regularly from the beginning of the year through to 17 February.

**Second winter period:** four, three males and one female, recorded from 15 November to year end.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
2	2	2	2	6	2	2	3	2	1	2	4

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 244. Mallard has declined substantially since the 1990s.

## Indian Spot-billed Duck *Anas poecilorhyncha* 印緬斑嘴鴨 I

*Previously resident in small numbers, now a rare visitor to Deep Bay wetland areas mostly in summer; highest count 40 on 7 October 1997.*

曾為小數量的留鳥，現為主要在夏季罕有的候鳥，出沒於后海灣濕地，最高紀錄為1997年10月7日的40隻。

No records in 2013.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	16	6	4	0	2	0	5	0	0	3	0

## 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。

Numbers have stabilised over recent years although much declined since *The Avifauna*.

**First winter period:** recorded at MPNR up to 22 March with a high count of five on several dates. Two at LMC on 22 February.

**Summer:** a female at MPNR on 13 May and a pair at LMC on 9 July.

**Second winter period:** recorded at MPNR from 15 October with numbers gradually increasing to a peak count of 14 on 30 December. Singles at Kam Tin on 20 November, Sha Ling on 11 December and Nim Wan on 13 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
41	44	23	9	16	31	25	25	18	10	18	14

A graph of peak counts for Indian and Chinese Spot-billed Duck combined by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 244. Both species have declined considerably since the 1990s.

## Northern Shoveler *Anas clypeata* 琵嘴鴨 I

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

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

A low peak count by recent standards. All records from the Deep Bay area unless otherwise stated.

**First winter period:** peak count 3,679 in the January WC, latest date 23 May. Three at Wetland Park on 17 April.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 18 September, high count 3,158 in the November WC. Three regularly recorded at Long Valley from 25 October, five at Starling Inlet on 17 November and 117 at Kam Tin on 24 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
2,576	4,271	3,086	9,703	2,870	8,930	14,253	11,271	20,008	9,674	7,560	3,679

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 244. Peak counts of Northern Shoveler increased between 2008 and 2010 but now appear to have returned to previous levels.





Plate 3 Northern Pintail *Anas acuta* 針尾鴨  
Nam Sang Wai, 23rd December 2013 南生圍 2013年12月23日  
John and Jemi Holmes 孔思義及黃亞萍

### Northern Pintail *Anas acuta* 針尾鴨 I

*Abundant winter visitor to the Deep Bay area; numbers have declined since The Avifauna but are now relatively stable; typically present October to March, highest count 8,654 on 11 January 1997.*

大量的的冬候鳥，自《香港鳥類名錄》出版後，數量一直下降，至現在數量較為穩定，出沒於后海灣地區，通常在10月至3月之間出現，最高紀錄為1997年1月11日的 8,654 隻。

A low peak count by recent standards . All records from the Deep Bay area.

**First winter period:** peak count 1,748 in the February WC, latest record on 15 April.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 30 September, high count 678 in the November WC.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
2,609	4,381	2,054	3,332	1,556	4,647	2,444	2,010	3,622	2,586	2,413	1,748

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 244. Northern Pintail has declined since the 1990s.

## Garganey *Anas querquedula* 白眉鴨 I

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

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

All records from the Deep Bay area and Long Valley.

**First winter period:** highest count 54 at the Mai Po boardwalk on 20 March, last record at MPNR on 11 June. Also recorded in small numbers at Wetland Park, Tsim Bei Tsui, Long Valley and LMC.

**Second winter period:** earliest record on 2 September at MPNR, peak count 174 there on 23 September. Up to two recorded at Long Valley.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
70	112	93	95	286	280	130	137	600	96	205	174

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 245. Although Garganey counts fluctuate, the species is now seen in smaller numbers than in the 1990s.

## Baikal Teal *Anas formosa* 花臉鴨 I

Rare winter visitor to Deep Bay wetland areas; extreme dates 18 November and 11 April, highest count five on 1 February 1986.

罕有的冬候鳥，出沒於后海灣濕地，日子在11月18日至4月11日之間，最高紀錄為1986年2月1日的5隻。

A male at MPNR on 23 November.

## Eurasian Teal *Anas crecca* 綠翅鴨 I

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

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

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

**First winter period:** peak count 481 in the January WC, last record on 9 April. Away from MPNR, high counts of 137 at Kam Tin, 34 at San Tin and 21 at Long Valley.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 6 September, high counts 438 in the November WC, 140 at Kam Tin, 51 at San Tin and 21 at Long Valley. Five at Ta Kwu Ling on 13 November and one at Starling Inlet on 13 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
3,147	3,286	2,238	3,023	1,227	2,785	2,322	1,581	1,459	1,131	830	481

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 245. Eurasian Teal has declined substantially since 2000.

### **Common Pochard *Aythya ferina* 紅頭潛鴨 I**

*Scarce winter visitor to Deep Bay wetland areas; extreme dates 22 October to 20 June, highest count 14 on 11 January 1997.*

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1997年1月11日的14隻。

Unusually high numbers at MPNR in the second winter period with a highest ever peak count.

**First winter period:** one at MPNR to 21 February with three at Nam Sang Wai on 2 February.

**Second winter period:** recorded in increasing numbers at MPNR from 14 November with a new highest peak count of 19 on 5 December (MH) and 17 in the December WC. Three at Nam Sang Wai on 12 December and three at San Tin on 23 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
2	1	1	5	3	9	2	2	4	1	8	19

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 245. Numbers of Common Pochard fluctuate and no clear pattern is evident.

### **Baer's Pochard *Aythya baeri* 青頭潛鴨 I CR**

*Rare and declining winter visitor to Deep Bay wetland areas; extreme dates 22 October to 25 April, highest count 30 on 10 January 1987.*

罕有及數量下降中的冬候鳥，出沒於后海灣濕地，日子在10月22日至4月25日之間，最高紀錄為1987年1月10日的30隻。

This species was reclassified as Critically Endangered by IUCN in 2012 following severe recent declines; the global wild population is considered to be less than 1,000 and may be as low as 100 individuals (Hearn *et al.* 2013).

Two at MPNR to 10 February were the same pair as recorded at the end of 2012. A female at MPNR from 4 December (MH) remained to year end.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	2

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 245. Baer's Pochard had never been other than a scarce visitor to Hong Kong.

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

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

罕有的冬候鳥，有一個夏季紀錄，出沒於后海灣濕地，日子在12月3日至4月1日之間，最高紀錄為1998年12月3日的4隻。

A first winter male at MPNR from 9 to 14 November (JAA).

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
0	0	2	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	1

### **Tufted Duck *Aythya fuligula* 鳳頭潛鴨 I**

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

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

All records except two from the Deep Bay area.

**First winter period:** high count 3,753 in the January WC with one at Nam Chung on 27 January. Numbers at MPNR fell quickly in March but small numbers remained with four on 23 May and two, a pair, on 16 June, the last record. This is the first summer record since 2009.

**Second winter period:** one in the August and two in the September WC but numbers started to rise in October, peak count 4,052 in the November WC. One at Starling Inlet on 8 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1,156	1,095	763	1,667	3,053	4,285	1,846	6,742	5,823	4,762	5,987	4,052

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 245. Tufted Duck numbers have increased substantially since 2005, one of the few 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。

No records in the first winter period. In the second winter period, one at MPNR on 14 November and 2 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
0	6	3	2	83	0	1	40	4	1	3	1

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 245. Greater Scaup numbers can fluctuate considerably and no clear pattern is evident.

### **Red-breasted Merganser *Mergus serrator* 紅胸秋沙鴨 I**

*Previously a regular winter visitor and spring migrant to the Deep Bay area, now rare there and mostly recorded as a scarce spring passage migrant through southern waters; extreme dates 16 November to 4 May, highest count 97 on 14 January 1990.*

曾為恆常在后海灣出沒的冬候鳥和春季遷徙鳥，現該區已罕有，及變成多出沒於南部水域稀少的春季過境遷徙鳥，日子在11月16日至5月4日之間，最高紀錄為1990年1月14日的97隻。

No records.

Peak counts from Deep Bay and southern waters in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	0	0	2	1	0	11	3	5	0	0

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 245. Red-breasted Merganser is no longer a regular winter visitor to Deep Bay as it was in the 1990s.

## Chinese Francolin *Francolinus pintadeanus* 中華鸕鶿 I

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

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

One at Pak Tam Chung, Sai Kung West CP on 15 January. Then recorded from 10 March to 24 July with most records being calling birds, peak count six at Lo Fu Tau, North Lantau CP on 28 May. Also recorded from Pak Nai, Ho Sheung Heung, Sam A Tsuen, Siu Lam, Tai Lam CP, Tai Mo Shan and southwest Lantau.

## Japanese Quail *Coturnix japonica* 鶉 I NT

Uncommon autumn passage migrant and scarce winter visitor to open country, often agricultural areas; extreme dates 26 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稀少冬候鳥，出沒於開闊原野，多是農地，日子在9月26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:** singles in January from MPNR, Long Valley and Lam Tsuen, then on 7 April at Long Valley with two at San Tin fishponds on 29 April.

**Second winter period:** one at MPNR on 23 September (JAA) is an earliest autumn record. Then from 28 September to year end with most records from 7 October to 6 November and from MPNR, Long Valley and Chek Lap Kok, peak count three at Long Valley on several dates. Singles also at Wo Shang Wai, LMC, Pak Sha O, Tai O, Pui O and Discovery Bay.

Peak counts in recent years

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
2	1	2	0	1	2	1	3	7	4	4	3

Peak counts since 2009 are the highest since the very high numbers recorded in the years 1994-1996, although records then occurred mostly in winter and records now occur mostly in autumn.

## Streaked Shearwater *Calonectris leucomelas* 白額鷗 I

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 21 August to 26 September, highest count 80 on 17 May 2006.

稀少的春季過境遷徙鳥，偶有高數量紀錄及秋季紀錄，主要出沒於東部及南部水域，日子在3月4日至6月26日及8月21日至9月26日之間，最高紀錄為2006年5月17日的80隻。

One off Po Toi on 3 April. Two at Cape d'Aguilar on 14 August following Typhoon Utor.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
0	0	0	50	80	6	2	8	1	1	13	2

### Short-tailed Shearwater *Puffinus tenuirostris* 短尾隳 I

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

不常見的春季過境遷徙鳥，主要出沒於南部水域，日子在4月20日至5月26日之間，最高紀錄為2007年5月14日的15隻。

Recorded migrating northeast through waters off Po Toi from 23 April to 16 May, peak count three on several dates. One off Sha Chau, north Lantau on 24 April.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
-	-	1	0	14	15	15	8	13	1	9	3

Short-tailed Shearwater was first recorded in Hong Kong in 2004.

### Little Grebe *Tachybaptus ruficollis* 小鸕鷀 I

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

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

This species has been gradually increasing in numbers since *The Avifauna*.

Recorded throughout the year in the Deep Bay WC with a peak count of 260 in the February WC, the second highest of recent records. Regular records at MPNR, where the high count was 46 on 9 April, and at Nim Wan, where the high count was 72 on 5 September. Breeding occurred in both places. Elsewhere records at Pak Nai (high count 18), Wetland Park, Kam Tin, Long Valley, Ma Tso Lung (high count 14), Starling Inlet, Ho Pui Reservoir, Lau Shui Heung, Hok Tau Reservoir, Shing Mun, the Hamtin River estuary and Tai O on Lantau.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
155	182	204	255	225	221	224	210	276	236	223	260

**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 one over-summering record, highest count 790 on 17 December 2006.*

常見的冬候鳥，有一個越夏紀錄，出沒於后海灣潮間帶，日子在9月1日至5月12日之間，最高紀錄為2006年12月17日的790隻。

A very low peak count by recent standards, the lowest since 2003. The second winter period was very poor.

**First winter period:** peak count 104 in the February WC, last record on 14 April. Three at Starling Inlet on 26 January.

**Second winter period:** first record on 14 November, high count only 103 in the November WC with very few other records.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
163	104	213	291	790	375	331	357	215	420	515	104

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 245. Great Crested Grebe numbers increased in the 1990s and appear to have stabilised at this level.

**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，主要出沒於后海灣的濕地，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。

A juvenile photographed at Mount Davis on 1 December (CYW), the first record since 2010.

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

*Rare winter visitor to Deep Bay wetland areas; extreme dates 27 October to 13 April with one summer record, highest count 121 on 13 January 1991.*

罕有的冬候鳥，有一個夏季紀錄，出沒於后海灣濕地，日子在10月27日至4月13日之間，最高紀錄為1991年1月13日的121隻。

The individual from 2012 remained at MPNR to 11 March, when two were seen circling overhead (FC). It seems likely the long-staying bird joined another passing over before migrating together.



## **Eurasian Spoonbill *Platalea leucorodia* 白琵鷺 I**

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

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

A second poor year with a peak count of only two. All records except one from the Deep Bay area.

**First winter period:** up to two at MPNR in January with one then to 23 April. One at Long Valley on 12 February.

**Second winter period:** singles recorded from 20 October with two on 24 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
4	4	4	2	5	7	3	4	7	6	3	2

## **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，有恆常夏季紀錄，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。

The lowest peak count since 2005. All records from the Deep Bay area unless otherwise stated.

**First winter period:** peak count 344 in the February WC. Regular records at Long Valley in January and February with a high count of 11 on 17 February. Also recorded at Pak Nai, Kam Tin, San Tin and Ma Tso Lung with 42 at Tin Shui Wai on 13 January.

**Summer:** three present at MPNR throughout July and August.

**Second winter period:** high count 305 in the November WC. Also recorded at Tsim Bei Tsui, Kam Tin, San Tin, Ma Tso Lung and Long Valley.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
234	266	305	340	475	358	421	405	496	488	446	344

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 246. Black-faced Spoonbill numbers have increased since the 1900s but appear to have stabilised since 2006.

## **Eurasian Bittern *Botaurus stellaris* 大麻鵞 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。

All records from MPNR unless otherwise stated.

**First winter period:** peak count 16 on 22 March, last record on 14 May. One at LMC on 23 January. One at Nam Chung on 17 February was a rare record away from the Deep Bay area.

**Second winter period:** earliest record on 29 October, high count two.

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 246: high peak counts of Eurasian Bittern over the last five years have come from evening counts of migrating individuals at MPNR and may not indicate an actual increase in numbers.



**Plate 4** Eurasian Bittern *Botaurus stellaris* 大麻鵞  
MPNR, 4th December 2013 米埔 2013年12月4日  
Kevin Lok 駱正華

## 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。

Relatively low numbers throughout the year.

**First winter period:** up to two at MPNR and one at Long Valley to 16 January. Spring passage from 17 March with a peak count of ten in the May WC. Elsewhere recorded in ones or twos at Wetland Park, Nam Sang Wai, San Tin, Long Valley, Nam Chung, Shing Mun Valley Park, Tsing Yi Park, Sha Lo Wan, Pui O and Po Toi.

**Breeding season:** recorded in low numbers from MPNR and Long Valley with three at Wo Shang Wai the high count.

**Second winter period:** recorded to 8 December with most records from MPNR, Long Valley and Tai O, high count five at MPNR on 6 September.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
5	6	25	2	12	21	50	7	10	17	14	10

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 246: 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 27 April to 11 June and 29 August to 19 November, highest count 29 on 21 May 2008.*

稀少的過境遷徙鳥，出沒於濕地，日子在4月27日至6月11日及8月29日至11月19日之間，最高紀錄為2008年5月21日的29隻。

**Spring:** a weak and distressed female on Po Toi on 21 April (BM) is an earliest spring record. Another there on 5 May with a male at Long Valley on 6 May.

**Autumn:** one at Long Valley on 25 September.

Estimated number of birds in recent years is given below. This species is mostly seen in singles and twos although migrant flocks were seen over southern waters in 2008 and 2009.

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
4	3	1	2	1	4	38	26	2	5	7	4

**Cinnamon Bittern *Ixobrychus cinnamomeus* 栗葦鶉 I**

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

不常見的過境遷徙鳥和稀少的夏候鳥，偶有冬季紀錄，出沒於淡水濕地，最高紀錄為1971年5月19日的10隻。

**First winter period:** a female at MPNR on 2 January was a rare winter record. Spring passage records at MPNR, Long Valley and Po Toi from 2 April to 9 May, high count three at Long Valley on 11 April.

**Summer:** peak count four at LMC on 20 May included a pair together. Singles recorded in June and August at Wetland Park, LMC and Long Valley.

**Second winter period:** up to two at Long Valley from 1 September to 19 November. One at MPNR on 4 October and one recovered from Aberdeen on 30 October was dead on arrival at KFBC.

Estimated number of birds in recent years is given below. This species is mostly seen in singles and twos; migrant flocks have not been recorded.

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
9	12	5	8	16	18	17	10	14	18	13	18

**Black Bittern *Dupetor flavicollis* 黑鶉 I**

*Scarce passage migrant to freshwater wetland areas; extreme dates 9 March to 21 June and 24 July to 30 October, highest count 16 on 25 April 2009.*

稀少的過境遷徙鳥，出沒於淡水濕地，日子在3月9日至6月21日及7月24日至10月30日之間，最高紀錄為2009年4月25日的16隻。

One at Long Valley on 11 July was the only record and an earliest autumn date (J&JH,AH).

Estimated number of birds in recent years is given below. This species is mostly seen in singles and twos although migrant flocks were seen over southern waters in 2008 and 2009, as with Von Schrenck's Bittern.

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
3	5	1	3	0	7	17	21	3	4	4	1

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

*Probably a rare but annual breeding species in undisturbed wooded areas, also a rare spring passage migrant, extreme dates 19 April to 10 October.*

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

A first summer photographed at Pui O on 5 May (EMSK). One heard calling in the Lam Tsuen valley from 19 to 23 June (DT). An adult photographed and filmed at Shing Mun Valley Park on 27 October (AP), a new latest date.

The Weekly Occurrence Graph for Malayan Night Heron is given as Figure 1. This separates known breeding records from other records, most but perhaps not all of which would be passage birds. The first record of this species was in 2003. The main passage period is late spring.

## Black-crowned Night Heron *Nycticorax nycticorax* 夜鷺 I

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

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

Recorded from widespread sites and in all months with migrants, breeding and non-breeding birds.

**First winter period:** peak count 153 in the May WC. Away from Deep Bay, regularly recorded at Ho Sheung Heung and several locations on Lantau with migrants on Po Toi and Tung Ping Chau between 6 and 18 April.

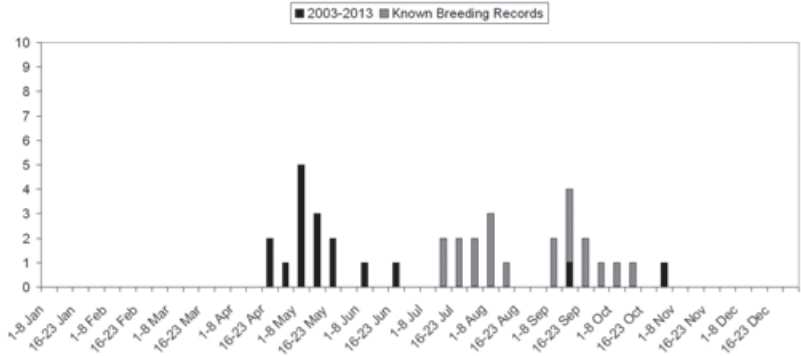
**Breeding season:** total number of nests recorded by the Egret Survey increased by 8% to 114, 35% of which were at the Sha Chau colony. Non-breeding birds were present in Deep Bay in summer with high count 146 in the July WC. Elsewhere, ten at Starling Inlet on 9 June.

**Second winter period:** high count 45 in the November WC. Away from Deep Bay, recorded in small numbers from Long Valley, Pak Tin Kong, Pak Sha O, Kowloon and on Lantau and Po Toi.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
97	141	79	70	285	385	361	200	136	189	246	153

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 246. The very high counts of Black-crowned Night Heron which occurred occasionally in the 1990s no longer seem to occur.



**Figure 1.** Weekly Occurrence Graph - Malayan Night Heron *Gorsachius melanolophus* 黑冠鵞



**Plate 5** Malayan Night Heron *Gorsachius melanolophus* 黑冠鵞  
 Pui O, 5th May 2013 貝澳 2013年5月5日  
 Mike Kilburn 吳敏

## 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。

A noticeable reduction in breeding season numbers in the Deep Bay area for the last four years. These are usually the peak counts for the year.

**First winter period:** most records from MPNR with a high count of four on 6 May, singles at Long Valley, Nam Chung, Lam Tsuen, Shuen Wan, Tai Po Kau and on Lantau with migrants on Po Toi from 3 April to 8 May.

**Breeding season:** regularly recorded at MPNR with a peak count of nine. Singles also at Lam Tsuen and Sai Kung.

**Second winter period:** mostly singles recorded at Nim Wan, MPNR, Long Valley, Ho Pui, Pak Sha O, Yung Shue O, North Point, Pui O and on Po Toi with two juveniles at Tso Kung Tam near Tsuen Wan from 8 to 15 November.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
15	18	26	22	11	25	11	14	7	7	8	9

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 246. As mentioned above, peak counts for Striated Heron usually occur in the breeding season at MPNR and appear to have fallen since 2009.

## Chinese Pond Heron *Ardeola bacchus* 池鷺 I

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

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

**First winter period:** high count 213 in the April WC with 36 in Long Valley on 18 February, 50 at San Tin on 12 April and 44 migrating over southern waters on 17 April. 11 at Victoria Park from 24 to 26 April was an unusual record there.

**Breeding season:** 271 nests recorded by the Egret Survey, an average number over the last ten years; the largest colony was 125 at Mai Po village. Peak count 326 in the August WC with regular reports of up to 33 from Long Valley.

**Second winter period:** high count 264 in the September WC with 30 at Long Valley on 30 September, 49 at Ma Tso Lung on 12 October and 64 at San Tin on 24 December.



Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
341	307	342	324	253	259	260	242	252	267	419	326

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 246. Numbers of Chinese Pond Heron have been stable since 1994.



**Plate 6** Chinese Pond Heron *Ardeola bacchus* 池鷺  
 Victoria Park, 24th April 2013 維多利亞公園 2013年4月24日  
 Bob Thompson





**Plate 7** Eastern Cattle Egret *Bubulcus coromandus* 牛背鷺  
Victoria Park, 25th April 2013 維多利亞公園 2013年4月25日  
Bob Thompson

### **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原，在冬季有遷徙和繁殖種群的出現，最高紀錄為1977年8月29日的1,000隻。*

**First winter period:** winter records mostly from Long Valley, high count 46 on 14 March with 20 at Pui O on 16 February. Spring migration records from early April to late May with high counts of 40 at Pui O on 27 April, 60 off Po Toi on 2 May and 50 at Tseung Kwan O on 24 May. Three at Victoria Park from 24 to 26 April was an unusual record there.

**Breeding season:** 50 nests recorded by the Egret Survey including 40 at Ho Sheung Heung, slightly higher than 2012 but still showing a declining trend over the last ten years. 170 at MPNR on several dates in June with 18 in Long Valley on 17 June.

**Second winter period:** 184 at Starling Inlet on 20 September was the peak count, with 102 at Tai Sang Wai on 28 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
206	600	344	300	225	119	148	149	202	220	550	184

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 246. 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 792 in the January WC. Highest counts outside the Deep Bay area, 25 at Starling Inlet on 20 January and 18 at Long Valley on 12 February. Two migrating northeast offshore from Po Toi on 3 April.

**Summer:** high count 11 at MPNR on 7 June declining to three in early August.

**Second winter period:** low numbers in the Deep Bay WCs, high count of 588 in October. Local high counts of 249 at MPNR on 1 November, 15 at Tai O on 8 December, 52 at Kam Tin on 24 December and 53 at Ma Tso Lung on 25 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1,297	1,146	1,158	1,202	1,036	862	930	1,085	818	940	845	792

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 246. 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。*

Regular records throughout the year from MPNR in numbers that have not changed substantially since the 1980s. This year saw the first confirmed breeding record for Hong Kong.

**First winter period:** peak count 12 in the March WC. One at Ho Sheung Heung on 11 February and one at LMC on 20 May.

**Summer:** breeding at MPNR with three juveniles fledged (JAA,DD), high count at MPNR of eight with two adults, three juveniles and three other first summer birds. One at LMC on 1 August.

**Second winter period:** high counts seven at MPNR on 3 September and five at LMC on 7 October. Singles at Ma Tso Lung on 12 October, Tai O on 16 November and Ho Sheung Heung on 30 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
5	9	4	12	6	8	10	11	6	11	9	12

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 247. 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，雖然繁殖種群多出沒於沙頭角海和吐露港附近區域，但其主要出沒地點還是后海區域的濕地，最高紀錄為2004年11月14日的2,058隻。*

**First winter period:** high counts 720 in the January WC and 118 at Starling Inlet in the May WC. Away from the Deep Bay area, 50 at Tai Po Kau Headland on 9 February and 17 migrating offshore from Po Toi, an unusually high count for spring migration there, with smaller numbers at other locations including several on Lantau.

**Breeding season:** 83 nests recorded by the Egret Survey, below the average for the last ten years. A Chau, Tai Po Market and Penfold Park are the main colonies and all showed reduced numbers on 2012. High count of non-breeding birds, 689 in the July WC with 364 at MPNR on 4 July, the highest count there all year.

**Second winter period:** peak count 871 in the December WC, low by recent standards. High counts away from Deep Bay included 149 at Sha Tau Kok and 40 at Double Haven on 13 December and 70 at Plover Cove on 22 December with smaller numbers at various locations on Lantau and Lamma.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1,239	1,429	2,058	1,565	1,087	890	1,167	978	804	1,169	1,146	871

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 247. The current numbers of Great Egret are stable, at higher levels than the 1990s.

### **Intermediate Egret *Egretta intermedia* 中白鷺**

*Uncommon, present all year, though rather few in summer, mainly in freshwater wetlands in the Deep Bay area; highest count 77 on 22 September 2010.*

*全年但不常見的鳥，夏季時則較少，主要出沒於后海灣區域的淡水濕地，最高紀錄為2010年9月22日的77隻。*

Numbers continue to increase with a new highest count. All records from the Deep Bay area unless otherwise stated.

**First winter period:** small numbers at MPNR in the first three months with a sudden increase to 79 on 9 April (JAA), a new highest count. Away from Deep Bay, three at Tsing Yi Park on 1 April and six at Pui O on 8 April increasing to 21 there on 5 May.

**Summer:** at least six over-summered in the Deep Bay area with 28 in the August WC.

**Second winter period:** 30 at MPNR on 2 October was the high count. Elsewhere recorded in singles at Long Valley, Starling Inlet and Pui O.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
18	15	54	33	28	43	66	50	77	52	56	79

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 247. 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，尤以后海灣區域，最高紀錄為2004年12月12日的3,212隻。*

**First winter period:** peak count 1,071 in the April WC with 60 at Sok Kwu Wan on 10 February, 42 at Long Valley on 12 February, 80 at Tsing Yi Park on 1 April, 40 at Pui O on 8 April and 45 at Pak Nai on 16 April.

**Breeding season:** 240 nests recorded by the Egret Survey, an average count for the last ten years although below the high counts of 2011 and 2012. Nests were found at many egrettries in the New Territories with the highest count 40 at Sha Chau. Recorded throughout the summer at MPNR, Starling Inlet, Nim Wan, Long Valley and Lam Tsuen, high count 835 in the August WC.

**Second winter period:** high count 805 in the September WC and 333 at Ma Tso Lung on 12 October. Away from Deep Bay, 55 at Starling Inlet on 22 September and 92 at Sok Kwu Wan on 3 October with smaller numbers elsewhere, many from Lantau.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1,653	2,151	3,212	2,345	2,004	1,969	1,675	2,076	1,197	1,661	1,235	1,071

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 247. Little Egret numbers have been relatively stable although there may be some signs of decline in the last few years.

### **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，出沒於岩岸地區，最高紀錄為2003年1月21日的18隻。

Recorded throughout the year from Lamma, Lantau and Po Toi and from the coastline and islands in eastern waters during breeding tern counts in summer, peak count 12 on Sha Chau, north Lantau. Occasional records from Tuen Mun, Tsing Yi, Tseung Kwan O, Aberdeen and Deep Water Bay.

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

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

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

Singles at Tsim Bei Tsui on 6 April, on Po Toi on 10 April and then at MPNR from 15 April to 21 May, peak count two on 18 May.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
3	2	5	2	3	2	2	3	2	1	3	2

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 247. Numbers of Swinhoe's Egret are relatively stable.

## Dalmatian Pelican *Pelecanus crispus* 卷羽鵜鶘 I VU

Rare winter visitor to Deep Bay; highest count 85 on 21 February 1960; numbers have since declined considerably and now no longer present annually. The East Asia population was estimated at only 30 individuals by Yu and Chen (2008), although recent higher counts have been reported in East China (Robson 2013).

罕有的冬候鳥，出沒於后海灣區域，最高紀錄為1960年2月21日的85隻，自此數量顯著下降至現今不復每年出現。Yu及Chen（2008）估計其東亞群體只有30隻，Robson 2013則在華東地區記錄得較高的數量。

No records in 2013 for the third successive year.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
16	14	14	15	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 247. Winter flocks of Dalmatian Pelican occurred regularly until 2005, after which they ceased.

## 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。

An immature at Sai Kung on 3 August was the only record.

The Weekly Occurrence Graph for Lesser Frigatebird is given as Figure 2.

17 records in *The Avifauna* were given as 'Unidentified frigatebirds' with 12 given as Lesser Frigatebird. This was prior to a better understanding of frigatebird identification in Chalmers (2002). Since then, there have been 24 records of Lesser Frigatebird with only three of other frigatebird species. It is therefore reasonable to assume that most, if not all, of the earlier unidentified frigatebirds were Lesser and these have been included in this chart. As in *The Avifauna*, only the date of the first arrival has been included for long-staying birds.

This chart shows that 75% of all records occur in the first half of the year, with a peak period in April and May.

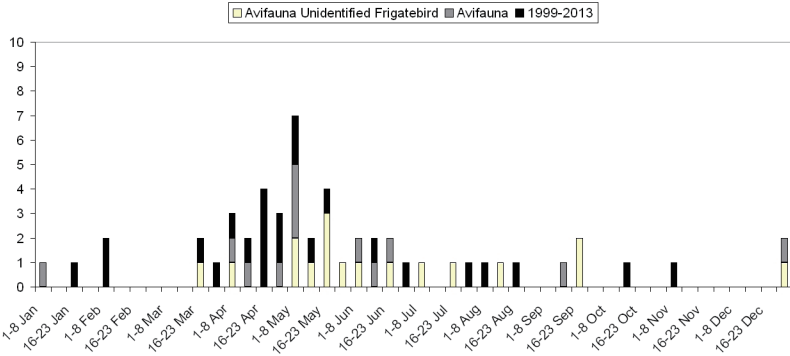


Figure 2. Weekly Occurrence Graph - Lesser Frigatebird *Fregata ariel* 白斑軍艦鳥

### Booby sp. *Sula* sp. 鯉鳥

One at Cape D'Aguiar on 22 July (CFL) was possibly a Red-footed Booby.

### 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 10,569 in the January WC, latest date 9 June.

**Second winter period:** earliest date 18 August, high count 7,832 in the December WC.

Away from Deep Bay, recorded at Long Valley with high count three, Starling Inlet with high count 135, Tolo Harbour with high count 54, Tai Lam Reservoir with high count 11, West Kowloon with high count 20, Sha Chau with high count 15 and singles at Sha Tin, several locations on Lantau and on Po Toi.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
6,534	7,959	8,964	11,424	10,347	10,081	11,144	8,736	10,758	10,023	9,636	10,569

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 247. Numbers of Great Cormorant increased substantially between 1990 and 2005, and have now stabilised.

## 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，但有個別越夏紀錄，主要出沒於后海灣區域的濕地，通常在十月至四月之間出現，最高紀錄為2005年11月18日的26隻。

Recorded in all months, mainly from Deep Bay, with most records and all high counts in the winter months January to March and October to December.

**First winter period:** peak count 19 in the January WC. Away from Deep Bay, recorded at Starling Inlet, Tolo Harbour and Tai Lam with migrants on Po Toi on 27 March and 11 April and at Tai Mo Shan on 21 April. One at Chek Lap Kok on 24 May.

**Summer:** five at MPNR on 7 June with two there in July and August.

**Second winter period:** high count ten in the November WC. Away from Deep Bay, recorded at Starling Inlet, Tolo Harbour and Chek Lap Kok with one on Po Toi from 10 to 14 November.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
10	12	19	26	15	18	19	17	15	13	17	19

## 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。

One at Tsim Bei Tsui on 1 January. Singles at Tam Kon Chau on 30 May and Ma Tso Lung on 12 June. One at Tsim Bei Tsui on 31 July with the same or others at MPNR from 6 to 18 August and 19 to 28 September and at Fung Lok Wai on 27 October.

The Weekly Occurrence Graph for Black-winged Kite is given as Figure 3. This shows a different pattern of records between *The Avifauna* and recent years. *The Avifauna* records occurred fairly evenly throughout the year. The recent pattern is more specific with more than 80% in the second half of the year from July to December. In eleven of the fourteen years between 1999 and 2013, it appears that one or more long-staying birds have arrived in the Deep Bay area in July and remained until November or later, often moving between sites although with most records at MPNR.



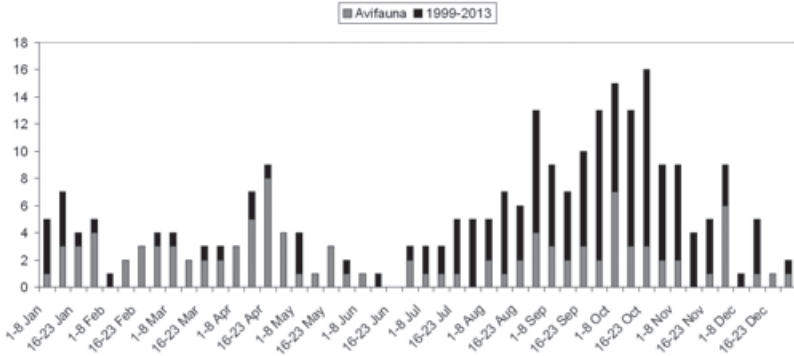


Figure 3. Weekly Occurrence Graph - Black-winged Kite *Elanus caeruleus* 黑翅鷲

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

Scarce autumn passage migrant and rare winter visitor and spring migrant; extreme dates 29 August to 20 April, highest count six on 25 October 1996.

稀少的秋季過境遷徙鳥、罕有的冬候鳥和春季遷徙鳥，日子在8月29日至4月20日之間，最高紀錄為1996年10月25日的6隻。

Another year with both autumn and winter records.

**First winter period:** one at Tai Po Kau up to 26 February.

**Second winter period:** singles at MPNR on 12 October, Fung Lok Wai and TPK on 18 October, Long Valley on 28 October and Mount Davis on 6 November. One at Fo Tan on 20 December.

The Weekly Occurrence Graph for Crested Honey Buzzard is given as Figure 4. This shows the main passage period of October, peaking in the last week, as well as the recent winter records.

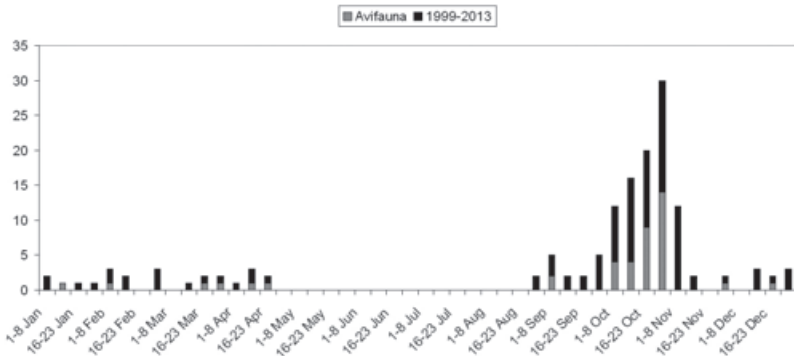


Figure 4. Weekly Occurrence Graph - Crested Honey Buzzard *Pernis ptilorhyncus* 鳳頭蜂鷹

## Black Baza *Aviceda leuphotes* 黑冠鵲隼 I

Scarce migrant and summer visitor to shrubland and open woodland; extreme dates 11 April to 31 October with one February record, highest count 50 on 17 August 1997.

稀少的遷徙鳥和夏候鳥，有一個紀錄在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。

An exceptionally good year by recent standards.

Two at Ho Chung on 21 April followed by a flock of ten at Tai Tung Wo Liu near Ma On Shan on 28 April. Singles at MPNR on 1 May and southwest Lantau on 4 May with two at Sai Kung on 9 May. In autumn, three near Sheung Shui on 7 September with another flock of ten there on 14 October.

Black Baza records have been scarce since 2001, particularly in the absence of large early autumn flocks which regularly occurred in the period from 1988 to 2000. This can be seen from Figure 5. which compares the peak weekly counts for Black Baza from *The Avifauna* period with those for the years since *The Avifauna*

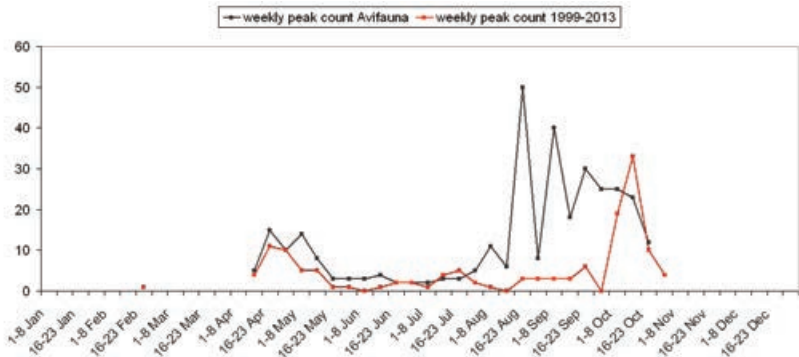


Figure 5. Weekly Peak Counts – Black Baza *Aviceda leuphotes* 黑冠鵲隼

## 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, east and southeast NT, HK Island and Lantau, peak count six together at Wetland Park on 18 April.

## Greater Spotted Eagle *Clanga clanga* 烏鵂 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 up to 1 April, high count only two in the February WC.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 20 October, peak count four in the December WC.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
3	2	4	4	3	3	4	4	6	5	7	4

## Eastern Imperial Eagle *Aquila heliaca* 白肩鵂 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 except one from the Deep Bay area.

**First winter period:** recorded up to 15 March, peak count three at MPNR on 4 January and in the January and February WC.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 26 October, high count three in the November and December WC. One at Long Valley on 26 October.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
4	3	5	4	4	3	5	5	6	4	8	3

## Bonelli's Eagle *Aquila fasciatus* 白腹隼鵂 I

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

不常見但廣佈的留鳥，出沒於新界和大嶼山的開闊原野和高地，最高紀錄為2004年11月9日的3隻。

Sightings of one or two in most months at widespread locations in the north, central and east NT and on Lantau.

**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, peak count three. Bred in Kowloon Park with one juvenile raised.



**Plate 8** Chinese Sparrowhawk *Accipiter soloensis* 赤腹鷹  
Po Toi Island, 28th April 2013 蒲台 2013年4月28日  
Godwin Chan 陳錫能

**Chinese Sparrowhawk *Accipiter soloensis* 赤腹鷹 I**

*Common passage migrant, sometimes in large flocks in spring; extreme dates 3 April 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4月3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。*

A much better year than the previous two, with a marked spring passage.

**Spring:** one photographed on Po Toi on 30 March (CFL) is a new earliest spring record. Then regular records on Po Toi to 4 May, peak count 40 on 23 April with 20 on 28 April. Also recorded at MPNR, high count 20 on 4 May with 13 on south Lantau also on 4 May, and in small numbers at many locations in north, central, southeast and east NT and Lantau, last record at Sai Kung on 9 May.

**Autumn:** no records.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
0	665	34	3	780	126	9	53	1440	4	2	40

### **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 5 May, highest count five on 27 October 2006.*

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

**First winter period:** winter records of singles at Lam Tsuen and east Lantau to 2 February. Spring passage from 9 to 20 April with singles at Long Valley, Lantau and Po Toi. Two at southwest Lantau on 9 May (EMSK) is a new latest date.

**Second winter period:** recorded mostly in singles from 21 September to 8 December at several locations in the Deep Bay area, high count two at MPNR on 18 October, and at Long Valley, Sha Lo Tung, Pat Heung, Lam Tsuen, Sai Kung West and East CPs, Lantau and Po Toi, peak count three at Sai Kung East CP on 26 October. Late December records at MPNR, Long Valley and Shing Mun.

### **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 and from widespread locations, mostly in the Deep Bay, Long Valley and Lam Tsuen areas but also northeast, central, southeast and east NT, Lantau and Po Toi, peak count three at MPNR on 11 January and 3 September. One taken into care at KFBG from Kowloon Tong on 11 June, later released.

**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。

One at Nam Chung on 27 January. In the second winter period, singles from 4 October to 7 December at MPNR, Long Valley and Lam Tsuen with two at MPNR on 19 October.

**Northern Goshawk *Accipiter gentilis* 蒼鷹 I**

One record on 11 December 2011.

於2011年12月11日有一個紀錄。

Two records of ex-captive birds. A juvenile with jesses at MPNR from 16 December 2012 to 6 February and one taken into care at KFBG from captivity at To Kwa Wan and released at MPNR on 20 December.

**Eastern Marsh Harrier *Circus spilonotus* 白腹鷺 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，通常在10月至4月之間出沒於后海灣濕地，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。

Another low peak count. This species seems to have declined in recent years, especially during mid-winter. All records except one from MPNR.

**First winter period:** recorded to 12 April, peak count three on 15 January.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 23 September; high count two on several dates. One at LMC on 30 October.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
5	6	5	3	8	8	7	7	8	3	4	3

### **Pied Harrier *Circus melanoleucos* 鵞鵝 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。

All records except one from MPNR.

**First winter period:** one on 12 April.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 23 September to 11 October, peak count three juveniles on 24 September. An adult male, a rare sighting in Hong Kong, photographed at Long Valley on 7 October.

### **Black Kite *Milvus migrans* 黑鷲 I**

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

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

Recorded in every month throughout Hong Kong, with peak count 71 at a pre-roost gathering at Shing Mun on 3 January and high counts 45 in the March WC, 46 in the August WC and 38 in the December WC. However, these are not truly representative of the Hong Kong population, as larger numbers are known to use regular roost sites at Magazine Gap, Stonecutters Island, Sai Kung and elsewhere.

### **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 Deep Bay, Sai Kung CP, Tai Lam CP, Hong Kong Island, Lantau, Lamma and Po Toi, but also Kennedy Town, Shuen Wan and Victoria Harbour. Peak count three at several locations.

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

*Uncommon spring passage migrant, occasionally in large numbers, with a few autumn records; extreme dates 13 March to 5 May and 29 September to 10 November, highest count 147 on 22 March 1993.*

不常見的春季過境遷徙鳥，偶有大群出沒，也有少量秋季紀錄，日子在3月13日至5月5日及9月29日至11月10日之間，最高紀錄為1993年3月22日的147隻。

A much better year following a poor year in 2012.

**Spring:** recorded from 26 March to 7 May, a new latest spring date (GW), with most records from Po Toi, peak count 21 there on 27 March and 11 April. Also recorded at Wetland Park, MPNR, Tai Po Kau, Lung Fu Shan and Lantau, high count six there on 7 April.

**Second winter period:** one at Long Valley on 17 October. One photographed at KFBG on 9 December (LM) and another photographed at Chek Lap Kok on 27 December (EMSK) are the first December records.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
0	2	31	30	1	28	98	16	34	10	4	21

**Eastern Buzzard *Buteo japonicus* 普通鵟 I**

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

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

Widespread records from all parts of mainland Hong Kong plus islands including HK Island. Relatively low numbers in the Deep Bay WC counts compared to previous years.

**First winter period:** recorded up to 14 April, peak count four at MPNR on 11 January and 15 February and in the January WC.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 13 October, peak count four at MPNR on 19 October and at Tsim Bei Tsui on 27 October.





**Plate 9** Eastern Buzzard *Buteo japonicus* 普通鵟  
Long Valley, 1st December 2013 塱原 2013年12月1日  
Sam Chan 陳巨輝

### **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17隻鳴聲紀錄。

Spring records of single calling birds from 11 April to 2 May at Fanling, Pak Tin Kong and Pak Sha O. One again at Pak Tin Kong on 5 June with one at Sunset Peak on 8 June. A female with juvenile was found in a Homantin lorry park on 16 October; the female was taken into care and later died at KFBG, the fate of the juvenile is not known.

## 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。

Up to two recorded at MPNR from 23 March to 8 October with one at Long Valley on 10 April and 3 November. Other records of two at Ping Yeung on 21 July and at Tai O on 14 October with singles at Discovery Bay on 19 October and at Kuk Po on 22 December.

## 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.

稀少的冬候鳥及過境遷徙鳥，出沒於濕地區域，在10月3日至5月4日間出現。

**First winter period:** up to two at MPNR to 31 March including one trapped on 7 March, and one at Long Valley on 28 January and 1 February.

**Second winter period:** up to two at MPNR from 13 October to 5 December and one at Long Valley from 18 October to year end. One at Tai O on 17 November.

The Weekly Occurrence Graph for Eastern Water Rail is given as Figure 6. This species has been recorded more frequently since 2006 and particularly in the last three years.

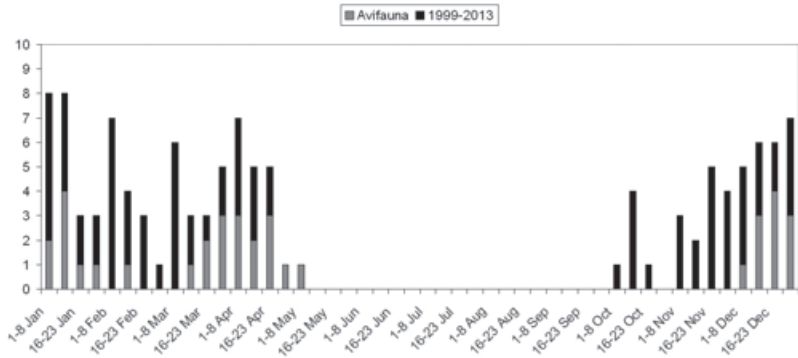


Figure 6. Weekly Occurrence Graph – Eastern Water Rail *Rallus indicus* 普通秧雞

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

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

常見於香港低地及濕地出現的留鳥，亦可能有遷徙鳥，最高紀錄為1985年1月12日的75隻。

Recorded in all months, mostly from MPNR and Long Valley, peak count 71 in the May WC, with other high counts 23 at Long Valley on 19 November and 24 at MPNR on 28 March. Also reported from Pak Nai, Nim Wan, Wetland Park, Nam Sang Wai, Kam Tin, San Tin, Ma Tso Lung, Starling Inlet, Siu Lam, Tai Tong, Lam Tsuen, Tsing Yi Park, Sai Kung West CP, Tai O, Pui O and the Ham Tin River, Lantau. Migrants on Po Toi from 10 to 17 April.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
36	49	48	54	45	54	64	47	55	62	74	71

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

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

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

**First winter period:** two at MPNR on 10 May, including one trapped.

**Second winter period:** well photographed juveniles at Long Valley from 17 October to 24 November and at Hong Kong Park from 13 to 28 November (AP), a new latest date.

The Weekly Occurrence Graph for Baillon's Crake is given as Figure 7. Although more records have occurred since 2007, Baillon's Crake is still a very scarce passage migrant in late spring and autumn.

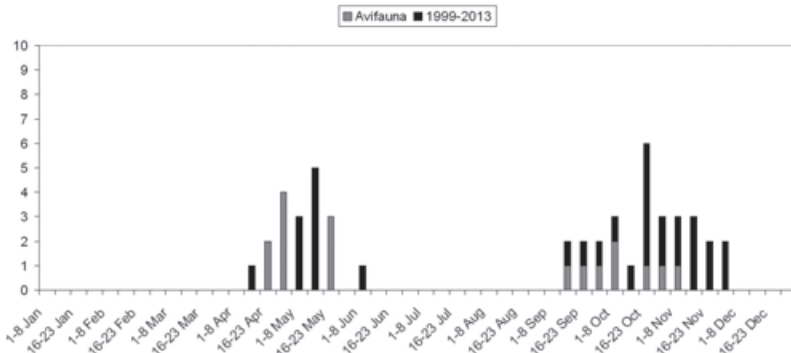


Figure 7. Weekly Occurrence Graph - Baillon's Crake *Porzana pusilla* 小田雞



**Plate 10** Baillon's Crake *Porzana pusilla* 小田雞  
Long Valley, 4th November 2013 塱原 2013年11月4日  
Wallace Tse 謝鑑超

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

*Uncommon migrant and winter visitor to freshwater wetlands; extreme dates 9 August to 5 May, highest count five on 8 January 2012.*

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

**First winter period:** recorded at MPNR to 12 April, peak count five calling on 23 March equals the highest count. Elsewhere, one at Long Valley to 5 February.

**Second winter period:** one at MPNR on 4 October with two at Long Valley from 9 October to year end.

The Weekly Occurrence Graph for Ruddy-breasted Crake is given as Figure 8. This species has been recorded more frequently since 2006, with regular weekly counts at its strongholds of MPNR and Long Valley and improved recognition of its calls.

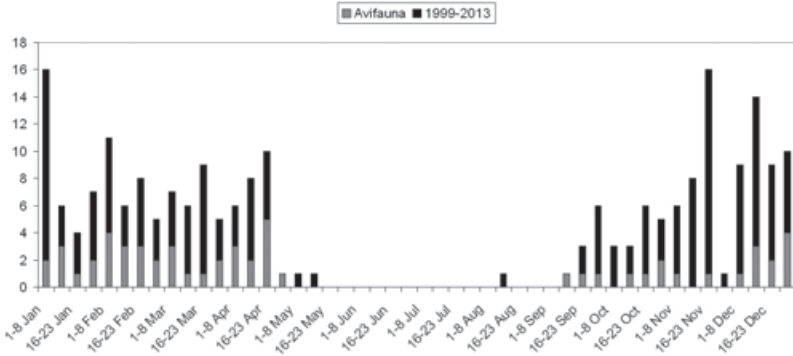


Figure 8. Weekly Occurrence Graph - Ruddy-breasted Crake *Porzana fusca* 紅胸田雞

### Watercock *Gallinula cinerea* 董雞 I

Scarce passage migrant to freshwater wetlands; extreme dates 31 March to 18 June and 20 July to 18 November.

稀少的過境遷徙鳥，出沒於淡水濕地，日子在3月31日至6月18日及7月20日至11月18日之間。

**First winter period:** a breeding plumage male at MPNR on 17 May and a sub-adult male at Tsing Yi Park from 29 to 31 May.

**Second winter period:** a female-type at MPNR from 24 August to 7 November with two there on 17 October.

The Weekly Occurrence Graph for Watercock is given as Figure 9. This species has declined since 1984, the last year of regular summer records, and it is now mainly a scarce autumn passage migrant with a few spring records in late May.

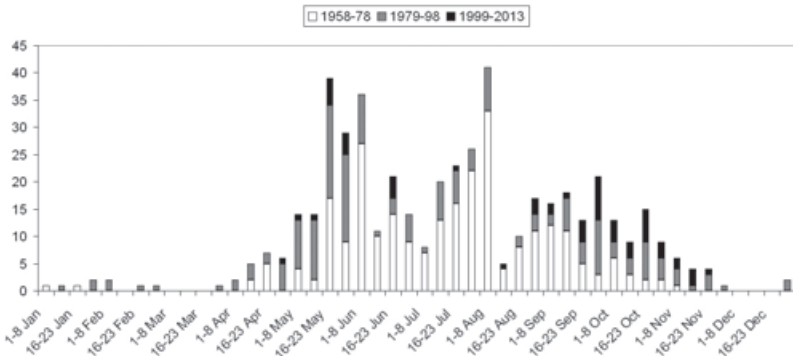


Figure 9. Weekly Occurrence Graph - Watercock *Gallinula cinerea* 董雞



**Plate 11** Watercock *Gallinula cinerea* 董雞  
Tsing Yi Park, 31st May 2013 青衣公園 2013年5月31日  
Allen Chan 陳志雄

### **Purple Swampfen *Porphyrio porphyrio* 紫水雞 I**

*No previously accepted Category I records.*

之前並無第I類的紀錄。

One at MPNR on 31 March (JAA).

Acceptance of this record as Category I was followed by a review of all previous records of Purple Swampfen and the acceptance of the following into Category I

14 August 1988 to 13 March 1989 – one at MPNR

23 November 1989 – one at MPNR

13 April to 30 May 1990 – one at MPNR

26 December 1990 to 4 May 1991 – one at MPNR

These records may all refer to the same bird.

## 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, mostly from the Deep Bay area, with the highest counts there in winter, peak count 158 in the December WC, high counts 22 at Pak Nai on 13 January, 57 at MPNR on 1 February, 26 at Nim Wan on 22 November, 20 at San Tin on 23 December and 50 at Fung Lok Wai on 31 December. Elsewhere, high count 27 at Starling Inlet in the December WC and 16 on several dates at Long Valley where numbers show less variation over the year. Two at Pui O on 22 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
156	149	137	265	235	219	188	142	154	166	176	158

## Eurasian Coot *Fulica atra* 骨頂雞 I

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

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

All records from the Deep Bay area unless otherwise stated.

**First winter period:** recorded up to 14 April, peak count 31 in the January WC with the high count at MPNR of 12 on 11 January. One at Nam Chung on 2 February may be one of two recorded at Starling Inlet in the February WC.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 18 October, high count 16 at MPNR on 7 December with 13 at Nim Wan on 22 November and two at LMC on 13 November.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
179	42	260	317	378	620	728	325	354	125	9	31

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 247. Numbers of Eurasian Coot have fallen substantially from the 1980s and early 1990s, when peak counts were usually over 1,000.





**Plate 12** Yellow-legged Button-quail *Turnix tanki* 黃腳三趾鶉  
Tsim Bei Tsui, 16th November 2013 尖鼻咀 2013年11月16日  
Andy Cheung 張玉良

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

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

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

Singles at Long Valley from 12 to 20 October, at Grassy Hill and at Wonderland Villas on 8 November and at Tsim Bei Tsui on 18 November. Singles taken into care at KFBG from Kowloon Tong on 5 October and from Mong Kok on 21 October, both later released at MPNR.



### **Button-quail sp.**

Singles at Sandy Ridge near Lo Wu on 25 September, at She Shan on 4 October and near Ping Yeung on 10 December.

### **Eurasian Oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus* 蠣鷸 I**

*Four records, extreme dates 6 December to 9 April.*

*四個紀錄，日子在12月6日至4月9日之間。*

A first winter from the Mai Po boardwalk on 5 April (JAA). This is the fifth Hong Kong record.

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

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

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

Recorded in all months with most records from MPNR, Long Valley, Kam Tin and San Tin but generally a poor year for this species with low counts and no breeding at MPNR.

**First winter period:** peak count 528 in the February WC, the lowest peak count since 2005. High counts of 221 at MPNR on 5 April, 107 at Kam Tin on 5 January and 36 at Long Valley on 4 March.

**Breeding season:** there was no attempted breeding at MPNR for the first year since breeding was first recorded there in 2003. High counts in the summer period were 47 in the July WC and eight at Long Valley on 16 July.

**Second winter period:** high counts 388 in the October WC, 249 at MPNR on 17 October, 100 at LMC on 17 September, 83 at Kam Tin on 24 December and 62 at Long Valley on 4 November. Nine were seen flying north at Cheung Chau on 20 September and one was at Discovery Bay on 19 October.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
273	250	350	381	668	792	820	736	870	701	720	528

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 248. Numbers of Black-winged Stilt have increased since 2005.



**Plate 13** Pied Avocet *Recurvirostra avosetta* 反嘴鹬  
Long Valley, 28th December 2013 壘原 2013年12月28日  
John and Jemi Holmes 孔思義及黃亞萍

### **Pied Avocet *Recurvirostra avosetta* 反嘴鹬 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.*

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

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

**First winter period:** recorded to 16 June with peak count 9,840 in the February WC and high counts 4,365 at MPNR on 28 March, 59 at Kam Tin on 5 January, 26 at Long Valley on 2 January and 11 at Pak Nai on 13 January.

**Second winter period:** first record 40 at MPNR on 7 September, high count 5,487 in the December WC with 71 at Kam Tin on 24 December and 44 at Nam Sang Wai on 27 December. Nine at Starling Inlet in the December WC was the only record away from the Deep Bay area.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
2,500	5,864	3,980	4,490	5,813	11,957	16,123	13,061	13,883	11,693	14,604	9,840

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 248. Numbers of Pied Avocet have increased substantially since the 1990s and particularly since 2007.



**Plate 14** Northern Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus* 鳳頭麥雞  
MPNR, 26th December 2013 米埔 2013年12月26日  
Andy Li 李偉仁

### **Northern Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus* 鳳頭麥雞 I**

*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:** one flying north over MPNR on 14 February.

**Second winter period:** one at MPNR from 26 October with two there on 28 November and three on 1 December. The peak count was five at Lau Fau Shan on 17 November.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	3	5	24	4	6	1	12	2	18	17	5

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 248. 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, highest count 80 on 5 October 1960.*

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

**First winter period:** high count 17 at Kam Tin on 5 January and at Nam Sang Wai on 2 February, probably the same birds. Also recorded at MPNR and Long Valley, last record one at Long Valley on 1 May.

**Second winter period:** one at MPNR on 8 September was the first record. Then regular records, mostly at Kam Tin, MPNR and Long Valley, with the peak count 18 at Kam Tin on 24 December, the lowest peak count since 2003. Singles also Nam Sang Wai, San Tin and LMC.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
9	14	19	22	23	23	26	24	28	31	27	18

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 248. Numbers of Grey-headed Lapwing have increased since 2002.



**Plate 15** Grey-headed Lapwing *Vanellus cinereus* 灰頭麥雞  
MPNR, 4th April 2013 米埔 2013年4月4日  
Andy Li 李偉仁

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

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

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

Peak count the lowest of the last six years but still high by historical standards. All records from the Deep Bay area unless otherwise stated.

**First winter period:** peak count 480 in the March WC with 355 from the Mai Po boardwalk on 1 March and last record on 21 May. Two at Chek Lap Kok on 12 April, four at Pui O on 13 April, one at Starling Inlet on 14 April, four at Ho Sheung Heung on 29 April and three off Po Toi on 2 May.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 9 August, high count 431 from the Mai Po boardwalk on 19 November, last record on 8 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
230	358	221	57	219	196	533	860	575	853	775	480

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 248. 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 751 on 28 January 1994.*

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

All records from the Deep Bay area unless otherwise stated.

**First winter period:** peak count 630 in the February WC. Three at Tung Ping Chau on 6 April and two off Po Toi on 10 April. At least one over-summered at MPNR.

**Second winter period:** high count 244 in the November WC.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
394	297	454	565	583	390	634	705	637	479	536	630

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 248. Grey Plover numbers are relatively stable.

### **Little Ringed Plover *Charadrius dubius* 金眶鷸 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。

Another low peak count for the third successive year. Although the Deep Bay WC counts were low, there were some high counts elsewhere, particularly in autumn. Recorded in all months with most records from the Deep Bay area, Kam Tin and Long Valley.

**First winter period:** high count 90 in the February WC with 54 at Kam Tin on 5 January and 18 at Pak Nai on 13 January. Seven at Pui O on 2 March.

**Breeding season:** present in small numbers at Long Valley and MPNR with 45 in the July WC.

**Second winter period:** high autumn counts 77 at Pak Nai on 14 September, 54 at LMC on 17 September, 55 at Long Valley on 24 September and 57 at Nim Wan on 22 October. One at Sok Kwu Wan on 30 September. Peak count 106 at Kam Tin on 24 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
243	191	162	217	241	230	203	315	200	114	123	106

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 248. Little Ringed Plover peak counts were relatively stable until 2011 but have been lower for the last three years.

### **Kentish Plover *Charadrius alexandrinus* 環頸鷸 I**

*Abundant winter visitor and scarce migrant with some summer records, to Deep Bay intertidal areas; highest count 4,303 on 24 January 2010.*

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

All records from the Deep Bay area unless otherwise stated.

**First winter period:** peak count 3,221 in the January WC, last record on 19 April. 37 at Pak Nai on 13 January and five at Starling Inlet on 17 February.

**Summer:** two from the Mai Po boardwalk on 10 July.

**Second winter period:** high count 1,451 in the November WC with 1,048 from the Mai Po boardwalk on 31 October. Seven at Starling Inlet on 7 November, one at Chek Lap Kok on 26 November and three at Pui O on 22 December.

A Kentish Plover of the ssp *dealbatus* (Swinhoe's or White-faced Plover) was at Tai Long Wan on 26 October (JAA), the first Hong Kong record for this ssp.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1,543	950	2,210	400	827	610	2,094	1,766	4,303	2,877	2,640	3,221

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 248. Kentish Plover numbers are relatively stable.





**Plate 16** Lesser Sand Plover *Charadrius mongolus* 蒙古沙鴉

Mai Po boardwalk, 13th April 2013 米埔浮橋 2013年4月13日

Sam Chan 陳巨輝

Subspecies *mongolus/stegmanni*. An unusual bird, showing more black in the breast band and head than is typical for the species.

*mongolus/stegmanni* 亞種，這是一個非典型的個體，在胸帶及頭上的黑色比典型個體多。

### **Lesser Sand Plover *Charadrius mongolus* 蒙古沙鴉 I**

*Uncommon passage migrant, mainly in spring, and scarce winter visitor to Deep Bay intertidal areas; highest count 500 on 14 April 1991.*

主要在春季常見的過境遷徙鳥和稀少的冬候鳥，出沒於后海灣潮間帶，最高紀錄為1991年4月14日的500隻。

Subspecies of Lesser Sand Plover can be divided into two subspecies groups, which are treated by some authorities as separate species: the *mongolus* group (comprising *mongolus* and *stegmanni*) and the *atrifrons* group (comprising *atrifrons*, *pamirensis* and *schaeferi*). It is known that birds from both groups occur in Hong Kong, but identification features for field separation, especially in non-breeding plumages, are still not clearly understood. The seasonal pattern of occurrence of each group, therefore, is not entirely clear, but most birds, especially in spring, are from the *mongolus* group, while the *atrifrons* group (most likely *schaeferi*) appear to occur mostly in autumn and winter.



其亞種可以分為兩個組別，分別是 *mongolus* 組別（由 *mongolus* 和 *stegmanni* 組成）和 *atrifrons* 組別（由 *atrifrons*、*pamirensis* 及 *schaeferi* 組成），部分權威機構則將之定性為兩個不同鳥種。已知兩個組別都有在香港出現，在春季出現的多是 *mongolus* 組別的鳥，而秋冬二季出現的多是 *atrifrons* 組別的鳥（最可能是 *schaeferi*），但兩者在非繁殖期羽毛的野外區分特徵卻未有清楚確立，故其出沒的季節性模式還是未有全面的了解。

### **Mongolus group**

**First winter period:** in winter, four from the Mai Po Boardwalk on 20 January. Then recorded in spring at MPNR from 26 March to 21 May, peak count 33 on 3 May.

**Second winter period:** one at the Mai Po boardwalk on 18 July with two there on 24 September and three on 21 December.

### **Atrifrons group**

**First winter period:** recorded from the Mai Po Boardwalk with high count five on 18 January. In spring up to three recorded at MPNR between 4 April and 24 May.

**Second winter period:** in autumn, up to three recorded at MPNR from 10 July to 14 August.

### **Records unasccribed to taxon**

**First winter period:** winter high count 21 in the January WC, spring peak count 64 on 9 May, last record on 28 May.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 2 August, autumn high count 11 on 12 August, winter high count nine on 19 November.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
103	200	59	30	35	179	78	85	87	79	50	64

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 249. 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，出沒於后海灣潮間帶，最高紀錄為1989年4月9日的2,700隻。

All records from the Deep Bay area unless otherwise stated.

**First winter period:** 27 at Starling Inlet in the January WC and 37 at San Tin on 9 February are the highest winter counts on record. Then from 25 March to 10 June with peak count 386 on the first date, relatively low by recent standards. Singles at Stonecutters Island on 12 April, southwest Lantau on 13 April and Pui O on 27 April.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 3 July with high count 284 on 18 July, last record on 21 December. One at Pui O on 24 November.

Peak counts in the first and second winter periods in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
600	243	241	306	232	147	302	305	773	590	540	386
76	187	237	117	227	80	500	158	478	115	266	284

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 249. Greater Sand Plover numbers have declined from the 1990s but have stabilised since 2000.



**Plate 17** Oriental Plover *Charadrius veredus* 東方鴉  
MPNR, 30th April 2013 米埔 2013年4月30日  
Peter and Michelle Wong 黃理沛 江敏兒

## **Oriental Plover *Charadrius veredus* 東方鴉 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。

Up to three including one male at MPNR between 8 and 16 April with a female at Pui O between 13 and 17 April.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
10	3	0	0	5	1	1	5	2	2	2	4

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 249. There has not been any significant change in numbers of Oriental Plover over this time.

## **Greater Painted-snipe *Rostratula benghalensis* 彩鶺 I**

*Locally common resident breeding species, in freshwater marsh and wet agricultural areas; highest count 41 on 4 December 2012.*

本地常見的繁殖鳥種留鳥，出沒於淡水沼澤和濕農地，最高紀錄為2012年12月4日的41隻。

Recorded throughout the year from Long Valley and MPNR with high counts of 41 at Long Valley on 4 December and three at MPNR in May. Successful breeding occurred in both locations. Recorded at LMC from 5 September with peak count 70 on 13 November (PJJ), a new highest count. Also recorded at Pui O from 14 October to 24 November, high count four, with singles in October at San Tin and She Shan.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
15	25	33	32	12	14	23	15	20	22	41	70

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 249. Greater Painted-snipe shows recent higher counts, mostly from LMC, although there has been a significant decline in records from the Kam Tin area, probably due to habitat destruction.

## **Pheasant-tailed Jacana *Hydrophasianus chirurgus* 水雉 I**

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

不常見的遷徙鳥和罕有的冬候鳥，1970年底前有繁殖紀錄，出沒於淡水沼澤，近年在米埔自然護理區及落馬洲的數量有所增加，最高紀錄為2003年10月18日的9隻。

**First winter period:** singles recorded on 6 March at LMC, from 22 April to 20 May at Ho Sheung Heung, on 5 May at Wetland Park, from 6 to 12 May at MPNR and on 21 May on Po Toi.

**Second winter period:** singles at MPNR on 30 September with peak count two there on 17 October, at LMC from 7 October to 5 December and at Long Valley from 17 October to 8 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
3	9	1	3	4	3	6	8	4	6	3	2

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 249. There are recent higher counts of Pheasant-tailed Jacana particularly from Long Valley and LMC.



**Plate 18** Eurasian Woodcock *Scolopax rusticola* 丘鵲  
MPNR, 3rd November 2013 米埔 2013年11月3日  
Herman Ip 葉紀江

### **Eurasian Woodcock *Scolopax rusticola* 丘鵲 I**

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

不常見的秋季過境遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，出沒於林地，日子在9月28日至4月19日之間，最高紀錄為1999年12月17日的7隻。

**First winter period:** singles recorded from 1 January to 23 February at Yuen Long, Lau Shui Heung, Tai Po Kau, Lin Au, Pak Sha O and Pui O .

**Second winter period:** main autumn passage from 11 October to 1 December with records from MPNR, Ma Tso Lung, Long Valley, Pat Heung, Cloudy Hill, Ng Tung Chai, Lam Tsuen, Tai Po Kau, Pak Sha O, Tai O and Pui O, peak count two. Birds taken into care at KFBG from Sai Kung, Kwun Tong, Kowloon City and Kowloon Tong. Singles in December at Chai Wan and Pak Sha O.

Estimated number of birds recorded in recent years is given below. High counts are related to higher than normal autumn passage; most birds are now recorded in autumn rather than winter.

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
3	29	21	19	16	19	27	21	6	23	25	27

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

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

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

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

常見的過境遷徙鳥，數量在秋季是最多，夏季則稀少，出沒於淡水沼澤、濕農地及魚塘，日子在7月26日至5月27日之間，最高紀錄為1996年9月21日的 100 隻。公認針尾沙錐較大沙錐為常見，比例約為四比一。

**First winter period:** recorded at Long Valley to 6 May, high count ten on 10 April, and at MPNR from 31 March to 16 April, high count four on the first date. Also recorded from San Tin with five on 12 April and singles at She Shan on 10 January, Shek Kong Airfield Road on 3 March, Wetland Park on 17 April and Po Toi on 18 April.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 1 September with most records from Long Valley, high count 66 on 1 September, and MPNR, high count ten on 2 September but the peak count was 78 at LMC on 15 September. Also recorded at Kam Tin, Lam Tsuen, Pak Sha O and Pui O.

Three Pintail Snipe were trapped at MPNR on 2 September and one Swinhoe's Snipe was trapped at MPNR on 31 March.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
60	34	40	40	34	20	5	45	39	13	20	78

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

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

常見的多候鳥和遷徙鳥，出沒於淡水沼澤、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。

Most records from Kam Tin, MPNR, San Tin and Long Valley.

**First winter period:** high count 54 at Long Valley on 14 January with eight at Kam Tin on 5 January and eight at San Tin on 20 March. Two on Po Toi on 4 April. Last record ten at Long Valley on 1 May.

**Second winter period:** earliest record on 1 September, peak count 52 at Long Valley on 17 December with 15 at MPNR on 23 September, ten at Kam Tin on 19 October and ten at Pui O on 22 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
80	65	60	38	58	66	47	40	52	59	63	52

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 249. Numbers of Common Snipe have declined from the 1990s but have stabilised since 2000.

### **Long-billed Dowitcher** *Limnodromus scolopaceus* 長嘴鷗 I

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

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

A very poor spring passage with the fewest records since 1999.

**First winter period:** one at MPNR from 25 to 30 April.

**Second winter period:** one at Nam Sang Wai on 12 October and the same bird photographed at MPNR on 16 October. Two at MPNR on 2 November.





**Plate 19** Asian Dowitcher *Limnodromus semipalmatus* 半蹼鶺  
Mai Po boardwalk, 6th May 2013 米埔浮橋 2013年5月6日  
Neil Fifer

### **Asian Dowitcher *Limnodromus semipalmatus* 半蹼鶺 I NT**

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

*主要在春季常見的過境遷徙鳥，有三個夏季紀錄，出沒於后海灣區域，日子在3月22日至6月8日及7月23日至11月13日之間，最高紀錄為2003年5月2日的540隻。*

A low peak count by recent standards. Peak counts since 2007 have all occurred in the period 27 April to 4 May. All records except one from MPNR.

**Spring:** recorded from 29 March to 23 May, peak count 73 on 4 May. One at Wetland Park on 14 April.

**Autumn:** recorded from 5 August to 20 September, high count 21 on 19 August.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
36	540	33	44	25	132	428	173	189	68	136	73

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 249. Numbers of Asian Dowitcher are stable although occasional very high counts occur.

### **Black-tailed Godwit *Limosa limosa* 黑尾膝鶉 I NT**

*Abundant passage migrant, mainly in spring, and winter visitor to Deep Bay intertidal areas, with regular summer records; highest count 2,190 on 8 April 1996.*

主要在春季大量的過境遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，有恆常的夏季紀錄，出沒於后海灣潮間帶，最高紀錄為1996年4月8日的2,190隻。

A highest ever peak count confirming the increase in numbers recorded in recent years. All records except one from MPNR.

**First winter period:** high winter count 620 in the February WC and peak spring count 2,400 on 4 April (RWL), a new highest count, with numbers over 1,900 recorded on several dates in the first two weeks of April then falling rapidly over the next two weeks. Nine flying north over Chek Lap Kok on 11 April. A few birds over-summered.

**Second winter period:** numbers increased from mid August, high count 816 on 2 November.

High spring and winter counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
572	721	1,190	700	950	1,662	790	1,900	1,697	1,562	1,469	2,400
01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13
450	440	571	491	451	693	965	595	511	1,900	650	672

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 249. Numbers of Black-tailed Godwit have been increasing since 2000 and are now back to the levels established in the 1990s.





**Plate 20** Bar-tailed Godwit *Limosa lapponica* 斑尾塍鷸  
MPNR, 14th April 2013 米埔 2013年4月14日  
Allen Chan 陳志雄

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

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

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

A very good passage in both spring and autumn. All records from Deep Bay unless otherwise stated.

**Spring:** up to six from the Mai Po boardwalk in January and February. Five off Po Toi on 26 March, main passage at MPNR from 29 March to 18 April with peak count 155 on 12 April, the highest since *The Avifauna* and the highest ever in spring. Two over-summered.

**Autumn:** numbers increased from 6 September, high count 61 on 16 September, the highest autumn count since *The Avifauna*, last record on 19 November.

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

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
85	11	28	11	23	114	22	105	26	9	20	155
4	29	6	45	9	60	25	28	14	14	6	61

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 250. Numbers of Bar-tailed Godwit fluctuate considerably but appear to be stable.



**Plate 21** Little Curlew *Numenius minutus* 小杓鹬  
 Chek Lap Kok, 22nd December 2013 赤鱗角 2013年12月22日  
 Wallace Tse 謝鑑超

### **Little Curlew *Numenius minutus* 小杓鹬 I**

Rare spring and autumn passage migrant to wetland and grassland, with many early records from Kai Tak Airport; extreme dates 7 April to 2 June and 26 September to 29 October, highest count 50 on 28 April 1985.

罕有的春季及秋季過境遷徙鳥，在前啟德機場錄得多個早年紀錄，出沒於濕地及草原，日子在4月7日至6月2日及9月26日至10月29日之間，最高紀錄為1985年4月28日的50隻

A good year, the best since 2005. Three photographed together at MPNR on 16 April with one there on 23 April. One at Chek Lap Kok on 29 October and another there from 18 to 25 December is the first winter record.

Estimated number of birds in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	2	0	8	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	5

### **Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus* 中杓鹬 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，有小量夏季紀錄，出沒於后海灣潮間帶，最高紀錄為2012年4月25日的320隻。

All records except three from the Deep Bay area.

**First winter period:** up to two recorded at MPNR to 28 March with 28 at Tsim Bei Tsui on 11 February. Spring migration from 14 April, high count 72 on 27 April. 16 over-summered in Deep Bay.

**Second winter period:** autumn migration from 6 August, peak count 223 on 9 August with 147 on 23 September a late high count. Away from Deep Bay, three at Sai Kung on 22 August, seven at Starling Inlet on 8 September and one at Tai O on 14 October. 29 in the December WC was the last record of the year.

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

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
53	131	32	23	53	85	48	55	28	49	57	72
135	116	114	175	134	157	217	131	237	109	149	223

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 250.

### **Eurasian Curlew *Numenius arquata* 白腰杓鹬 I NT**

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

大量的冬候鳥，夏季時有小量，出沒於后海灣潮間帶，最高紀錄為2011年1月16日的1,602隻。

All records from the Deep Bay area and on migration over southern waters, mostly in spring.

**First winter period:** peak count 1,440 in the February WC with 1,288 on 3 March, 587 on 14 March and 94 on 28 March. Four migrating at Discovery Bay on 13 April and 20 off Po Toi on 18 April. Up to 12 over-summered in Deep Bay.

**Second winter period:** numbers building again from mid-July with a high count of 329 in the December WC. One at Long Valley on 20 August.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
849	1,244	739	1,292	1,087	1,049	1,116	1,065	1,075	1,602	1,380	1,440

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 250. Eurasian Curlew numbers have been steadily increasing since the 1980s.



**Plate 22** Far Eastern Curlew *Numenius madagascariensis* 紅腰杓鹬  
 Mai Po boardwalk, 22nd August 2013 米埔浮橋 2013年8月22日  
 John and Jemi Holmes 孔思義及黃亞萍

## Far Eastern Curlew *Numenius madagascariensis* 紅腰杓鹬 I VU

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

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

All records from MPNR.

**First winter period:** recorded from 17 March, peak count six on 13 April, last record on 18 May.

**Second winter period:** mostly singles from 2 August to 13 November with two on 18 October.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
4	9	4	6	2	6	15	17	19	5	6	6

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 250. There has been no obvious change in numbers of Far Eastern Curlew over this period.

## Spotted Redshank *Tringa erythropus* 鶴鹬 I

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

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

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

**First winter period:** a few wintering records from Kam Tin, MPNR and Long Valley but 263 in the February WC was an unusually high count for recent winters. Regular counts up to 200 at MPNR in April and early May, peak count 266 on 18 April, last record on 6 June. Regularly recorded at Long Valley up to 1 May, high count three on 12 January.

**Second winter period:** a poor autumn, first record quite late on 20 August, high count 32 in the September WC. One at Long Valley from 25 November to year end.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
2,500	1,827	1,414	1,443	1,687	1,239	1,373	903	711	463	397	266

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 250. Spotted Redshank numbers have shown a considerable decline since 2006.

## Common Redshank *Tringa totanus* 紅腳鷸 I

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

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

Another low peak count although slightly higher than in 2012. All records from the Deep Bay area unless otherwise stated.

**First winter period:** peak count 785 unusually in the January WC. Spring passage from 12 April with a high count of only 575 in the April WC. One on Po Toi on 18 April. At least fifteen birds over-summered.

**Second winter period:** autumn passage from 3 July with a high count of 732 on 18 September and 215 in the November WC.

Peak counts in spring and autumn in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1,661	1,671	823	992	1,544	1,139	3,539	911	1,446	953	476	575
680	921	1,138	742	1,470	1,017	1,150	860	1,268	1,002	744	732

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 250. Numbers of Common Redshank appear to have been slowly declining since 2001, despite the peak count occurring within this period.

## 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 and Long Valley.

**First winter period:** recorded to 13 May, high count only 760 on 18 April. Present at Long Valley to the same date, high count eight on 22 April.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 26 July, peak count 1,738 on 18 October, the lowest peak count since 2002. Recorded in Long Valley from 16 September, high count seven.



Peak counts in spring and autumn in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
2,125	2,051	1,896	2,378	2,411	1,662	1,839	3,192	3,381	3,705	2,237	760
1,467	2,249	1,732	2,001	1,656	2,049	2,521	2,185	2,503	1,349	1,633	1,738

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 250. The increase in numbers of Marsh Sandpiper since 2000 has fallen back in the last two years.

### **Common Greenshank *Tringa nebularia* 青腳鵪 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。*

Peak numbers have stabilised above 1,000 since 2004. All records from the Deep Bay and Long Valley areas unless otherwise stated.

**First winter period:** high counts 930 in the February WC and eight at Long Valley on 16 April. Elsewhere, 13 off Po Toi on 10 April and eight at Starling Inlet on 18 April. A few over-summered in the Deep Bay area.

**Second winter period:** numbers increased from early July with peak count 1,293 at MPNR on 16 October and 914 in the November WC. High count at Long Valley was three on several dates. Elsewhere, 12 at Nim Wan on 22 October, six at Luk Keng on 9 August and one at Starling Inlet on 13 December.

Peak counts in the first and second winter periods in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
942	883	722	1,112	1,233	1,522	2,516	1,337	1,976	1,710	1,012	930
1,189	1,229	1,128	1,307	1,816	1,278	1,398	1,330	1,022	1,173	1,319	1,293

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 250. Numbers of Common Greenshank appear stable after some higher counts between 2006 and 2011.

### **Nordmann's Greenshank *Tringa guttifer* 小青腳鵪 I EN**

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

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

A fairly good year, slightly above average. Peak counts since 2007 have all occurred in the period 1 to 13 April. All records from MPNR and the boardwalk hides.

**First winter period:** up to two seen regularly to late March. Numbers then increased rapidly with peak count 22 on 1 and 4 April and 18 on 12 April, then fell rapidly with last record on 9 June. A minimum of 24 individuals were believed to be involved.

**Second winter period:** one from 2 to 19 November.

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

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
11	10	18	8	9	46	8	30	8	38	24	22
-	-	24	31	32	50	26	34	15	46	34	25

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 251. Numbers of Nordmann's Greenshank fluctuate but are broadly stable.

## Green Sandpiper *Tringa ochropus* 白腰草鵝 I

*Common migrant and winter visitor to freshwater wetland areas; extreme dates 6 July to 9 May with one June record in 1987, highest count 76 on 12 January 1992.*

常見的遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，出沒於淡水濕地，日子在7月6日至5月9日之間，最高紀錄為1992年1月12日的76隻。

Recorded in all months with good counts by recent standards in both the first and second winter periods. Widespread in lowlands of central and northwest NT, mainly in Deep Bay and at Kam Tin, Long Valley, Shek Kong and the Lam Tsuen Valley.

**First winter period:** peak count of 44 in the March WC, 14 at Kam Tin and four at Shek Kong Airfield Road on 5 January, eight at Long Valley on 25 February and nine at San Tin on 14 March. Two at Lam Tsuen on 10 June are the second June record.

**Second winter period:** earliest record on 21 July, high count 35 in the September WC with eight at Long Valley on 18 November, eight at Nim Wan on 22 November and 14 at Kam Tin on 24 December. Singles at Tai O on 31 August and at Pui O on 24 November and 29 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
44	44	57	49	57	55	34	42	42	31	31	44

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



## 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, Kam Tin and Long Valley.

**First winter period:** high count 177 in the April WC with 70 at Kam Tin on 5 January and 170 at Long Valley on 11 April. 17 off Po Toi on 11 April and 12 at Pui O on 14 April. Last record on 6 June.

**Second winter period:** earliest record on 21 July, peak count 374 at LMC on 3 October with 174 in the August WC, 110 at Long Valley on 16 September and 57 at Kam Tin on 24 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
762	227	327	474	597	699	512	433	382	386	480	374

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 251. Wood Sandpiper shows relatively stable numbers.

## 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，出沒於岩岸地區及潮間帶，日子在3月20日至11月26日之間，最高紀錄為1987年5月16日的554隻。

Another good year with another highest peak count since *The Avifauna*. This species was uplisted to Near Threatened by IUCN in 2014 based on a declining global population.

**Spring:** recorded from 8 April to 4 June, peak count 174 from the Mai Po boardwalk on 24 May with 14 at Nai Chung on 30 April and six at Shui Hau, Lantau on 17 May.

**Autumn:** recorded from 4 August to 5 October, high count 11 in the September WC with five at Tai O on 31 August and six at Pak Nai on 14 September.

Peak counts in Deep Bay in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
64	58	52	78	15	27	40	160	5	30	162	174

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 251. The decline in numbers of Grey-tailed Tattler in Hong Kong since 1995 has been reversed somewhat by recent higher counts.

## Terek Sandpiper *Xenus cinereus* 翹嘴鷸 I

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

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

All records from the Deep Bay area unless otherwise stated.

**First winter period:** nine in the January WC following wintering records in the second winter period of 2012. Numbers arrived from third week in March with 100 on 28 March, 218 on 3 April and peak count 320 on 22 April, last record 14 on 10 June. One at Pui O on 8 April.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 10 July with 72 on 16 August and high count 123 on 5 September, last record on 26 November. One at Long Valley on 26 August is an unusual non-coastal record.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
481	425	327	262	372	590	531	502	376	402	290	320

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 251. Numbers of Terek Sandpiper are relatively stable.

## Common Sandpiper *Actitis hypoleucos* 磯鷸 I

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

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

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

**First winter period:** peak count 140 in the April WC with 40 at San Tin on 12 April, 41 at Tai Sang Wai on 14 April and six at Pui O on 5 May.

**Second winter period:** high count 112 in the September WC with 25 at San Tin on 23 December and at Wo Shang Wai on 30 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
154	90	90	76	100	95	86	92	116	125	96	140

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 251. Common Sandpiper has shown a steady increase in peak counts since the 1990s.



**Plate 23** Ruddy Turnstone *Arenaria interpres* 翻石鷗  
Mai Po boardwalk, 21st April 2013 米埔浮橋 2013年4月21日  
Wallace Tse 謝鑑超

### **Ruddy Turnstone *Arenaria interpres* 翻石鷗 I**

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

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

Another poor year with a very low peak count and few records. All records from MPNR unless otherwise stated.

**First winter period:** recorded from 26 March to 18 May, peak count only seven on 4 May. Three off Po Toi on 10 April, one at Wetland Park on 14 April and two at The Brothers on 22 April.

**Second winter period:** only three records, one from the Mai Po boardwalk on 3 September, two in the September WC and three at Pak Nai on 14 September.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
76	86	80	39	34	100	46	40	30	34	5	7

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 251. Ruddy Turnstone has shown a long period of decline with peak counts below ten in the last two years.

## Great Knot *Calidris tenuirostris* 大濱鶩 I VU

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

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

Low numbers in both periods. All records from the Deep Bay area unless otherwise stated.

**First winter period:** winter high count 28 in the January WC. 39 on 17 March increasing to the peak count 113 on 12 April, last record on 9 June. Four off Po Toi on 14 March and ten over Chek Lap Kok on 11 April.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 16 August to 19 November, high count 14 in the November WC.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
91	161	201	231	41	340	127	372	301	157	120	113

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 251. Numbers of Great Knot are relatively stable although with some recent low peak counts.

## Red Knot *Calidris canutus* 紅腹濱鶩 I

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

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

A good year by recent standards. All records from Deep Bay.

**First winter period:** winter high count six on 26 February. In spring, up to ten in April with 3 *rogersi* and 7 *piersmai*, then a sudden increase to peak count 89 on 11 May including 24 *rogersi* and 64 *piersmai*, last record on 4 June.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 16 August to 19 November, high count 24 on 16 November.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
94	65	120	16	16	144	52	19	26	25	7	89

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 252. Numbers of Red Knot fluctuate but the counts in six of the last nine years have been very low.

## Sanderling *Calidris alba* 三趾濱鷸 I

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

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

The lowest peak count since *The Avifauna* again, after the same in 2012. All records from MPNR.

**Spring:** recorded from 29 March to 11 May, mostly singles with a peak count of only two on 23 April.

**Autumn:** one on 5 September was the only record.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
9	22	16	11	23	10	15	12	4	10	3	2

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 252. A rise in numbers of Sanderling in the mid-2000s appears now to have been reversed with very low numbers in recent years.

## Red-necked Stint *Calidris ruficollis* 紅頸濱鷸 I

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

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

A much better year following two poor years. All records from the Deep Bay area unless otherwise stated.

**First winter period:** winter high count four on 15 January. Increasing from late March with peak count 1,770 in the April WC, last record on 6 June. One at Pui O on 8 April, two on Stonecutters Island on 12 April, one at Nai Chung on 30 April and two off Po Toi on 3 May.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 8 August, high count 59 on 5 September, last record three on 16 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
2,575	2,302	2,239	1,909	1,478	2,239	741	2,700	3,756	956	460	1,770

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 252. Red-necked Stint has generally shown an increase in numbers since the 1990s, although numbers were low in 2011 and 2012.

**Little Stint *Calidris minuta* 小濱鶺 I**

*Uncommon spring passage migrant with two 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，有兩個秋季及一個冬季紀錄，出沒於后海灣潮間帶，日子在3月20日至6月8日之間，最高紀錄為2004年4月25日的6隻。

Up to three recorded regularly at MPNR from 29 March to 28 April.

**Temminck's Stint *Calidris temminckii* 青腳濱鶺 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。

Peak count rather low by recent standards. All records from the Deep Bay area unless otherwise stated.

**First winter period:** peak count 28 in the January WC. Ten at San Tin on 25 February and at MPNR on 24 February, four at Ho Sheung Heung on 15 April and last record one at Wetland Park on 17 April.

**Second winter period:** one at MPNR on 22 August equals the earliest autumn record, and was followed by four at Nim Wan on 23 August. Then recorded from 18 September, highest count 20 from the Mai Po access road on 16 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
35	36	15	16	43	37	16	30	58	41	59	28

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 252. Temminck's Stint numbers appear to be relatively stable although at a lower level than the 1990s.

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

*Common passage migrant, mainly in spring, and scarce winter visitor, mostly to the Deep Bay area; extreme dates 28 July to 27 May, highest count 175 on 13 April 1993.*

主要在春季常見的過境遷徙鳥和稀少的冬候鳥，出沒於后海灣區域，日子在7月28日至5月27日之間，最高紀錄為1993年4月13日的175隻。

The lowest peak count since 2005. All records from the Deep Bay area unless otherwise stated.

**First winter period:** one in the January WC. Then from 1 April to 12 May, peak count 28 at Long Valley on 16 April with 24 at Tai Sang Wai on 13 April and 20 at MPNR on 26 April.

**Autumn:** recorded from 14 August, high count 13 at LMC on 5 September with three at Ho Sheung Heung on 7 October the last record.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
49	12	36	7	44	39	54	32	77	84	54	28

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 252. Numbers of Long-toed Stint are relatively stable.

### **Pectoral Sandpiper *Calidris melanotos* 斑胸濱鷸 I**

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

主要在春季罕有的過境遷徙鳥，出沒於后海灣潮間帶，日子在4月1日至5月23日及9月20日至10月21日之間，最高紀錄為1995年10月21日的2隻。

Singles at MPNR on 14 and 30 April and 3 May.

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

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

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

A good peak count following a very poor year in 2012. All records from the Deep Bay area unless otherwise stated.

**Spring:** recorded from 28 March to 6 June, peak count 197 on 9 May. Two at Chek Lap Kok on 12 April, seven at Pui O on 13 April and one at Long Valley on 16 April.

**Autumn:** recorded from 16 August to 24 September, high count 28 in the August WC.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
246	231	300	48	68	175	86	22	59	130	15	197

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 252. Numbers of Sharp-tailed Sandpiper are relatively stable.



**Plate 24** Sharp-tailed Sandpiper *Calidris acuminata* 尖尾濱鷸  
 Mai Po boardwalk, 6th May 2013 米埔浮橋 2013年5月6日  
 Allen Chan 陳志雄

### **Curlew Sandpiper *Calidris ferruginea* 彎嘴濱鷸 I**

*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 the Deep Bay area.

**First winter period:** recorded from 13 February to 4 June, peak count 5,440 on 24 March.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 23 July to 24 September, high count 15 on 26 July. Three at LMC on 17 September.

Peak counts in recent years: the four years of very high peak counts from 2007 to 2010 have not been repeated.

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
4,490	4,535	6,000	3,947	4,151	10,982	9,012	9,168	9,296	5,794	6,147	5,440



A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 252. Numbers of Curlew Sandpiper are stable except for the high counts in the four years between 2007 and 2010.

### **Dunlin *Calidris alpina* 黑腹濱鷸 I**

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

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

The second highest peak count on record, the highest since 1995. All records from the Deep Bay area.

**First winter period:** peak count 5,030 in the January WC, numbers falling very rapidly in early March, last record on 15 April.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 2 September, high count 2,860 in the November WC.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1,430	2,430	2,303	222	1,990	174	2,000	3,036	2,500	3,870	3,100	5,030

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 252. Numbers of Dunlin have fluctuated but do not show a clear long-term trend.

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

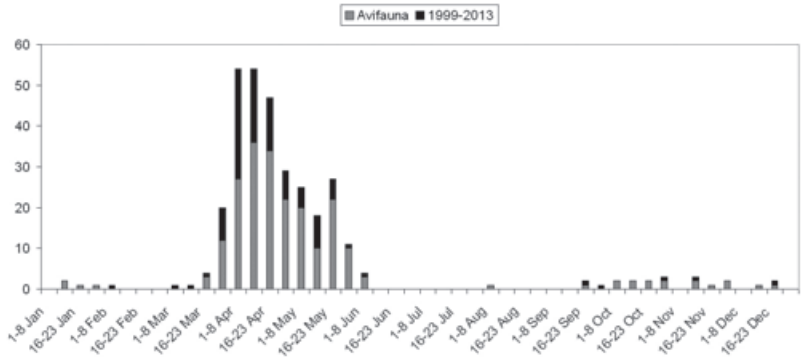
*Scarce spring migrant, with some autumn and winter records, to Deep Bay intertidal areas; highest count 13 on 3 April 2005.*

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

**First winter period:** up to two at MPNR from 6 to 14 April, at least three birds in total.

**Second winter period:** one at Tam Kon Chau on 16 December is an unusual winter record.

The Weekly Occurrence Graph for Spoon-billed Sandpiper is given as Figure 10. The peak period to see this species in Hong Kong is the first three weeks in April.



**Figure 10.** Weekly Occurrence Graph – Spoon-billed Sandpiper *Euryornhynchus pygmeus* 勺嘴鷸

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

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	2	5	13	1	5	2	1	1	2	2	2
-	-	-	21	1	7	2	2	2	4	5	4

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 253.

### Broad-billed Sandpiper *Limicola falcinellus* 闊嘴鷸 I

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

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

A good peak count by recent standards after a very poor one in 2012. All records except one from MPNR.

**First winter period:** recorded from 12 March to 24 May, peak count 127 on 10 April. One at Wetland Park on 2 April.

**Second winter period:** autumn passage from 16 August to 24 September, high count 31 on 9 September. Up to four at the Mai Po boardwalk from 16 November to 21 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
60	123	81	116	39	78	137	94	55	95	27	127

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 253. Counts of Broad-billed Sandpiper are have been stable since 2000 although generally lower than in the 1990s.



**Plate 25** Ruff *Philomachus pugnax* 流蘇鷸  
Tung Chung, 25th August 2013 東涌 2013年8月25日  
Wong Shui Chi 黃瑞芝

### **Ruff *Philomachus pugnax* 流蘇鷸 I**

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

稀少的過境遷徙鳥，冬季罕有，有一個夏季紀錄，出沒於后海灣潮間帶，最高紀錄為1999年10月25日的10隻。

**First winter period:** singles reported at MPNR from 4 to 18 April, with at least two individuals involved.

**Second winter period:** singles at Tung Chung on 25 August (an unusual record away from Deep Bay), MPNR on 24 September and 1 October and Tai Sang Wai on 4 October.

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 253.

**Red-necked Phalarope *Phalaropus lobatus* 紅頸瓣蹼鷗 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。

Most records from MPNR, Tolo Harbour and southern waters.

**Spring:** recorded from 28 March to 21 May, peak count 409 passing northeast offshore from Po Toi on 9 May with five from the Mai Po boardwalk on 5 April, 171 in Tolo Harbour on 11 April and 11 at Long Valley on 22 April.

**Autumn:** recorded from 1 September to 3 October from MPNR, Long Valley and southern waters, high count four at Long Valley on 24 September.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
367	120	250	1,000	952	939	102	360	128	610	2,490	409

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 253. Numbers of Red-necked Phalarope are stable with occasional high counts.

**Oriental Pratincole *Glareola maldivarum* 普通燕鴿 I**

*Passage migrant, common in spring and uncommon in autumn, to lowland areas of NT; highest count 530 on 5 October 1994.*

為過境遷徙鳥，春季常見，秋季則不常見，出沒於新界低地，最高紀錄為1994年10月5日的530隻。

Most records in spring, from the Mai Po area and southern waters.

**First winter period:** recorded from 1 March to 23 May, peak count 27 at MPNR on 21 March. Also recorded from Chek Lap Kok, high count five on 6 April, Ho Sheung Heung, high count three on 8 April, Pui O, high count four on 13 April and Po Toi, high count four on 2 May.

**Second winter period:** all records from MPNR between 7 August and 14 November, high count 12 on earliest date.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
15	10	32	9	71	22	32	21	70	250	21	27



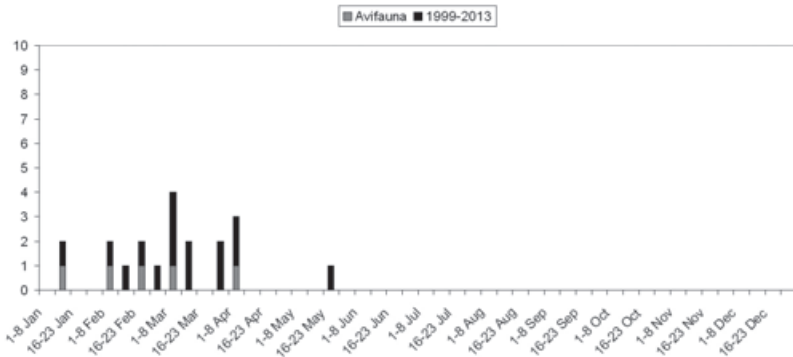
**Plate 26** Oriental Pratincole *Glareola maldivarum* 普通燕鴿  
MPNR, 3rd March 2013 米埔 2013年3月3日  
Allen Chan 陳志雄

### **Black-legged Kittiwake *Rissa tridactyla* 三趾鷗 I**

Rare spring passage migrant with some winter records; extreme dates 13 January to 22 May.  
罕有的春季過境遷徙鳥，有少數冬季紀錄，日子在1月13日至5月22日之間。

At least two adults off Po Toi on 6 March (GW) and another adult there on 10 March (BK).

The Weekly Occurrence Graph for Black-legged Kittiwake is given as Figure 11. Regular watching for seabirds from Po Toi and boat trips into southern waters since 2006 have shown this species to be an annual early spring migrant through Hong Kong waters.



**Figure 11.** Weekly Occurrence Graph – Black-legged Kittiwake *Rissa tridactyla* 三趾鷗

**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。

An adult in summer plumage at the Mai Po boardwalk from 21 to 23 April.

**Black-headed Gull *Chroicocephalus ridibundus* 紅嘴鷗 I**

Abundant winter visitor to Deep Bay and coastal waters; highest count 20,629 on 13 January 1996.

大量的冬候鳥，出沒於后海灣及沿岸水域，最高紀錄為1996年1月13日的20,629隻。

All records from the Deep Bay area unless otherwise stated.

**First winter period:** peak count 7,817 in the January WC, last record on 9 June. Two off Po Toi on 22 February is a rare sighting in southern waters.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 9 October, high count 2,943 in the December WC.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
13,000	12,601	9,322	8,985	14,016	11,978	11,600	5,643	10,575	9,160	6,993	7,817

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 253. 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 Deep Bay.

**First winter period:** peak count 65 on 26 February, last record on 24 April.

**Second winter period:** first record on 30 October, high count 21 on 21 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
61	46	15	57	51	60	61	75	74	58	75	65

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 253. Saunder's Gull numbers have declined since the 1990s although they are now stable.

### **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 two summer records; highest count 293 on 22 February 2003.

常見出沒於后海灣潮間帶的冬候鳥和出沒於沿岸水域的春季過境遷徙鳥，有兩個夏季紀錄，日子在8月30日至6月10日之間，最高紀錄為2003年2月22日的293隻。

**First winter period:** recorded in the Deep Bay area to 18 March, high counts 42 at Tsim Bei Tsui on 24 February and six at MPNR on 1 March, and in southern waters from 2 to 19 March, peak count 187 on the earliest date, another high count following one in 2012. Two at The Brothers on 29 January. A first winter off Po Toi on 2 May.

**Second winter period:** recorded at the Mai Po boardwalk from 10 November, high count three from 21 December.

Peak counts in recent years: although in most years the peak count is below 50, there are occasional years with much higher counts, as in 2012 and 2013. This may be related to observer effort in southern waters, where this species appears to be more common than in Deep Bay.

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
11	293	12	4	5	1	12	7	27	7	172	187

### **Mew Gull *Larus canus* 海鷗 I**

As the full characters for separation of *L.c. heinei* are uncertain, only *L.c. kamschatschensis* and *L.c. brachyrhynchus* (one accepted record) are on the HK List although birds showing characteristics of *L. c. heinei* have been recorded nine times.

雖然顯示有 *L. c. heinei* 鳥種特徵的紀錄已有九個，但由於其分辨特徵還未全面確定，故在香港鳥種名單中只收錄 *L.c. kamschatschensis* 及 *L.c. brachyrhynchus*（有一個紀錄）。

Scarce winter visitor and migrant to Deep Bay; almost all first-winters; extreme dates 10 January to 29 March, highest count two.

稀少的冬候鳥及遷徙鳥，幾近全部皆是第一年冬天的鳥，出沒於后海灣，日子在1月10日至3月29日之間，最高紀錄為2隻。

**First winter period:** up to two first-winter *kamtschatschensis* recorded regularly from the Mai Po boardwalk to 18 February and another or the same on 18 March. One at The Brothers on 29 January.

**Second winter period:** one at the Mai Po boardwalk on 15 and 16 November (DAD), the first autumn record.

Estimated number of birds in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	2	1	0	2	0	1	2	3	2	2	4

### **Vega Gull *Larus vegae* 織女銀鷗 I**

*Scarce winter visitor to Deep Bay; extreme dates 31 December to 3 April, highest count five on 29 January 2012.*

稀少的冬候鳥，出沒於后海灣，日子在12月31日至4月3日之間，最高紀錄為2012年1月29日的5隻。

**First winter period:** recorded at the Mai Po boardwalk from 15 January to 4 March, peak count two.

### **Caspian Gull *Larus cachinnans* 蒙古銀鷗 I**

*Uncommon winter visitor to Deep Bay and coastal waters; extreme dates 28 November to 17 April, highest count 25 on 13 March 2000.*

不常見的冬候鳥，出沒於后海灣及沿岸水域，日子在11月28日至4月17日之間，最高紀錄為2000年3月13日的25隻。

**First winter period:** recorded in Deep Bay to 29 March, peak count six on 4 March, three adult and three first winter. Two adults off Po Toi on 6 March.

**Second winter period:** a first winter at the Mai Po boardwalk on 21 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
13	15	9	5	1	3	7	8	9	5	12	6

### **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:** up to two first winter birds recorded regularly at the Mai Po boardwalk from 11 January to 29 March.



Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
6	2	5	2	1	3	4	2	4	2	3	2

### 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 to 4 April, peak count 410 on 4 March. In southern waters, migrants from 14 February to 3 April, high count 194 on 6 March, with one on 24 April. One at Chek Lap Kok on 7 March.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 30 October, high count 123 on 21 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
780	543	237	460	345	291	305	635	700	276	455	410

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 253. 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 3 March to 20 October, highest count 731 on 19 April 2009.

常見的春季遷徙鳥，秋季時則稀少，有小量夏季紀錄，主要出沒於后海灣區域，日子在3月3日至10月20日之間，最高紀錄為2009年4月19日的731隻。

All records from MPNR unless otherwise stated.

**Spring:** recorded from 1 March (JAA), a new earliest date, with numbers building rapidly in April to the peak count 939 on 19 April (RWL), a new highest count. Passage recorded on Po Toi from 10 April to 23 May, high count nine on 24 April.

**Summer:** five at MPNR on 16 June with at least one remaining to 10 July. One at Sai Kung on 9 June with three in eastern waters on 20 July.

**Autumn:** recorded from 2 to 24 September, high count 21 on 23 September.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
67	255	172	266	100	600	311	731	465	323	333	939

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 253. Numbers of Gull-billed Tern have been increasing since the 1990s.



**Plate 27** Caspian Tern *Hydroprogne caspia* 紅嘴巨鷗  
MPNR, 4th April 2013 米埔 2013年4月4日  
Andy Li 李偉仁

### **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。

All reports from the Deep Bay area.

**First winter period:** up to two at MPNR to 3 February. Then from 4 March, peak count 44 at MPNR on 1 and 10 April, last record on 18 May. Four at MPNR on 10 June.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 13 to 19 November, high count four.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
19	75	150	9	10	30	22	102	47	96	164	44

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 254. 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 33 on 21 April 2010.

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2010年4月21日的33隻。

All records from southern waters.

**Spring:** passage recorded at Po Toi from 3 April to 24 May, peak count 52 on 9 May (GW), a new highest count.

**Autumn:** two on 1 September.

The Weekly Occurrence Graph for Greater Crested Tern is given as Figure 12. Regular watching for seabirds from Po Toi and boat trips into southern waters since 2006 have shown this species to be an annual spring migrant through Hong Kong waters with occasional summer records and a small autumn passage. The main spring passage usually occurs in the third week of April although in some years a second passage has occurred in the second week of May. The reason for this is not clearly understood.

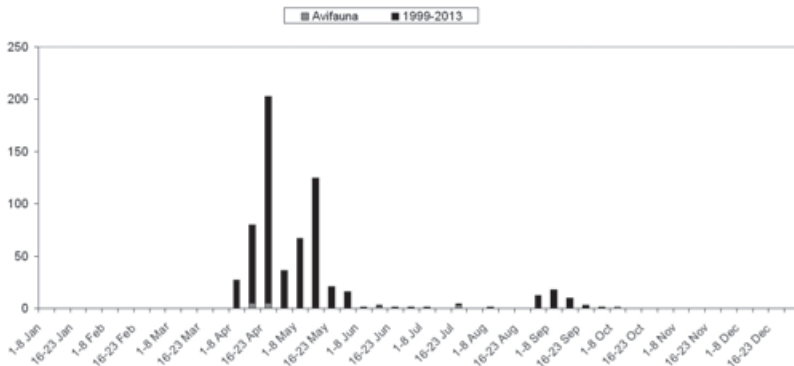


Figure 12. Weekly Occurrence Graph – Greater Crested Tern *Thalasseus bergii* 大鳳頭燕鷗

A graph of peak counts by year from 1990 to 2013 is given on page 254. Numbers of Greater Crested Tern recorded have increased since 2006 for reasons given above.

**Little Tern *Sternula albifrons* 白額燕鷗 I**

*Uncommon spring passage migrant through coastal waters and in Deep Bay, scarce in autumn with recent summer records; extreme dates 4 March to 20 June and 2 August to 9 November; highest count 400 on 2 May 1999 (Typhoon Leo).*

不常見的春季過境遷徙鳥，秋季時則稀少，近有夏季紀錄，出沒於沿岸水域及后海灣，日子在3月4日至6月20日及8月2日至11月9日之間，最高紀錄為1999年5月2日（颱風「利奧」期間）的400隻。

**Spring:** recorded from 3 April to 21 May at MPNR and in southern waters, peak count seven at MPNR on 4 April and 9 May.

**Summer:** occasional records in June and July at MPNR, high count three on 14 July including a juvenile. These are the fourth summer records after the first in 2009.

**Autumn:** one at MPNR on 23 September.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
6	48	22	7	6	12	32	40	60	6	12	7

**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。

All records except one from southern waters.

**Spring:** recorded from 23 April to 15 May, peak count 250 in a single flock off Po Toi on 14 May. One flying north over Chek Lap Kok on 15 May.

**Autumn:** recorded from 1 to 24 September, high count 32 in the East Lamma Channel on 5 September.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
2	70	2	20	130	112	44	200	430	21	108	250

## Bridled Tern *Onychoprion anaethetus* 褐翅燕鷗 I

Common summer breeder and passage migrant mostly in Mirs Bay and southern waters; extreme dates 12 April to 3 October; highest count 749 on 25 September 1993 (Typhoon Dot), highest breeding bird count in Mirs Bay 650 in summer 2004.

常見的夏季繁殖和過境遷徙鳥，主要出沒於大鵬灣及南部水域，日子在4月12日至10月3日之間，最高紀錄為1993年9月25日（颱風「黛蒂」期間）的749隻。在大鵬灣繁殖鳥的最高紀錄為2004年夏季的650隻。

Recorded from 24 April to 1 September, high count 35 past Po Toi on 15 May. One at MPNR on 3 July was a first record there.

Surveys during the breeding season recorded 405 in Mirs Bay with a further 174 in southeastern and southern HK waters (AFCD data). Survey coverage has increased substantially since 2010.

Breeding season peak counts in Mirs Bay and southern waters in recent years. Breeding season counts in southern waters have only been carried out since 2010.

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
451	528	650	450	244	201	400	369	375	332	520	405
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	282	207	174



**Plate 28** Roseate Tern *Sterna dougallii* 粉紅燕鷗  
Tap Mun, 4th August 2013 塔門 2013年8月4日  
Kinni Ho 何建業

**Roseate Tern *Sterna dougallii* 粉紅燕鷗 I**

*Uncommon summer breeder in southern and eastern waters; extreme dates 29 April to 29 September; highest breeding bird count in Mirs Bay 231 in summer 1998.*

不常見的夏季繁殖鳥，主要出沒於南及東部水域，日子在4月29日至9月29日之間，在大鵬灣繁殖鳥的最高紀錄為1998年夏季的231隻。

Recorded from 18 May to 1 September, mostly from breeding islands in eastern and southern waters.

Surveys during the breeding season recorded 62 in Mirs Bay with a further 222 in southeastern and southern HK waters (AFCD data). Survey coverage has increased substantially since 2010.

Breeding season peak counts in Mirs Bay and southern waters in recent years. Breeding season counts in southern waters have only been carried out since 2010.

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
8	50	69	5	3	0	91	42	69	19	136	62
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	101	135	222

**Black-naped Tern *Sterna sumatrana* 黑枕燕鷗 I**

*Common summer breeder and migrant in southern and eastern waters; extreme dates 6 April to 16 October, highest breeding bird count in Mirs Bay 274 in summer 2004.*

常見的夏季繁殖及遷徙鳥，主要出沒於南及東部水域，日子在4月6日至10月16日之間，在大鵬灣繁殖鳥的最高紀錄為2004年夏季的274隻。

Recorded from 24 April to 5 September, mostly from breeding islands in eastern and southern waters.

Surveys during the breeding season recorded 125 in Mirs Bay with a further 330 in southeastern and southern HK waters (AFCD data). Survey coverage has increased substantially since 2010.

Breeding season peak counts in Mirs Bay and southern waters in recent years. Breeding season counts in southern waters have only been carried out since 2010.

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
107	202	274	139	32	45	81	86	120	182	333	125
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	181	329	330

## 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。最少兩個亞種：longipennis為主，tibetana / minussensis為次。

**Spring:** four at Lung Kwu Chau, western waters, on 2 April, two at the Mai Po boardwalk on 18 April, then from 24 April to 9 May in southern waters, high count 29 on the last date.

**Autumn:** up to 22 at the Mai Po access road from 14 to 16 August following the passage of Typhoon Utor. In southern waters from 1 to 5 September, peak count 41 on 1 September. One at MPNR on 23 September.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
50	70	0	20	330	48	56	25	38	27	62	41

## Whiskered Tern *Chlidonias hybrida* 鬚浮鷗 I

*Common passage migrant, occasional summer and winter records; occurs at inland wetlands and coastal waters; extreme dates 8 August to 28 June, highest count 150 on 16 September 2003.*

常見的過境遷徙鳥，偶有夏及冬季紀錄，出沒於內陸濕地及沿岸水域，日子在8月8日至6月28日之間，最高紀錄為2003年9月16日的150隻。

All records from the Deep Bay area and southern waters.

**Spring:** three at San Tin on 17 January and one from the Mai Po boardwalk on 11 February. Then recorded from 11 April to 14 May, peak count 78 in the May WC, high counts 15 at Po Toi on 9 May and 29 from the Mai Po access road on 11 May. One at MPNR on 16 June.

**Autumn:** recorded from 14 August to 30 October, high counts 23 at Lut Chau on 26 September, 28 at Tai Sang Wai on 16 October and ten at Starling Inlet on 20 October. One at Ma Tso Lung on 14 December.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
50	150	20	57	26	138	77	95	60	30	23	78

**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。

All records from the Deep Bay area and southern waters unless otherwise stated.

**Spring:** recorded from 21 April to 15 May, peak count 68 from the Mai Po access road on 14 May with 33 off Po Toi on 9 May. One at MPNR on 3 July.

**Autumn:** one in southern waters on 1 September, four at San Tin on 18 September and one at MPNR on 23 September.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
31	42	5	8	500	750	280	111	700	70	177	68

**Parasitic Jaeger *Stercorarius parasiticus* 短尾賊鷗 I**

Scarce spring migrant through offshore waters, extreme dates 4 April to 19 June; highest count 16 on 2 May 1999 (Typhoon Leo).

稀少的春季遷徙鳥，出沒於離岸水域，日子在4月4日至6月19日之間，最高紀錄為1999年5月2日（颱風「利奧」期間）的16隻。

One photographed in the East Lamma Channel on 4 April and one from Po Toi on 15 May.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
0	0	0	5	10	2	4	4	6	3	6	1

**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。

Three at MPNR on 23 September, following the passage of Typhoon Usagi, was the only record.



Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
0	0	0	20	69	24	40	8	8	1	8	3

### **Jaeger sp. *Stercorarius* sp. 賊鷗**

Two unidentified jaegers from Po Toi on 24 September.

### **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。

Recorded off Po Toi from 6 March to 3 April, peak count three on 7 and 9 March.

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

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

常見的留鳥，特別是在市區，與人類社會共處。

Most records from MPNR and Long Valley systematic counts. Regular records of displaced racing pigeons with Taiwan RPA leg bands on Po Toi.

### **Oriental Turtle Dove *Streptopelia orientalis* 山斑鳩 I**

*Common and widespread winter visitor to most natural or semi-natural lowland habitats, almost certainly breeds in the Deep Bay area in some years; largest numbers present November to February, highest count 706 on 3 January 1996.*

常見和廣佈的冬候鳥，出沒於低地中的自然或半自然環境，幾乎可以肯定在有些年頭在後海灣區域繁殖，在十一月至二月之間數量最多，最高紀錄為1996年1月3日的706隻。

Recorded in all months although with most records from January, November and December, mostly from the northwest NT, particularly the Deep Bay and Long Valley areas, Lam Tsuen and on Lantau, peak count 54 at MPNR on 20 March.



**Plate 29** Eurasian Collared Dove *Streptopelia decaocto* 灰斑鳩  
Mai Po access road, 2nd October 2013 担竿洲路 2013年10月2日  
Cheung Lap Wing 張立榮

### **Eurasian Collared Dove *Streptopelia decaocto* 灰斑鳩 IIB**

*Locally common breeding resident in the northwest NT, highest count 46 on 14 October 2011. 地區性的常見留鳥，並在本地繁殖，出沒於新界東北，最高紀錄為2011年10月14日的46隻。*

Recorded in all months except July with all records from the Deep Bay area, peak count 37 at San Tin on 12 December with 26 at Fung Lok Wai on 24 April. Breeding confirmed at LMC. Singles at Long Valley on 1 May, 18 and 27 October.

### **Red Turtle Dove *Streptopelia tranquebarica* 火斑鳩 I**

*Common passage migrant, mostly in autumn, and winter visitor to open country lowland habitats, especially in the Deep Bay area; extreme dates 26 July to 14 June, highest count 106 on 2 October 2006.*

*主要在秋季常見的過境遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，主要出沒於后海灣區域的低地開闊原野，日子在7月26日至6月14日之間，最高紀錄為2006年10月2日的106隻。*

**First winter period:** recorded to 1 May, most records from MPNR and San Tin but also Wetland Park, Long Valley, Lam Tsuen, Tai O and Po Toi, high count 27 at San Tin on 12 April.

**Second winter period:** an immature male at MPNR on 9 August. Then recorded from 22 September with most records up to 24 November and mostly from MPNR and San Tin but also LMC, Long Valley, Lam Tsuen, Lantau and Po Toi, peak count 45 at San Tin on 23 December with 34 at Fung Lok Wai on 27 October, 23 at LMC and 17 at She Shan on 3 October and eight at Pui O on 14 October.

### **Spotted Dove *Spilopelia chinensis* 珠頸斑鳩 I**

*Abundant resident in diverse habitats in urban and rural areas; highest count 138 on 5 February 2008.*

大量的留鳥，出沒於市區及鄉郊多樣化的棲息環境，最高紀錄為2008年2月5日的138隻

Recorded in all months with most records coming from systematic surveys at MPNR, Long Valley, Lam Tsuen, Pak Sha O and from KFBG recoveries, peak count 104 at Tai Sang Wai on 19 April with 74 at MPNR on 1 February and 66 at San Tin on 24 October.

### **Common Emerald Dove *Chalcophaps indica* 綠翅金鳩 I**

*Uncommon but widespread resident, locally common in some areas, in closed-canopy shrubland and forest habitats; highest count seven on 11 July 1982.*

不常見但廣佈的留鳥，在本地某些地區則常見，出沒於有濃密樹冠的灌木叢及樹林，最高紀錄為1982年7月11日的7隻。

Recorded in all months and from widespread locations in north, central, southeast and east NT, HK Island, Lantau and Tung Ping Chau, peak count three. One on Po Toi, where it is not resident, on 3 November.

### **Thick-billed Green Pigeon *Treron curvirostra* 厚嘴綠鳩 I**

*Four records from 30 December to 23 April.*

四個紀錄，在12月30日至4月23日之間錄得。

One at the Che Kung Temple, Sha Tin from 14 to 22 April (SW *et al.*) was in very poor feather condition and considered ex-captive.

### **White-bellied Green Pigeon *Treron sieboldii* 紅翅綠鳩 I**

*Five records from 14 November to 23 April.*

五個紀錄，在11月14日至4月23日之間錄得。

One at Shing Mun on 23 October (SLT). This is the sixth Hong Kong record, and the earliest.

### **Whistling Green Pigeon *Treron formosae* 紅頂綠鳩 I**

No records.

無紀錄。

2012: one of the Ryukyu Islands ssp., either *permagnus* or *medioximus*, on Po Toi on 14 November (GW *et al.*). This is the first Hong Kong record.

### **Greater Coucal *Centropus sinensis* 褐翅鴉鵂 I**

Widespread and common resident in lowland shrubland areas; highest count 25 on 21 April 2008.

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2008年4月21日的25隻。

Recorded in all months from widespread locations in NT and islands with most records coming from regular surveys at MPNR, Long Valley, Lam Tsuen, Pak Sha O and Po Toi. Peak count 26 at MPNR on 23 May is a new high count. Breeding was recorded in Kowloon Park.

### **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 most months with most records from north and central NT, Lantau and Po Toi, peak count five above Discovery Bay on 31 May.

### **Chestnut-winged Cuckoo *Clamator coromandus* 紅翅鳳頭鴉 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。

One at Kwan Tei on 22 March was an unusual March record. Then recorded from 5 April to 18 July from north, central, southeast and east NT, Lantau, Cheung Chau and Po Toi, peak count four at MPNR on 18 April. One at MPNR on 21 August.



**Plate 30** Chestnut-winged Cuckoo *Clamator coromandus* 紅翅鳳頭鵲  
MPNR, 15th April 2013 米埔 2013年4月15日  
Sam Chan 陳巨輝

**Asian Koel *Eudynamis scolopaceus* 噪鵲 I**

Common and widespread, recorded in all months though less frequently in winter, from urban and rural areas with trees; highest count 37 on 2 October 2011.

常見和廣佈的留鳥，紀錄全年皆有但冬季則較少，出沒於市區及鄉郊地區的樹木上，最高紀錄為2011年10月2日的37隻。

Recorded in all months and from widespread locations in NT and islands, peak count 25 at MPNR on 17 August.

Peak counts in recent years. The peak counts of this species have increased in recent years, especially from autumn counts of birds feeding on fruiting figs at MPNR.

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
8	4	16	16	10	17	21	14	19	37	20	25

**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, mostly from north and central NT and Lantau, peak count six at Long Valley on 25 March.

**Fork-tailed Drongo Cuckoo *Surniculus dicruroides* 烏鵲 I**

Rare passage migrant, with nine records; extreme dates 16 April to 9 May and 21 August to 15 October.

罕有的過境遷徙鳥，有九個紀錄，日子在4月16日至5月9日及8月21日至10月15日之間。

One photographed at Lung Fu Shan on 23 April (HI). One singing at Pak Tin Kong, Lam Tsuen, from 10 to 16 May (DT), a latest spring date.

**Large Hawk Cuckoo *Hierococcyx sparverioides* 大鷹鵲 I**

Locally common spring and summer visitor to closed-canopy shrubland and woodland; extreme dates 8 February to 25 September; highest count ten on 22 March 2001.

本地常見的春候鳥和夏候鳥，出沒於有濃密樹冠的灌木叢及林地，日子在2月8日至9月25日之間，最高紀錄為2001年3月22日的10隻。

Recorded from 28 February to 21 July, mostly singing birds in the period up to end June, from the north, central, southeast and east NT, HK Island, Lantau, Cheung Chau and Lamma, peak count of four at several locations.

### Hodgson's Hawk Cuckoo *Hierococyx nasicolor* 霍氏杜鵑 I

Uncommon spring and summer visitor to closed-canopy shrubland and woodland with extreme dates of 26 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26日至9月2日之間，最高紀錄為3隻。

Another good year continuing the recent increase in records of this species.

Recorded from 21 March at Pak Sha O (GJC), a new earliest record, to 26 June, with most records from Lam Tsuen, Tai Po Kau and Pak Sha O, peak count three at Wu Kau Tang on 1 May equals the previous peak count. No autumn records in 2013.

A Hawk Cuckoo on Po Toi on 7 November would not be positively identified as either Hodgson's or Northern, *H. nasicolor*.

The Weekly Occurrence Graph for Hodgson's Hawk Cuckoo is given as Figure 13. This compares the number of records in the ten years after the first record in 1994 with the ten years from 2004 to 2013. The recent increase in records can be clearly seen.

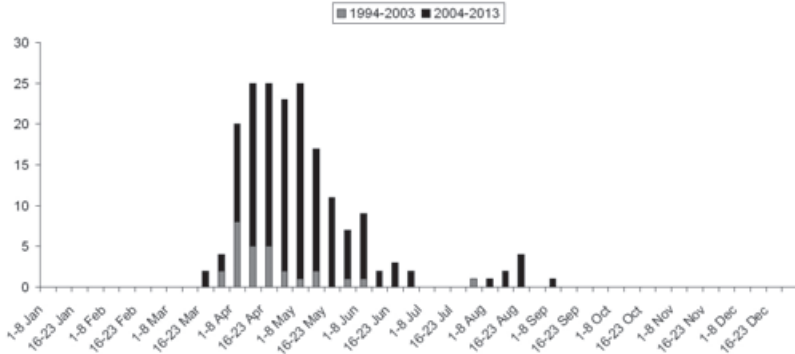


Figure 13. Weekly Occurrence Graph – Hodgson's Hawk Cuckoo *Hierococyx nasicolor* 霍氏杜鵑

### 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 1 April to 20 June from widespread locations in NT, Lantau, Cheung Chau, Po Toi and Tung Ping Chau with a peak count of six at Fung Lok Wai on 26 April.

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

*Scarce passage migrant, extreme dates 26 March to 21 May and 28 August to 23 October; highest count five on 9 May 1999.*

稀少的過境遷徙鳥，日子在3月26日至5月21日及8月28日至10月23日之間，最高紀錄為1999年5月9日的5隻。

A much better year following a poor one in 2012.

**Spring:** recorded from 2 April to 8 May, most records from Po Toi and MPNR, peak count of two on Po Toi on 7 April. One at southwest Lantau on 7 April and two there on 13 April.

**Autumn:** singles at San Tin on 6 September and Tai Mo Shan on 16 September.

A hepatic female on Po Toi from 7 April to 4 May and again on 4 July was either this species or Himalayan Cuckoo *C. saturatus*.

### **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 in all months, mostly calling birds or birds taken into care at KFBG. Regular locations for calling birds were Ng Tung Chai, Pak Tin Kong, TPK Headland and Pak Sha O, peak count five at Pak Tin Kong on 18 February. 22 were taken into care at KFBG during the year from various locations including Wanchai.

### **Oriental Scops Owl *Otus sumia* 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，有一個春季紀錄和一個夏季紀錄，日子在10月1日至12月18日之間。

Singles recorded from 18 to 29 November at Robin's Nest and Cloudy Hill, with one taken into care at KFBG on 9 November from Tin Shui Wai.



### **Eurasian Eagle Owl *Bubo bubo* 鵞鴞 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，出沒於偏遠地區山上的草坡。

An unusually large number of records for this secretive species. Recorded in most months, including July, with many records from Wo Shang Wai and the border area around Lok Ma Chau and Lo Wu, peak count two at Wo Shang Wai. KFBG recoveries from Tate's Cairn, South Bay HK Island and Tai O.

### **Brown Fish Owl *Ketupa zeylonensis* 褐漁鴞 I**

*Scarce and locally-distributed resident at the interface of large freshwater streams and the coast or at reservoirs, both in areas of mature shrubland or woodland.*

稀少而分佈在本地各處的留鳥，出沒於淡水大溪流與海岸或與水塘接壤區域中成熟的灌木叢或林地。

Recorded from two separate locations in Sai Kung West CP, at Pui O, peak count two there on 7 November, and on Cheung Chau.

### **Brown Wood Owl *Strix leptogrammica* 褐林鴞 I**

*Scarce resident in Tai Po Kau and the Lam Tsuen Valley, first record on 6 November 2007.*

於大埔滘及林村的稀少的留鳥，首次紀錄於2007年11月6日。

Recorded calling in the Lam Tsuen valley in most months and at Tai Po Kau in January, February and October.

### **Asian Barred Owlet *Glaucidium cuculoides* 斑頭鴞 I**

*Common though locally-distributed resident with most records from forest and open-country areas in the north and central NT; highest count six on 11 May 2001.*

常見的留鳥，雖然廣佈但主要出沒於新界中及北部的森林及開闊原野，最高紀錄為2001年5月11日的6隻。

Recorded in all months, from the north, central and east NT, peak count three at Wu Kau Tang on 31 January. Nine taken into care at KFBG during the year.

### **Northern Boobook *Ninox japonica* 鷹鴞 I**

*Uncommon passage migrant, mainly in spring, to woodland and shrubland areas especially on offshore islands; extreme dates 24 March to 26 May and 3 October to 29 November, highest count five over southern waters on 5 May 2007.*

主要在春季不常見的過境遷徙鳥，多出沒於離島上之林地及灌木叢，日子在3月24日至5月26日及10月3日至11月29日之間，最高紀錄為2007年5月5日在南部水域錄得的5隻。

**Spring:** recorded from 24 March, equalling the earliest date recorded in 1979, to 8 May with most records from Po Toi but also from Kwun Tong and southwest Lantau, peak count three on Po Toi on 20 April. One taken into care at KFBG from Central on 8 May.

**Autumn:** one taken into care at KFBG from Kowloon Tong on 20 October and one on Po Toi on 7 November.

### **Grey Nightjar *Caprimulgus jotaka* 普通夜鷹 I**

*Scarce passage migrant with some summer records, to areas of closed-canopy shrubland; extreme dates 1 February to 29 November; highest count five on 8 May 2001.*

稀少的過境遷徙鳥，有小量夏季紀錄，出沒於有濃密樹冠的灌木叢，日子在2月1日至11月29日之間，最高紀錄為2001年5月8日的5隻。

**Spring:** one at Pak Sha O from 22 March to 29 May with two at Fanling on 11 April and one at Sai Kung on 2 May.

**Autumn:** one at Pak Sha O from 14 to 20 October and one at Robin's Nest on 19 November.

### **Savanna Nightjar *Caprimulgus affinis* 林夜鷹 I**

*Uncommon and locally-distributed resident in areas of lowland grassland; highest count 22 on 8 October 2000.*

不常見和廣佈的留鳥，出沒於低地草原，最高紀錄為2000年10月8日的22隻。

Recorded in all months except December with most records in the period February to June, many calling birds, from north, central and east NT and Lantau, peak count three at several locations.

The Weekly Occurrence Graph for Savanna Nightjar is given as Figure 14. This shows a clear peak in spring, mostly calling or displaying birds, and another peak in autumn, involving either post-breeding dispersal or possibly migrants from outside HK.

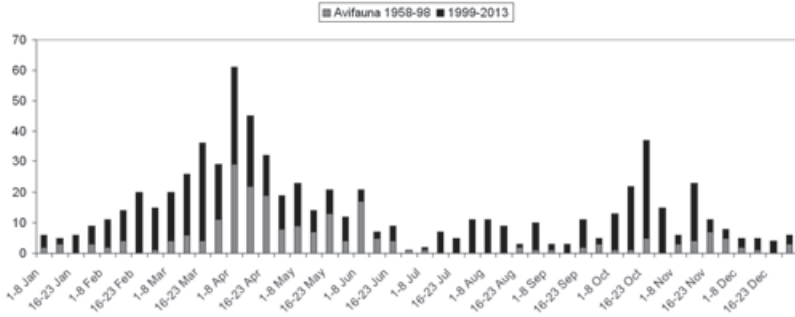


Figure 14. Weekly Occurrence Graph – Savanna Nightjar *Caprimulgus affinis* 林夜鷹

### Himalayan Swiftlet *Aerodramus brevirostris* 短嘴金絲燕 I

Scarce passage migrant and winter visitor; extreme dates 29 August to 25 May.

稀少的過境遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，日子在8月29日至5月25日之間。

**First winter period:** one at MPNR on 2 January. Singles at Long Valley on 26 April and 31 May.

**Second winter period:** two at Tai O on 31 August, singles at Nim Wan on 5 September and Po Toi on 28 September. Singles at Lut Chau on 14 December and at Tai Sang Wai on 15 December.

The Weekly Occurrence Graph for Swiftlet sp. is given as Figure 15. The first record was in 1990: this chart shows all records of swiftlets in the period 1990 to 2004, including those identified in *The Avifauna* as types 1, 2 and 3, and compares these with records from 2005 onwards. Records from 1990 to 2004 were almost exclusively in winter and early spring, whereas records between 2005 and 2013 have also included a number in early autumn and early winter.

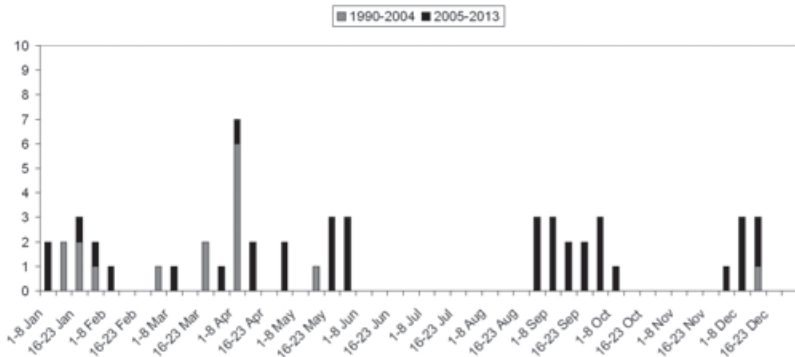


Figure 15. Weekly Occurrence Graph – Swiftlet sp. *Aerodramus* sp. xxx

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

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

稀少的春季過境遷徙鳥，有兩個秋季紀錄，日子在3月25日至5月15日及9月19日至10月27日之間，最高紀錄為1999年5月2日的23隻。

15 at Tai Mo Shan on 22 April, three at Tai O on 1 May, two at MPNR on 4 May and seven there on 6 May.

**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 11 May, 8 June 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、兩個秋季紀錄及偶有高數量紀錄，日子在3月2日至5月11日、6月8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。

Three at Pak Sha O on 7 April was the only record.

**Pacific Swift *Apus pacificus* 白腰雨燕 I**

Common spring passage migrant and summer visitor, 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.

常見的春季過境遷徙鳥和夏候鳥，有少數秋季紀錄及幾個冬季紀錄、主要出沒於后海灣區域及離島，Leader 2011 指出有兩個鳥種：指名亞種為過境鳥而亞種 *kurodae* 則在本地繁殖，最高紀錄為1987年4月4日的3,000隻。

Recorded from 25 February to 19 September, mostly from MPNR, Lantau and Po Toi, highest passage count 20 at Ho Sheung Heung on 22 April with 30 at Waglan Island, where they breed, on 12 May.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
12	80	50	20	20	20	40	50	80	36	50	30

The numbers of this species recorded in recent years are much lower than in *The Avifauna* period, when daily counts of over 400 were made on spring passage in most years. The highest daily count since *The Avifauna* is 80.

## House Swift *Apus nipalensis* 小白腰雨燕 I

*Abundant spring passage migrant, mostly to the Deep Bay area, and widespread common resident; highest count 3,000 on 18 March 1985, 30 March 1991 and 26 February 1993.*

主要出沒於后海灣區域大量的春季過境遷徙鳥和廣佈常見的留鳥，最高紀錄為在1985年3月18日、1991年3月30日、及1993年2月26日錄得的3,000隻。

Residents recorded in all months from widespread locations. Low counts of spring migrants with the peak count only 170 at MPNR on 3 March with 107 at San Tin on 12 February.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
500	300	1,000	500	800	500	120	400	400	200	500	170

As with the previous species, recorded numbers of this species are now much lower than in *The Avifauna* period, when daily counts of over 2,000 were made on spring passage in most years. The highest daily count since *The Avifauna* is 1,000 and since 2006 is only 500.

## Oriental Dollarbird *Eurystomus orientalis* 三寶鳥 I

*Common and widespread passage migrant with one summer record; extreme dates 30 March to 5 June and 24 August to 28 November, highest count 16 on 21 April 1988.*

常見且廣佈的過境遷徙鳥，有一個夏季紀錄，日子在3月30日至6月5日及8月24日至11月28日之間，最高紀錄為在1988年4月21日的16隻。

**Spring:** a very good spring migration with good counts from widespread locations. Recorded from 6 April to 11 May, most records from Lantau and Po Toi but also from north, central, southeast and east NT, Cheung Chau and Tung Ping Chau, peak count 13 at Wu Kau Tang on 11 May with three at several locations.

**Autumn:** recorded from 8 September to 8 October with most records from Lam Tsuen and Po Toi, high count of three on Po Toi on 20 and 24 September.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	4	14	5	12	15	10	15	10	9	7	13



**Plate 31** Oriental Dollarbird *Eurystomus orientalis* 三寶鳥  
Po Toi, 1st October 2013 蒲台 2013年10月1日  
Kinni Ho 何建業

### **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 and Long Valley, Nim Wan, Starling Inlet and Tsing Yi Park but also other locations in central NT and Lantau, peak count 23 in the August WC. Breeding season records at Nim Wan, MPNR, Ho Sheung Heung, Tsing Yi Park, Pak Sha O and Ap Lei Chau.

Peak counts in the Deep Bay WC in recent years: this species has been declining in Deep Bay in recent years.

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
44	35	39	46	36	33	43	32	24	26	22	23



**Plate 32** Black-capped Kingfisher *Halcyon pileata* 藍翡翠  
Mai Po boardwalk, 15th April 2013 米埔浮橋 2013年4月15日  
Isaac Chan 陳家強

### **Black-capped Kingfisher *Halcyon pileata* 藍翡翠 I**

*Uncommon 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 3 May with most records from Deep Bay, Starling Inlet, Pui O and Po Toi, high count two at several locations.

**Second winter period:** one at MPNR on 5 August was an early record. Then from 1 September, mostly from MPNR and Starling Inlet, peak count six at Starling Inlet on 6 December .

Peak counts in recent years: the numbers of this species recorded in the Deep Bay WC has been declining. This year the Deep Bay WC high count was only two and the peak count for the species came instead from Starling Inlet.

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
17	18	11	10	13	13	10	9	5	5	3	6

### **Common Kingfisher** *Alcedo atthis* 普通翠鳥 I

*Common and present all year in wetland areas but peak numbers occur on 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 throughout the year with summer records at MPNR, Long Valley and Lam Tsuen, peak count 60 in the August WC with 13 at San Tin on 12 April and 18 at Ma Tso Lung on 12 October. Passage on Po Toi from 26 February to 9 May. Elsewhere, regular records came from Nim Wan, Starling Inlet, Tsing Yi Park, Tseung Kwan O and Pui O.

Peak counts in the Deep Bay WC in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
59	66	64	64	70	65	53	46	60	68	72	60

### **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 with summer records at MPNR, Long Valley, Nim Wan and Nam Chung, peak count 21 in the May WC. All records from the Deep Bay, Long Valley and Starling Inlet areas except for one at Siu Lam on 11 August.

Peak counts in the Deep Bay WC in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
16	20	26	25	34	28	20	16	26	22	23	21



## Blue-tailed Bee-eater *Merops philippinus* 栗喉蜂虎 I

Uncommon passage migrant, extreme dates 4 April to 22 May and 25 September to 1 November; highest count 121 on 5 October 2007.

不常見的過境遷徙鳥，日子在4月4日至5月22日及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。

A good spring for this species.

**Spring:** recorded from 6 April to 8 May with most records from MPNR, peak count 67 on 2 May. Also recorded from Tai O with four on 7 April, Tai Sang Wai with three on 21 April, Long Valley with 12 on 22 April and San Tin with ten on 26 April. One at MPNR on 23 May (JAA) is a new latest spring record.

**Autumn:** recorded from 29 September to 21 October with all records from the MPNR area and Long Valley, high counts 18 at MPNR on 7 October and 15 at Long Valley on 8 October.

Peak counts in recent years. There has been an increase of records since 2006, possibly reflecting increased observer coverage during the passage periods.

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
9	6	37	8	15	121	27	76	40	20	43	67

## 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，有兩個繁殖紀錄。

**First winter period:** a wintering bird remained on Po Toi until 7 April. Singles at Ocean Park from 27 January to 6 February and at Sheung Shui on 29 January.

**Second winter period:** singles from 23 August to year end at Nim Wan, MPNR, Tai Sang Wai, San Tin, Tuen Mun, Sai Kung West CP and Tung Chung.

## Great Barbet *Megalaima virens* 大擬啄木鳥 I

Uncommon resident in mature secondary broadleaf forest in central and southeast NT, mostly Tai Po Kau. Appears to be declining; highest count 14 on 21 May 1994.

不常見的留鳥，數量似乎在減少中，出沒在新界中和東南部的成熟次生潤葉林，主要是大埔滘，最高紀錄為在1994年5月21日的14隻。

Recorded in most months with most records of calling birds from forest areas of central NT, high count five at Tai Po Kau on 26 October. Also recorded at Luk Keng, Wu Kau Tang, Ho Chung, Pak Sha O and Ma On Shan CP, where the peak count of seven on 13 February was the highest count since *The Avifauna*.

### **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，日子在8月28日至4月23日之間，最高紀錄為在1978年4月1日的4隻。

**First winter period:** one at MPNR on 2 January. Singles trapped at MPNR between 13 March and 12 April and one at Chek Lap Kok on 2 April.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 6 September to year end, mostly at MPNR and Long Valley but also at Chek Lap Kok from 24 September to year end with peak count two there on the first date, Tai O on 1 October and 8 to 15 December and at LMC on 3 October.

### **Speckled Piculet *Picumnus innominatus* 斑姬啄木鳥 I**

*Probably now a rare resident at Tai Po Kau and possibly other woodland and shrubland sites.*

很可能是罕見的留鳥，主要在大埔滘，亦可能在其他地方。

Recorded at Tai Po Kau in most months of the year, although not June or July, peak count two on 4 August. Also recorded at Lau Shui Heung on 9 and 22 January and at Pak Sha O on 8 September, 18 October and 21 December.

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

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

罕有的留鳥，出沒在成熟的次生闊葉林，紀錄主要在大埔滘錄得。

Up to two recorded from Tai Po Kau, including TPK Headland, in most months. Elsewhere, two at Tai Om on 14 November and one at Shing Mun on 21 December.

### **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 one summer record, highest count ten on 6 November 1968.*

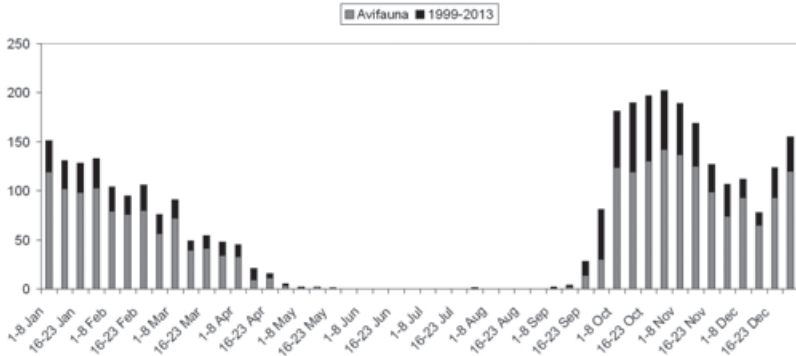
常見的秋季遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，有一個夏季紀錄，主要在十月至三月之間出沒於開闊原野，日子在9月5日至5月22日之間，最高紀錄為1968年11月6日的10隻。

Most records from Long Valley and Lantau with highest counts in the migration period of late September to mid-November, but in low numbers.

**First winter period:** singles recorded up to 1 May, the latest spring date since *The Avifauna*.

**Second winter period:** mostly singles recorded from 23 September, peak count two at Chek Lap Kok on 25 October.

The Weekly Occurrence Graph for Common Kestrel is given as Figure 16. The pattern of occurrence remains very similar to that in *The Avifauna* years.



**Figure 16.** Weekly Occurrence Graph – Common Kestrel *Falco tinnunculus* 紅隼

**Amur Falcon *Falco amurensis* 阿穆爾隼 I**

*Uncommon autumn passage migrant with one spring record, extreme dates 19 to 20 May and 3 October to 21 November; highest count 11 on 22 October 2007.*

不常見的秋季過境遷徙鳥，有一個春季紀錄，日子在5月19日至20日及10月3日至11月21日之間，最高紀錄為2007年10月22日的11隻。

The peak count was 97 at Long Valley on 17 October (KJC), seen in two flocks of 53 and 44. This is by far the highest ever count in HK for a species known to migrate in large flocks. Apart from this count, recorded in single figures from 7 October to 15 November in the north NT, Lantau and Lamma, high count seven at Yung Shue Wan on 19 October.

Peak counts in recent years. Numbers fluctuate each year, with flocks recorded in some years, but the high count in 2013 is unprecedented.

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
2	5	2	6	10	11	4	2	1	14	2	97



**Plate 33** Amur Falcon *Falco amurensis* 阿穆爾隼  
Tsin Bei Tsui, 11th October 2013 尖鼻咀 2013年10月11日  
Irene Ho 何碧霞

## **Eurasian Hobby *Falco subbuteo* 燕隼 I**

*Uncommon autumn passage migrant, scarce in spring and summer, to open country areas; extreme dates 23 March to 5 November; highest count six on 26 April 1980.*

不常見的秋季過境遷徙鳥，在春夏二季則稀少，出沒於開闊原野，日子在3月23日至11月5日之間，最高紀錄為1980年4月26日的6隻。

A very good year.

**Spring and Summer:** singles at Tai O on 6 April, MPNR on 8 and 12 April and the peak count three at Long Valley on 27 April. In summer, singles at San Tin on 5 June, MPNR on 19 and 25 June and Palm Springs also on 25 June. Singles at MPNR on 7 July and Ng Tung Chai on 27 July were the first July records since 2008.

**Autumn:** one at LMC on 27 August preceded an excellent September and October with records on 23 individual days in singles or twos from Palm Springs, MPNR, Mai Po village and access road, San Tin, Siu Lam, Lam Tsuen, Tai Po Kau, Tai O and Po Toi, last record on 26 October.



**Plate 34** Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus* 遊隼  
MPNR, 9th November 2013 米埔 2013年11月9日  
Andy Li 李偉仁

**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 July from widespread locations in north, central and east NT and islands including HK Island with peak count two. Few summer records this year although this may be related to observer coverage.

**Yellow-crested Cockatoo *Cacatua sulphurea* 小葵花鳳頭鸚鵡 IIB CE  
(for native population)**

*Locally common resident, mostly recorded on Hong Kong Island.*

本地常見的留鳥，主要出沒在香港島。

Recorded from various locations on Hong Kong Island including Hong Kong and Victoria Parks, Braemar Hill and the Aberdeen/Ap Lai Chau area, peak count 26 at Ap Lei Chau. Four at Sok Kwu Wan on 10 February, an unusual record away from the urban area, and on Stonecutter's Island on 5 March.

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

Reclassified to Category IIB with a self-sustaining population based in Kowloon Park. 自成功於九龍公園建立穩定群落後被歸為IIB類。

*Locally common resident at Kowloon Park.*

於九龍公園為局部地區性留鳥。

Recorded in all months at Kowloon Park by the Crested Bulbul Club weekly guided tours, peak count 14 on 25 December. Also recorded at MPNR and Long Valley between 9 April and 2 December, high count ten at Long Valley on 20 October.

**Rose-ringed Parakeet *Psittacula krameri* 紅領綠鸚鵡 IIB**

*Locally common resident, mostly recorded on Hong Kong Island, has declined considerably since 1980.*

本地常見的留鳥，主要出沒在香港島，數量自1980年開始顯著下降。

Recorded throughout the year from Hong Kong Park and occasionally Kowloon Park and at Ap Lei Chau. One at Morse Park on 12 February and two at Ping Che on 17 July.





**Plate 35** Fairy Pitta *Pitta nympha* 仙八色鸕  
Po Toi, 26th September 2013 蒲台 2013年9月26日  
Aaron Lo 羅瑞華

**Fairy Pitta *Pitta nympha* 仙八色鸕 I VU**

*Rare spring and autumn passage migrant; extreme dates 10 April to 6 May and 26 August to 29 September.*

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。

One on Po Toi on 26 September (GW).

The Weekly Occurrence Graph for Fairy Pitta is given as Figure 17. Recent records have occurred mostly in the first week on May and the last two weeks in September.

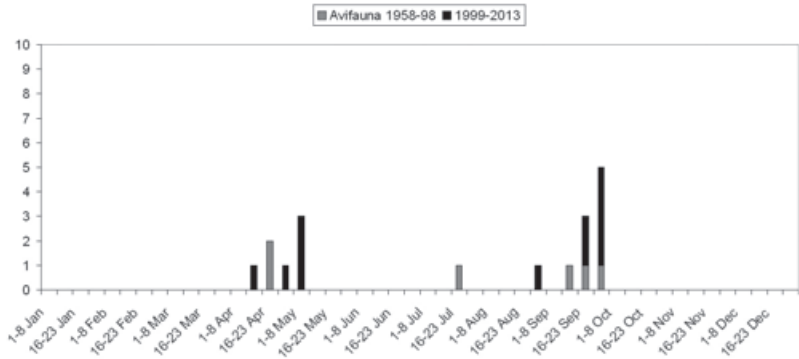


Figure 17. Weekly Occurrence Graph – Fairy Pitta *Pitta nympha* 仙八色鸕

### Black-winged Cuckooshrike *Coracina melaschistos* 暗灰鶇鶇 I

Common passage migrant and scarce winter visitor to closed and open woodland; extreme dates 1 September to 26 May, highest count four on 3 October 1994.

常見的過境遷徙鳥和稀少的冬候鳥，出沒在密閉和開闊的林地，日子在9月1日至5月26日之間，最高紀錄為在1994年10月3日的4隻。

**First winter period:** recorded from widespread locations in NT, north Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau and Po Toi, peak count two, last record 24 April.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 8 September from similar widespread locations again including north Kowloon, peak count four on Po Toi on 3 October and at Shing Mun on 8 December, equaling the previous record count.

### Swinhoe's Minivet *Pericrocotus cantonensis* 小灰山椒鳥 I

Scarce passage migrant to open woodland, extreme dates 26 March to 5 May and 1 to 22 October; highest count 13 on 8 October 1998.

稀少的過境遷徙鳥，出沒在開闊的林地，日子在3月26日至5月5日及10月1日至22日之間，最高紀錄為在1998年10月8日的13隻。

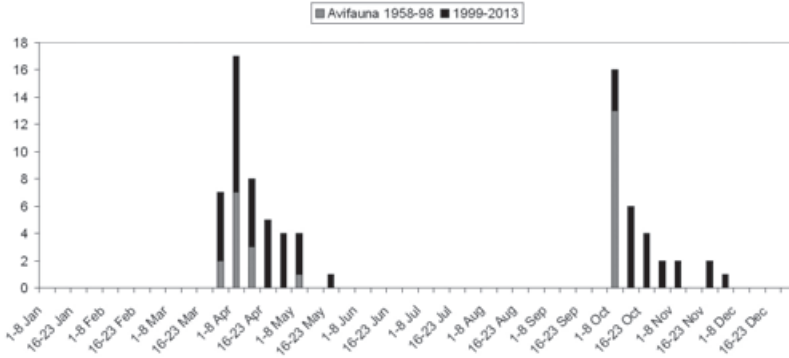
A very good year with at least eight birds in total in spring and a latest autumn record.

**Spring:** recorded on Po Toi from 29 March to 3 May, peak count three on several dates. Two at Pak Sha O on 7 and 8 April, two at MPNR on 12 April and one at southwest Lantau on 4 May, the latest date.



**Autumn:** two at MPNR on 6 October and two at Pak Tin Kong from 30 October to 25 November (DT), a new latest date.

The Weekly Occurrence Graph for Swinhoe’s Minivet is given as Figure 18. Most records have occurred since 2006, mostly in spring. Swinhoe’s Minivet is now of annual occurrence which suggests that it was probably overlooked in the past, as suggested in *The Avifauna*.



**Figure 18.** Weekly Occurrence Graph – Swinhoe’s Minivet *Pericrocotus cantonensis* 小灰山椒鳥

**Ashy Minivet *Pericrocotus divaricatus* 灰山椒鳥 I**

Uncommon passage migrant, mostly in spring, to woodland areas, extreme dates 18 March to 21 May and 7 September to 27 November; highest count 55 on 9 April 2013.

主要在春季不常見的過境遷徙鳥，出沒在林地，日子在3月18日至5月21日及9月7日至11月27日之間，最高紀錄為在2013年4月9日的55隻。

**Spring:** recorded from 28 March to 20 April at Pak Nai, MPNR, Shing Mun, Pak Sha O, Lantau, Lamma, Po Toi and Tung Ping Chau, peak count 15 at Shing Mun on 8 April, low by recent standards. Other high counts of 12 on Po Toi and at southwest Lantau.

**Autumn:** recorded in singles only from 23 September to 22 October, at MPNR, Tai O and on Po Toi.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	25	50	5	17	21	16	18	40	32	55	15

### **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 in all months from central and northeast NT, peak count 65 at Ng Tung Chai on 1 October with 51 at Pak Tin Kong on 29 September. Also recorded at Ma On Shan, Sai Kung LNEC, Pak Sha O (including summer records) and near Wonderland Villas on 23 November.

### **Scarlet Minivet *Pericrocotus speciosus* 赤紅山椒鳥 I**

*Common resident in mature closed-canopy woodland and woodland edge, even adjoining urban areas; highest count 80 on 22 December 1984.*

常見的留鳥，出沒在有濃密樹冠的林地及其邊緣，部分甚至在市區毗鄰，最高紀錄為在1984年12月22日的80隻。

Recorded in all months with widespread reports from northeast, central, southeast and east NT, peak count 15 at Pak Tin Kong on 14 November with 12 in the Tan Shan Valley, northeast NT, on 9 January and 11 at Sai Kung LNEC on 23 December. A pair was present near Wong Tai Sin all year and two were at Mai Po village on 11 May. Four at Chai Wan on 5 October was an unusual record from HK Island.

This species is more widespread than Grey-chinned Minivet, although in smaller flock sizes.

### **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 27 March.*

深秋時稀少的遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，出沒在林地邊緣，日子在10月16日至3月27日之間。

A very good year with widespread records in both winter periods.

**First winter period:** singles to 31 March at Nam Sang Wai, Long Valley, Shek Kong Airfield Road, Lam Tsuen, Kowloon Reservoir, Mui Tze Lam and on Po Toi with two at Pak Sha O on 16 March.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 24 October to 25 November with singles at Nam Sang Wai, MPNR, Long Valley, Shek Kong Airfield Road, Fung Yuen, Ngau Tau Kok and Chek Lap Kok.

Estimated number of birds in recent winters are given below. Winters can vary considerably, with 2009-10 and 2012-13 being peak years. In both cases, most birds were seen in the first winter period with new birds arriving at new locations.

01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13
0	2	0	0	1	8	3	3	22	5	3	18

### Brown Shrike *Lanius cristatus* 紅尾伯勞 I

*L.c. lucionensis*: common passage migrant and scarce winter visitor; *L.c. cristatus*: scarce passage migrant, mainly in autumn. Both occur in open country habitats. Extreme spring dates 19 April to 7 June, highest count 89 on 21 May 2008. Earliest autumn record 25 July, passage occurring until late October.

*L.c. lucionensis* 鳥種為常見的過境遷徙鳥和稀少的冬候鳥，而 *L.c. cristatus* 鳥種為主要在秋季稀少的過境遷徙鳥。二者皆出沒在開闊原野，春季出現日子在4月19日至6月7日之間，最高紀錄為在2008年5月21日的 89 隻。秋季過境遷徙鳥最早出現日子在7月25日，至十月下旬仍可見。

**First winter period:** wintering singles at Ho Sheung Heung, Kat O, Lin Fa Shan, Chuen Lung, Yung Shue O, Sham Shui Po, Aberdeen CP, Chek Lap Kok and on Po Toi. Spring records from 1 April to 15 May, from many locations in the north, central, east and southeast NT, north Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Cheung Chau and Po Toi, peak count 46 on Po Toi on 2 May with other high counts 21 between Pui O and Chi Ma Wan on 5 May, 13 at MPNR on 6 May and 16 at southwest Lantau on 9 May. All *lucionensis* except for single *cristatus* on several dates on Po Toi.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 1 September to 1 December in the northwest and central NT, Kowloon, Lantau, Lamma and Po Toi, high count three. Most records *cristatus* where given.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
7	15	4	2	83	30	89	37	28	75	35	46

### Red-backed Shrike *Lanius collurio* 紅背伯勞 I

Four records; extreme dates 30 September to 3 November.

四個紀錄，在9月30日至11月3日之間錄得。

A first winter at Long Valley on 1 and 2 October (WD *et al.*). This is the fifth HK record since the first in 2008, all first winter birds, with the last three at Long Valley.

### **Long-tailed Shrike *Lanius schach* 棕背伯勞 I**

*Common resident in open country habitats; highest count 19 on 24 July 2010.*

常見的留鳥，出沒在開闊原野，最高紀錄為2010年7月24日的19隻。

Recorded throughout the year with most records from regular surveys at MPNR, Long Valley and Pak Tin Kong, peak count 19 at MPNR on 6 August equals the previous record, with 13 at Long Valley on 12 February.

### **White-bellied Erpornis *Erpornis zantholeuca* 白腹鳳鶯 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 from Pak Sha O in all months except June and July, peak count four on 14 September, and from Tai Po Kau in winter months, high count two. Also occasional autumn and winter records from Lau Shui Heung, Bride's Pool, Shing Mun and Lam Tsuen, high count three at Shing Mun on 8 December.

### **Black-naped Oriole *Oriolus chinensis* 黑枕黃鶯 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，有小量冬季及繁殖紀錄，出沒在開闊林地，最高紀錄為在1986年9月21日的30隻。

A poor autumn with the lowest peak count since 2004.

**First winter period:** recorded on Po Toi from 5 April to 8 May, high count three on 2 May. Singles at MPNR on 1 May and Ho Sheung Heung on 13 May.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 8 September to 11 December, mostly at MPNR, Tai O and on Po Toi, peak count only four on Po Toi on 17 September and Tai O on 6 October. Singles also recorded from Long Valley, Lam Tsuen, Pak Sha O, Ocean Park and Lamma.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
4	2	4	9	25	13	7	5	11	10	21	4

## **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。

Winter records from MPNR, San Tin, Long Valley and Victoria Park. High spring counts of 12 at Ma Tso Lung on 24 April and 22 at MPNR on 6 May. Summer records from Nim Wan, MPNR, Long Valley, Lam Tsuen and Po Toi. Peak autumn count 160 flying south at MPNR on 2 October with 28 at Discovery Bay and on Po Toi on 3 October and 80 at Chek Lap Kok on 7 October. Winter records all from the Deep Bay area and Long Valley.

Peak counts in recent years: all counts of 50 or above have occurred in the period 1 to 16 October

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
20	50	70	26	30	237	50	16	1,000	27	116	160

## **Ashy Drongo *Dicrurus leucophaeus* 灰卷尾 I**

*Uncommon winter visitor to woodland areas; extreme dates 11 September to 18 May, highest count eight on 5 November 2008.*

不常見的冬候鳥，出沒在林地，日子在9月11日至5月18日之間，最高紀錄為在2008年11月5日的8隻。

Records in both periods include both grey and white-cheeked individuals.

**First winter period:** recorded to 4 April with most records from Lam Tsuen, Tai Po Kau and Shing Mun, peak count two.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 19 September, mostly at Lam Tsuen, Tai Po Kau and Shing Mun but also Sandy Ridge, Kap Lung, Kwai Chung, Wonderland Villas, Yung Shue O and on Po Toi, peak count two.

## **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 in the north, central and east NT, Kowloon and islands. Peak count only 16 at Kowloon Reservoir on 25 February with 15 on Po Toi on 10 October, 14 at Pak Tin Kong on 10 May and 12 at TPK

Headland on 17 November. Summer records with juveniles from Shuen Wan, Pak Tin Kong and Sai Kung.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
15	24	58	25	30	67	41	50	29	51	69	16

### **Black-naped Monarch** *Hypothymis azurea* 黑枕王鶇 I

*Uncommon winter visitor and migrant to woodland areas; extreme dates 17 September to 27 April; highest count three.*

不常見的冬候鳥及遷徙鳥，出沒在林地，日子在9月17日至4月27日之間，最高紀錄為3隻。

**First winter period:** winter records of singles from Luk Keng, Ping Che, Kap Lung, Jordan Valley, Sai Kung, Pak Sha O, HK Island, Lantau and Cheung Chau with two at Aberdeen Reservoir. Spring records up to 14 April from Ho Sheung Heung, Tai Po Kau, Po Toi and Tung Ping Chau, peak count two. An immature male on Po Toi on 5 May (P&MW) is a new latest spring record.

**Second winter period:** autumn records, mostly singles, from 5 October at Palm Springs, MPNR, Shek Kong, Ng Tung Chai, Pak Sha O, Lung Fu Shan, Mount Davis, Tai O, Cheung Chau and Po Toi, peak count two. Winter singles from Kuk Po, Pak Sha O and Cheung Chau.

### **Asian Paradise-Flycatcher** *Terpsiphone paradisi* 綬帶 I

*Passage migrant, uncommon in autumn, scarce in spring, and rare winter visitor to woodland areas; extreme dates 2 August to 6 May; highest count four on 30 September 2004.*

秋季時不常見，春季時則稀少的過境遷徙鳥，也是罕有的冬候鳥，出沒在林地，日子在8月2日至5月6日之間，最高紀錄為2004年9月30日的4隻。

**First winter period:** singles at Tai Po Kau on 27 April and MPNR on 4 May, a late date.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 21 August to 23 November, mostly at MPNR, Shing Mun, Tai Po Kau, Lam Tsuen, Tai O, Chek Lap Kok and on Po Toi, peak count three at Chek Lap Kok on 9 September. A white morph was photographed on Po Toi on 15 September, the first since 1988.



**Plate 36** Asian Paradise-Flycatcher *Terpsiphone paradisi* 綬帶  
The first white morph since 1988 自1988年的首個白色型個體  
Po Toi, 15th September 2013 蒲台 2013年9月15日  
Kinni Ho 何建業

### **Japanese Paradise-Flycatcher *Terpsiphone atrocaudata* 紫綬帶 INT**

*Uncommon passage migrant to woodland areas; extreme dates 28 March to 31 May and 20 August to 18 November, highest count six on 13 April 1992.*

不常見的過境遷徙鳥，出沒在林地，日子在3月28日至5月31日及8月20日至11月18日之間，最高紀錄為1992年4月13日的6隻。

**Spring:** recorded from 4 to 24 April with single males at MPNR, on Po Toi and Tung Ping Chau and females at Tai Po Kau and on Po Toi.

**Autumn:** recorded from 7 September to 26 October at MPNR, Shing Mun, Tai Po Kau, Pak Sha O, Lung Fu Shan and on Po Toi, peak count two at Tai Po Kau on 20 September.

**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

One at Kuk Po on 22 December.

**Azure-winged Magpie *Cyanopica cyanus* 灰喜鵲 I**

*Locally common breeding resident, especially in the Mai Po area, since 2003; highest count 52 on 11 October 2012.*

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2006年8月20日的47隻。

Recorded throughout the year with most records from the Mai Po area, peak count 58 there on 30 September (JAA), a new highest count. Elsewhere up to four reported occasionally from Long Valley with four at Kowloon City on 10 March, two at Ping Che on 5 April and one at Nim Wan on 20 June.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
8	22	20	42	47	36	25	42	41	23	52	58

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

*Common resident of closed-canopy shrubland; highest recent count nine on 23 October 2011.*

常見的留鳥，出沒在有濃密樹冠的灌木叢，最高紀錄為在2011年10月23日的9隻。

Recorded in all months from widespread locations with most records from north and central NT, HK and Lantau Islands, peak count seven at Shing Mun and at Braemar Hill. One resident on Po Toi throughout the year after arriving there in 2012.

**Grey Treepie *Dendrocitta formosae* 灰樹鵲 I**

*Locally common resident of closed-canopy shrubland; previously recorded as an irruptive species with a highest count 80 on 27 November 1977; highest count since The Avifauna 13 on 4 July 2002.*

局部地區性常見的留鳥，出沒在有濃密樹冠的灌木叢，曾被認為偶然闖入的鳥種，最高紀錄為在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2002年7月4日的13隻。



Recorded throughout the year but with most reports in the winter months, mostly from the northeast, central and east NT, peak count nine in Plover Cove CP on 26 January and at Pak Sha O on 12 October. Also recorded from Kowloon Hills, Ma On Shan CP, and west HK Island.

### **Eurasian Magpie *Pica pica* 喜鵲 I**

*Common resident of open country and urban edge habitats. Highest count 80 on 28 November 1999.*

常見的留鳥，出沒在開闊原野及市區邊緣，最高紀錄為在1999年11月28日的80隻。

Recorded in every month of the year with most records from systematic surveys at MPNR, Long Valley and Pak Tin Kong, peak count 74 at MPNR on 28 December.

### **House Crow *Corvus splendens* 家鴉 IIB**

*Locally common resident, mainly in the Cheung Sha Wan area; peak count 38 on 26 August 2010.*

本地常見的留鳥，主要出沒在長沙灣區域，最高紀錄為在2010年8月26日的38隻。

Only four records, although this may not represent the true status, from northwest and east Kowloon. Observers are encouraged to report all sightings of this species particularly away from Kowloon.

### **Collared Crow *Corvus torquatus* 白頸鴉 I NT**

*Locally common resident, mainly in coastal areas; highest count 143 on 3 June 2011.*

本地常見的留鳥，主要出沒在沿岸區域，最高紀錄為在2011年6月3日的143隻。

A Near Threatened species for which Hong Kong is a stronghold.

現被列為漸危鳥種，而香港為其主要盤踞地。

Recorded in all months, with most records from MPNR where the peak count was 167 on 18 July (KL,TC), a new highest count. Elsewhere records from north, central and east NT and HK Island, with new locations this year Kwun Tong, Tseung Kwan O, Discovery Bay and Cheung Chau. This, together with the increase in peak counts over the last ten years, suggest that this species is increasing in Hong Kong, despite a decline in mainland China.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
31	72	74	81	77	99	100	112	141	143	127	167

### **Large-billed Crow *Corvus macrorhynchos* 大嘴烏鴉 I**

*Common resident of open rural and wooded urban-edge habitats, highest count 200 on 20 January 2008.*

常見的留鳥，出沒在開闊鄉郊及市區邊緣的林木，最高紀錄為在2008年1月20日的200隻。

Widespread records in all months, peak count 22 at Tung Chung on 10 February. Dispersing or migrant birds seen on Po Toi from 5 March to 8 May.

### **Japanese Waxwing *Bombycilla japonica* 小太平鳥 I NT**

*Three records; extreme dates 7 February to 20 April, highest count seven on 6 April 1991.*

三個紀錄：日子由2月7日至4月20日，最高紀錄為1991年4月6日的七隻。

**2003:** one at MPNR on 16 January 2003 (ML) has been accepted as this species, but the category was undetermined.

### **Grey-headed Canary-flycatcher *Culicicapa ceylonensis* 方尾鶇 I**

*Uncommon winter visitor to woodland areas; extreme dates 8 October to 25 April, highest count 11 on 11 February 2007.*

不常見的冬候鳥，出沒在林地，日子在10月8日至4月25日之間，最高紀錄為在2007年2月11日的11隻。

**First winter period:** recorded up to 18 March with most records from Tai Po Kau, high count three, Lam Tsuen, Shing Mun, Aberdeen CP, peak count five on 19 January, and on Po Toi. Also recorded at Tsuen Wan, Upper Shing Mun Reservoir with three there on 6 January, Lion Rock CP, Kings Park and Sok Kwu Wan.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 19 October with most records from Lam Tsuen, Tai Po Kau and Shing Mun, high count three. Also recorded from Pak Tam Chung, Chek Lap Kok and Po Toi.

### **Yellow-bellied Tit *Periparus venustulus* 黃腹山雀 I**

*Irregular and rare irruptive winter visitor; extreme dates 30 August to 14 April, highest count 50 on 20 November 1985.*

不規則及罕見突發性激增的冬候鳥，日子由8月30日至4月14日，最高紀錄為1985年11月20日的50隻。

Up to three at Shatin Park from 20 to 26 December. This is the first record since 2009.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
0	2	0	8	13	1	0	3	0	0	0	3



**Plate 37** Yellow-bellied Tit *Periparus venustulus* 黃腹山雀  
Shatin Park, 22nd December 2013 沙田中央公園 2013年12月22日  
Thomas Chan 陳土飛

**Varied Tit *Poecile varius* 雜色山雀 I**

*Two records, 16 September to 23 October 2012 and 22 to 31 December 2012.*

*兩個紀錄，2012年9月16日至10月23日及2012年12月22日至31日*

At least three at the Tai Tong entrance to Tai Lam CP from 13 January (WKM) to 5 March (several observers). One photographed at Quarry Bay on 9 February (YTC).

These birds were part of an invasion of Varied Tits into eastern and southern China in the autumn of 2012, believed to have originated in South Korea, which resulted in the first record for Hong Kong on 16 September 2012 (Mak 2014) with one recorded at Tai Tong from 22 December 2012.



**Plate 38** Varied Tit *Poecile varius* 雜色山雀  
Tai Tong, 13th January 2013 大棠 2013年1月13日  
Li Ngan Ho 李銀河

### **Japanese Tit *Parus minor* 遠東山雀 I**

No records.

沒有紀錄

One photographed at HK Wetland Park on 15 January (WKC) and again on 29 January (SYC). This is the first Hong Kong record.

### **Cinereous Tit *Parus cinereus* 蒼背山雀 I**

*Common resident in open and closed-canopy woodland, shrubland and parkland areas; highest count 38 on 16 January 2004.*

常見的留鳥，出沒在開闊及有濃密樹冠的林地、灌木叢及公園，最高紀錄為在2004年1月16日的38隻。

Almost all records from regular surveys at MPNR, Long Valley, Pak Tin Kong, Tai Po Kau Headland, Pak Sha O and Braemar Hill, high count 23 at MPNR with peak count 29 at Chi Ma Wan, Lantau on 5 May.

### **Yellow-cheeked Tit *Parus sibilans* 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。

Recorded at Tai Po Kau and TPK Headland in most months with juveniles in summer, peak count ten on 22 December. Also regularly recorded at Shing Mun and Lam Tsuen, and at Pak Sha O on 18 October and 30 November.

### **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 125 on 6 November 2012.*

常見的秋季遷徙鳥及冬候鳥，主要出沒在後海灣區域的蘆葦沼澤，但發現牠比較困難，日子在10月10日至5月23日之間，最高紀錄為在2012年11月6日的125隻。

**First winter period:** recorded at MPNR until 10 May, high count 100 on 5 January. Two at Nam Sang Wai on 24 April.

**Second winter period:** one at Long Valley on 18 October. Most records subsequently at MPNR, peak count 200 on 19 November (JAA), a new highest count, with 110 trapped there on 30 November. Also recorded at LMC and at Long Valley with high count 11 on 3 December. Four at Shuen Wan on 4 December and one at Kuk Po on 22 December are rare records away from Deep Bay.

## Eurasian Skylark *Alauda arvensis* 雲雀 I

Uncommon autumn passage migrant and scarce winter visitor with extreme dates of 9 October to 3 April; highest count 15 on 28 October 2010.

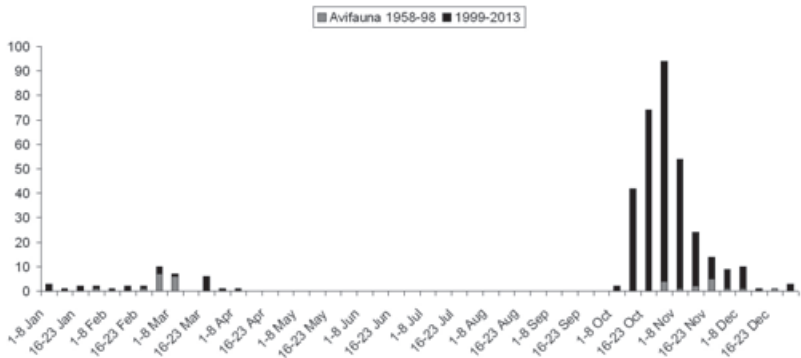
不常見的秋季過境遷徙鳥和稀少的冬候鳥，日子在10月9日至4月3日之間，最高紀錄為在2010年10月28日的15隻。

Another very good year, the fourth in succession.

**First winter period:** one at Long Valley on 7 January.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 1 October, most records from Long Valley and MPNR, peak count nine at Long Valley on 25 October and high count three at MPNR on 19 October with five at Nim Wan on 22 October and six at Sandy Ridge on 28 October. Also one at Tai To Yan on 20 October, two at Pak Sha O on 25 October and one at High Island Reservoir on 3 November.

The Weekly Occurrence Graph for Eurasian Skylark is given as Figure 19 and shows the increase in records, particularly in autumn, since *The Avifauna*.



**Figure 19.** Weekly Occurrence Graph - Eurasian Skylark *Alauda arvensis* 雲雀

## Red-whiskered Bulbul *Pycnonotus jocosus* 紅耳鶯 I

Abundant resident in most habitats except woodland interior; highest count 300 on 22 September 2008.

大量的留鳥，廣泛出沒在全港各區，除了林地的中部，最高紀錄為在2008年9月22日的300隻。

Widespread records with the peak count 640 roosting at Pak Tin Kong on 14 October (DT), a new highest count.

### **Chinese Bulbul *Pycnonotus sinensis* 白頭鶇 I**

*Abundant all year, with migrants and winter visitors occurring; present in nearly all habitats, the most abundant and widespread species in HK; highest count 5,000 on 30 March 2010.*

全年可見大量的鳥，也有遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，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。

Widespread records with the usual large flocks in winter, peak count 800 at Tai O on 16 November and high counts 255 at MPNR on 12 March, 200 at Disneyworld on 10 November and at Sham Chung on 29 December.

### **Sooty-headed Bulbul *Pycnonotus aurigaster* 白喉紅臀鶇 I**

*Common resident in open country habitats away from urban and marshy areas; highest count 80 on 25 April 1987.*

常見的留鳥，出沒在遠離市區的開闊原野及沼澤區域，最高紀錄為在1987年4月25日的80隻。

Widespread records in all months although mostly from north NT and Lantau, all high counts from Ho Sheung Heung with the peak count 40 there on 18 March and 15 April, the highest since *The Avifauna*.

### **Mountain Bulbul *Ixos mcclellandii* 綠翅短腳鶇 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 in all months except June with most records from Tai Po Kau, Shing Mun and Pak Sha O, peak count six at Shing Mun on 3 January and at Tai Po Kau on 24 December. Recorded from new locations in the northeast and east NT.

The number of locations from which this species has been recorded in recent years (the first record was at Tai Po Kau in 2001) is as follows:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	2	2	4	7	7	6	8	9	12

### **Chestnut Bulbul *Hemixos castanonotus* 栗背短腳鶇 I**

*Common resident and winter visitor to closed-canopy shrubland and woodland throughout HK; subject to periodic winter irruptions; highest count 466 on 7 April 2011.*

常見的留鳥和冬候鳥，出沒在全港各區有濃密樹冠的灌木叢和林地，冬季時有週期性數量激增現象。最高紀錄為在2011年4月7日的466隻。



Widespread reports from the north, central, southeast and east NT, and HK Island, Lantau, Cheung Chau, Lamma and Po Toi, peak count 172 at TPK Headland on 12 March and high counts 74 at southwest Lantau on 17 November, 67 at Tai Lam CP on 9 February, 64 at Ng Tung Chai and 50 at Cheung Chau on 24 November and at Ta Kwu Ling on 27 November. Summer records mostly from Lam Tsuen and Pak Sha O may partly reflect observer coverage at this time of year.

**Black Bulbul *Hypsipetes leucocephalus* 黑短腳鶇 I**

*Irruptive winter visitor and scarce passage migrant to woodland areas; extreme dates 27 September to 3 June; highest count 200 on 16 February 1992.*

突發性激增的冬候鳥和稀少的過境遷徙鳥，出沒在林地，日子在9月27日至6月3日之間，最高紀錄為在1992年2月16日的200隻。

A better year than 2012 for numbers although locations were few.

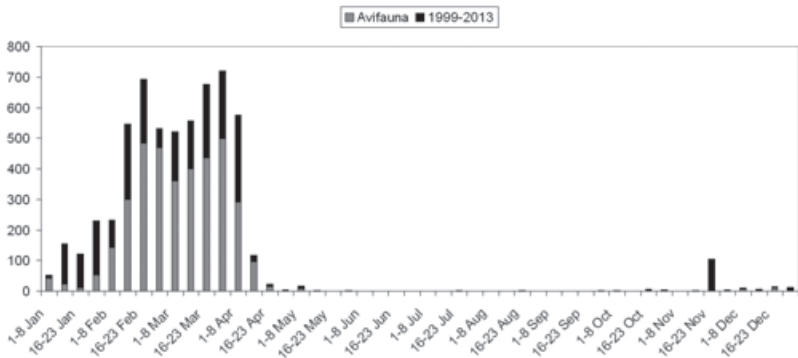
**First winter period:** recorded to 6 April, mostly from TPK Headland, peak count 19 on 8 February, and at Tai Po Kau, high count five on 3 February. Also recorded in smaller numbers from Long Valley, Lam Tsuen and Braemar Hill with three there on 20 January.

**Second winter period:** two at Ng Tung Chai on 18 August (JAA) is the first August record. Singles at Tai Po Kau on 19 October and on 8 December.

Peak counts in recent years show the irruptive nature of this species:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
60	4	10	10	4	50	50	3	25	165	8	19

The Weekly Occurrence Graph for Black Bulbul is given as Figure 20. Although irruptions are irregular, they always occur within the first three months of the year with highest counts in February and March. Minor irruptions are fairly frequent, major irruptions have occurred in 1992 and 2011.



**Figure 20.** Weekly Occurrence Graph – Black Bulbul *Hypsipetes leucocephalus* 黑短腳鶇



### **Pale Martin** *Riparia diluta* 淡色沙燕 I

*Uncommon passage migrant although occasionally in large numbers, and rare winter visitor to open country habitats, especially fish ponds and reedmarshes in the northwest NT; extreme dates 24 July to 10 June; highest count 3,000 on 3 May 2000.*

不常見但偶有大數量的過境遷徙鳥，也是罕有的冬候鳥，出沒在開闊原野，尤其是新界西北的漁塘及蘆葦沼澤，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:** recorded from 21 March to 8 May from MPNR, San Tin, Ma Tso Lung, Tai O, Po Toi and Tung Ping Chau with high count 14 at MPNR on 6 May.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 1 October to 25 December from Nim Wan, MPNR, San Tin, Ma Tso Lung and Chek Lap Kok, peak count 20 at MPNR on 8 October.

### **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。

Recorded in all months from widespread locations although most records from the Deep Bay and Long Valley areas.

**First winter period:** a good spring passage with 733 at San Tin on 12 April and peak count 1000 going to roost at MPNR on 17 April.

**Summer:** most records from regular counts at Nim Wan, MPNR and Long Valley with 589 at MPNR on 20 June.

**Second winter period:** numbers much lower than the first winter period although from similar locations, high count 120 at San Tin on 14 November.

### **Asian House Martin** *Delichon dasypus* 煙腹毛腳燕 I

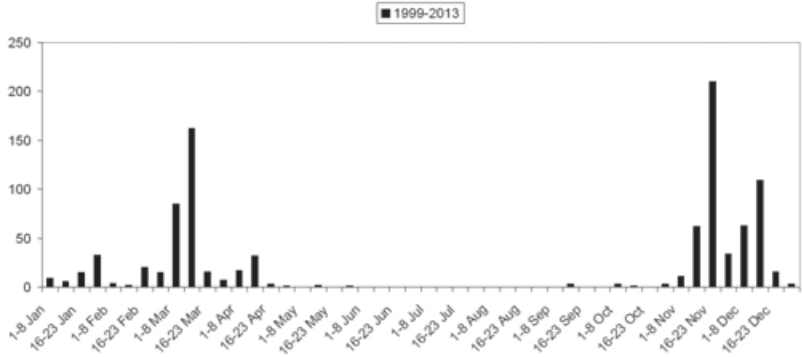
*Uncommon spring passage migrant, occasionally in high numbers, scarce in autumn and rare in winter; extreme dates 13 September to 24 May, highest count 400 on 4 April 1996.*

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:** seven at San Tin on 4 January and singles at Nam Sang Wai on 27 January and at Tung Ping Chau on 6 April.

**Second winter period:** 20 at MPNR on 14 November was the peak count, with singles at Long Valley on 20 November and Tai Mei Tuk on 19 December.

The Weekly Occurrence Graph for Asian House Martin since 1999 is given as Figure 21 (this graph does not include data from *The Avifauna* years since some very high counts of Asian House Martin in 1992 and 1996 obscure the current occurrence pattern). The species can be seen in any week from November to April although the peak periods are late November to early December and early March. Only two flocks of 100 have occurred since 1999, both in the late autumn peak period.



**Figure 21.** Weekly Occurrence Graph – Asian House Martin *Delichon dasypus* 煙腹毛腳燕

### Red-rumped Swallow *Cecropis daurica* 金腰燕 I

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.

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。

A very good year with high counts in both seasons and breeding season records.

**First half year:** recorded to 6 April with most records from the Deep Bay area and Long Valley, high count 35 at San Tin on 10 January. Records also from Tai Tong, Shek Kong Airfield Road with 14 there on 5 January, Pak Sha O, Sok Kwu Wan, Po Toi and Tung Ping Chau.

**Breeding season:** up to five recorded at MPNR, San Tin and Long Valley.

**Second half year:** recorded to year end with most records from MPNR, San Tin and Long Valley, peak count 42 at MPNR on 30 November with 40 at Long Valley on 23 November. Also recorded at Sai Kung and Sai Kung East CP, and at Tai O.



**Plate 39** Pygmy Wren-babbler *Pnoepyga pusilla* 小鷓鴣  
Tai Po Kau, 11th February 2013 大埔滘 2013年2月11日  
Wallace Tse 謝鑑超

### **Pygmy Wren-babbler *Pnoepyga pusilla* 小鷓鴣 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, mostly from the strongholds of central and northeast NT, peak count seven at Kap Lung on 9 February. Records from new locations in east NT at Yung Shue O and Pak Sha O.

The number of locations from which this species has been recorded in recent years is as follows (the first record was at Tai Po Kau in 2000):

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
2	4	4	7	5	9	7	11	15	12	15	16

## Mountain Tailorbird *Phyllergates cuculatus* 金頭縫葉鶯 I

*Uncommon resident and locally common winter visitor in closed-canopy shrubland and woodland; highest count 14 on 6 June 2011.*

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2011年6月6日的14隻。

More records and higher numbers from a larger number of locations. Although this may be partly observer related, there is no doubt this species is becoming more widespread and common in Hong Kong.

**First half year:** most records from central NT, high count eight at Tai Po Kau on 12 February, but with significantly more than previous years from southeast and east NT including three at Ma On Shan on 9 March and up to two regularly recorded at Pak Sha O.

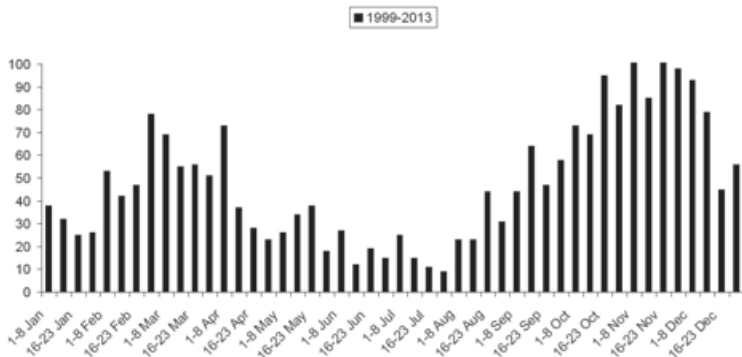
**Breeding season:** most records from central NT, high count five at Ng Tung Chai on 14 July including at least one juvenile. Regular records at Pak Sha O with one at Sai Kung LNEC on 11 June.

**Second half year:** most records from central, northeast and east NT and islands with peak count ten at several locations in central NT. From islands, eight on Po Toi on 3 November, six at Mount Davis on 6 November, eight at southwest Lantau on 17 November and three from Cheung Chau on 24 November.

The number of locations from which this species has been recorded in recent years is as follows (the first record was at Tai Po Kau in 1999):

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
0	7	10	13	13	13	17	25	38	23	33	42

The Weekly Occurrence Graph for Mountain Tailorbird is given as Figure 22 (there are no records from *The Avifauna* - the first record was in 1999). This suggests that Mountain Tailorbird occurs as a passage migrant through Hong Kong as well as being a winter visitor and scarce but expanding breeder.



**Figure 22.** Weekly Occurrence Graph - Mountain Tailorbird *Phyllergates cuculatus* 金頭縫葉鶯



**Plate 40** Mountain Tailorbird *Phyllergates cuculatus* 金頭縫葉鶯  
Lung Fu Shan, 11th February 2013 龍虎山 2013年2月11日  
Herman Ip 葉紀江

### **Japanese Bush Warbler *Horornis diphone* 日本樹鶯 I and Manchurian Bush Warbler *H. borealis* 遠東樹鶯 I**

The taxonomy of the Japanese/Manchurian Bush Warbler complex has been revised. Based on current taxonomy, two species are now accepted to occur in Hong Kong: Japanese Bush Warbler, *H. diphone* (ssp. *canturians*) and Manchurian Bush Warbler *H. borealis*. Criteria for field separation of these two taxa have yet to be fully resolved, so all records of the two species are combined in this account.

日本樹鶯與遠東樹鶯之分類已被修訂。在香港確認有以下兩個鳥種出現：日本樹鶯的 *H. diphone* (ssp. *canturians*) 和遠東樹鶯的 *H. borealis*。由於區分二者的特徵還未全面確立，故將二者的紀錄合併於此。

*Uncommon winter visitors and migrants, mostly in autumn, to shrubland and lightly wooded areas; numbers appear to be declining; extreme dates 26 September to 8 May; highest count 40 on 15 November 1992.*

不常見的冬候鳥及遷徙鳥，出沒在灌木叢和稀疏的林地，數量似在下降中，日子在9月26日至5月8日之間，最高紀錄為在1992年11月15日的40隻。

A relatively good second winter period compared to recent years, with widespread records from north, central and east NT and islands. Although there were more records at more locations than recent years, numbers remain low compared to the 1990s.

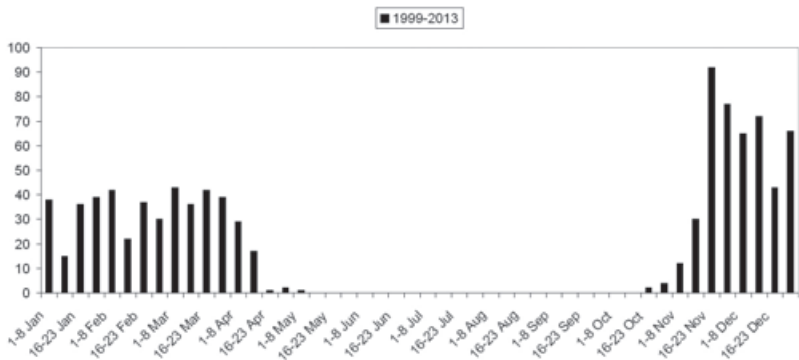
**First winter period:** recorded to 24 April, mostly singing birds, high counts four on Po Toi on 20 March and five at MPNR on 29 March.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 29 October, peak count 17 at southwest Lantau on 17 November, the highest count since *The Avifauna*, with four on Po Toi on 14 November, at Plover Cove CP on 22 December and at MPNR on 24 December. Also recorded from Ho Sheung Heung, Plover Cove CP, Tai Lam, Shing Mun, Lam Tsuen, Tai Po Kau, Sai Kung, Yung Shue O, Pak Sha O, HK Island, Lantau and Po Toi.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
2	2	4	3	3	10	5	10	8	3	5	17

The Weekly Occurrence Graph for Japanese/Manchurian Bush Warbler since 1999 is given as Figure 23 (there is no equivalent figure in *The Avifauna*). This shows the combined species complex is recorded mostly in winter, with some late autumn passage. Until identification criteria of the two taxa are fully resolved, it is not clear whether the two species show similar pattern of occurrence.



**Figure 23.** Weekly Occurrence Graph – Japanese Bush Warbler *Horornis diphone* 日本樹鶯 and Manchurian Bush Warbler *H. borealis* 遠東樹鶯

### **Brown-flanked Bush Warbler *Horornis fortipes* 強腳樹鶯 I**

*Locally common winter visitor to shrubland and woodland edge, breeding in increasing numbers in upland shrubland since at least 2003; highest count 35 on 6 May 2012.*

本地常見的冬候鳥，出沒在灌木叢和林地邊緣，自2003年開始，在山地灌木叢繁殖的數量在增加中，最高紀錄為在2012年5月6日的35隻。

**First winter period:** recorded from north, central southeast and east NT, Lantau and Po Toi, peak count 16 at Ma On Shan on 13 February.

**Breeding season:** recorded from central NT only, high count nine at Ng Tung Chai on 23 June.

**Second winter year:** widespread records from 11 October from north, central and east NT, Lantau and Po Toi, high counts eight at Plover Cove CP on 22 December, seven at Shing Mun on 27 December and at Chi Ma Wan, Lantau on 29 December.

### **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。

Records in both winter periods from the north, central and east NT, HK Island, Lantau and Po Toi.

**First winter period:** recorded to 13 March, peak count 24 between Tai Po Kau and Leadmine Pass on 3 January with 13 at Tai Lam CP on 9 February.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 6 October, high counts nine at Shing Mun on 27 December and eight at southwest Lantau on 17 November.

### **Black-throated Tit *Aegithalos concinnus* 紅頭長尾山雀 IIA**

*Scarce and localised resident in small numbers, restricted to Shing Mun, Tai Po Kau and Kowloon Hills.*

稀少的局部地區性留鳥，集中在城門、大埔滘、及九龍山。

Three wintering on Po Toi until 26 February were possibly winter visitors from outside of Hong Kong. Recorded in April from Shing Mun and Kowloon Hills, peak count four at Shing Mun on 21 April.





**Plate 41** Black-throated Tit *Aegithalos concinnus* 紅頭長尾山雀  
Po Toi, 8th January 2013 蒲台 2013年1月8日  
Daniel Yau 游沛源

### **Dusky Warbler** *Phylloscopus fuscatus* 褐柳鶯 I

*Abundant winter visitor and migrant to shrubland and open country areas; extreme dates 6 September to 17 May, highest count 100 on 20 October 1990.*

大量的冬候鳥和遷徙鳥，出沒在灌木叢及開闊原野，日子在9月6日至5月17日之間，最高紀錄為在1990年10月20日的100隻。

Recorded in both seasons from widespread locations including islands.

**First winter period:** recorded up to 13 May, peak count 50 at MPNR on 1 February.



**Second winter period:** recorded from 16 September, peak count 76 at MPNR on 1 November with 42 at southwest Lantau on 17 November, 39 at Nim Wan on 22 October, 30 at north Lantau on 14 October and 26 at Lam Tsuen on 6 October.

### **Radde's Warbler *Phylloscopus schwarzi* 巨嘴柳鶯 I**

*Uncommon autumn passage migrant and rare winter visitor to shrubland and open-country areas; extreme dates 6 October to 24 February; highest count six on 19 November 2012.*

不常見的秋季過境遷徙鳥和罕有的冬候鳥，出沒在灌木叢及開闊原野，日子在10月6日至2月24日之間，最高紀錄為在2012年11月19日的6隻。

**First winter period:** one near Tung Chung on 10 February. Winter records have now occurred in five of the last seven years.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 26 October to 21 December from MPNR, Tai Mei Tuk, Shing Mun, Tai Po Kau, Pak Sha O and Tai O, peak count three at MPNR on 16 November.

### **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, 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，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 9 April, peak count 85 between Tai Po Kau and Shing Mun on 3 January with 30 at Shing Mun on 6 January and at Tai Po Kau on 12 January. One on Po Toi on 9 May (GW) and photographed on 14 May (HI) is an exceptional latest spring record by 25 days.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 2 November, high counts 19 at Plover Cove CP on 22 December and 27 at Shing Mun on 27 December.

### **Yellow-browed Warbler *Phylloscopus inornatus* 黃眉柳鶯 I**

*Abundant and widespread winter visitor and migrant to wooded and open-country areas; extreme dates 8 September to 9 May, highest count 100 on 12 December 1993.*

大量而廣佈的冬候鳥及遷徙鳥，出沒在林地及開闊原野，日子在9月8日至5月9日之間，最高紀錄為在1993年12月12日的100隻。

Recorded in both seasons from widespread locations including islands .

**First winter period:** recorded to 5 May, peak count 46 at Tai Lam CP on 9 January, high counts 42 at Kam Shan CP on 11 February and 41 at Ma On Shan on 13 February.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 19 September, high count 41 at Shing Mun on 27 December, 35 at southeast Lantau on 29 December and 33 at southwest Lantau on 17 November.



**Plate 42** Pallas's Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus proregulus* 黃腰柳鶯  
Po Toi, 14th May 2013 蒲台 2013年5月14日  
Herman Ip 葉紀江  
A latest spring record by an exceptional 25 days.  
最遲的春天記錄，遲了額外的25天。

### **Arctic Warbler *Phylloscopus borealis* 極北柳鶯 I and Japanese Leaf Warbler *P. xanthodryas* 日本柳鶯 I**

The Arctic Warbler complex has been split into three species. Two of these have now been accepted to occur in Hong Kong: Arctic Warbler *P. borealis* and Japanese Leaf Warbler *P. xanthodryas*. The third, Kamchatka Leaf Warbler *P. examinandus*, may also occur but no records have yet been accepted.

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。

Due to difficulties in field identification, all records of this species group are included under a single entry in this report.

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。

As in previous years, autumn records were much more widespread, although counts were higher in spring. Whether different species are involved in the two seasons has yet to be established, although it is possible that some spring records refer to *P. xanthodryas* while most autumn records probably refer to *P. borealis*.

Spring: recorded from 18 April to 17 May at MPNR, Tai Po Kau, Lantau, Cheung Chau and Po Toi, with 12 on southwest Lantau on 4 May and peak count an exceptional 43 at Chi Ma Wan, Lantau on 5 May.

Autumn: recorded from 25 August to 14 November with most records from MPNR, Lam Tsuen, Tai Po Kau, Pak Sha O, Chek Lap Kok, Tai O and Po Toi, high counts six on Po Toi on 24 September with five at Sandy Ridge on 25 September and at south Lamma on 3 October.

The Weekly Occurrence Graph for the Arctic Warbler complex is given as Figure 24. Relatively more records have occurred in spring since *The Avifauna* with more regular 'island' watching in spring but the peak period remains the early autumn passage.

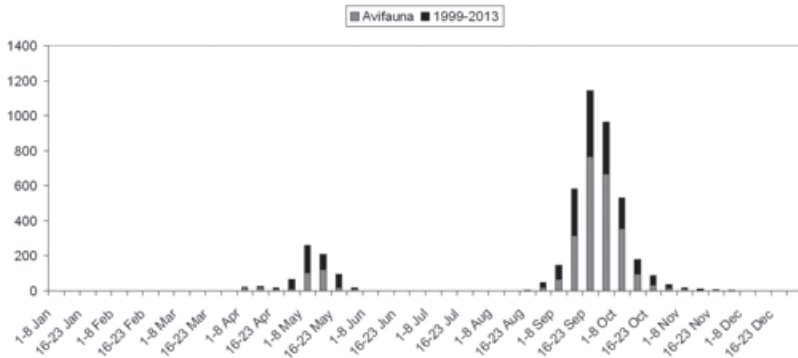


Figure 24. Weekly Occurrence Graph - Arctic Warbler *Phylloscopus borealis* 極北柳鶯 I and Japanese Leaf Warbler *P. xanthodryas* 日本柳鶯 I

## 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 24 April, 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4月24日之間，最高紀錄為在2009年10月18日的5隻。

Records of this species have increased substantially since 2005, probably due to improved understanding of its identification.

**First winter period:** winter records from ten locations in north, central and east NT and on Lantau, peak count four at Kam Shan CP on 11 February. Spring records from seven locations with birds in song at MPNR to 8 May (JAA), Pak Sha O to 11 May (GJC) and Cheung Chau to 15 May (MDW), all exceeding the previous latest spring date.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 4 October to year end, with most records from Ng Tung Chai, Shing Mun, Tai Po Kau, Pak Sha O and Chek Lap Kok, mostly singles and twos but four at Lam Tsuen on 20 October and three at Pak Sha O on 16 November.

The Weekly Occurrence Graph for Two-barred Warbler is given as Figure 25. The increase in records has reinforced the pattern of occurrence suggested in *The Avifauna*, with the species being an autumn passage migrant and winter visitor with a small spring passage.

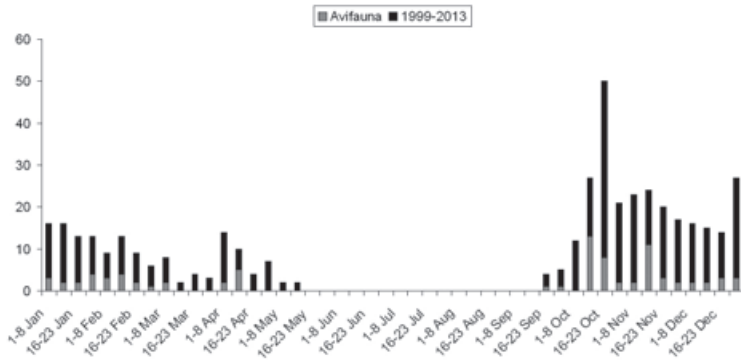


Figure 25. Weekly Occurrence Graph - Two-barred Warbler *Phylloscopus plumbeitarsus* 雙斑柳鶯



**Plate 43** Two-barred Warbler *Phylloscopus plumbeitarsus* 雙斑柳鶯  
Tai Po Kau, 20th January 2013 大埔滘 2013年1月20日  
Mike Luk 陸一朝

**Pale-legged Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus tenellipes* 淡腳柳鶯 I and  
Sakhalin Leaf Warbler *P. borealoides* 庫頁島柳鶯 I**

Since reliable criteria for separation in the field remain to be established, records of these two species are combined, unless birds are trapped, allowing for known differences in wing formula to be used for identification. All records refer to the combined species complex unless otherwise stated.

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，否則其紀錄將被合併，因此所有此鳥的紀錄為合併本，有備註的除外。

*Uncommon passage migrants, mostly in autumn, and scarce winter visitor to lightly wooded areas; extreme dates 31 August to 5 May, highest count 14 on 18 September 1999. Based on trapping records, tenellipes is more common than borealoides in a ratio of 2:1, with this ratio being 3:1 in September and 1:1 in October. Only tenellipes has winter records; the latest autumn date for borealoides is 17 November.*

主要在秋季不常的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31日至5月5日之間，最高紀錄為在1999年9月18日的 14 隻。基於捕捉紀錄，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 鳥種的最遲紀錄在11月17日。

**First winter period:** winter singles from Lau Shui Heung, Pak Sha O, Lung Fu Shan, Aberdeen CP, Nim Shue Wan and Mui Wo. Then recorded to 28 April at MPNR, Tai Po Kau and on Lantau, Cheung Chau, Lamma, Po Toi and Tung Ping Chau, peak count 14 at southwest Lantau on 7 April, the highest count since 1999, with four on Cheung Chau on 10 and 12 April.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 8 September from many locations in northwest, central and east NT, HK Isand, Lantau, Lamma and Po Toi, high count 11 at north Lantau on 14 October, six at Tai Po Kau on 18 October and four at Tai O on 5 October. December records from Plover Cove CP, Yung Shue O, Tai O and Chi Ma Wan on Lantau.

Pale-legged Leaf Warblers were trapped at MPNR between 14 September and 10 October and Sakhalin Leaf Warblers were trapped at MPNR between 4 and 19 October.

### **Eastern Crowned Warbler *Phylloscopus coronatus* 冕柳鶯 I**

*Uncommon autumn passage migrant, scarce in spring and rare in winter, to shrubland and woodland; extreme dates 7 August to 18 April, highest count ten on 6 September 1982.*

不常見的秋季過境遷徙鳥，春季稀少而冬季則罕有，出沒在灌木叢及林地，日子在8月7日至4月18日之間，最高紀錄為在1982年9月6日的10隻。

**First winter period:** singles recorded at Tai Po Kau from 10 March to 14 April, on Po Toi on 29 March, on Tung Ping Chau on 6 April, at Shing Mun on 8 April and in song at Pak Sha O from 8 to 16 April, the latest record.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 1 September to 10 November, peak count three at Braemar Hill on 20 October. Also recorded from LMC, Shing Mun, Lam Tsuen, Tai Po Kau, Pak Sha O and Chek Lap Kok.

### **Goodson's Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus goodsoni* 古氏[冠紋]柳鶯 I**

Following a split in the Blyth's Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus reguloides* complex, only the taxon *P.g. goodsoni* has been confirmed to occur in Hong Kong, based on the extensive yellow on the underparts and face that is diagnostic of this taxon. Although it is considered that birds with less extensive yellow are likely to refer to *P.g. fokiensis*, this is not proven, as Claudia's Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus claudiae* cannot be excluded on field observations in Hong Kong. Observers are encouraged to submit records as *P.g. goodsoni* or *fokiensis/claudiae*, where appropriate.

自 Blyth's Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus reguloides* 族群被細分後，古氏[冠紋]柳鶯便憑下身和面部有大片黃色的特徵被確認在香港出現。雖然下身與面部黃色較少的鳥被視為 *P.g. fokiensis* 鳥種，但此方法未經證實，因為此方法未能排除 Claudia's Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus claudiae* 鳥種。因此建議收錄觀察紀錄至 *P.g. goodsoni* 或 *fokiensis/claudiae* 鳥種中。

Locally common winter visitor to shrubland and woodland; extreme dates 5 September to 4 April, highest count ten on 12 November 1990.

本地常見的冬候鳥，出沒在灌木叢及林地，日子在9月5日至4月4日之間，最高紀錄為在1990年11月12日的10隻。

**First winter period:** recorded to 10 March with most records from Tai Po Kau, high count three on several dates. Also recorded from the Nam Chung/Kuk Po area, Shing Mun, Pak Sha O with three there on 19 January, Ho Man Tin, Aberdeen CP and Lantau North CP. *goodsoni* was recorded at five locations, high count two, and *fokiensis/claudiae* at three locations, high count one.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 19 October with more widespread records from Tsim Bei Tsui, Sandy Ridge, Wu Kau Tang, Ng Tung Chai, Shing Mun, peak count four there on 8 December, Tai Po Kau, Pak Sha O and south Lantau. *goodsoni* was recorded at three locations, high count two, and *fokiensis/claudiae* also at three locations, high count one.

### **Sulphur-breasted Warbler *Phylloscopus ricketti* 黑眉柳鶯 I**

Four records, on 1 April and from 4 November to 8 December.

四個紀錄，4月1日及11月4日至12月8日。

One photographed at Tai Po Kau on 26 October (SHC), a new earliest date, remained until 9 November.

### **White-spectacled Warbler *Seicercus affinis* 白眶鶉鶯 I**

Rare winter visitor to forest, extreme dates 17 November to 16 February.

罕見的樹林冬候鳥，日子在11月17日至2月16日。

One at Bride's Pool on 24 February (IT), a new latest record.

### **Bianchi's Warbler *Seicercus valentini* 比氏鶉鶯 I**

Six records, extreme dates 9 October to 2 January.

六個紀錄，日子由10月9日至1月2日。

One on Po Toi on 15 January (SFN), a new latest date, had similar markings to that recorded on 26 December 2012.

### **Martens's Warbler *Seicercus omeiensis* 峨嵋鶉鶯 I**

No records.

沒有紀錄



One at Pak Sha O from 5 January to 26 February (GJC) is the first record for Hong Kong. This was followed by one at Aberdeen CP on 22 January (BK).

In the second winter period, one at Pak Sha O from 28 December to year end (GJC) was highly likely to be the first bird returning for the second winter.

### **Spectacled Warbler sp. *Seicercus* sp. 眼眶鶇**

This includes birds of the genus *Seicercus* not certainly identified to species level. Species involved may include White-spectacled Warbler, Grey-crowned Warbler, Bianchi's Warbler, Martens's Warbler and Alström's Warbler.

此報告包含 *Seicercus* 鳥種中未被確認的物種，計有白眶鶇、灰冠鶇、比氏鶇、峨嵋鶇及淡尾鶇。

*Scarce winter visitor to forest, extreme dates 9 September to 1 April.*

稀少的冬候鳥，出沒在樹林，日子在9月9日至4月1日之間。

Singles at Hatton Road on 11 January and Tai Po Kau on 18 February.



**Plate 44** Chestnut-crowned Warbler *Seicercus castaniceps* 栗頭鶇  
Tai Po Kau, 18th January 2013 大埔滘 2013年1月18日  
Godwin Chan 陳錫能



### **Chestnut-crowned Warbler *Seicercus castaniceps* 栗頭鶉鶯 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。

One recorded regularly at Tai Po Kau from 1 January to 26 February. One on Po Toi on 9 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; typically within dates of 16 March to 8 June and 24 August to 15 November, highest count 300 on 25 September 1997.*

在秋季常見的過境遷徙鳥，偶有冬季和夏季紀錄，出沒在蘆葦沼澤、高草植地、及市區邊緣公園，日子通常在3月16日至6月8日及8月24日至11月15日之間，最高紀錄為在1997年9月25日的300隻。

**First winter period:** one at Pak Nai on 13 January. Then recorded from 22 March to 20 June with most records from MPNR, high count five on 5 May, but also at Pak Nai, Wetland Park, San Tin and Ma Tso Lung. Recorded between 4 and 8 May at Chek Lap Kok, Pui O and on Po Toi.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 2 September to 25 November with most records at MPNR and Long Valley, peak count 26 at MPNR on 4 October and at Ma Tso Lung on 12 October. Also recorded at Nim Wan, Nam Sang Wai, San Tin, Tai O and Chek Lap Kok. One at Ho Sheung Heung on 30 December.

### **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，出沒在蘆葦沼澤及濕植被，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:** winter records at Wetland Park, MPNR and LMC, then recorded up to 22 May from Pak Nai, MPNR, San Tin and LMC, high count seven at MPNR on 31 March with six at LMC on 6 May. One at Shuen Wan on 22 May was the only record away from the Deep Bay area, there were no records from Long Valley.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 19 September with most records in October and November from MPNR and Long Valley although the peak count 50 was at LMC on 17 October with 30 at MPNR on 8 October and 17 at Nim Wan on 17 October. Also recorded from Nam Sang Wai, San Tin, Ma Tso Lung, Tsing Yi Park, Tai O, Cheung Chau and Po Toi.

**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 23 March (JAA,PJL,DJS,KL).

**Manchurian Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus tangorum* 遠東葦鶯 I VU**

*Scarce autumn passage migrant to reedmarsh and damp vegetated areas, two winter and two spring records; extreme dates in autumn 4 September to 11 December.*

稀少的秋季過境遷徙鳥，有兩個冬季紀錄及兩個春季紀錄，出沒在蘆葦沼澤及濕植被，日子在9月4日至12月11日之間。

Regular records at MPNR in recent years suggest this is an important stopover location during autumn migration for this Vulnerable species.

**First winter period:** recorded at MPNR on 5 and 7 January. This is the third winter record.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 2 September (JAA,PJL,DJS,KL), a new earliest record, when two birds were trapped at MPNR. Birds were then trapped on another eight dates until 31 December. Six individuals were involved in total.

The estimated number of Manchurian Reed Warblers recorded in each of the past eleven years is as follows:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	5	3	5	3	2	2	6	3	11	20	6

**Thick-billed Warbler *Iduna aedon* 厚嘴葦鶯 I**

*Scarce autumn migrant to shrubland and reedmarsh-edge with five winter and spring records; most records between 29 August and 30 November.*

稀少的秋季遷徙鳥，有五個冬與春季紀錄，出沒在灌木叢及蘆葦沼澤邊緣，主要日子在8月29日至11月30日之間。

Another good year following a similar one in 2012. Recorded from 7 September to 2 November, all records at MPNR, mostly trapped, probably a total of ten individuals.

Total number of individuals in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	10	10

The Weekly Occurrence Graph for Thick-billed Warbler is given as Figure 26. The annual pattern has not changed since *The Avifauna* with most records in an extensive autumn passage period between September and November.

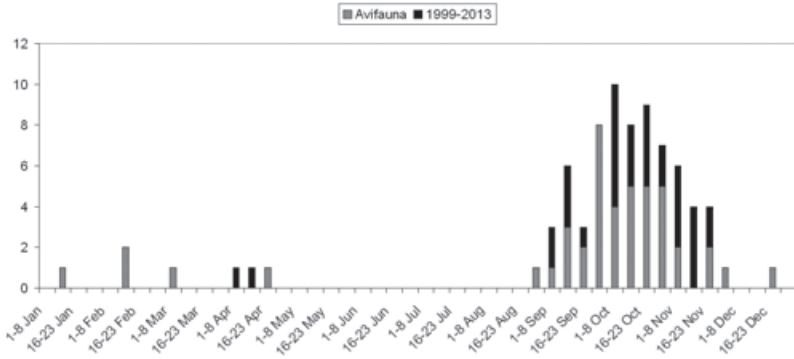


Figure 26. Weekly Occurrence Graph - Thick-billed Warbler *Iduna aedon* 厚嘴葦鶯

### Russet Bush Warbler *Locustella mandelli* 高山短翅鶯 I

Uncommon winter visitor to mixed grassland-shrubland; rare breeding species in highest areas; highest count nine on 10 November 2002.

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2002年11月10日的9隻。

**First winter period:** recorded up to 9 April with many records from Lam Tsuen, high count three there on 12 March, also from Wetland Park, Ho Sheung Heung, Lau Shui Heung, Sha Lo Tung, southwest Lantau and Po Toi, high count three at Sha Lo Tung on 29 January.

**Summer:** up to ten singing in the Tai Mo Shan area on 21 April (SMC) is a new high count, with one singing above Ng Tung Chai on 14 July.

**Second winter period:** one at south Lamma on 30 September. Then from 25 October at MPNR, Ho Sheung Heung, Sandy Ridge, Sha Lo Tung, Lam Tsuen, Tai O and on Po Toi, high count five at Lam Tsuen on 26 November.

### Brown Bush Warbler *Locustella luteoventris* 棕褐短翅鶯 I

Rare winter visitor; extreme dates 26 October to 16 April.

罕見冬候鳥，日子在10月26日至4月16日之間。

One from the Wong Lung Hang Trail, North Lantau CP, on 10 February (JAA). One trapped at MPNR on 19 November (JAA,PJL,DJS,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 7 February to 22 May and 2 September to 18 December, highest count 11 on 22 October 2009.*

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2月7日至5月22日及9月2日至12月18日之間，最高紀錄為2009年10月22日的11隻。

**First winter period:** no records.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 21 September to 19 November with most records of birds trapped at MPNR, peak count eight trapped on 29 October. Also recorded at Ho Sheung Heung on 23 September, at Long Valley from 8 October to 3 November, high count two, and at Chek Lap Kok from 28 October to 19 November.

### **Styan's Grasshopper Warbler *Locustella pleskei* 史氏蝗鶯 I VU**

*Scarce passage migrant and winter visitor, mostly to reedmarsh and mangroves at MPNR; extreme dates 2 September to 12 May.*

稀少的過境遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，主要出沒在米埔自然護理區內的蘆葦沼澤及紅樹林，日子在2月9日至5月12日之間。

**First winter period:** recorded singing at the Mai Po boardwalk from 5 March to 12 May, peak count three on 23 April.

**Second winter period:** singles trapped at MPNR on 10 September and calling at the Mai Po boardwalk on 30 September with two there on 5 October, one calling and one singing.

### **Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler *Locustella certhiola* 小蝗鶯 I**

*Common autumn passage migrant, scarce in spring and winter, to damp grassland and reedmarsh areas, though occasionally found in urban parks and other open areas on migration; extreme dates 23 August to 18 May, highest count 55 on 13 September 1991.*

常見的秋季過境遷徙鳥，冬春二季則稀少，出沒在潮濕草原及蘆葦沼澤區域，遷徙時偶有在市區公園及開闊原野出現，日子在8月23日至5月18日之間，最高紀錄為1991年9月13日的55隻。

**First winter period:** two at LMC on 1 February with one there on 6 March and one singing on 9 April, one trapped at MPNR on 7 March and one at Long Valley on 4 April.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 2 September to 6 December with most records at MPNR, including many trapped, peak count 70 on 6 September (PJL), a new highest count. Also recorded at LMC, high count eight on 7 October, at San Tin, high count four, at Long Valley, high count three, and singles at Pat Heung, Sha Tin, Sai Kung and on Po Toi.

Peak counts in recent years. Most records are of trapped birds, and ringing effort may affect the peak counts in some years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
20	6	20	19	12	10	15	20	50	22	21	70

### **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:** all records from northwest NT and Lam Tsuen, high count 19 at Long Valley on 12 February.

**Breeding season:** most records from Pak Tin Kong, high count eight on 10 June.

**Second winter period:** more widespread than spring although most records again from northwest NT and Lam Tsuen, peak count 30 at Long Valley on 6 September with 19 there on 3 December, ten at MPNR on 6 September and nine at Pak Tin Kong on 22 September. Also recorded in the northeast and east NT and on Lantau, high count ten at Tai O on 6 October.

### **Golden-headed Cisticola** *Cisticola exilis* 金頭扇尾鶯 I

*Locally common winter visitor to grassland; extreme dates 19 August to 28 April, highest count 23 on 2 October 2011.*

本地常見的冬候鳥，出沒在草原，日子在8月19日至4月28日之間，最高紀錄為2011年10月2日的23隻。

**First winter period:** recorded to 23 April from Kam Tin, MPNR, Long Valley, Tai Po Kau, Sunset Peak and Lai Pik Shan on Lantau and on Po Toi, high count only two.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 28 August, mostly from north NT, peak count 20 at Sandy Ridge on 20 November and 20 near Ping Yeung on 13 November. Other records included six at Tai Mo Shan on 15 September, three at Lam Tsuen on 26 November and two at Sharp Peak on 26 October.

This species has expanded rapidly in Hong Kong in recent years, as well as extending the period of occurrence in spring and autumn. However, there have been fewer records in the last three winters at Long Valley and Po Toi, and the number of locations appears to have stabilised with many records and high counts now coming from higher ground in NT and Lantau. The number of locations from which it has been recorded is as follows:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	2	10	14	8	10	21	19	20	24	22	21

### **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，出沒在各種無樹木的環境。最高紀錄為2009年4月7日的96隻。

Recorded throughout the year with most records from systematic surveys in Deep Bay and Long Valley, peak count 77 at MPNR on 28 March with 71 at Ma Tso Lung on 24 April and 26 at Long Valley on 28 January. Also recorded at Lam Tsuen, Yung Shue O and on Lantau with 26 at Sunset Peak on 10 February.

### **Plain Prinia** *Prinia inornata* 純色鷦鶯 I

*Locally common resident in grassy and reed habitats; highest count 37 on 21 April 2008.*

本地常見的留鳥，出沒在茂盛草地及蘆葦叢。最高紀錄為2008年4月21日的37日。

Recorded throughout the year with most records from systematic surveys in Deep Bay and Long Valley, peak count 51 at Fung Lok Wai on 25 April (EBS), a new highest count, with 33 at Long Valley on 4 February. Also recorded on Lantau, Lamma and Po Toi.

### **Common Tailorbird** *Orthotomus sutorius* 長尾縫葉鶯 I

*Widespread and common resident in diverse shrubland and wooded habitats.*

常見且廣佈的留鳥，出沒在各式灌木叢及林地。

Most records from systematic surveys in Deep Bay and at Long Valley, Pak Tin Kong, Tai Po Kau Headland, Pak Sha O and Braemar Hill, peak count 16 at Pak Sha O. As in earlier years, these do not show any regular fluctuation in numbers over the course of the year in any location.

### **Streak-breasted Scimitar Babbler** *Pomatorhinus ruficollis* 棕頸鈎嘴鵬 IIA

*Widespread and locally common resident in closed-canopy shrubland and woodland; highest count 20 on 4 January 2003.*

本地常見且廣佈的留鳥，出沒在有濃密樹冠的灌木叢及林地，最高紀錄為2003年1月4日的20隻。

Recorded in all months with most records from northeast, central and east NT, peak count 11 at Shing Mun on 3 January with seven at Tai Lam CP on 9 January and at Ng Tung Chai on 21 December. Up to five at Aberdeen CP in January, the only record away from NT.

### **Rufous-capped Babbler *Stachyridopsis ruficeps* 紅頭穗鵲 IIA**

*Common resident in closed-canopy shrubland and woodland, mainly in the central NT; highest count 37.*

常見的留鳥，主要出沒在新界中部有濃密樹冠的灌木叢及林地，最高紀錄為37隻。

Recorded in all months with records from all NT regions except the northwest. The widespread nature of this species in NT can be seen from high counts: peak count 24 at Shing Mun, with other high counts 21 at Lam Tsuen, 17 at Plover Cove CP, 16 at TPK Headland and 15 at Yung Shue O. There were no records from islands.

### **Huet's Fulvetta *Alcippe hueti* 黑眉雀鵲 IIA**

*Uncommon resident of forest areas in central NT; highest count 25 on 11 January 2011.*

不常見的留鳥，出沒在新界中部的樹林，最高紀錄為2011年1月11日的25隻。

Recorded in most months and mostly from Tai Po Kau, peak count 15 there on 10 March. Also recorded at Ng Tung Chai and Shing Mun, high count eight.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
8	10	5	10	2	3	7	20	10	25	11	15

### **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。

The Hong Kong population may be globally important and observers are encouraged to submit all records to help understand the status of this species.

Recorded in summer from Tai Mo Shan and Lo Fu Tau, Lantau, peak count five at Tai Mo Shan on 15 September. Elsewhere four between Lead Mine Pass and Ng Tung Chai on 3 November.

### **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 north, central, southeast and east NT and Lantau, peak count 18 in Sai Kung East CP on 26 October with 16 at Plover Cove CP on 22 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》出版後最高紀錄為2012年4月23日的69隻。

Widespread records in all months, peak count 57 in Long Valley on 30 September with 40 at MPNR on 4 July.

### **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, 40 on 5 January 2008.*

廣泛分布及局部地區性常見的留鳥，主要在有濃密樹冠的新界及香港島的灌木叢及林地。自《香港鳥類名錄》出版後最高紀錄為2008年1月5日的40隻。

Recorded throughout the year from northeast, central, southeast and east NT and from HK Island, peak count 37 at Pak Sha O on 1 February with 20 at Sha Lo Tung on 8 December.

### **Black-throated Laughingthrush *Garrulax chinensis* 黑喉噪鵲 IIA**

*Widespread and locally common resident in closed-canopy shrubland and woodland, in NT and on HK Island, its previous stronghold; highest count since The Avifauna, 14 on 28 November 2005.*

本地常見且廣佈的留鳥，出沒在新界及香港島有濃密樹冠的灌木叢及林地，香港島曾為其主要盤踞地。自《香港鳥類名錄》出版後最高紀錄為2005年11月28日的14隻。

Recorded throughout the year from northeast, central, southeast and east NT and from HK Island, peak count eight.



### **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.*

局部地區性的不常見留鳥，主要出沒在灌木叢及其邊緣。自《香港鳥類名錄》出版後最高紀錄為2008年2月11日的8隻。

Recorded in all months with most records from Lam Tsuen, high count six. Also recorded at Ho Sheung Heung up to 3 June, peak count eight, with five at Shing Mun on 11 August and 8 November. One at Ma On Shan on 12 June was the only record away from central NT and was possibly ex-captive.

### **Blue-winged Minla *Minla cyanouoptera* 藍翅希鵲 IIB**

*Locally common resident in closed-canopy shrubland and woodland of NT; highest count 50 on 8 September 1999.*

本地常見的留鳥，出沒在新界有濃密樹冠的灌木叢及林地，最高紀錄為1999年9月8日的50隻。

Recorded in all months, with most records from central NT, peak count 14 at Ng Tung Chai on 18 August with ten at Tai Po Kau on several dates and eight at Kam Shan CP on 11 February. Also recorded from Pak Sha O in most months, high count eight, and occasional records elsewhere in northeast and east NT.

### **Silver-eared Mesia *Leiothrix argentauris* 銀耳相思鳥 IIB**

*Locally common resident in closed-canopy shrubland and woodland in NT and HK Island; highest count 42 on 4 February 2006.*

本地常見的留鳥，出沒在新界及香港島有濃密樹冠的灌木叢及林地，最高紀錄為2006年2月4日的42隻。

Recorded in all months with almost all records from central NT, peak count of 27 at Ng Tung Chai on 15 September, high counts 22 at Shing Mun, 18 at TPK Headland, 15 at Kap Lung and 12 at Tai Tong. Elsewhere two at Lion Rock CP on 11 February and four at Lung Fu Shan on 6 September.

### **Red-billed Leiothrix *Leiothrix lutea* 紅嘴相思鳥 IIA**

*Uncommon localised resident in shrubland and woodland in central NT; highest count 20 on 28 January 2006.*

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2006年1月28日的20隻。

More records this year, in most months and from several locations in northeast and central NT, peak count 17 at Tai Mo Shan on 9 June and high counts 15 at Tai Po Kau,

13 between Nam Chung and Tai Mei Tuk and 12 at Ng Tung Chai.

The number of locations from which this species has been recorded in recent years is as follows:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
3	4	5	4	7	5	5	4	2	5	3	7

### **Vinous-throated Parrotbill** *Sinosuthora webbiana* 棕頭鴉雀 IIA

*Uncommon localised resident of upland dwarf bamboo, grassland and shrubland edge, almost exclusively reported from Tai Mo Shan; highest count 25 on 11 May 2002.*

不常見的局部地區性留鳥，出沒在高地上的矮竹叢、草原及灌木叢邊緣，幾近所有紀錄皆在大帽山錄得。最高紀錄為2002年5月11日的25隻。

Only three records, all at Tai Mo Shan between 7 March and 9 June, peak count 24 on the last date.

### **Chestnut-collared Yuhina** *Yuhina castaniceps* 栗耳鳳鵬 I

*Irruptive, otherwise uncommon, winter visitor to wooded areas, with occasional summer records; highest count 84 on 26 November 2009.*

除偶然突發性激增外，通常是不常見的冬候鳥，偶有夏季紀錄，出沒在林地、最高紀錄為2009年11月26日的84隻。

**First winter period:** the irruption reported in the second winter period of 2012 continued into 2013. Recorded to 24 February from many locations in northeast, central, southeast and east NT and Lantau. A total of 120 between Tai Po Kau and Shing Mun on 3 January (JAA) comprising 35 at Tai Po Kau, 42 at Lead Mine Pass and 43 at Shing Mun, is the highest day count on record. High counts at other sites included 60 at Tai Lam CP, 38 at Kam Shan CP, 30 at Lau Shui Hang and Kap Lung, 20 at Yung Shue O and 15 at Chi Ma Wan, Lantau.

**Breeding season:** 17 at Ng Tung Chai on 23 June including adults carrying food.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 28 October, in lower numbers than the 2012 second winter period, high counts 30 at Tai Po Kau, 25 at Shing Mun and 20 at Lau Shui Heung.

Peak counts in recent winters are given below. Although this species is irruptive, it is now recorded annually. The irruption in winter 2012-13 was the highest on record.

01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13
41	65	75	55	70	50	80	95	99	73	46	145

The Weekly Occurrence Graph for Chestnut-Collared Yuhina is given as Figure 27. The annual number of records has increased substantially since *The Avifauna* with

most records from late November to mid February and breeding records almost annually.

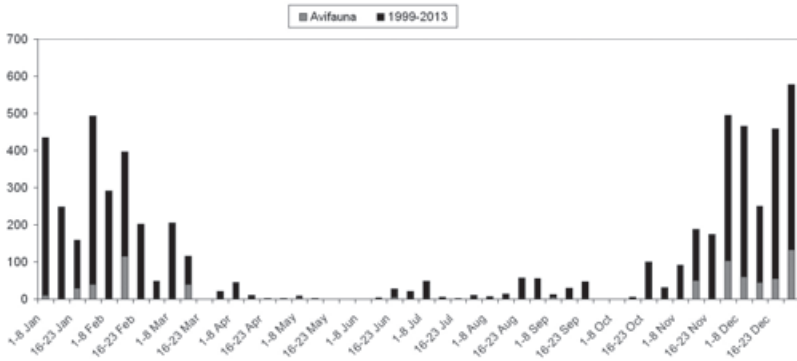


Figure 27. Weekly Occurrence Graph - Chestnut-collared Yuhina *Yuhina castaniceps* 栗耳鳳凰

**Chestnut-flanked White-eye *Zosterops erythropleurus* 紅脇繡眼鳥 I**

Scarce winter visitor to woodland areas; extreme dates 21 October to 8 April, highest count eight on 3 December 1995.

稀少的冬候鳥，出沒在林地、日子在10月21日至4月8日之間，最高紀錄為1995年12月3日的8隻。

**First winter period:** two at Kam Sheung Road on 14 January.

**Second winter period:** one at Shing Mun on 27 December.

The Weekly Occurrence Graph for Chestnut-flanked White-eye is given as Figure 28. The annual pattern has not changed since *The Avifauna* with most records from late October to mid February.

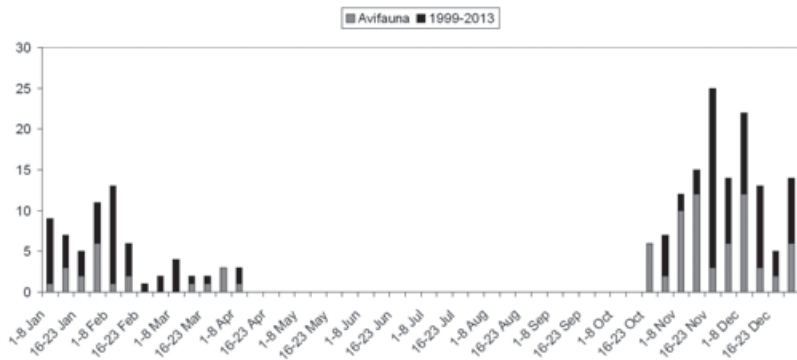


Figure 28. Weekly Occurrence Graph - Chestnut-flanked White-eye *Zosterops erythropleurus* 紅脇繡眼鳥

### **Japanese White-eye *Zosterops japonicus* 暗綠繡眼鳥 I**

*Abundant and widespread resident of urban and rural wooded habitats with increased numbers in winter; highest count 300 on 4 January 1997.*

大量且廣佈的留鳥，冬季時數量較多，出沒在市區及鄉郊的林地，最高紀錄為1997年1月4日的300隻。

Recorded in all months and from widespread locations, mostly from regular surveys at MPNR, Ho Sheung Heung, Pak Tin Kong, Pak Sha O, Braemar Hill and Po Toi.

Regular surveys show this species fluctuates in numbers over the year, but with peaks at different times in different locations. MPNR numbers usually peak in late summer, whereas numbers at Ho Sheung Heung, Pak Sha O and on Po Toi usually peak in mid-winter. High counts at these locations in 2013 were: 113 at MPNR on 3 September, 110 at Ho Sheung Heung on 30 December, 106 at Pak Sha O on 21 December and 100 on Po Toi on 3 January.

### **Velvet-fronted Nuthatch *Sitta frontalis* 絨額鶇 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 in all months, mostly from Tai Po Kau including the Headland but also Lau Shui Heung, Fung Yuen, Ho Pui, Kap Lung, Shek Kong, Lam Tsuen and Shing Mun, peak count ten at Tai Po Kau Headland with nine at Shing Mun. Also single records at Tsing Yi Park and Mount Davis.

### **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 448 at Tai Sang Wai on 28 December.

### **Common Myna *Acridotheres tristis* 家八哥 IIB**

*Locally common resident of open-country areas in the northwest NT; highest count 41 on 9 December 2011.*

本地常見的留鳥，出沒在新界西北部的開闊原野，最高紀錄為2011年12月9日的41隻。

Recorded in all months, most records from Deep Bay, Long Valley, Shek Kong and Lam Tsuen, peak count 18 at Kam Tin. One at west Kowloon on 1 December.

## Red-billed Starling *Spodiopsar sericeus* 絲光椋鳥 I

*Abundant winter visitor to open-country areas, mainly in northwest NT; recent years have seen summer records including breeding. Highest numbers occur from October to April, highest count 11,260 on 25 December 2006.*

大量的冬候鳥，近年有夏季及繁殖紀錄，主要出沒在新界西北部的開闊原野，數量高峰期在10月至4月之間，最高紀錄為2006年12月25日的11,260隻。

**First winter period:** most records from the northwest NT and Lantau, high count 1,415 in the January WC with 622 at MPNR on 11 January, 300 at Disneyland on 12 January, 60 at Long Valley on 17 February and 40 at Tsing Yi Park on 19 March.

**Breeding season:** all records from MPNR, high count 75 on 25 June.

**Second winter period:** most records again from the northwest NT and Lantau, peak count 1,975 in the December WC, other high counts an estimated 1,000 at Tai Sang Wai on 25 December, a single flock of 540 at Lut Chau and 100 at Chek Lap Kok on 18 December, 40 at Ho Sheung Heung on 14 October and at Tai Mei Tuk on 25 September.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
2,610	2,000	3,000	2,000	11,260	6,509	2,500	2,000	2,500	3,500	1,076	1,975

## 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，主要出現在在十月至四月之間，最高紀錄為1996年12月14日的430隻。

All records from the Deep Bay area and Long Valley unless otherwise mentioned. Unusually, the peak count occurred in summer, reflecting a change in status following the establishment of a breeding population in recent years.

**First winter period:** high counts 32 at Tai Sang Wai on 19 April and 16 at Long Valley on 11 March. One at Sai Kung on 21 January and three at Chek Lap Kok on 21 February.

**Breeding season:** all records from the MPNR area, peak count 100 including juveniles from the Mai Po access road on 27 June.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 2 September, high counts 55 at Ma Tso Lung on 25 December, 52 at Long Valley on 21 October and 22 at Pak Tin Kong on 24 November.

### **Black-collared Starling *Gracupica nigricollis* 黑領椋鳥 I**

*Common resident of open-country, village edge and urban habitats; highest count 317 on 10 September 2012.*

常見的留鳥，出沒在開闊原野、鄉村周邊、及市區，最高紀錄為2012年9月10日的 317 隻。

Widespread records in all months. Peak count 356 going to roost at Tai Po Waterfront Park on 15 October (RWL), a new highest count for HK.

### **Daurian Starling *Agropsar sturninus* 北椋鳥 I**

*Uncommon autumn passage migrant to open-country areas, rare in spring with three winter records; extreme passage dates 12 April to 12 May and 4 September to 10 November. Highest count 50 on 26 September 2003.*

不常見的秋季過境遷徙鳥，春季稀少，有三個冬季紀錄，出沒在開闊原野，日子在4月12日至5月12日及9月4日至11月10日之間，最高紀錄為2003年9月26日的 50 隻。

**First winter period:** a female between Tai Wai and Sha Tin on 15 to 17 April.

**Autumn:** earliest date and peak count 13 at Tai Po Waterfront Park on 16 September, roosting with Black-collared Starlings, with smaller numbers seen there up to 7 October. Singles at Lok Ma Chau on 17 September and 13 November (PJL), a new latest passage date, four at Long Valley on 23 September, eight at Tai Mai Tuk on 25 September, one at MPNR on 7 October and two at San Tin on 13 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 30 April and 26 September to 20 November, highest count four on 22 April 1989.*

主要在秋季稀少的過境遷徙鳥，出沒在開闊原野，日子在3月28日至4月30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。

No records for the first year since 2004.

### **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 120 on 23 September 2006.*

局部地區性常見的過境遷徙鳥和繁殖鳥種，也是不常見的冬候鳥，主要出沒在新界西北的開闊原野及鄉村周邊，使用了人工鳥巢後繁殖種群數量有所增加，最高紀錄為2006年9月23日的 120 隻。

**First winter period:** recorded from 5 February, most records from the northwest NT, high count 32 at San Tin on 12 April, Lantau and Po Toi. Recorded on Lantau from 2 April to 5 May, high count 45 at Tai O on 7 April, and on Po Toi from 9 March to 2 May, high count 35 on 11 April.

**Breeding season:** recorded from Nim Wan, MPNR, San Tin, LMC and Long Valley, peak count 76 at MPNR on 17 August with 66 pairs breeding at LMC.

**Second winter period:** most records between 10 September and 19 November from the northwest NT, Long Valley, high count 38 on 8 October, Lantau and Po Toi, but the highest count was 45 at Tai Po Waterfront Park on 24 September. Last record two at Ma Tso Lung on 25 December.

### **Chestnut-tailed Starling *Sturnia malabaricus* 灰頭椋鳥 I**

*Rare winter visitor, with four previous records; extreme dates 12 January to 17 March. Birds that breed in Kowloon Park are considered to derive from ex-captive individuals.*

罕有的冬候鳥，有四個紀錄，日子在1月12日至3月17日之間，在九龍公園繁殖的鳥相信是由逸鳥所繁衍。

No records from Kowloon Park (or elsewhere) in 2013. It is possible the species may no longer breed at Kowloon Park.

### **Rosy Starling *Pastor roseus* 粉紅椋鳥 I**

*Rare visitor, mostly autumn juveniles; extreme dates 24 September to 28 April.*

罕見候鳥，主要是幼鳥在秋季出現。日子在9月24日至4月28日之間。

A first winter at Cyberport from 26 February to 16 March (NMC,BK) and a different individual at Tsing Yi Park from 19 to 21 March (AP).

### **Common Starling *Sturnus vulgaris* 紫翅椋鳥 I**

*Scarce and declining late autumn passage migrant and winter visitor to open country areas; extreme dates 16 October to 10 April, highest count 12 on 11 January 1987.*

稀少且數量下降中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1987年1月11日的12隻。

No records in the first winter period but a good second winter period by recent standards.

**Second winter period:** recorded in the northwest NT from 22 October to 9 December as follows: one at Nim Wan on 22 October, two from the Mai Po access road between 29 October and 9 December, up to 11 in the Lut Chau area from 1 November to 25 November and one at Long Valley on 19 November. Two at Pui O from 3 to 24 November.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	6	9	8	2	1	1	1	2	5	5	11



**Plate 45** Rosy Starling *Pastor roseus* 粉紅椋鳥  
 Cyberport, 3rd March 2013 數碼港 2013年3月3日  
 Peter and Michelle Wong 黃理沛 江敏兒



### **Orange-headed Thrush *Geokichla citrina* 橙頭地鸚 I**

*Scarce winter visitor and passage migrant, and rare breeding species in forest and closed-canopy shrubland; highest count four on 14 April 2012.*

稀少的冬候鳥和過境遷徙鳥，也是罕有的繁殖鳥種，出沒在樹林及有濃密樹冠的灌木叢，最高紀錄為2012年4月14日的4隻。

**First winter period:** singles at Nam Sang Wai on 31 March and Chek Lap Kok on 2 April.

**Breeding season:** two adults with one juvenile at Tai Po Kau Headland in August, a breeding record there for the second year in succession.

**Second winter period:** one at Tai Mo Shan on 15 September and a male at Wu Kau Tang on 20 September. Singles at Tai Po Kau from 1 to 6 October and at Tai O on 6 October with three at Lung Fu Shan from 6 to 9 October. One at Victoria Park on 18 December.

### **Siberian Thrush *Geokichla sibirica* 白眉地鸚 I**

*Scarce migrant and winter visitor to wooded areas; extreme dates 16 September to 23 April, highest count four on 7 February 1996.*

稀少的遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，出沒在林地，日子在9月16日至4月23日之間，最高紀錄為1996年2月7日的4隻。

**First winter period:** the first winter male at Shing Mun at the end of 2012 remained until 2 January. A female at TPK Headland on 5 February.

**Second winter period:** first winter males at Tai Po Kau on 19 October, Ma On Shan on 3 November and Pak Sha O on 23 November.

### **White's Thrush *Zoothera aurea* 懷氏地鸚 I**

*Uncommon winter visitor and migrant to woodland edge and open woodland; extreme dates 30 September to 8 May, highest count nine on 21 January 1992.*

不常見的冬候鳥和遷徙鳥，出沒在林地邊緣及開闊林地，日子在9月30日至5月8日之間，最高紀錄為1992年1月21日的9隻。

**First winter period:** recorded at Nim Wan, Long Valley, Tai Lam CP, Shing Mun, Tai Po Kau, Pak Sha O, Pui O and Po Toi, high count three at Pak Sha O on 18 January, last record on 4 April.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 20 October at many locations in north, central and east NT, HK Island, Lantau, Lamma and Po Toi, peak count five at Chi Ma Wan, Lantau on 29 December.

Peak counts in recent winters:

01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13
1	2	7	3	3	3	6	1	6	8	1	3



**Plate 46** White's Thrush *Zoothera aurea* 懷氏地鸫  
Shing Mun, 30th January 2013 城門 2013年1月30日  
K.Y. Shum 沈冠宇

### **Grey-backed Thrush *Turdus hortulorum* 灰背鸫 I**

*Common winter visitor and migrant to lightly-wooded areas, shrubland and forest; extreme dates 2 November to 27 April, highest count 70 on 11 February 2008.*

常見的冬候鳥和遷徙鳥，出沒在疏落林地、灌木叢、及樹林，日子在11月2日至4月27日之間，最高紀錄為2008年2月11日的70隻。

**First winter period:** recorded to 18 April from north, central, southeast and east NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Po Toi and Tung Ping Chau, peak count 24 at Tai Lam CP on 9 February with 13 at Plover Cove CP on 26 January, 12 at Pak Sha O on 15 January and 11 at Long Valley on 7 January.

**Second winter period:** one trapped at MPNR on 1 November (JAA,PJL,DJS,KL) is a new earliest record. Then recorded from north, central and east NT, HK Island and Lantau, high count ten from several locations.

Peak counts in recent winters:

01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13
5	21	30	15	15	50	39	20	33	30	7	24



**Plate 47** Grey-backed Thrush *Turdus hortulorum* 灰背鶇  
Tai Tong, 26th December 2013 大棠 2013年12月26日  
John Yu 余伯全

### **Japanese Thrush *Turdus cardis* 鳥灰鶇 I**

*Common winter visitor and migrant to wooded areas; extreme dates 25 October to 8 May, highest count 56 on 25 November 2009.*

常見的冬候鳥和遷徙鳥，出沒在林地，日子在10月25日至5月8日之間，最高紀錄為2009年11月25日的56隻。

**First winter period:** recorded to 13 April from north, central and east NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Lamma, Po Toi, and Tung Ping Chau although fewer records than Grey-backed Thrush, peak count 14 at south Lamma on 30 March with ten at Tung Ping Chau on 6 April.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 7 November from north, central and east NT, HK Island, Lantau and Po Toi, again fewer records than Grey-backed Thrush, high count nine at southwest Lantau on 17 November and Sha Lo Tung on 25 November.

Peak counts in recent winters:

01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13
10	5	18	9	5	7	17	6	56	6	8	14

## **Common Blackbird *Turdus merula* 烏鶇 I**

*Common winter visitor and migrant to lightly wooded areas, rare breeding species; typically present early October to March; highest count 500 on 24 November 1988.*

常見的冬候鳥和遷徙鳥，也是罕有繁殖鳥種，出沒在稀疏的林地，通常出現在十月至三月之間，最高紀錄為1988年11月24日的500隻。

**First winter period:** recorded up to 22 March from north, central, southeast and east NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau and Po Toi, high count 17 at Long Valley on 7 January with ten at Shek Kong Airfield Road on 5 January.

**Breeding season:** breeding for the seventh successive year near the MPNR car park. A juvenile at LMC on 9 July.

**Second winter period:** widespread records from 6 October from NT and islands, peak count of 43 at MPNR on 12 November with 14 at Yung Shue O on 23 December and 12 on Po Toi on 7 November.

## **Eyebrowed Thrush *Turdus obscurus* 白眉鶇 I**

*Uncommon passage migrant and scarce winter visitor although with some high counts, to lightly wooded areas, extreme dates 13 October to 16 May, highest count 150 on 27 April 1988.*

雖然有少數大量紀錄，但為不常見的遷徙鳥和稀少的冬候鳥，出沒在稀疏的林地，日子在10月13日至5月16日之間，最高紀錄為1988年4月27日的150隻。

**First winter period:** singles at TPK Headland on 5 January and Victoria Park on 23 January. A good spring passage from 2 April to 5 May with records at MPNR, Ng Tung Chai, Tai Po Kau, Kowloon Hills, Sai Sha Road, Kowloon Park, Po Toi and Tung Ping Chau, high count six at Tai Po Kau on 5 May.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 11 November at MPNR, Sandy Ridge, Ta Kwu Ling, Wu Kau Tang, Ng Tung Chai, KFBG, Tai Po Kau, Pak Tam, Shek Pik Trail, Lantau and Mount Davis, in low numbers except for peak count 20 at Mount Davis on 16 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.*

常見的冬候鳥及遷徙鳥，出沒在稀疏的林地，日子在11月4日至5月1日之間，最高紀錄為1992年1月21日的51隻。

**First winter period:** recorded to 15 April with widespread records from north, central, southeast and east NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau, Cheung Chau, Po Toi and Tung Ping Chau, peak count 12 on Po Toi on 10 January. Winter 2012-13 was a very good one for this species.

**Second winter period:** by complete contrast, a very poor second winter period with only six records of singles from 5 December at Lai Chi Wo, KFBG, Pak Sha O, The Peak, Yi O and Po Toi.

Peak counts in recent winters:

01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13
1	6	3	3	1	12	3	20	11	14	2	13

### **Brown-headed Thrush *Turdus chrysolaus* 赤胸鶇 I**

*Scarce winter visitor and migrant to lightly-wooded areas, extreme dates 20 November to 4 May, highest count three on 22 November 2012.*

稀少的冬候鳥及遷徙鳥，出沒在稀疏的林地，日子在11月20日至5月4日，最高紀錄在2012年11月22日的3隻。

**First winter period:** singles at TPK Headland, Wonderland Villas, Sai Kung, Po Toi and the last record at Tung Ping Chau on 6 April.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 4 December with singles at Long Valley, KFBG, Yung Shue O and Cheung Sheung.

### **Dusky Thrush *Turdus eunomus* 斑鶇 I**

*Scarce, previously irruptive, winter visitor to open country areas; extreme dates 31 October to 5 May. Highest count 100 on 18 February 1984, an irruption year.*

曾為突發性激增的鳥種，現為稀少的冬候鳥，出沒在開闊原野，日子在10月31日至5月5日之間，最高紀錄1984年2月18日的100隻，為數量激增的一年。

**First winter period:** singles at Chek Lap Kok from 30 January to 5 February and at Cyberport from 16 February to 3 March.

**Second winter period:** one at Tai Mei Tuk on 19 December.



**Plate 48** Brown-headed Thrush *Turdus chrysolaus* 赤胸鸚  
Long Valley, 31st December 2013 塱原 2013年12月31日  
Lee Yat Ming 李逸明

**Oriental Magpie Robin *Copsychus saularis* 鵲鳩 I**

*Abundant resident in urban and rural areas, including mangrove.*

大量的留鳥，出沒在市區及鄉郊地區，包括紅樹林。

Widespread records from all regions including urban centres, peak count 34 at MPNR on 9 April with 19 at Long Valley on 8 April and 12 at Pui O on 29 December.

### **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 24 November; highest count 50 on 8 May 1999 in the aftermath of Typhoon Leo.*

主要在春季不常見的過境遷徙鳥，出沒在灌木叢及開闊林地，日子在3月25日至5月26日及8月29日至11月24日之間，最高紀錄為1999年5月8日颱風「利奧」過後的50隻。

**Spring:** recorded from 12 April to 23 May, most records from MPNR, high count ten on 2 May. Also recorded from Ping Che, Lam Tsuen, Tai Po Kau, Kowloon Hills, Pak Sha O, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau and Po Toi, peak count 44 at southwest Lantau on 4 May, the highest since 1999, and 33 at Sha Lo Wan, Lantau on the same date.

**Autumn:** singles recorded from 8 September to 17 November with most records from Po Toi, high count two. Also singles from MPNR, Ho Sheung Heung, Ta Kwu Ling, Tai Po Kau and Tai O.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
2	4	1	2	3	4	10	8	13	10	6	44

### **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.*

不常見的秋季過境遷徙鳥，有五個春季紀錄，出沒在林地，日子在3月31日至5月8日及8月26日至12月26日之間，最高紀錄為2009年9月19日的5隻。

**Autumn:** recorded from 2 September to 27 November, mostly from central NT but also from north and east NT, HK Island, Lantau and Po Toi, peak count four on Po Toi on 8 September with three at Yung Shue O on 11 September.

An adult from one of the western ssp *rothschildi*, *cacabata* or *gulmergi* was photographed at Pui O on 29 December (JAA), also a new latest date.



### **Asian Brown Flycatcher *Muscicapa latirostris* 北灰鶇 I**

*Common autumn passage migrant and winter visitor to open and closed-canopy woodland areas; extreme dates 26 August to 12 June; highest count 40 on 18 October 1959.*

常見的秋季過境遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，出沒在開闊及有濃密樹冠的林地，日子在8月27日至6月12日之間，最高紀錄為1959年10月18日的40隻。

A very good year for this species with good numbers in all three seasons, winter, spring and autumn.

**First winter period:** widespread winter records although mostly from MPNR, Ho Sheung Heung, Shek Kong, Pak Tin Kong, Braemar Hill and Chek Lap Kok, high count four at Ho Sheung Heung on 28 January and three at Shek Kong Airfield Road on 11 February. An unusually strong spring passage from 29 March to 4 May with most records from MPNR, Lantau and Po Toi, high count five at southwest Lantau and on Po Toi on 7 April.

**Second winter period:** a good autumn passage from 31 August to end November with widespread records although mostly from MPNR, Lantau and Po Toi, peak count seven at Tai O on 5 October. December records from northwest, central and east NT, Lantau and Po Toi, high count three at MPNR.

### **Brown-breasted Flycatcher *Muscicapa muttui* 褐胸鶇 I**

*Five records before 2012, extreme dates 2 September to 13 April. Successful breeding in Tai Po Kau in 2012.*

2012年前5個紀錄，日子由9月2日至4月13日，2012年在大埔潛成功繁殖。

Records of single adults at Tai Po Kau on 7 April (KPK), 20 July (VC) and 25 August (P&MW) could indicate breeding following the first proven and successful attempt in 2012, but there was no definite evidence.

### **Ferruginous Flycatcher *Muscicapa ferruginea* 棕尾褐鶇 I**

*Uncommon spring passage migrant to shrubland and woodland with five autumn records; extreme dates 3 March to 2 May and 23 September to 8 November, highest count five on 1 April 1994.*

不常見的春季過境遷徙鳥，有五個秋季紀錄，出沒在灌木叢及林地，日子在3月3日至5月2日及9月23日至11月8日之間，最高紀錄為1994年4月1日的5隻。

**Spring:** recorded from 21 March to 25 April, mostly on Po Toi but also at Tai Po Kau, Pak Sha O, Lung Fu Shan and on Cheung Chau, peak count three on Po Toi on 23 April with two on Cheung Chau on 6 April.



### **Hainan Blue Flycatcher** *Cyornis hainanus* 海南藍仙鶺 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。

Recorded in all months although most records between April and September. First winter period records from Tai Po Kau, Pak Tin Kong, Pak Sha O, Aberdeen CP and Cheung Chau, high count three. Widespread spring records in April and May from all regions and islands, peak count eight at Tai Po Kau and Shing Mun, a low count by recent standards. Summer records from central and east NT, high count six in song at Ng Tung Chai with five singing at Tai Po Kau and four at Pak Sha O. Autumn and winter records mostly from Pak Sha O and Tai O, high count two.

### **Hill Blue Flycatcher** *Cyornis banyumas* 山藍仙鶺 I

Seven winter records; extreme dates 24 November to 18 March.

七個冬季紀錄，日子在11月24日至3月18日。

2010: a male at Shek Kong from 22 to 25 November 2010 (A&BL) has been accepted as Category I for this species in the recent Blue Flycatcher Review and is a new earliest date.

### **Brown-chested Jungle Flycatcher** *Rhinomyias brunneata* 斑胸鶺 I VU

Rare autumn migrant, with seven records; extreme dates 28 August to 8 October.

罕見秋季遷徙鳥，有七個紀錄，日子在8月28日至10月8日。

One photographed at Tai Po Kau on 31 August (DL).



**Plate 49** Hainan Blue Flycatcher *Cyornis hainanus* 海南藍仙鶴  
Po Toi, 7th April 2013 蒲台 2013年月7日  
Allen Chan 陳志雄

### **Fujian Niltava** *Niltava davidi* 棕腹大仙鷓 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 and female at Tai Po Kau up to 7 January and the same or another male there from 23 January to 16 March. A male at Shing Mun on 3 January, a female at Pak Sha O from 18 to 27 January and a male in King's Park, Kowloon from 2 to 11 March.

**Second winter period:** a male and female at Lung Fu Shan on 26 November and a male at Pak Sha O on 28 December .

### **Small Niltava** *Niltava macgrigoriae* 小仙鷓 I

*Rare autumn and winter visitor to woodland; extreme dates 25 October to 4 March.*

稀少的秋候鳥及冬候鳥，出沒在林地，日子在10月25日至3月4日之間。

A male at Yung Shue O on 1 January and another at Pak Sha O on 24 January.

### **Blue-and-white Flycatcher** *Cyanoptila cyanomelana* 白腹姬鷓 I

*Locally common passage migrant, mainly in spring, to woodland areas; extreme dates 25 February to 4 May and 29 August to 28 December, highest count 15 on 2 April 1983.*

主要在春季本地常見的過境遷徙鳥，出沒在林地，日子在2月25日至5月4日及8月29日至12月28日之間，最高紀錄為1983年4月2日的15隻。

**Spring:** recorded from 29 March to 24 April with most records from central NT, Lantau and Po Toi, peak count five at southwest Lantau on 7 April with four males at Pak Sha O on 8 April and three on Cheung Chau on 6 April.

**Autumn:** singles recorded from 20 September to 26 November from central NT, HK Island, Lantau and Po Toi.

### **Verditer Flycatcher** *Eumyias thalassina* 銅藍鷓 I

*Uncommon winter visitor to woodland areas; extreme dates 9 September to 15 April, highest count six on 26 February 2012.*

不常見的冬候鳥，出沒在林地，日子在9月9日至4月15日之間，最高紀錄為2012年2月26日的26隻。

**First winter period:** recorded to 24 March with singles and twos from northeast, central and east NT and Lantau.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 23 September with widespread reports from central, southeast and east NT, HK, Lantau and Cheung Chau, peak count two at Tai Tam CP on 29 September.

### **Lesser Shortwing *Brachypteryx leucophris* 白喉短翅鶉 I**

*Locally common resident and winter visitor to closed-canopy shrubland and woodland, a recent colonist; highest count seven on 12 November 2012.*

近年在本地落地生根，現為本地常見的留鳥和冬候鳥，出沒在有濃密樹冠的灌木叢及林地。最高紀錄為2012年11月12日的7隻。

Recorded in all months with most records from central NT, particularly Ng Tung Chai, Pak Tin Kong and Tai Po Kau, peak count ten at Ng Tung Chai on 24 November (JAA), a new highest count, with six at Shing Mun on 8 November. Elsewhere up to three recorded from northeast NT from 10 November, up to two at Pak Sha O from 26 October, on Po Toi on 9 November, at Tai O from 16 November, and one at Yung Shue O on 26 December.

The first record of Lesser Shortwing in Hong Kong was in 1998; the number of locations from which it has been recorded in recent years is given below. Up to 2011, it was mostly recorded from Tai Mo Shan CP, Shing Mun CP and TPK. Since 2011, records have come from the northeast and east NT, Lantau, Hong Kong and Po Toi Islands, mostly in November and December, which indicate dispersion of local breeders and/or wintering birds from Guangdong as well as greater familiarity with the call. It will be interesting to see how this develops, and observers are encouraged to familiarise themselves with the call and report any records.

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
0	5	4	5	7	6	7	5	8	7	19	22

### **Siberian Blue Robin *Luscinia cyane* 藍歌鶉 I**

*Scarce passage migrant to shrubland and woodland, with four winter records; extreme passage dates 1 April to 29 April and 4 September to 21 October, highest count three on 25 September 2004.*

稀少的過境遷徙鳥，有四個冬季紀錄，出沒在灌木叢及林地，日子在4月1日至4月29日及9月4日至10月21日之間，最高紀錄為2004年9月25日的3隻。

**Spring:** two males at southwest Lantau on 7 April.

**Autumn:** singles at Kap Lung and Ng Tung Chai on 15 September, a female at Tai Po Kau from 16 to 18 September and at TPK Headland on 23 September, a first winter male on Po Toi on 28 September with a different bird there the following day, and a female on Po Toi on 13 October.

The Weekly Occurrence Graph for Siberian Blue Robin is given as Figure 29. This species has two very distinct passage periods, the larger in September and the smaller in April. Occurrences outside these periods are rare.

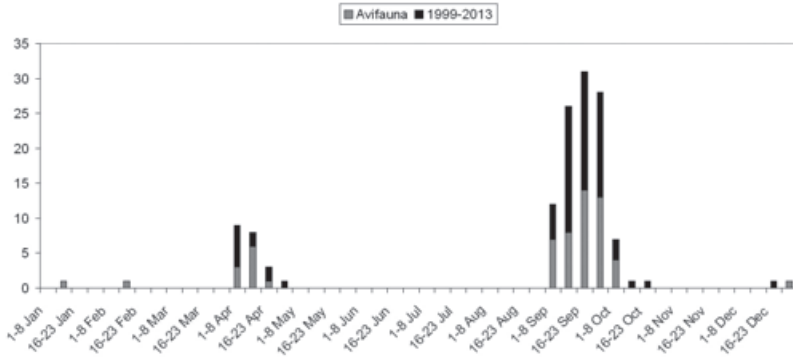


Figure 29. Weekly Occurrence Graph - Siberian Blue Robin *Luscinia cyane* 藍歌鸲

### Rufous-tailed Robin *Luscinia sibilans* 紅尾歌鸲 I

Common winter visitor and passage migrant to woodland and closed-canopy shrubland; extreme dates 16 October to 23 April, highest count 25 on 2 April 2010.

常見的冬候鳥和過境遷徙鳥，出沒在林地及有濃密樹冠的灌木叢，日子在10月16日至4月23日之間，最高紀錄為2010年4月2日的25隻。

**First winter period:** recorded to 14 April from northeast, central, southeast and east NT and most islands including HK Island, mostly singing birds in March and April, high count five at Tai Po Kau on 12 January. One at Kowloon Park on 7 March.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 24 October from north, central and east NT, HK Island and Lantau, peak count 33 on southwest Lantau on 17 November (JAA), a new highest count, and seven at Pak Sha O on 16 November.

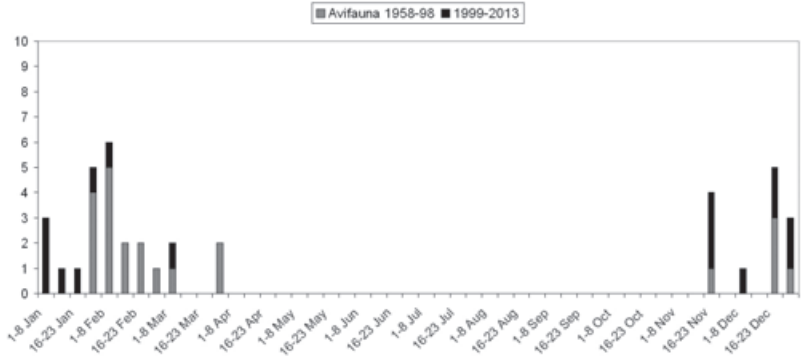
### Japanese Robin *Erithacus akahige* 日本歌鸲 I

Rare winter visitor to woodland; extreme dates 19 November to 29 March, highest count two on 4 February 1995.

罕有的冬候鳥，出沒在林地，日子在11月19日至3月29日之間，最高紀錄為1995年2月4日的2隻。

A male at Tai Po Kau from 1 to 5 January.

The Weekly Occurrence Graph for Japanese Robin is given as Figure 30. This species has been seen more frequently in late autumn and early winter since *The Avifauna*.



**Figure 30.** Weekly Occurrence Graph - Japanese Robin *Erithacus akahige* 日本歌鵲



**Plate 50** Japanese Robin *Erithacus akahige* 日本歌鵲  
 Tai Po Kau, 5th January 2013 大埔滘 2013年1月5日  
 Peter and Michelle Wong 黃理沛 江敏兒

### **Bluethroat *Luscinia svecica* 藍喉歌鵯 I**

Locally common winter visitor to damp, lowland open country areas, including reedmarsh; extreme dates 27 September to 6 May, highest count 13 on 28 January 1994.

本地常見的冬候鳥，出沒在低地中的潮濕開闊原野，包括蘆葦沼澤，日子在9月27日至5月6日之間，最高紀錄為1994年1月28日的13隻。

All records from MPNR, LMC and Long Valley in both winter periods.

**First winter period:** recorded to 21 April, peak count five at MPNR on 13 March.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 2 October, high count two.

### **Siberian Rubythroat *Luscinia calliope* 紅喉歌鵯 I**

Common winter visitor and passage migrant to grassland-shrubland, open country and reedmarsh; extreme dates 24 September to 10 May, highest count 59 on 27 November 1996.

本地常見的冬候鳥和過境遷徙鳥，出沒在混雜在草原的灌木叢、開闊原野、及蘆葦沼澤，日子在9月24日至5月10日之間，最高紀錄為1996年11月27日的59隻。

**First winter period:** recorded to 17 April, mostly from MPNR, Long Valley, Lam Tsuen, Lantau and Po Toi, high count seven at Tai Tong on 26 January.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 2 October from north, central and east NT, HK Island, Lantau and Po Toi Island, peak count 38 at southwest Lantau on 17 November with 11 trapped at MPNR on 1 November.

### **Red-flanked Bluetail *Tarsiger cyanurus* 紅脇藍尾鵯 I**

Common winter visitor and passage migrant to shrubland and woodland, numbers variable each winter; extreme dates 23 October to 18 April, highest count 39 on 21 January 1992.

常見的冬候鳥和過境遷徙鳥，每年冬季的數量皆不穩定，出沒在灌木叢及林地，日子在10月23日至4月18日之間，最高紀錄為1992年1月21日的39隻。

**First winter period:** recorded up to 2 April from north, central, southeast and east NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau and Po Toi, peak count 12 at Shing Mun on 3 January with ten at Pak Sha O on 5 January.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 6 November from north, central and east NT and HK, Lantau and Po Toi Islands, high count ten at Pak Sha O on 30 November and at Shing Mun on 27 December.

### **Blue Whistling Thrush *Myophonus caeruleus* 紫嘯鶇 I**

*Common and widespread resident in closed-canopy shrubland and woodland, often near streams and in urban areas.*

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。

Recorded in all months from widespread locations including city centres although with few records from northwest NT, peak count 12 at Mount Davis.

### **Yellow-rumped Flycatcher *Ficedula zanthopygia* 白眉姬鶇 I**

*Uncommon autumn passage migrant to shrubland and woodland with five spring records; extreme dates 5 to 30 April and 2 August to 17 October, highest count ten on 9 September 2000.*

不常見的秋季過境遷徙鳥，有五個春季紀錄，出沒在灌木叢及林地，日子在4月5日至30日及8月2日至10月17日之間，最高紀錄為2000年9月9日的10隻。

**Spring:** a female on Po Toi on 14 April is the fifth spring record and the first since 2008.

**Autumn:** recorded from 21 August to 2 October from MPNR, Tai Po Kau, Pak Sha O, Tai O and Chek Lap Kok, peak count two.

### **Narcissus Flycatcher *Ficedula narcissina* 黃眉姬鶇 I**

*Uncommon spring and rare autumn passage migrant to woodland areas; extreme dates 19 March to 2 May and 7 October to 16 December, peak count five on 3 April 2004. Most records are of nominate narcissina but there have been records of owstoni in recent years.*

不常見的春季過境遷徙鳥及罕見秋季過境遷徙鳥，出沒在林地，日子在3月19日至5月2日及10月7日至12月16日之間，最高紀錄為2004年4月3日的5隻。主要紀錄為 *narcissina* 鳥種，但近年也有 *owstoni* 鳥種的紀錄。

**Spring:** recorded from 29 March to 2 May with most records from MPNR, Lantau and Po Toi but also at Pak Nai, Tai Po Kau, Shing Mun, Pak Sha O, Kowloon Park, HK Island, Cheung Chau and Tung Ping Chau, peak count five at southwest Lantau on 7 April.

**Autumn:** both male and female on Po Toi from 9 to 14 November and a male at Mount Davis on 17 November.



**Female-type Narcissus Flycatcher *owstoni* / Green-backed Flycatcher *Ficedula narcissina owstoni* / *Ficedula elisae* 黃眉姬鵯 / 綠背姬鵯**

After close examination of several records and of skins, the Records Committee have decided it is not possible to distinguish between female-type (female and some first-summer male) Narcissus Flycatchers of the taxon *owstoni* and female-type Green-backed Flycatchers *F. elisae*. This is of particular relevance given the increasing number of records of male *owstoni* in Hong Kong. Consequently, records of female-type birds of *owstoni* and *elisae* will be recorded as 'either/or' until better identification characteristics become available.

經紀錄委員會對數個紀錄及標本的研究後，判斷不可能區分黃眉姬鵯 *owstoni* 雌鳥（雌鳥及少數第一年夏季的雄鳥）與綠背姬鵯 *Ficedula elisae* 雌鳥。由於 *owstoni* 雄鳥在香港出現有所增加，上述的結論成為重要的參考，因此直至有更清晰的分辨特徵為止，*owstoni* 雌鳥及 *elisae* 雌鳥將會被紀錄為「*owstoni* 或 *elisae* 其中的一種」。

One on Po Toi from 25 April to 4 May (GW,P&MW).

**Mugimaki Flycatcher *Ficedula mugimaki* 鶯姬鵯 I**

*Uncommon autumn migrant and scarce winter visitor and spring migrant to woodland areas; extreme dates 10 October to 15 May, highest count 30 on 23 November 1969.*

不常見的秋季過境遷徙鳥、稀少的冬候鳥和春季遷徙鳥，出沒在林地，日子在10月10日至5月15日之間，最高紀錄為1969年11月23日的30隻。

A more normal year for this species following the exceptional year in 2012.

**First winter period:** winter singles at Shing Mun on 6 January and Tai Po Kau on 11 February. Then from 1 to 20 April, mostly singles on Po Toi but also at Lung Fu Shan, southwest Lantau and Tung Ping Chau with two at Kowloon Park on 17 April.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 29 October to 30 November at several locations in northwest, central, southeast and east NT, HK Island, Lantau and Po Toi, peak count three at Lung Fu Shan on 15 November.

Peak counts in recent winters:

01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13
3	2	3	2	4	4	2	2	4	3	4	8

**Slaty-backed Flycatcher *Ficedula hodgsonii* 锈胸藍姬鵯**

One record, a first-winter female at Tso Kung Lam, Tsuen Wan from 10 February to 2 March 2008.

一個紀錄，首個紀錄在2008年2月10日至3月2日一隻首次度冬的雌性在荃灣曹公潭。

A female at Chuen Lung on 2 January (LYC). This is the second record for Hong Kong, close to the location of the first record and probably the same individual returning.



**Plate 51** Slaty-backed Flycatcher *Ficedula hodgsonii* 锈胸藍姬鵯  
Chuen Lung, 12th January 2013 川龍 2013年1月12日  
Andy Cheung 張玉良

## Red-breasted Flycatcher *Ficedula parva* 紅胸姬鵯 I

Scarce passage migrant and winter visitor; extreme dates 26 October to 21 April.

稀少的過境遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，日子在10月26日至4月21日之間。

**First winter period:** winter singles to 25 February at MPNR, Kat O, Shing Mun, Tsuen Wan and Jordan Valley. Singles recorded on Po Toi from 4 to 7 April and then on 27 April (P&MW), a new latest record.

**Second winter period:** two recorded on Po Toi from 7 to 17 November. Then singles at MPNR from 18 December and at Long Valley on 26 December.

A total of 11 birds in the year, the highest since records of this species began in 2005. The Weekly Occurrence Graph for Red-breasted Flycatcher is given as Figure 31. This shows it as a passage migrant in both seasons and a winter visitor.

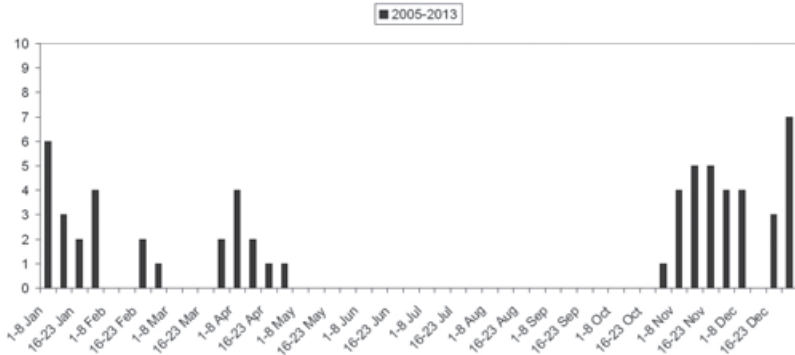


Figure 31. Weekly Occurrence Graph – Red-breasted Flycatcher *Ficedula parva* 紅胸姬鵯

## Red-throated Flycatcher *Ficedula albicilla* 紅喉姬鵯 I

Common migrant and winter visitor to lightly wooded and open country habitats; extreme dates 13 September to 27 April, highest count 12 on 25 October 1981.

常見的遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，出沒在稀疏的林地及開闊原野，日子在9月13日至4月27日之間，最高紀錄為1981年10月25日的12隻。

**First winter period:** recorded to 20 March from ten locations in north and central NT and at Pui O, peak count two at Shek Kong Airfield Road on 5 January.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 3 October at more widespread locations in northwest, central, southeast and east NT, north Kowloon, Lantau and Po Toi, peak count two at Long Valley on 13 November.

**Daurian Redstart *Phoenicurus auroreus* 北紅尾鶇 I**

*Common winter visitor to shrubland and open woodland; extreme dates 13 October to 2 May, highest count 30 on 5 February 1995.*

常見的冬候鳥，出沒在灌木叢及開闊原野，日子在10月13日至5月2日之間，最高紀錄為1995年2月5日的30隻。

**First winter period:** recorded to 10 April from north, central, southeast and east NT, HK Island, Lantau, Cheung Chau, Lamma and Po Toi, high count 15 at Plover Cove CP on 26 January with ten between Lau Fau Shan and Pak Nai on 13 January.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 7 October from north, central, southeast and east NT, Kowloon, HK Island, Lantau and Po Toi, peak count 48 at southwest Lantau on 17 November (JAA), a new highest count, with 23 at Plover Cove CP on 22 December and 20 at southeast Lantau on 29 December.

Peak counts in recent winters:

01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13
10	10	23	7	4	10	13	7	11	12	4	23

**Plumbeous Water Redstart *Rhyacornis fuliginosa* 紅尾水鶇 I**

*Uncommon winter visitor to rocky streams and water catchments; extreme dates 24 October to 19 April.*

不常見的冬候鳥，出沒在石澗及集水區，日子在10月24日至4月19日之間。

**First winter period:** singles at Shing Mun on 5 January and 12 February, a male at Discovery Park on 18 January, at Shek Kong Airfield Road on 27 January and at Tso Kung Tam on 24 February.

**Second winter period:** a female at Tso Kung Tam from 8 November to 13 December, another at Wong Shek on 25 December and one at Shek Pik Country Trail, Lantau on 29 December.



**Plate 52** Plumbeous Water Redstart *Rhyacornis fuliginosa* 紅尾水鵯  
Wong Shek, 25th December 2013 黃石 2013年12月25日  
Yip Wai Hung 葉偉雄

### **Blue Rock Thrush *Monticola solitarius* 藍磯鶇 I**

Locally common passage migrant and winter visitor, mostly to rocky or coastal areas but sometimes village edge or farmland, with isolated summer records; typically present September to May, highest count 14. Two subspecies occur, philippensis and pandoo, with most records being philippensis.

局部地區性常見的過境遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，有個別夏季紀錄，主要出沒在岩石叢或沿岸區域，間有出沒在鄉村邊緣或農地上，通常在九月至五月之間出現，最高紀錄為 14 隻。有兩個亞種，philippensis 及 pandoo，紀錄以 philippensis 為主。

**First winter period:** recorded to 10 May from Gold Coast, Tai Mo Shan, Shing Mun, Pak Tin Kong, Tsueng Kwan O, Sham Shui Po, King's Park Mongkok, Cyberport,

southwest Lantau, Chek Lap Kok, Sha Chau, Chi Ma Wan and on Po Toi, peak count five there on 13 March.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 8 September from Kam Tin, Hang Tau, Tai Mo Shan, Shing Mun, Ng Tung Chai, Sai Kung, Tseung Kwan O, Braemar Hill, Mount Davis, Tai O, Chek Lap Kok, Chi Ma Wan, Disneyland, south Lamma and Po Toi, high count three.

### **Chestnut-bellied Rock Thrush *Monticola rufiventris* 栗腹磯鶇 I**

*Rare winter visitor, mainly to KFBG; extreme dates 2 October to 2 April.*

罕見冬候鳥，主要在嘉道理農場，日子由10月2日至4月2日。

A male and female at KFBG from 8 December to year end.

### **White-throated Rock Thrush *Monticola gularis* 白喉磯鶇 I**

*Rare passage migrant and winter visitor; extreme dates 11 October to 28 March.*

稀少的過境遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，日子在10月11日至3月28日之間。

**First winter period:** a female at KFBG on 8 January (AP).

**Second winter period:** a female on the brown walk at Tai Po Kau on 15 October (STW) and probably the same bird at the same location on 21 December (CF). A male at KFBG on 13 December (KF).

### **Stejneger's Stonechat *Saxicola stejnegeri* 黑喉石鶇 I**

*Common passage migrant and winter visitor; extreme dates 25 August to 6 May, highest count 60 on 6 November 1993.*

常見的過境遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，日子在8月25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 2 May, mostly from the Deep Bay area and Long Valley, peak count 28 at Long Valley on 18 March with 16 at San Tin on 12 April. Also from the northeast, central, southeast and east NT, Lantau and Po Toi, high count three.

**Second winter period:** one at MPNR on 20 August (JAA) is a new earliest record. Then from 29 August from more widespread locations in north, central and east NT and Lantau, high count 21 at Long Valley on 15 October with 15 at Ma Tso Lung on 12 October and 12 at Mai Po San Tsuen on 17 October.



### **Grey Bush Chat *Saxicola ferreus* 灰林鷗 I**

*Scarce winter visitor and passage migrant; extreme dates 14 September to 20 April, highest count four on 13 April 1955.*

*稀少的冬候鳥和過境遷徙鳥，日子在9月14日至4月20日之間，最高紀錄為1995年4月13日的4隻。*

**First winter period:** a wintering male at Cheung Chau to 1 February, another male at Long Valley from 13 to 24 January and at Nam Chung on 26 January and again on 9 March.

**Second winter period:** a good second winter period with ten individuals from 4 October to year end, at MPNR, Sandy Ridge, Long Valley, two at Plover Cove CP, Kam Sheung Road, Ng Tung Chai, Tai Po Kau, The Peak and Chek Lap Kok.

### **Pied Wheatear *Oenanthe pleschanka* 白頂鷗 I**

*One record, a first winter from 24 to 25 September 1989.*

*一個紀錄，首個紀錄為1989年9月24至25日。*

A first winter at west Kowloon on 30 November (PJL), the second HK record and the first since 1989.



**Plate 53** Pied Wheatear *Oenanthe pleschanka* 白頂鷗  
West Kowloon, 13th November 2013 西九龍 2013年11月13日  
Wallace Tse 謝鑑超

**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 except August. Most records from Tai Po Kau, where the peak count was five on several dates, but there were no records between March and September. Recorded throughout the year from Pak Sha O, high count three. Also recorded, mostly in winter months, from other locations in the northeast, central and east NT.

**Fire-breasted Flowerpecker *Dicaeum ignipectus* 紅胸啄花鳥 I**

*Uncommon winter visitor and rare breeding species in shrubland and woodland areas; highest count eight on 7 April 2002.*

不常見的冬候鳥，有稀少的繁殖鳥種，出沒在灌木叢及林地，最高紀錄為2002年4月7日的8隻。

Recorded up to 1 April and from 15 September but no records in the summer months, mostly from Tai Po Kau but also Wu Kau Tang, Sha Lo Tung, Yuen Long Park, Kap Lung, Ma On Shan, Pak Sha O and Pak Tam, peak count five at Ma On Shan on 13 February.

**Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker *Dicaeum cruentatum* 朱背啄花鳥 I**

*Common resident of open woodland and village edge; highest count 18 on 15 July 2012.*

常見的留鳥，出沒在開闊的林地及鄉村邊緣，最高紀錄為2012年7月15日的18隻。

Recorded in all months and from widespread locations in north, central and east NT, HK Island, Lantau and Lamma, peak count 20 between Wu Kau Tang and Lai Chi Wo on 10 November (JAA), a new high count.

**Mrs. Gould's Sunbird *Aethopyga gouldiae* 藍喉太陽鳥 I**

*Rare migrant in late winter and spring; extreme dates 15 January to 20 March.*

冬末及春季的罕見遷徙鳥，日子在1月15日至3月20日之間。

A male photographed at Sha Tin on 9 March (CYL).



### **Fork-tailed Sunbird *Aethopyga christinae* 叉尾太陽鳥 I**

*Common and widespread resident and winter visitor in woodland and shrubland; highest count 32 on 21 April 2008.*

常見且廣佈的留鳥和冬候鳥，出沒在林地及灌木叢，最高紀錄為2008年4月21日的32隻

Recorded in all months and from widespread locations in north, central, southeast and east NT, HK Island, Lantau, Lamma and Tung Ping Chau, peak count 26 at Plover Cove CP on 26 January and Ma On Shan CP on 13 February with 24 at Sai Kung East CP on 26 October.

### **Eurasian Tree Sparrow *Passer montanus* 樹麻雀 I**

*Abundant resident of lowland habitats, commensal with man; higher numbers sometimes recorded in fish pond areas and on offshore islands in spring. Highest count 500 on 27 January 2009.*

大量且與人類社會共處的留鳥，出沒在低地，春季時，間有在漁塘區域及離島錄得高數量，最高紀錄為2009年1月27日的500隻。

A widespread urban resident species. High counts mostly in winter months from systematic surveys in northwest NT, peak count 393 at Tai Sang Wai on 28 December with 381 at Long Valley on 23 December and 348 at San Tin on 12 April. On Po Toi, where it is a passage migrant with some remaining for summer, only recorded from 16 April to 12 September with no winter records.

### **White-rumped Munia *Lonchura striata* 白腰文鳥 I**

*Common resident of lightly-wooded urban and village-edge habitats; highest count 350 on 25 July 2009.*

常見的留鳥，出沒在有稀林木地的市區及鄉村邊緣，最高紀錄為2009年7月25日的350隻。

Highest counts usually at Long Valley in response to seeding rice, with the peak count there this year being 180 on 20 October with 171 on 30 September and 161 on 16 July. Elsewhere, widespread but with most counts below ten except for Pak Tin Kong where regular counts show larger numbers in autumn with 40 there on 11 October and 21 November.

### **Scaly-breasted Munia *Lonchura punctulata* 斑文鳥 I**

*Abundant resident in open-country grassy habitats; highest count 580 on 29 August 1995.*

大量的留鳥，出沒在開闊原野的草原，最高紀錄為1995年8月29日的580隻。

Most records from MPNR and Long Valley systematic counts, peak count 309 at Long Valley on 14 January with 279 there on 19 November and 190 at MPNR on 17 August. Elsewhere the highest count was 48 at Lin Au on 3 November.

### **Forest Wagtail *Dendronanthus indicus* 山鵲鶉 I**

*Uncommon passage migrant, mostly in autumn, scarce in winter; occurs mainly in mature secondary broadleaf forest, but also a variety of other wooded habitats; extreme dates 28 July to 1 May, highest count three.*

主要在秋季不常見的過境遷徙鳥，冬季時稀少，主要出沒在成熟的次生闊葉林，亦有出沒在其他各式的林地，日子在7月28日至5月1日之間，最高紀錄為3隻。

**First winter period:** one at Shing Mun on 4 January.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 21 August with singles at MPNR, Shing Mun, Lam Tsuen, Tai Po Kau, TPK Headland, Yung Shue O, Pak Sha O, Tai O and Po Toi.

### **Eastern Yellow Wagtail *Motacilla tschutschensis* 東黃鵲鶉 I**

Most records from northwest NT and Lantau. Counts of this species appear to have fallen in recent years. Observers are encouraged to record the taxon whenever possible.

大部分紀錄來自新界西北及大嶼山，近年紀錄的數量有下降的趨勢。請觀鳥者踴躍匯報此鳥種的紀錄。

#### ***M.t. taiwana***

*Common passage migrant and winter visitor; extreme dates 22 August to 18 May, highest count 1,000 on 12 February 1989.*

常見的過境遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，日子在8月22日至5月18日之間，最高紀錄為1989年2月12日的1,000隻。

Recorded up to 22 May, peak count 32 at San Tin on 12 February, and from 14 September, high count 29 at Long Valley on 13 October.

#### ***M.t. macronyx***

*Uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor; extreme dates 9 September to 20 May, highest count 50 on 7 October 1995.*

不常見的過境遷徙鳥及冬候鳥，日子在9月9日至5月20日之間，最高紀錄為1995年10月7日的50隻。

In the first winter period, recorded up to 26 February, high count four. In spring, recorded from 8 April to 5 May, peak count 17. In the second winter period, recorded from 18 October, high count two.

***M.t. tschutschensis***

*Common passage migrant, mostly in spring, and scarce winter visitor; extreme dates 20 August to 25 May, highest count 3,840 on 4 May 1999.*

主要在春季常見的過境遷徙鳥和稀少的冬候鳥，日子在8月20日至5月25日之間，最高紀錄為1999年5月4日的3,840隻。

One at MPNR on 20 January. In spring, recorded between 12 April and 20 May, peak count 48 at Pui O on 5 May with 40 at Long Valley on 1 May. In autumn, recorded from 1 September to 8 December, high count three.

**Records unasccribed to taxon**

不指定亞種

*Common passage migrant and winter visitor; extreme dates 15 August to 8 June.*

常見的過境遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，日子在8月15日至6月8日之間。

Recorded up to 8 May and from 21 August, peak count 128 at Tai Sang Wai on 28 December with 123 at San Tin on 12 April.

Peak counts (all subspecies) in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
3,000	400	600	50	260	800	377	300	250	672	105	128

**Citrine Wagtail *Motacilla citreola* 黃頭鶺鴒 I**

*Uncommon winter visitor and migrant; extreme dates 30 September to 10 May; highest count five on 17 April 2010.*

不常見的冬候鳥和遷徙鳥，日子在9月30日至5月10日之間，最高紀錄為2010年4月17日的5隻。

All records except one from Long Valley.

**First winter period:** at least two in the Long Valley area up to 11 April with another record on 22 April. One at Pui O on 13 April.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 30 September, equaling the earliest date, to year end, peak count four on several dates.

## **Grey Wagtail *Motacilla cinerea* 灰鶺鴒 I**

*Common winter visitor and passage migrant, mostly to watercourses but also other lowland wetland areas; extreme dates 28 July to 31 May with occasional summer records, highest count 1,000 on 16 October 1991.*

常見的冬候鳥和過境遷徙鳥，偶有夏季紀錄，主要出沒在水道，亦有出沒在其他潮濕的低地，日子在7月28日至5月31日之間，最高紀錄為1991年10月16日的1,000隻。

No large winter roost counts of this species have been reported in recent years.

**First winter period:** widespread records until 14 May, high count 20 at Shek Kong Airfield Road on 27 January.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 7 August, peak count 47 at Tai Sang Wai on 16 October, the highest count since 2004.

## **White Wagtail *Motacilla alba* 白鶺鴒 I**

A widespread species although most records and high counts from northwest NT. Observers are encouraged to record the taxon whenever possible, in particular, breeding season reports and records of *M.a. ocularis*.

廣泛分佈的鳥種，但大部分紀錄及最高紀錄均來自新界西北及大嶼山。請觀鳥者踴躍匯報此鳥種的紀錄，尤其是繁殖季節紀錄及 *M.a. ocularis* 鳥種紀錄。

### ***M.a. leucopsis***

*Common and present all year but most common on spring passage and in winter, usually in wetland areas but also breeds in other lowland habitats, including village and village-edge, parks and gardens, residential housing; highest count 200 on 18 February 1997.*

全年可見的鳥，但在春季過境時及冬季則最常見，常出沒在濕地區域，亦有在其他低地繁殖，包括鄉村及其邊緣、公園、花園、及民居地方，最高紀錄為1997年2月18日的200隻。

**First winter period:** peak count 50 at Long Valley and at San Tin on 12 February.

**Breeding season:** most records from Nim Wan, MPNR, Long Valley and Pak Tin Kong. At least one pair breeding at Ap Lei Chau.

**Second winter period:** high count 40 at Long Valley on 13 October.

### ***M.a. ocularis***

*Uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor; extreme dates 24 September to 17 May; highest count 190 on 25 March 1995.*

不常見的遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，日子在9月24日至5月17日之間，最高紀錄為1995年3月25日的190隻。

**First winter period:** recorded to 16 April, peak count 13 at Kam Tin on 5 January.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 13 October, high count 12 at Kam Tin on 24 December.

*M.a. lugens*

*Scarce passage migrant and winter visitor; extreme dates 1 October to 12 April, highest count four on 28 December 2011.*

稀少的過境遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，日子在10月1日至4月12日之間，最高紀錄為2011年12月28日的28隻。

Two at Kam Tin and one at Shek Kong Airfield Road on 5 January. Singles at San Tin on 12 February and Chek Lap Kok on 16 October.

*A leucopsis* x *alboides* reported at Chek Lap Kok throughout the year.

**Records unasccribed to taxon**

不指定亞種

Recorded in all months, high count 226 roosting in palm trees at Yuen Long on 18 October.

**Richard's Pipit *Anthus richardi* 理氏鶉 I**

*Common passage migrant, winter visitor and locally common resident; migratory taxa occur in low-lying open country areas, particularly agricultural land and are common on passage, particularly autumn, and in winter; highest count 102 on 12 October 1979; resident taxon A.r. sinensis is locally common and breeds in grassy and open country areas, often in upland areas; highest count 15 on 20 July 2003.*

在秋冬二季的常見過境遷徙鳥，尤以秋季為最、冬候鳥和本地的留鳥，遷徙鳥種多出沒在低地上的開闊原野，尤其是農地，最高紀錄為1979年10月12日的102隻。A.r. sinensis 為本地常見的留鳥鳥種，其多在高地上的草原及開闊原野繁殖，最高紀錄為2003年7月20日的15隻。

**First winter period:** recorded up to 6 May with most records from Long Valley, high count 14 on 29 April, the MPNR area, high count 17 at Mai Po San Tsuen on 16 April, San Tin, high count nine and Chek Lap Kok, high count five. Also recorded from Kam Tin, Lam Tsuen, Pui O and southwest Lantau, high count seven there on 7 April.

**Breeding season:** recorded from Tai Mo Shan, high count five, Lead Mine Pass and Lo Fu Tau in north Lantau. Singles at Ho Sheung Heung through June and July.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 19 September in similar areas to the first winter period, peak count 22 at Lam Tsuen on 14 October, high counts 14 at Chek Lap Kok on 30 September and at Mai Po San Tsuen on 17 October and 12 at Long Valley on 13 October. Ten migrants flying south over Tai O on 22 September.

### **Blyth's Pipit *Anthus godlewskii* 布氏鵲 I**

*One record, 9 to 10 October 2002.*

一個紀錄，2002年10月9日至10日。

One photographed at Long Valley on 9 October (MT). This is the second Hong Kong record, on the same date as the first in 2002.

### **Olive-backed Pipit *Anthus hodgsoni* 樹鵲 I**

*Common winter visitor and passage migrant to lightly wooded and open country areas, including village edge and parks; extreme dates 15 September to 15 May, highest count 150 on 9 January 1961.*

常見的冬候鳥和過境遷徙鳥，出沒在稀疏的林地及開闊原野，包括鄉村邊緣及公園，日子在9月15日至5月15日之間，最高紀錄為1961年1月9日的150隻。

**First winter period:** recorded to 4 May, most records from Long Valley with peak count 85 there on 28 January, also from the north, central, southeast and east NT, HK, Lantau and Tung Ping Chau, high counts 39 at Plover Cove CP on 26 January and 16 at Discovery Bay on 23 January.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 1 October from widespread locations in north, central and east NT, HK Island and Lantau, high count 69 at Long Valley on 9 December with 30 at southeast Lantau on 29 December and 22 at southwest Lantau on 17 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，日子在4月9日至5月29日及9月3日至11月10日之間，最高紀錄為1999年5月3日（颱風「利奧」期間）的103隻。

**Spring:** singles at MPNR on 23 and 27 April, 8 and 9 May and at Long Valley on 25 April. A flock of 23 on Po Toi on 2 May with two separate singles.

**Autumn:** singles at MPNR on 5 and 6 September, at Pak Sha O on 26 September and near Sai Kung on 6 October.



**Plate 54** Red-throated Pipit *Anthus cervinus* 紅喉鸚  
Long Valley, 23rd March 2013 壟原 2013年3月23日  
Vivian Cheung 張香妹

### **Red-throated Pipit *Anthus cervinus* 紅喉鸚 I**

*Common passage migrant and winter visitor to lowlands, usually in wet areas; extreme dates 16 September to 17 May, highest count 250 on 17 April 1992.*

常見的過境遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，多出沒在潮濕的低地上，日子在9月16日至5月17日之間，最高紀錄為1992年4月17日的250隻。

**First winter period:** recorded to 29 April, all records from the Deep Bay area, Long Valley and Lantau, high count 21 at Long Valley on 21 January with 17 at Kam Tin on 5 January and eight at Pui O on 4 April.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 23 September from the same locations, peak count 33 at Long Valley on 7 October, the lowest since *The Avifauna*, with 12 fly-over migrants at MPNR also on 7 October and 12 at Pui O on 3 November.

Peak counts in recent years:

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
64	70	41	96	58	70	35	39	80	71	50	33

**Buff-bellied Pipit *Anthus rubescens* 黃腹鸚 I**

*Uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor to lowland wetland areas; extreme dates 18 October to 12 April, highest count 20.*

不常見的過境遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，出沒在潮濕的低地上，日子在10月18日至4月12日之間，最高紀錄為20隻。

**First winter period:** all records except one from Long Valley up to 17 February, high count four. However, peak count nine at Chek Lap Kok on 25 February.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 24 October, all records from Deep Bay and Long Valley with high counts six at MPNR on 19 November and 20 December, singles at San Tin and LMC and three at Long Valley on 13 November.

Peak counts in recent years. The increase in observations in recent years probably results partly from increased observer familiarity with identification criteria.

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	1	1	2	15	5	12	14	20	16	20	9

**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。

Only three reports, singles at Lantau Peak on 1 January and at Tai Mo Shan on 30 May and 2 June.

This does not represent the true extent of this species (it has been recorded from most of the high peaks of Hong Kong over the last five years) and observers who walk these high hills are requested to submit all reports of this species.

**Brambling *Fringilla montifringilla* 燕雀 I**

*Scarce passage migrant with one winter record; extreme dates 3 March to 28 April and 21 October to 29 November, highest count three on 28 October 2008.*

稀少的過境遷徙鳥，有一個冬季紀錄，日子在3月3日至4月28日及10月28日至11月29日之間，最高紀錄為2008年10月28日的3隻。

**Spring:** an exceptional spring. At least 15 birds recorded from 30 March to 18 April as follows: on Po Toi from 30 March to 9 April, peak count seven on 2 April, a new highest count (GW), at MPNR from 4 to 18 April, high count five and singles at Pak Sha O and southwest Lantau on 7 April and at Cheung Chau on 13 April. Numbers like these have never occurred before in spring (see Figure 30 below).



**Autumn:** recorded from 23 October to 17 November: one at MPNR on 23 October, up to two on Po Toi from 24 October to 17 November and singles at High Island Reservoir, the HK Trail, Mount Davis and Tai O.

The Weekly Occurrence Graph for Brambling with 2013 presented separately is given as Figure 32, and shows how exceptional spring 2013 was.

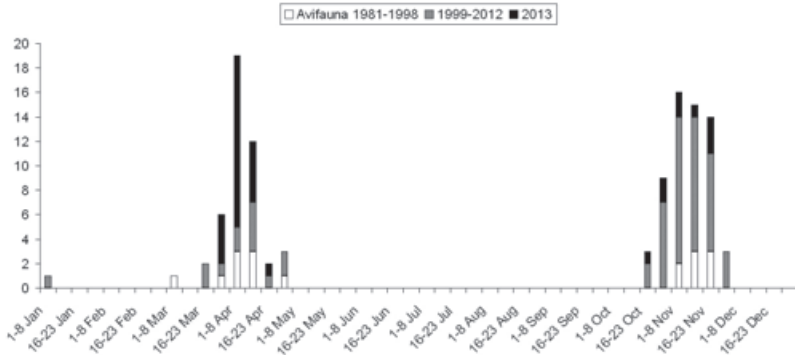


Figure 32. Weekly Occurrence Graph - Brambling *Fringilla montifringilla* 燕雀

### Common Rosefinch *Carpodacus erythrinus* 普通朱雀 I

Scarce winter visitor and migrant to open-country areas; extreme dates 28 September to 3 May, highest count 33 on 13 January 1980.

稀少的冬候鳥和遷徙鳥，出沒在開闊原野，日子在9月28日至5月3日之間，最高紀錄為1980年1月13日的33隻。

Three at Wu Kau Tang on 25 January and singles at Ng Tung Chai on 28 January and Po Toi on 14 April were the only records for the year. The second poor year in succession for this species.

### 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，出沒在長有林木的開闊原野，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:** more widespread records than usual although in smaller numbers, from Pak Nai, Tin Shui Wai, MPNR, Ho Sheung Heung, high count eight, Ping Che, Ta Kwu Ling near Fanling, high count four, Shek Kong Airfield Road, Sai Kung, high count at least six, Sha Lo Wan, Lantau and Cheung Chau, two there on 21 April.

**Breeding season:** all records from May to September from the MPNR area, high count two with one juvenile reported.

**Second winter period:** more widespread records again, from MPNR, Sha Ling, high count 15, Ma Tso Lung, Sandy Ridge, peak count 40 on 11 December, Long Valley, Sheung Shui, Ta Kwu Ling, high count 15, TPK Headland, Pak Sha O and Tai O, high count eight.

### **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, 30 on 17 October 2010.*

稀少的留鳥，自1970年代數量大幅減少，但近年紀錄有所增加，出沒在開闊原野及鄉村邊緣，1999年後最高紀錄為2010年10月17日的30隻。

The recent increase in the number of records continued although no breeding or juveniles reported this year.

**First winter period:** recorded to 5 May from Long Valley, Fung Hang, Lai Chi Wo, peak count 19 including one singing, Wu Kau Tang, Gold Coast, Tai Po Kau and Tsing Yi.

**Breeding season:** one at Tsui Keng on 19 August.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 20 September from MPNR, Long Valley, Sandy Ridge, Kuk Po, Lai Chi Wo and Po Toi, mostly singles except for 12 at Lai Chi Wo.

The number of locations from which this species has been recorded in recent years is given below and shows the recent increase. Most high counts come from the northeast NT where the species appears to be well established.

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
5	2	4	0	5	1	3	8	7	7	10	11

### **Eurasian Siskin** *Spinus spinus* 黃雀 I

*Scarce and irruptive winter visitor to woodland areas; extreme dates 26 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。

**First winter period:** six at TPK Headland on 1 January. The large over-wintering flock reported at Tai Po Kau in the 2012 HKBR was recorded again there from 23 January to 14 February, high count 23, with a subsequent record of 40 at Pak Tin Kong on 17 February.

**Second winter period:** one on Po Toi from 27 to 29 October.



**Plate 55** Crested Bunting *Emberiza lathami* 鳳頭鵯  
Long Valley, 15th January 2013 壟原 2013年1月15日  
Andy Kwok 郭匯昌

### **Crested Bunting *Emberiza lathami* 鳳頭鵯 I**

*Once a common resident, now rare, with no records between 2000 and 2009.*

*曾為常見但現在稀少的留鳥，2000至2009年間未有任何紀錄。*

A male at Long Valley from 15 to 21 January with two there from 17 to 24 November. This is the fourth successive year with records of this species.

### **Slaty Bunting *Emberiza siemsseni* 藍鵯 I**

*No records.*

*沒有紀錄*

A female at Tai Po Kau from 8 to 17 February (WST,GC,KPK). This is the first record for Hong Kong.

**Tristram's Bunting** *Emberiza tristrami* 白眉鵪 Ⅰ

Uncommon winter visitor to woodland and shrubland areas; extreme dates 20 October to 1 May. Highest count 21 on 22 January 1992.

不常見的冬候鳥，出沒在林地及灌木叢，日子在10月20日至5月1日之間，最高紀錄為1992年1月22日的21隻。

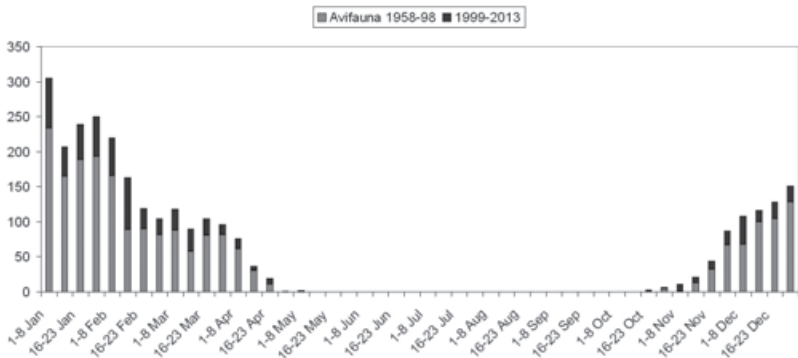
**First winter period:** an exceptional period with widespread records up to 16 April from Wu Kau Tang, Lau Shui Heung, Fung Yuen, Tai Tong, high count ten, Ho Pui, Kap Lung, peak count 27 on 9 February (JAA), a new highest count, Shing Mun, Tai Po Kau, high count ten, TPK Headland, Kam Shan CP, Wonderland Villas, high count ten, Ma On Shan CP, Pak Tam Chung, Aberdeen CP, Black's Link and Tai Tam CP on HK Island, southwest and northeast Lantau, Cheung Chau, Po Toi and Tung Ping Chau. Altogether these represent a total of at least 97 birds.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 25 October at Sha Lo Tung, Wu Kau Tang, Tai Po Kau, Cheung Sheung, high count five, Mount Davis, The Peak and Po Toi.

Peak counts in recent winters:

01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13
10	6	4	3	5	6	4	2	12	5	8	27

The Weekly Occurrence Graph for Tristram's Bunting is given as Figure 33. The species has most records in mid-winter, a pattern which has not changed over many years.



**Figure 33.** Weekly Occurrence Graph - Tristram's Bunting *Emberiza tristrami* 白眉鵪

## **Chestnut-eared Bunting *Emberiza fucata* 栗耳鵯 I**

*Uncommon passage migrant, mainly in autumn, with some winter records, to grassland and open country areas; extreme dates 6 October to 28 April, highest count 30 on 19 January 1967. 主要在秋季不常見的過境遷徙鳥，有小量冬季紀錄，出沒在草原及開闊原野，日子在10月6日至4月28日之間，最高紀錄為1967年1月19日的30隻。*

Winter records have occurred for this species at Long Valley in each of the last four winters.

**First winter period:** recorded at Long Valley to 10 April, peak count five on 23 January. Two at southwest Lantau on 7 April and singles at LMC on 9 April and Pak Sha O on 13 April. One at MPNR from 10 to 12 May (JAA) is a new latest record.

**Second winter period:** recorded at Long Valley from 7 October to year end, high count four on 27 October. Five trapped at MPNR between 1 and 19 November, singles at Pak Sha O on 25 October, Mount Davis on 1 November, southwest Lantau on 17 November and Sandy Ridge on 20 November. One at Pak Sha O on 28 December.

## **Little Bunting *Emberiza pusilla* 小鵯 I**

*Common winter visitor and passage migrant in open country areas, especially inactive dry agriculture; extreme dates 24 September to 26 May, highest count 150 on 15 December 1985. 常見的冬候鳥和過境遷徙鳥，出沒在開闊原野，尤其是乾旱的棄耕地上，日子在9月24日至5月26日之間，最高紀錄為1985年12月15日的150隻。*

**First winter period:** recorded from 4 January to 6 May from the MPNR area, peak count 11 at Mai Po San Tsuen on 16 April, Long Valley, high count ten on 29 April, Wu Kau Tang, Shing Mun, Lam Tsuen, TPK Headland, Tan Shan valley, Pak Tam Chung, Pak Sha O and Ho Man Tin. Recorded from islands from 31 March to 5 May, at southwest Lantau, Pui O, Soko Islands, Cheung Chau, Po Toi, high count eight on 11 April and Tung Ping Chau.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 18 October, mostly at Long Valley, high count ten on 4 November with nine on 23 December, also at Nim Wan, high count eight on 22 November, the MPNR area, Sha Lo Tung, Lam Tsuen, Sham Chung, Pak Sha O, Mount Davis, Yi O, Tai O and Po Toi.

## **Yellow-browed Bunting *Emberiza chrysophrys* 黃眉鵯 I**

*Scarce migrant to open-country areas; extreme dates 9 February to 1 May and 22 September to 28 December; highest count five on 15 November 1992.*

*稀少的遷徙鳥，出沒在開闊原野，日子在2月9日至5月1日及9月22日至12月28日之間，最高紀錄為1992年11月15日的5隻。*

Another good year for this species, which has been more regularly recorded since 2007.

**First winter period:** singles at Pak Sha O on 12 January (GJC) and MPNR on 14 and 15 January (KL,MDW) are the first January records. Then two at MPNR on 3 and 4 April, two on Po Toi from 3 to 10 April and one at Long Valley on 7 April with the same or another there on 1 May equaling the latest spring date.

**Second winter period:** two on Po Toi on 27 September with possibly another there on 29 October, one at Pak Sha O on 12 October, up to two at Long Valley from 1 November to 3 December and one at Tai O on 10 November.

### **Rustic Bunting** *Emberiza rustica* 田鷀 I

*Rare winter visitor; extreme dates 3 November to 17 March.*

罕有的冬候鳥，日子在11月3日至3月17日之間。

A female on Po Toi from 9 to 20 April (GW *et al.*), a new latest date. Another female at Deep Water Bay Golf Club on 20 November (EMSK) and a male at Long Valley on 27 and 28 November (CFL,PWY).

### **Yellow-throated Bunting** *Emberiza elegans* 黃喉鷀 I

*Rare passage migrant and winter visitor; extreme dates 7 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7日至4月8日之間，最高紀錄為2009年11月16日的8隻。

Three, an adult male and female and an immature male, on Po Toi from 1 to 3 April (P&MW,GW). A first winter at Tai O on 23 November (EMSK).

### **Yellow-breasted Bunting** *Emberiza aureola* 黃胸鷀 I EN

*Common autumn passage migrant but with a recent decline in numbers, scarce in spring and rare in winter, to open-country areas; extreme dates 28 August to 23 May, highest count since 1999, 150 on 10 October 2001.*

常見的秋季過境遷徙鳥，但近來數量在下降，春季時稀少，冬季則罕有，出沒在開闊原野，日子在8月28日至5月23日之間，自1999年後最高紀錄為2001年10月10日的150隻。

**First winter period:** one at Long Valley on 31 January. In spring, recorded from 14 April to 1 May in the MPNR and Long Valley areas, high count five at Ho Sheung Heung.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 8 September with most records from the Long Valley and MPNR areas, peak count 20 at Long Valley on 17 October and high count six at MPNR on 6 November. Singles also recorded from Nim Wan, Lam Tsuen, Pak Sha O and Tai O.



**Plate 56** Chestnut Bunting *Emberiza rutila* 栗鵪  
Po Toi, 14th April 2013 蒲台 2013年4月14日  
Lee Yat Ming 李逸明

### **Chestnut Bunting *Emberiza rutila* 栗鵪 I**

*Uncommon passage migrant, mainly in autumn, with occasional winter records, to shrubland areas; extreme dates 28 September to 16 May, highest count 200 on 6 November 2000.*

*主要在秋季不常見的過境遷徙鳥，偶有冬季紀錄，出沒在灌木叢區域，日子在9月28日至5月16日之間，最高紀錄為2000年11月6日的200隻。*

**First winter period:** recorded from 4 April to 8 May with most records from Po Toi, high count three on 17 April. Also recorded from MPNR, Ho Sheung Heung, high count four on 22 April, southwest Lantau and Pui O, high count four on 17 April.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 3 October to 8 December from more widespread locations, Sandy Ridge, Long Valley, Sha Lo Tung, peak count six on 25 November, Lam Tsuen, Pak Sha O, Mount Davis, peak count six on 15 November, The Peak, Yi O and Po Toi.





**Plate 57** Black-headed Bunting *Emberiza melanocephala* 黑頭鵪  
Long Valley, 28th December 2013 壆原 2013年12月28日  
John Yu 余伯全

**Black-headed Bunting *Emberiza melanocephala* 黑頭鵪 I**

*Scarce autumn migrant and winter visitor to open-country habitats; extreme dates from 11 October to 14 February, highest count three.*

稀少的秋季遷徙鳥和冬候鳥，出沒在開闊原野，日子在10月11日至2月14日之間，最高紀錄為3隻。

**First winter period:** an adult male photographed at Ho Man Tin on 15 April (KL) is the first spring record.

**Second winter period:** an immature at She Shan on 4 October (DAD,MH) is an earliest record, and another at Long Valley on 9 and 10 October also exceeds the previous earliest. Two winter plumage adults and an immature at Long Valley from 2 November to 3 December, and another winter plumage male at Long Valley from 21 December to year end; at least four different birds involved.





**Plate 58** Red-headed Bunting *Emberiza bruniceps* 褐頭鵪  
Long Valley, 13th January 2013 壟原 2013年1月13日  
Herman Ip 葉紀江

### **Red-headed Bunting *Emberiza bruniceps* 褐頭鵪 I**

*Four winter records; extreme dates 23 December to 10 January.*

*四個冬季紀錄，日子在12月23日至1月10日。*

At least two different birds, a female and an immature, at Long Valley from 16 January to 1 February (AB,MC,MH *et al.*), a new latest date.

### **Japanese Yellow Bunting *Emberiza sulphurata* 硫黃鵪 I VU**

*Scarce spring passage migrant with a few recent autumn records, to open-country areas; extreme dates 27 March to 8 May and 30 October to 28 November, highest count 17 on 6 April 1996.*

*稀少的春季過境遷徙鳥，近有數個秋季紀錄，出沒在開闊原野，日子在3月27日至5月8日及10月30日至11月28日之間，最高紀錄為1996年4月6日的17隻。*

**Spring:** singles at Pui O on 4 April and at Cheung Chau on 10 April, two from the Mai Po access road on 16 April and one at Lut Chau on 19 April.

**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 4 May with most records from MPNR, high winter count seven and spring count 19 on 9 April, Long Valley, high winter count six and spring count ten on 15 April, Lantau and Po Toi, peak count 22 on 4 April. Also recorded from Kuk Po, Tai Lam CP, Shek Kong, Lam Tsuen, Ma On Shan, Sai Kung and Tung Ping Chau, high count seven at Siu Lam on 7 January.

**Second winter period:** recorded from 18 October, mostly from MPNR and Long Valley, high count ten on 25 November. Also recorded from Nim Wan, Sandy Ridge with 11 on 20 November, northeast NT with six at Lai Chi Wo on 13 December, Lam Tsuen, Yung Shue O, Pak Sha O, Mount Davis with eight on 15 November, and Lantau with six at Yi O on 17 November.

Peak counts in recent winters. This species has suffered a decline from the large numbers recorded in the 1990s and may be under-reported. Observers are encouraged to submit more records so that the current status in Hong Kong can be clarified.

01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13
13	6	16	20	12	14	12	30	11	14	51	22

### 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.

#### **Common Pheasant *Phasianus colchicus* III**

Singles at MPNR on 8 May and at Pak Tin Kong and Kowloon Walled City Park on 23 November.

#### **Lord Derby's Parakeet *Psittacula derbiana* III NT (for native population)**

Two, male and female, photographed at Tsing Yi Park on 1 November (AP). This is a new addition to the Category III list.

#### **Fischer's Lovebird *Agapornis fischeri* III NT (for native population)**

One at LMC on 17 November (MRL).

#### **Sun Parakeet *Aratinga solstitialis* III EN (for native population)**

One at TPK Headland on 24 March (R&KB).

#### **Bearded Reedling *Panurus biarmicus* III**

One at MPNR on 23 March (JAA) and another trapped there on 12 April (JAA,PJL,DJS,KL).

#### **Mongolian Lark *Melanocorypha mongolica* III**

Singles at Tai Sang Wai on 2 November (A&BL,CFL) and MPNR on 18 December (KL).

#### **Lesser Necklaced Laughingthrush *Garrulax monileger* III**

Singles at Tai Po Kau on 16 November (YML) and 3 December (KPK).

#### **Common Hill Myna *Gracula religiosa* III**

One from the Mai Po access road on 29 December (DAD).

#### **Javan Myna *Acridotheres javanicus* III**

One photographed at Cyberport Waterfront Park on 26 February (CNM). This is a new addition to the Category III list.

#### **White-rumped Shama *Copsychus malabaricus* III**

A male at TPK Headland from 10 September to 26 November (R&KB).

**Rufous-bellied Niltava** *Niltava sundara* **III**

A female at Tai Po Kau from 7 to 13 January (NMC, KK) and a male at Lung Fu Shan from 29 November to 1 December (HI).

**White-tailed Robin** *Myiomela leucura* **III**

A female at Tai Po Kau on 17 January (KPK).

**White-capped Redstart** *Chaimarrornis leucocephalus* **III**

A male at Tsing Yi Park from 11 February to 13 April (SMC, AP), probably the same bird as reported there in the 2012 HKBR.

**Blue-winged Leafbird** *Chloropsis cochinchinensis* **III**

Singles at Tai Po Kau on 10 November (GH) and Lung Fu Shan on 27 November (HI).

**Golden-fronted Leafbird** *Chloropsis aurifrons* **III**

Singles at Tsing Yi Park from 20 March to 26 October (AP) and at Tai Po Kau from 19 to 26 October (KPK).

**Russet Sparrow** *Passer rutilans* **III**

Singles at Ma Tso Lung on 14 December (YTC) and at Long Valley from 28 to 31 December (AC).

**Yellow-crowned Bishop** *Euplectes afer* **III**

One at Fung Lok Wai on 17 October (YTC).

**Red Avadavat** *Amandava amandava* **III**

One at Long Valley on 31 October (KYS).

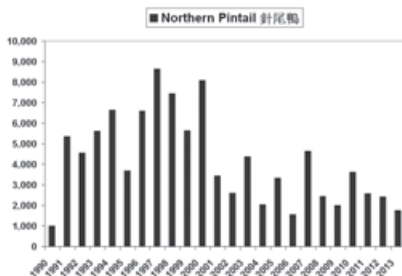
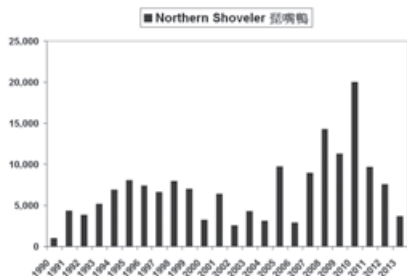
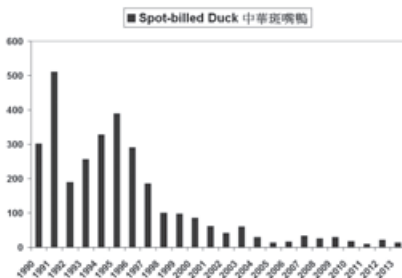
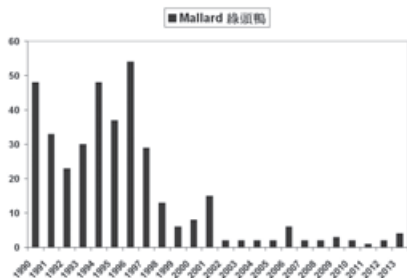
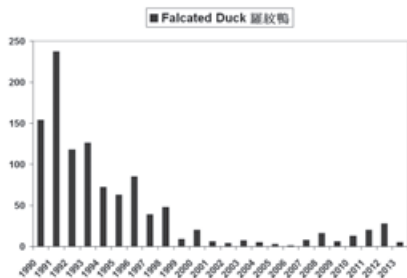
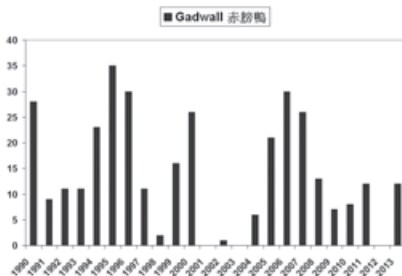
**Yellow-fronted Canary** *Crithagra mozambica* **III**

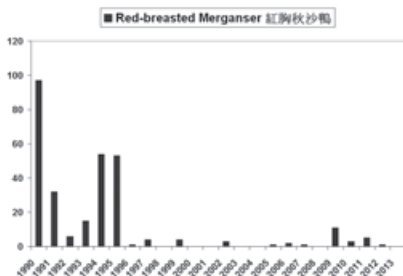
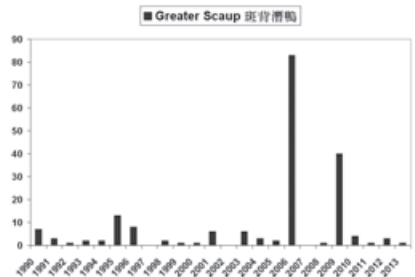
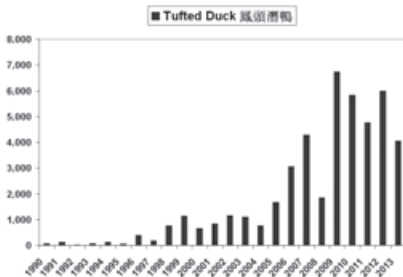
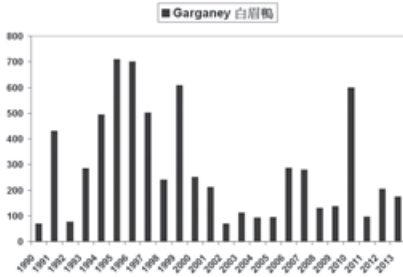
Singles at Nam Sang Wai on 2 February, MPNR, on Po Toi on 13 April and from 19 to 29 September, at Tin Shui Wai on 20 October, two at Tai Sang Wai from 4 to 17 November and one at Tai O on 22 November.

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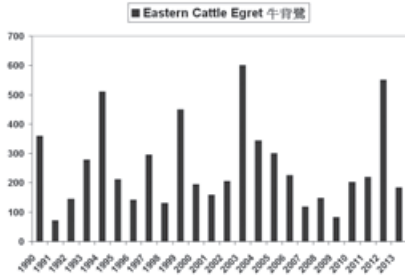
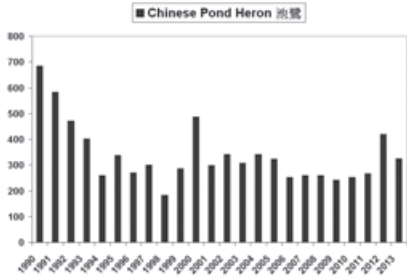
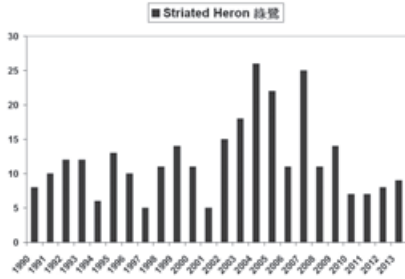
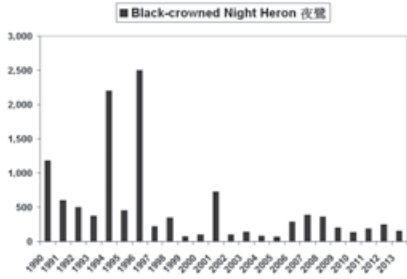
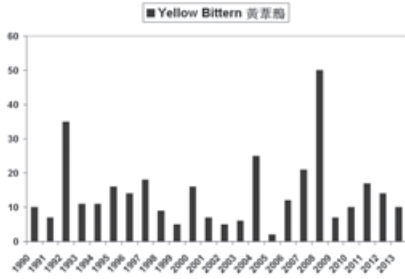
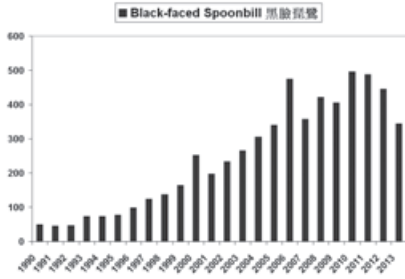
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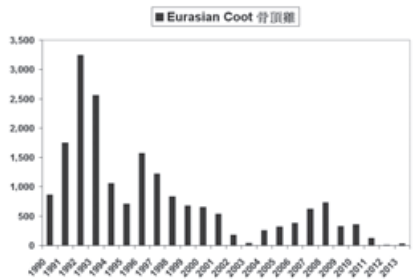
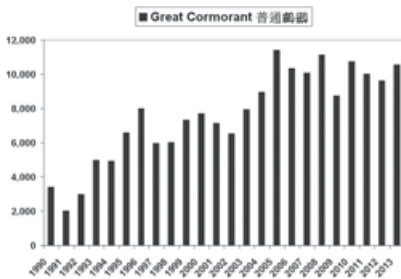
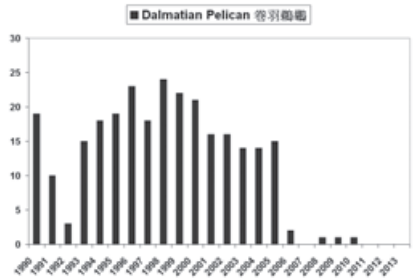
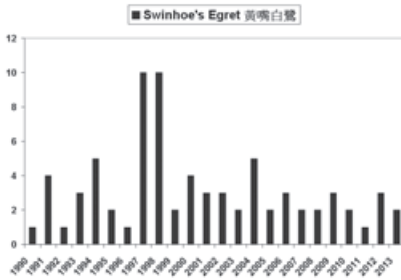
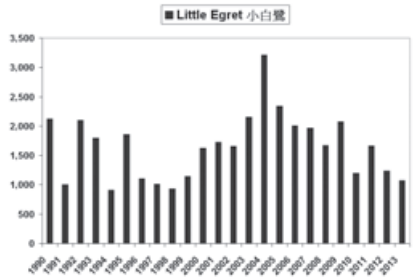
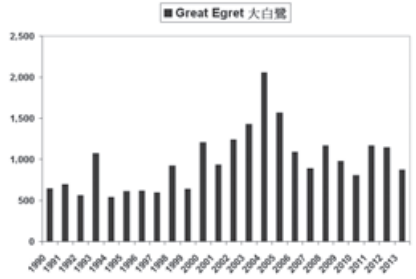
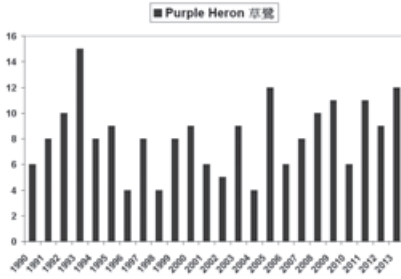


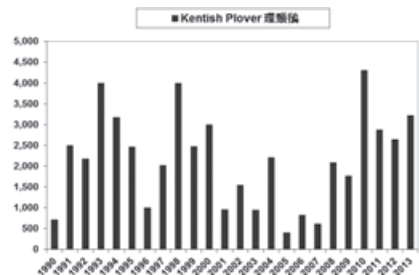
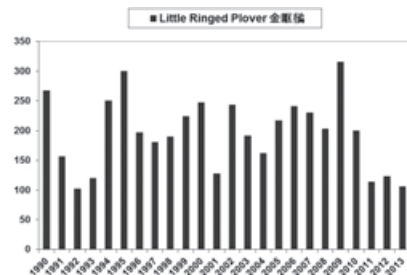
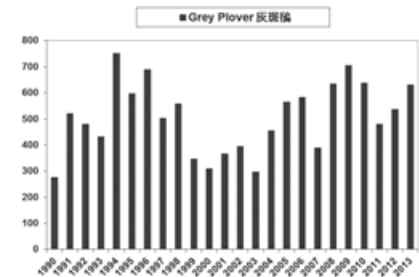
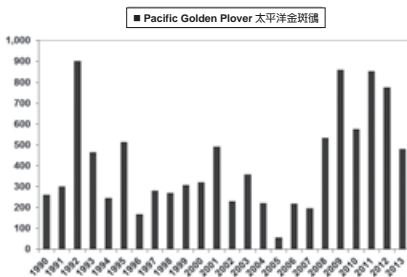
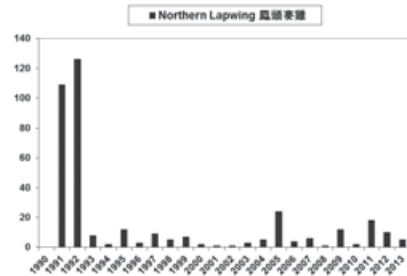
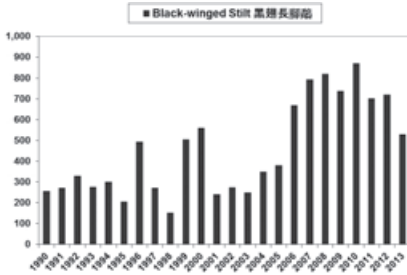


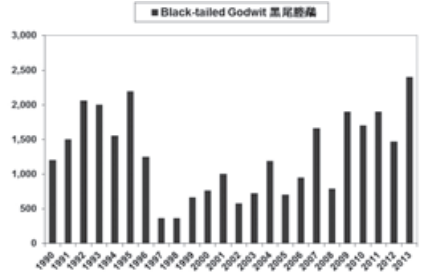
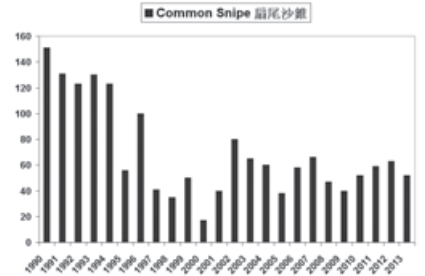
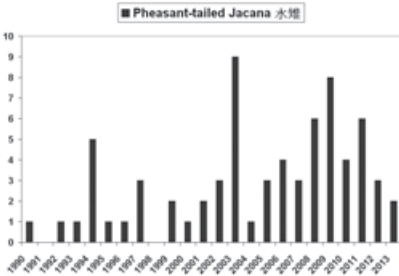
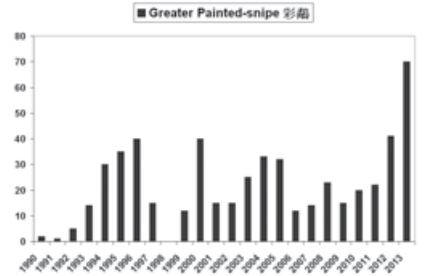
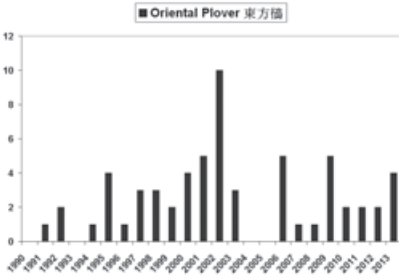
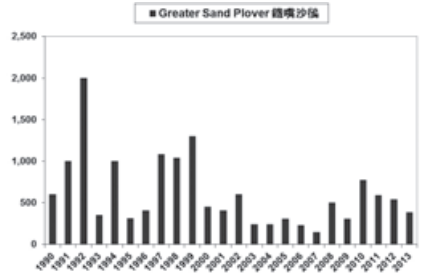
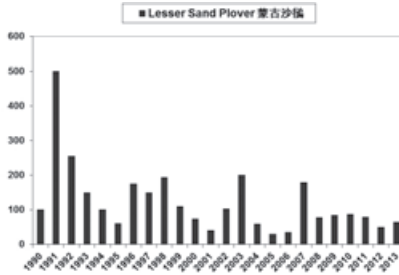


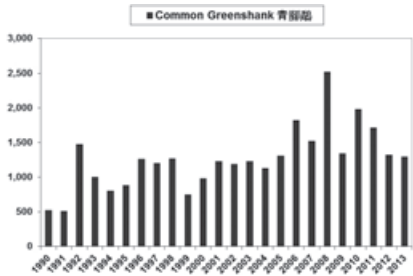
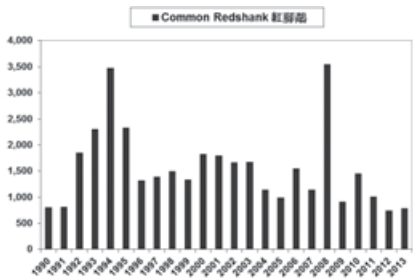
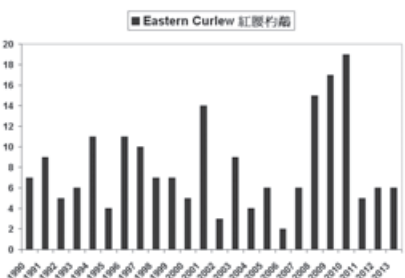
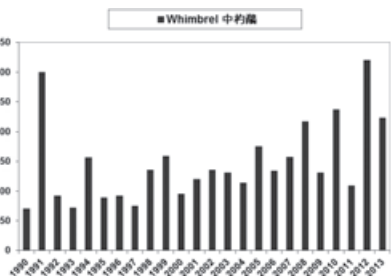
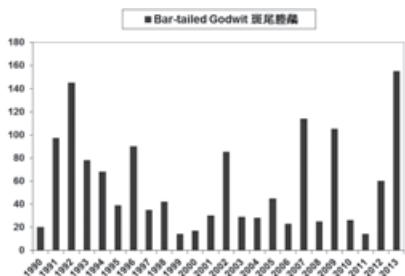


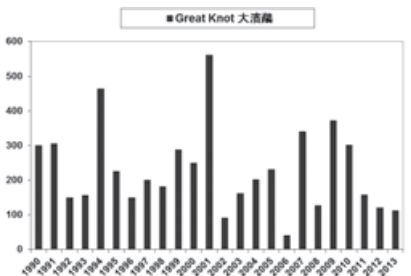
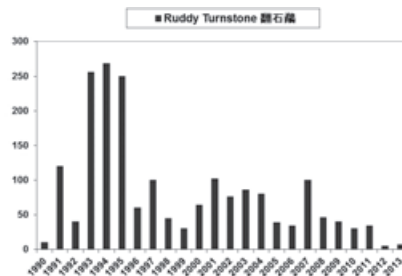
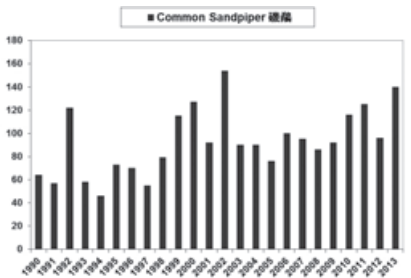
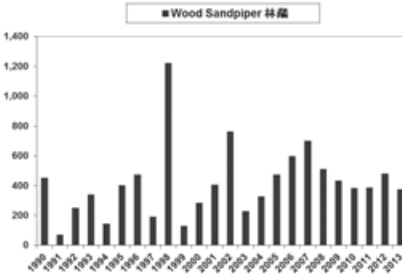
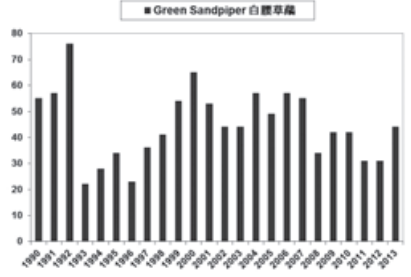


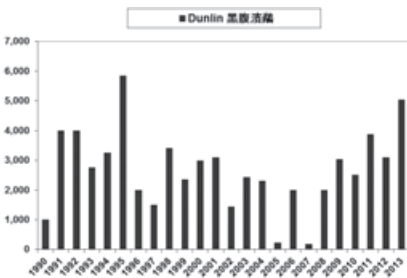
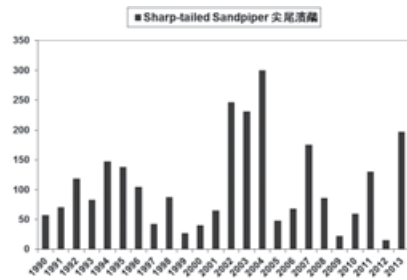
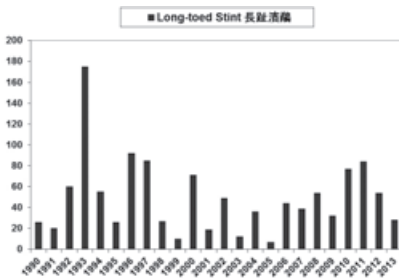
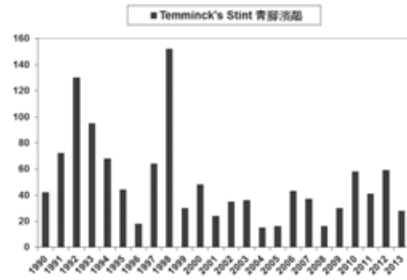
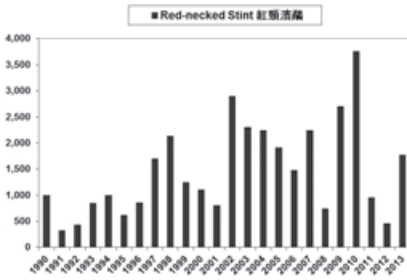
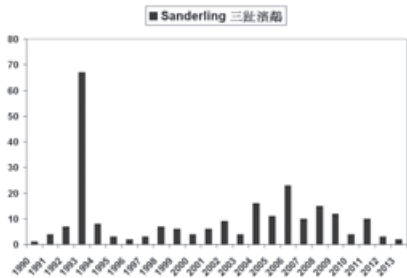
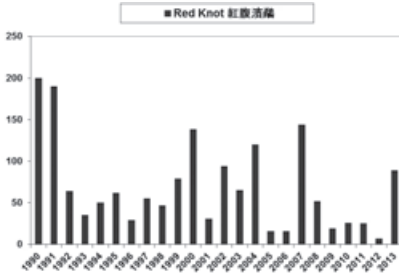


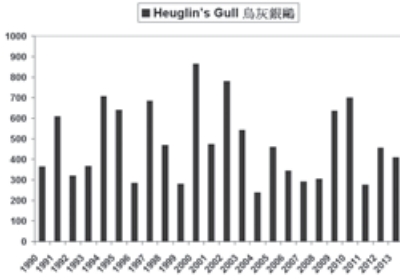
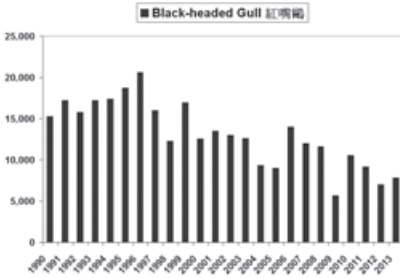
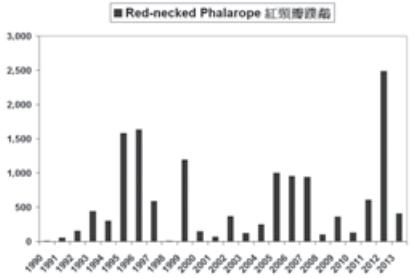
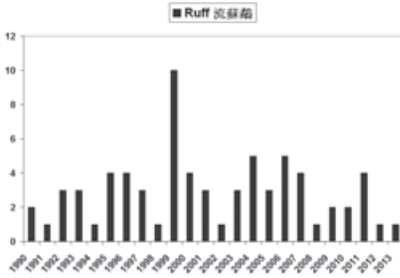
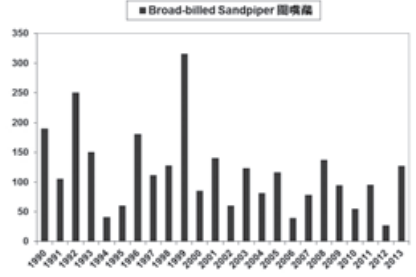




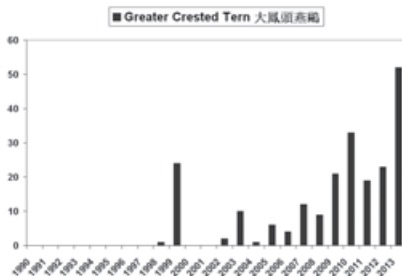
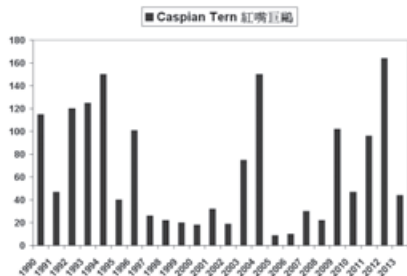












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## Systematic List Index

### A

Aleutian Tern 121  
Alexandrine Parakeet 147  
Amur Falcon 144  
Ancient Murrelet 126  
Arctic Warbler 175  
Ashy Drongo 154  
Ashy Minivet 150  
Asian Barred Owlet 134  
Asian Brown Flycatcher 205  
Asian Dowitcher 92  
Asian House Martin 166  
Asian Koel 131  
Asian Paradise-Flycatcher 155  
Asian Stubtail 172  
Azure-winged Magpie 157

### B

Baer's Pochard 40  
Baikal Teal 39  
Baillon's Crake 72  
Barn Swallow 166  
Bar-tailed Godwit 94  
Bay Woodpecker 143  
Besra 66  
Bianchi's Warbler 180  
Black Baza 63  
Black Bittern 49  
Black-browed Reed Warbler 182  
Black Bulbul 165  
Black-capped Kingfisher 140  
Black-collared Starling 195  
Black-crowned Night Heron 50  
Black Drongo 154  
Black-faced Bunting 239  
Black-faced Spoonbill 46  
Black-headed Bunting 237

Black-headed Gull 115  
Black Kite 68  
Black-legged Kittiwake 114  
Black-naped Monarch 155  
Black-naped Oriole 153  
Black-naped Tern 123  
Black Stork 45  
Black-tailed Godwit 93  
Black-tailed Gull 116  
Black-throated Laughingthrush 189  
Black-throated Tit 172  
Black-winged Cuckooshrike 149  
Black-winged Kite 61  
Black-winged Stilt 78  
Blue-and-white Flycatcher 208  
Blue Rock Thrush 218  
Blue-tailed Bee-eater 142  
Bluethroat 212  
Blue Whistling Thrush 213  
Blue-winged Minla 190  
Blunt-winged Warbler 183  
Blyth's Pipit 227  
Bonelli's Eagle 64  
Booby sp. 60  
Brambling 229  
Bridled Tern 122  
Broad-billed Sandpiper 111  
Brown-breasted Flycatcher 205  
Brown Bush Warbler 184  
Brown-chested Jungle Flycatcher 206  
Brown Fish Owl 134  
Brown-flanked Bush Warbler 172  
Brown-headed Gull 115  
Brown-headed Thrush 202  
Brown Shrike 152  
Brown Wood Owl 134  
Buff-bellied Pipit 229  
Bull-headed Shrike 151  
Button-quail sp. 78

## C

Caspian Gull 117  
 Caspian Tern 119  
 Chestnut-bellied Rock Thrush 219  
 Chestnut Bulbul 164  
 Chestnut Bunting 236  
 Chestnut-cheeked Starling 195  
 Chestnut-collared Yuhina 191  
 Chestnut-crowned Warbler 182  
 Chestnut-eared Bunting 234  
 Chestnut-flanked White-eye 192  
 Chestnut-tailed Starling 196  
 Chestnut-winged Cuckoo 129  
 Chinese Bulbul 164  
 Chinese Francolin 43  
 Chinese Grassbird 188  
 Chinese Grosbeak 230  
 Chinese Hwamei 189  
 Chinese Penduline Tit 162  
 Chinese Pond Heron 52  
 Chinese Sparrowhawk 65  
 Chinese Spot-billed Duck 36  
 Cinereous Tit 162  
 Cinnamon Bittern 49  
 Citrine Wagtail 224  
 Collared Crow 158  
 Collared Scops Owl 133  
 Common Blackbird 201  
 Common Greenshank 100  
 Common Kestrel 143  
 Common Kingfisher 141  
 Common Moorhen 76  
 Common Myna 193  
 Common Pochard 40  
 Common Redshank 99  
 Common Rosefinch 230  
 Common Sandpiper 103  
 Common Shelduck 32  
 Common Snipe 91

Common Starling 196  
 Common Tailorbird 187  
 Common Tern 124  
 Cotton Pygmy-goose 33  
 Crested Bunting 232  
 Crested Goshawk 65  
 Crested Honey Buzzard 62  
 Crested Myna 193  
 Crested Serpent Eagle 63  
 Curlew Sandpiper 109

## D

Dalmatian Pelican 59  
 Dark-sided Flycatcher 204  
 Daurian Redstart 217  
 Daurian Starling 195  
 Domestic Pigeon 126  
 Dunlin 110  
 Dusky Thrush 202  
 Dusky Warbler 173

## E

Eastern Buzzard 69  
 Eastern Cattle Egret 54  
 Eastern Crowned Warbler 179  
 Eastern Imperial Eagle 64  
 Eastern Marsh Harrier 67  
 Eastern Water Rail 71  
 Eastern Yellow Wagtail 223  
 Eurasian Bittern 47  
 Eurasian Collared Dove 127  
 Eurasian Coot 76  
 Eurasian Curlew 96  
 Eurasian Eagle Owl 134  
 Eurasian Hobby 146  
 Eurasian Hoopoe 142  
 Eurasian Jay 157  
 Eurasian Magpie 158  
 Eurasian Oystercatcher 78

Eurasian Siskin 231  
Eurasian Skylark 163  
Eurasian Sparrowhawk 67  
Eurasian Spoonbill 46  
Eurasian Teal 39  
Eurasian Tree Sparrow 222  
Eurasian Wigeon 35  
Eurasian Woodcock 89  
Eurasian Wryneck 143  
Eyebrowed Thrush 201

## F

Fairy Pitta 148  
Falcated Duck 35  
Far Eastern Curlew 98  
Female-type Narcissus Flycatcher 214  
Ferruginous Duck 41  
Ferruginous Flycatcher 205  
Fire-breasted Flowerpecker 221  
Forest Wagtail 223  
Fork-tailed Drongo Cuckoo 131  
Fork-tailed Sunbird 222  
Fujian Niltava 208

## G

Gadwall 34  
Garganey 39  
Golden-headed Cisticola 186  
Goodson's Leaf Warbler 179  
Great Cormorant 60  
Great Crested Grebe 45  
Great Egret 56  
Greater Coucal 129  
Greater Crested Tern 120  
Greater Necklaced Laughingthrush 189  
Greater Painted-snipe 88  
Greater Sand Plover 86  
Greater Scaup 42  
Greater Spotted Eagle 64

Great Knot 105  
Green-backed Flycatcher *Ficedula  
narcissina owstoni* 214  
Green Sandpiper 101  
Grey-backed Thrush 199  
Grey Bush Chat 220  
Grey-capped Greenfinch 231  
Grey-chinned Minivet 151  
Grey-faced Buzzard 69  
Grey-headed Canary-flycatcher 159  
Grey-headed Lapwing 81  
Grey Heron 55  
Grey Nightjar 135  
Grey Plover 83  
Grey-streaked Flycatcher 204  
Grey-tailed Tattler 102  
Grey Treepie 157  
Grey Wagtail 225  
Gull-billed Tern 118

## H

Hainan Blue Flycatcher 206  
Hair-crested Drongo 154  
Heuglin's Gull 118  
Hill Blue Flycatcher 206  
Himalayan Swiftlet 136  
Hodgson's Hawk Cuckoo 132  
House Crow 158  
House Swift 138  
Huet's Fulvetta 188

## I

Indian Cuckoo 132  
Indian Spot-billed Duck 36  
Intermediate Egret 57

## J

Jaeger sp. 126  
Japanese Bush Warbler 170

Japanese Leaf Warbler 175  
 Japanese Paradise-Flycatcher 156  
 Japanese Quail 43  
 Japanese Robin 210  
 Japanese Sparrowhawk 66  
 Japanese Thrush 200  
 Japanese Tit 162  
 Japanese Waxwing 159  
 Japanese White-eye 193  
 Japanese Yellow Bunting 238

## K

Kentish Plover 84

## L

Lanceolated Warbler 185  
 Large-billed Crow 159  
 Large Hawk Cuckoo 131  
 Lesser Coucal 129  
 Lesser Frigatebird 59  
 Lesser Sand Plover 85  
 Lesser Shortwing 209  
 Little Bunting 234  
 Little Curlew 95  
 Little Egret 57  
 Little Grebe 44  
 Little Ringed Plover 83  
 Little Stint 107  
 Little Tern 121  
 Long-billed Dowitcher 91  
 Long-tailed Jaeger 125  
 Long-tailed Shrike 153  
 Long-toed Stint 107

## M

Malayan Night Heron 50  
 Mallard 36  
 Manchurian Bush Warbler 170  
 Manchurian Reed Warbler 183

Marsh Sandpiper 99  
 Martens's Warbler 180  
 Masked Laughingthrush 189  
 Mew Gull 116  
 Mountain Bulbul 164  
 Mountain Tailorbird 169  
 Mrs. Gould's Sunbird 221  
 Mugimaki Flycatcher 214

## N

Narcissus Flycatcher 213  
 Nordmann's Greenshank 100  
 Northern Boobook 135  
 Northern Goshawk 67  
 Northern Lapwing 80  
 Northern Pintail 38  
 Northern Shoveler 37

## O

Olive-backed Pipit 227  
 Orange-bellied Leafbird 221  
 Orange-headed Thrush 198  
 Oriental Cuckoo 133  
 Oriental Dollarbird 138  
 Oriental Magpie Robin 203  
 Oriental Plover 88  
 Oriental Pratincole 113  
 Oriental Reed Warbler 182  
 Oriental Scops Owl 133  
 Oriental Stork 45  
 Oriental Turtle Dove 126

## P

Pacific Golden Plover 82  
 Pacific Reef Heron 58  
 Pacific Swift 137  
 Pale-legged Leaf Warbler 178  
 Pale Martin 166  
 Pale Thrush 202

Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler 185  
Pallas's Leaf Warbler 174  
Parasitic Jaeger 125  
Pechora Pipit 227  
Pectoral Sandpiper 108  
Peregrine Falcon 147  
Pheasant-tailed Jacana 88  
Pied Avocet 79  
Pied Harrier 68  
Pied Kingfisher 141  
Pied Wheatear 220  
Pintail Snipe 90  
Plain Prinia 187  
Plaintive Cuckoo 131  
Plumbeous Water Redstart 217  
Purple Heron 55  
Purple Swamphen 75  
Pygmy Wren-babbler 168

## R

Radde's Warbler 174  
Red-backed Shrike 152  
Red-billed Blue Magpie 157  
Red-billed Leiothrix 190  
Red-billed Starling 194  
Red-breasted Flycatcher 216  
Red-breasted Merganser 42  
Red-flanked Bluetail 212  
Red-headed Bunting 238  
Red Knot 105  
Red-necked Phalarope 113  
Red-necked Stint 106  
Red-rumped Swallow 167  
Red-throated Flycatcher 216  
Red-throated Pipit 228  
Red Turtle Dove 127  
Red-whiskered Bulbul 163  
Richard's Pipit 226  
Roseate Tern 123

Rose-ringed Parakeet 147  
Rosy Starling 196  
Ruddy-breasted Crake 73  
Ruddy Shelduck 32  
Ruddy Turnstone 104  
Ruff 112  
Rufous-capped Babbler 188  
Rufous-tailed Robin 210  
Russet Bush Warbler 184  
Rustic Bunting 235

## S

Sakhalin Leaf Warbler 178  
Sanderling 106  
Saunders's Gull 115  
Savanna Nightjar 135  
Scaly-breasted Munia 222  
Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker 221  
Scarlet Minivet 151  
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper 108  
Short-tailed Shearwater 44  
Siberian Blue Robin 209  
Siberian Rubythroat 212  
Siberian Thrush 198  
Silver-backed Needletail 137  
Silver-eared Mesia 190  
Slaty-backed Flycatcher 215  
Slaty-backed Gull 117  
Slaty-breasted Rail 71  
Slaty Bunting 232  
Slaty-legged Crake 70  
Small Niltava 208  
Sooty-headed Bulbul 164  
Speckled Piculet 143  
Spectacled Warbler sp. *Seicercus* sp. 181  
Spoon-billed Sandpiper 110  
Spotted Redshank 98  
Stejneger's Stonechat 219  
Streak-breasted Scimitar Babbler 187

Streaked Shearwater 43  
 Striated Heron 52  
 Styan's Grasshopper Warbler 185  
 Sulphur-breasted Warbler 180  
 Swinhoe's Egret 58  
 Swinhoe's Minivet 149  
 Swinhoe's Snipe 90

## T

Temminck's Stint 107  
 Terek Sandpiper 103  
 Thick-billed Green Pigeon 128  
 Thick-billed Warbler 183  
 Tristram's Bunting 233  
 Tufted Duck 41  
 Tundra Bean Goose 32  
 Two-barred Warbler 177

## U

Upland Pipit 229

## V

Varied Tit 161  
 Vega Gull 117  
 Velvet-fronted Nuthatch 193  
 Verditer Flycatcher 208  
 Vinous-throated Parrotbill 191  
 Von Schrenck's Bittern 48

## W

Watercock 74  
 Western Osprey 61  
 Whimbrel 96  
 Whiskered Tern 124  
 Whistling Green Pigeon 129  
 White-bellied Erpornis 153  
 White-bellied Green Pigeon 128  
 White-bellied Sea Eagle 68

White-breasted Waterhen 72  
 White-browed Laughingthrush 190  
 White-cheeked Starling 194  
 White-rumped Munia 222  
 White-shouldered Starling 195  
 White-spectacled Warbler 180  
 White's Thrush 198  
 White-throated Kingfisher 139  
 White-throated Needletail 137  
 White-throated Rock Thrush 219  
 White Wagtail 225  
 White-winged Tern 125  
 Wood Sandpiper 102

## Y

Yellow-bellied Prinia 187  
 Yellow-bellied Tit 159  
 Yellow Bittern 48  
 Yellow-breasted Bunting 235  
 Yellow-browed Bunting 234  
 Yellow-browed Warbler 174  
 Yellow-cheeked Tit 162  
 Yellow-crested Cockatoo 147  
 Yellow-legged Button-quail 77  
 Yellow-rumped Flycatcher 213  
 Yellow-throated Bunting 235

## Z

Zitting Cisticola 186



## 分類總覽雀鳥名稱索引

### 二劃

八哥 193  
八聲杜鵑 131

### 三劃

三趾濱鵲 106  
三趾鷗 114  
三寶鳥 138  
勺嘴鵲 110  
叉尾太陽鳥 222  
大白鷺 56  
大沙錐 90  
大草鶯 188  
大麻鴉 47  
大鳳頭燕鷗 120  
大嘴烏鴉 159  
大濱鵲 105  
大鷹鴉 131  
小太平鳥 159  
小仙鶺 208  
小田雞 72  
小白腰雨燕 138  
小白鷺 57  
小灰山椒鳥 149  
小杓鵲 95  
小青腳鵲 100  
小葵花鳳頭鸚鵡 147  
小蝗鶯 185  
小鴉鴉 129  
小濱鵲 107  
小鷓 234  
小鷓鴣 168  
小鵲 44  
山斑鳩 126  
山藍仙鶺 206  
山鵲 223  
山鷓 229

### 四劃

中白鷺 57  
中杓鵲 96  
中華斑嘴鴨 36  
中華攀雀 162  
中華鷓鴣 43  
反嘴鵲 79  
太平洋金斑鸚 82  
方尾鷓 159  
日本松雀鷹 66  
日本柳鶯 175  
日本歌鶯 210  
日本樹鶯 170  
比氏鷓鴣 180  
水雉 88  
火斑鳩 127  
牛背鷺 54  
牛頭伯勞 151

### 五劃

丘鷓 89  
仙八色鶺 148  
北灰鷓 205  
北紅尾鷓 217  
北椋鳥 195  
北鷓 227  
半蹼鷓 92  
古氏[冠紋]柳鶯 179  
史氏蝗鶯 185  
四聲杜鵑 132  
巨嘴柳鶯 174  
布氏鷓 227  
田鴉 235  
白肩鷓 64  
白眉地鶺 198  
白眉姬鶺 213  
白眉鷓 39

白眉鷓 233  
白眉鷓 201  
白翅浮鷓 125  
白胸苦惡鳥 72  
白胸翡翠 139  
白眶鷓鴣 180  
白眼潛鷓 41  
白頂 220  
白喉紅臀鷓 164  
白喉針尾雨燕 137  
白喉短翅鷓 209  
白喉磯鷓 219  
白斑單艦鳥 59  
白琵鷺 46  
白腰文鳥 222  
白腰杓鵲 96  
白腰雨燕 137  
白腰草鷓 101  
白腰燕鷗 121  
白腹姬鶺 208  
白腹海鷓 68  
白腹單鷓 64  
白腹鳳鷓 153  
白腹鷓 202  
白腹鷓 67  
白頭鷓 164  
白頰噪鷓 190  
白頸鴉 158  
白額燕鷓 121  
白額鷓 43  
白鷓 225  
矛斑蝗鶯 185

### 六劃

印緬斑嘴鴨 36  
尖尾濱鵲 108  
朱背啄花鳥 221

池鷺 52  
 灰山椒鳥 150  
 灰尾漂鷗 102  
 灰卷尾 154  
 灰林 220  
 灰背棕鳥 195  
 灰背鶇 199  
 灰背鷗 117  
 灰紋鶇 204  
 灰胸秧雞 71  
 灰喉山椒鳥 151  
 灰喉針尾雨燕 137  
 灰喜鶇 157  
 灰斑鳩 127  
 灰斑鴿 83  
 灰棕鳥 194  
 灰腳秧雞 70  
 灰樹鶇 157  
 灰頭麥雞 81  
 灰頭棕鳥 196  
 灰頭鵪 239  
 灰臉鷲鷹 69  
 灰鵪鴿 225

## 七劃

赤紅山椒鳥 151  
 赤胸鶇 202  
 赤麻鴨 32  
 赤腹鷹 65  
 赤膀鴨 34

## 八劃

亞歷山大鸚鵡 147  
 卷羽鵪鴿 59  
 夜鷺 50  
 岩鷺 58  
 東方大葦鶇 182  
 東方中杜鵑 133  
 東方白鶇 45

東方鴿 88  
 東黃鵪鴿 223  
 松雀鷹 66  
 松鴉 157  
 林夜鷹 135  
 林鶇 102  
 花臉鴨 39  
 金翅雀 231  
 金眶鴿 83  
 金腰燕 167  
 金頭扇尾鶇 186  
 金頭縫葉鶇 169  
 長尾賊鷗 125  
 長尾縫葉鶇 187  
 長趾濱鶇 107  
 長嘴鶇 91  
 阿穆爾隼 144  
 青腳濱鶇 107  
 青腳鶇 100  
 青頭潛鴨 40

## 九劃

厚嘴葦鶇 183  
 厚嘴綠鳩 128  
 扁嘴海雀 126  
 流蘇鶇 112  
 紅耳鶇 163  
 紅尾水鳩 217  
 紅尾伯勞 152  
 紅尾歌鶇 210  
 紅角鶇 133  
 紅背伯勞 152  
 紅翅綠鳩 128  
 紅翅鳳頭鶇 129  
 紅胸田雞 73  
 紅胸秋沙鴨 42  
 紅胸姬鶇 216  
 紅胸啄花鳥 221  
 紅脇繡眼鳥 192

紅脇藍尾鶇 212  
 紅隼 143  
 紅頂綠鳩 129  
 紅喉姬鶇 216  
 紅喉歌鶇 212  
 紅喉鶇 228  
 紅腰杓鶇 98  
 紅腳鶇 99  
 紅腹濱鶇 105  
 紅領綠鸚鵡 147  
 紅嘴巨鶇 119  
 紅嘴相思鳥 190  
 紅嘴藍鶇 157  
 紅嘴鶇 115  
 紅頭長尾山雀 172  
 紅頭潛鴨 40  
 紅頭穗鶇 188  
 紅頸濱鶇 106  
 紅頸瓣蹼鶇 113

## 十劃

凍原豆雁 32  
 原鴿 126  
 家八哥 193  
 家鶇 158  
 家燕 166  
 峨眉鶇鶇 180  
 庫頁島柳鶇 178  
 扇尾沙錐 91  
 栗耳鳳鶇 191  
 栗耳鶇 234  
 栗背短腳鶇 164  
 栗喉蜂虎 142  
 栗腹磯鶇 219  
 栗葦鶇 49  
 栗頭鶇鶇 182  
 栗頰棕鳥 195  
 栗鶇 236  
 海南藍仙鶇 206

海鷗 116  
烏灰銀鷗 118  
烏灰鵝 200  
烏鵲 131  
烏鴉 64  
烏鶉 201  
烏鶇 204  
粉紅棕鳥 196  
粉紅燕鷗 123  
純色鷓鴣 187  
草鷺 55  
針尾沙錐 90  
針尾鴨 38  
骨頂雞 76  
高山翅翅鷺 184

## 十一劃

冕柳鷺 179  
強腳樹鷺 172  
彩鷓 88  
淡色沙燕 166  
淡腳柳鷺 178  
理氏鷓 226  
眼眶鷓鴣 181  
硫黃鴨 238  
蛇鷓 63  
雀鷹 67

## 十二劃

喜鵲 158  
斑文鳥 222  
斑尾陸鸛 94  
斑背潛鴨 42  
斑姬啄木鳥 143  
斑胸濱鸛 108  
斑胸鵝 206  
斑魚狗 141  
斑頭鵲鴝 134  
斑鶉 202

普通朱雀 230  
普通夜鷹 135  
普通秧雞 71  
普通翠鳥 141  
普通燕鴿 113  
普通燕鷗 124  
普通鶯 69  
普通鷓鴣 60  
棉鳧 33  
棕尾褐鷓 205  
棕背伯勞 153  
棕扇尾鷺 186  
棕腹大仙鶴 208  
棕褐短翅鷺 184  
棕頭鴉雀 191  
棕頭鷓 115  
棕頸鈎嘴鷓 187  
琵嘴鴨 37  
畫眉 189  
短尾賊鷓 125  
短尾鵲 44  
短嘴金絲燕 136  
紫水雞 75  
紫背葦鶉 48  
紫翅棕鳥 196  
紫綬帶 156  
紫嘯鶉 213  
絨額鳴 193  
絲光棕鳥 194  
鈍翅葦鶉 183  
雲雀 163  
黃眉柳鷺 174  
黃眉姬鵲 213, 214  
黃眉鴉 234  
黃胸鴉 235  
黃雀 231  
黃喉鴉 235  
黃腰柳鷺 174  
黃腳三趾鶉 77  
黃腹山雀 159

黃腹鷓 229  
黃腹鷓鴣 187  
黃葦鶉 48  
黃嘴白鷺 58  
黃嘴栗啄木鳥 143  
黃頭鵲鴝 224  
黃頰山雀 162  
黑水雞 76  
黑尾陸鸛 93  
黑尾蠟嘴雀 230  
黑尾鷓 116  
黑卷尾 154  
黑枕王鷓 155  
黑枕黃鸛 153  
黑枕燕鷓 123  
黑冠鶉 50  
黑冠鵲隼 63  
黑眉柳鷺 180  
黑眉雀鷓 188  
黑眉葦鶉 182  
黑翅長腳鷓 78  
黑翅鷺 61  
黑喉石鷓 219  
黑喉噪鷓 189  
黑短腳鴨 165  
黑腹濱鸛 110  
黑領棕鳥 195  
黑領噪鷓 189  
黑鷺 68  
黑嘴鷓 115  
黑鶉 49  
黑頭鴉 237  
黑臉琵鷺 46  
黑臉噪鷓 189  
黑鶉 45

## 十三劃

暗灰鵲鴝 149  
暗綠繡眼鳥 193

極北柳鶯 175  
 煙腹毛腳燕 166  
 董雞 74  
 遊隼 147

## 十四劃

綠背姬鶉 214  
 綠翅短腳鵯 164  
 綠翅鴨 39  
 綠頭鴨 36  
 綠鶯 52  
 綬帶 155  
 遠東山雀 162  
 遠東葦鶯 183  
 遠東樹鶯 170  
 銀耳相思鳥 190  
 銅藍鶉 208  
 領角鴉 133  
 鳳頭麥雞 80  
 鳳頭蜂鷹 62  
 鳳頭潛鴨 41  
 鳳頭鸚 232  
 鳳頭鷹 65  
 鳳頭鸚鵡 45

## 十五劃

褐林鴉 134  
 褐柳鶯 173  
 褐翅鴉鵂 129  
 褐翅燕鷗 122  
 褐胸鶉 205  
 褐漁鴉 134  
 褐頭鸚 238  
 綉胸藍姬鶉 215  
 髮冠卷尾 154

## 十六劃

蒙古沙鶉 85  
 蒙古銀鶉 117

蒼背山雀 162  
 蒼鷹 67  
 蒼鶯 55  
 噪鴉 131  
 樹麻雀 222  
 樹鵲 227  
 橙腹葉鵯 221  
 橙頭地鵯 198  
 澤鵲 99  
 燕隼 146  
 燕雀 229  
 霍氏杜鵑 132  
 鳩姬鶉 214

## 十七劃

環頸鴿 84  
 磯鶉 103  
 闊嘴鶉 111  
 戴勝 142

## 十八劃

織女銀鶉 117  
 翹鼻麻鴨 32  
 翹嘴鶉 103  
 翻石鶉 104  
 藍翅希鶉 190  
 藍喉太陽鳥 221  
 藍喉歌鶉 212  
 藍歌鶉 209  
 藍翡翠 140  
 藍磯鶉 218  
 藍鴉 232  
 雙斑柳鶯 177  
 雜色山雀 161

## 十九劃

懷氏地鵯 198  
 羅紋鴨 35  
 蟻鴉 143

鵯鶉 43  
 鵯鶉 134  
 鵯鶉 203  
 鵯鶉 68

## 二十劃

鵯 61

## 二十一劃

蟬鶉 78  
 鐵嘴沙鶉 86  
 鵯鶉 98

## 二十二劃

彎嘴濱鶉 109  
 鬚浮鶉 124  
 鵯嘴噪鶉 118

## 二十三劃

鱗頭樹鶯 172

## 二十四劃

鷹鴉 135

## Index to Weekly Occurrence Graphs

	HKBR 2011	HKBR 2012	HKBR 2013
<b>A</b>			
Aleutian Tern		102	
Amur Falcon	58		
Ancient Murrelet		107	
Arctic Warbler			176
Asian Brown Flycatcher		180	
Asian House Martin			167
Asian Paradise-Flycatcher		132	
<b>B</b>			
Baillon's Crake			72
Black Baza			63
Black Bulbul			165
Black-headed Bunting		204	
Black-legged Kittiwake			114
Black-naped Oriole		130	
Black-winged Cuckooshrike		125	
Black-winged Kite			62
Blue-and-white Flycatcher		185	
Brambling			230
<b>C</b>			
Chestnut-cheeked Starling	146		
Chestnut-collared Yuhina			192
Chestnut-eared Bunting		200	
Chestnut-flanked White-eye			192
Citrine Wagtail	170		
Common Kestrel			144
Common Rosefinch		196	
Common Starling		167	
Crested Honey Buzzard			62
<b>D</b>			
Dark-sided Flycatcher		179	
Daurian Starling	146		
Dusky Thrush		172	
<b>E</b>			
Eastern Crowned Warbler		150	
Eastern Water Rail			71
Eurasian Hobby	59		

	HKBR 2011	HKBR 2012	HKBR 2013
Eurasian Siskin	176		
Eurasian Skylark	120		163
Eurasian Sparrowhawk	55		

## F

Fairy Pitta			149
Ferruginous Flycatcher		181	
Fujian Niltava	165		

## G

Golden-headed Cisticola	137		
Goodson's Leaf Warbler		151	
Greater Crested Tern			120
Grey Nightjar		117	
Grey-capped Greenfinch		198	
Grey-streaked Flycatcher		178	

## H

Himalayan Swiftlet			136
Hodgson's Hawk Cuckoo			132

## J

Japanese Bush Warbler			171
Japanese Grosbeak	178		
Japanese Paradise-Flycatcher		133	
Japanese Quail		35	
Japanese Robin			211
Japanese Yellow Bunting		205	

## L

Lesser Frigatebird			60
Long-billed Dowitcher	69		

## M

Malayan Night Heron			51
Manchurian Reed Warbler	134		
Mountain Bulbul	122		
Mountain Tailorbird			169
Mugimaki Flycatcher		184	

## N

Narcissus Flycatcher		182	
Northern Boobook		117	

	HKBR 2011	HKBR 2012	HKBR 2013
<b>O</b>			
Oriental Cuckoo		114	
Oriental Dollarbird		120	
Oriental Scops Owl		115	
<b>P</b>			
Pale Martin		139	
Pechora Pipit	173		
Pied Harrier	52		
Plaintive Cuckoo		111	
<b>R</b>			
Radde's Warbler		146	
Red-breasted Flycatcher			216
Red-rumped Swallow		141	
Ruddy-breasted Crake			74
Rufous-gorgeted Flycatcher	162		
<b>S</b>			
Savanna Nightjar			136
Short-tailed Shearwater		46	
Siberian Blue Robin			210
Small Niltava	165		
Spoon-billed Sandpiper			111
Swinhoe's Egret		58	
Swinhoe's Minivet			150
<b>T</b>			
Thick-billed Warbler			184
Tristram's Bunting			233
Two-barred Warbler			177
<b>W</b>			
Watercock			74
White-shouldered Starling		166	
<b>Y</b>			
Yellow Bittern		51	
Yellow-breasted Bunting		203	
Yellow-browed Bunting		202	
Yellow-rumped Flycatcher		182	

## 雀鳥每週出現數量圖表索引

	HKBR 2011	HKBR 2012	HKBR 2013
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**二劃**

八聲杜鵑		111	
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**三劃**

三趾鷗			114
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三寶鳥		120	
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勺嘴鷗			111
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大鳳頭燕鷗			120
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小仙鶴	165		
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小田雞			72
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**四劃**

日本歌鸚			211
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日本樹鷺			171
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**五劃**

仙八色鸚			149
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北灰鸚		180	
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北椋鳥	146		
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北鸚	173		
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古氏[冠紋]柳鷺		151	
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巨嘴柳鷺		146	
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白眉姬鸚		182	
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白眉鴉			233
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白斑軍艦鳥			60
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白腰燕鷗		102	
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白腹姬鸚		185	
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**六劃**

灰山椒鳥			150
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灰背椋鳥		166	
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灰紋鸚		178	
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	HKBR 2011	HKBR 2012	HKBR 2013
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**八劃**

東方中杜鵑		114	
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林夜鷹			136
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金翅雀		198	
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金腰燕		141	
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金頭扇尾鶯	137		
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金頭縫葉鶯			169
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長嘴鸚	69		
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阿穆爾隼	58		
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**九劃**

厚嘴葦鶯			184
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扁嘴海雀		107	
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紅角鸚		115	
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紅胸田雞			74
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紅胸姬鸚			216
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紅脇繡眼鳥			192
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紅隼			144
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**十劃**

栗耳鳳鸚			192
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栗耳鴉		200	
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栗頰椋鳥	146		
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烏鸚		179	
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**十一劃**

冕柳鷺		150	
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淡色沙燕		139	
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硫磺鴉		205	
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雀鷹	55		
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**十二劃**

斑鸚		172	
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	HKBR 2011	HKBR 2012	HKBR 2013
普通朱雀		196	
普通夜鷹		117	
普通秧雞			71
棕尾褐鶇		181	
棕腹大仙鶇	165		
短尾鵲		46	
短嘴金絲燕			136
紫翅棕鳥		167	
紫綬帶		133	
雲雀	120		163
黃眉姬鶇		182	
黃眉鷓		202	
黃胸鷓		203	
黃雀	176		
黃葦鶇		51	
黃嘴白鷺		58	
黃頭鵪鶉	170		
黑枕黃鸝		130	
黑冠鵪			51
黑冠鵪隼			63
黑翅鳶			62
黑短腳鵪			165
黑頭鷓		204	
黑頭蠟嘴雀	178		
<b>十三劃</b>			
暗灰鵪鶉		125	
極北柳鶯			176
煙腹毛腳燕			167
董雞			74
<b>十四劃</b>			
綠翅短腳鵪	122		
綬帶		132	

	HKBR 2011	HKBR 2012	HKBR 2013
遠東葦鶇	134		
鳳頭蜂鷹			62
<b>十六劃</b>			
橙胸姬鶇	162		
燕隼	59		
燕雀			230
霍氏杜鵑			132
鵪姬鶇		184	
<b>十八劃</b>			
藍歌鵪			210
雙斑柳鶯			177
<b>十九劃</b>			
鵪鶉		35	
鵪鶉	52		
<b>二十四劃</b>			
鷹鵪		117	

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**Whistling Green Pigeon *Treron formosae* of  
Ryukyu Islands ssp. *permagnus* / *medioximus*  
on Po Toi Island**

The first Hong Kong record

**Geoff Welch**

23A Block 25, South Horizons,

Ap Lei Chau

Six photographers and four regular birders were on the Po Toi Ferry on the morning of Tuesday 27<sup>th</sup> November 2012. A cold front had passed through Hong Kong on the previous day (Figure 1) and it was cold and wet. The photographers were targeting the Vivid Niltava *Niltava vivida* and Hill Blue Flycatcher *Cyornis banyumas* that had been seen the previous weekend. As the ferry arrived, we split up as usual with the photographers heading for the sisters' café and the birdwatchers going their own way. Fortunately, the rain held off for most of the next three hours.

It was obvious that a good fall of thrushes had occurred the previous night. In fact, birds were to be seen everywhere so it was 1.15pm before I climbed the steps to the sisters' café. At the top, I could see the assembled group of photographers, including Daniel Yau and Paul Kam. They were all excited at having had spectacular close views of the Vivid Niltava. After making suitable 'ahh' and 'ooh' noises at their photos, I finally asked whether they had seen anything else. Daniel replied - 'well, we had this greenish-looking pigeon when we first arrived'. Common Emerald Dove *Chalcophaps indicus* I thought, good record, so I asked to see any photos. After a long wait stumbling through hundreds of Vivid Niltavas, they eventually found one of the 'greenish-looking' pigeon - a perfect photo of a real green pigeon! (Plate 59).

After looking at this and a few others on the small screen, I assumed it was a White-bellied Green Pigeon *Treron sieboldii*. Definitely a first record for Po Toi, probably a fourth or fifth record for Hong Kong. It was first found in the tree beside the football field. This is the first large tree for any migrant arriving at the South Peninsular making its way towards the main Po Toi area and I have often found newly arrived migrants sitting there having a rest before moving on. Later it had flown off towards the central area.

By this time it was only 20 minutes before the ferry departure so we made our way down the concrete steps. By luck, everyone from the ferry was assembled together. As we reached the bottom of the steps, Paul said - 'it's there - in the tree'. And it was, sitting hunched up in the bare tree at the bottom of the steps.

We all managed good views and a dozen or so photos (Plate 60) before it took off and flew across to the trees just below the school. I remained on the islands but it was time for the others to run for the ferry, and for the rain to start again and not stop for the next 24 hours.



**Plate 59** Whistling Green Pigeon of Ryukyu Islands ssp. *Treron formosae permagnus/medioximus*  
紅頂綠鳩 琉球群島亞種  
Po Toi 27th November 2012 蒲台 2012年11月27日  
Paul Kam 甘永寧



**Plate 60** Whistling Green Pigeon of Ryukyu Islands ssp. *Treron formosae permagnus/medioximus*  
紅頂綠鳩 琉球群島亞種  
Po Toi 27th November 2012 蒲台 2012年11月27日  
Paul Kam 甘永寧

I remained on Po Toi, while the photographs of this bird were posted to the HKBWS website on the Tuesday evening and quickly identified by others, including Koel Ko, as a Whistling Green Pigeon *Treron formosae*, based on the long undertail coverts and underbelly pattern. Moreover, the large size of the bird and the narrowness of the white markings on the undertail coverts indicated this bird belonged to one of the Ryukyu Islands subspecies, treated as a separate species Ryukyu Green Pigeon *T. permagnus* in Birds of East Asia (Brazil 2009). Similar birds had been recorded at Chigu, Tainan and also Matsuo just off the coast of Fujian in the previous days. I have often seen racing pigeons from Taiwan on Po Toi so the journey from East China Sea islands to Po Toi is not difficult for a pigeon.

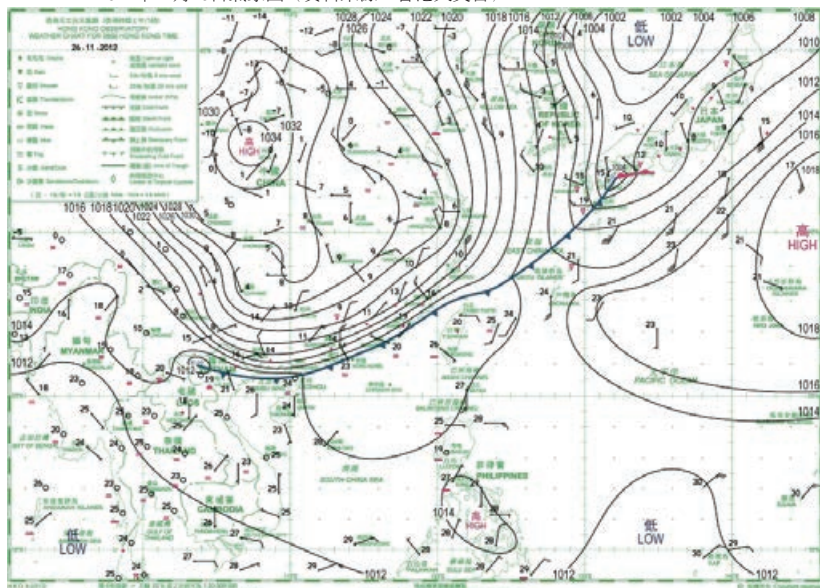
I did not see this bird again during the week, but on the following Wednesday I spotted a large pigeon flying from the direction of the restaurant while having lunch. It passed over and to the side of my house, then up and over the ridge off in the direction of Lamma Island. I am fairly sure this was the Whistling Green Pigeon leaving Po Toi.

My thanks to photographers Daniel Yau and Paul Kam for allowing us to use their excellent photographs of this bird and to Koel Ko for providing the initial identification and details of the birds on Taiwan.

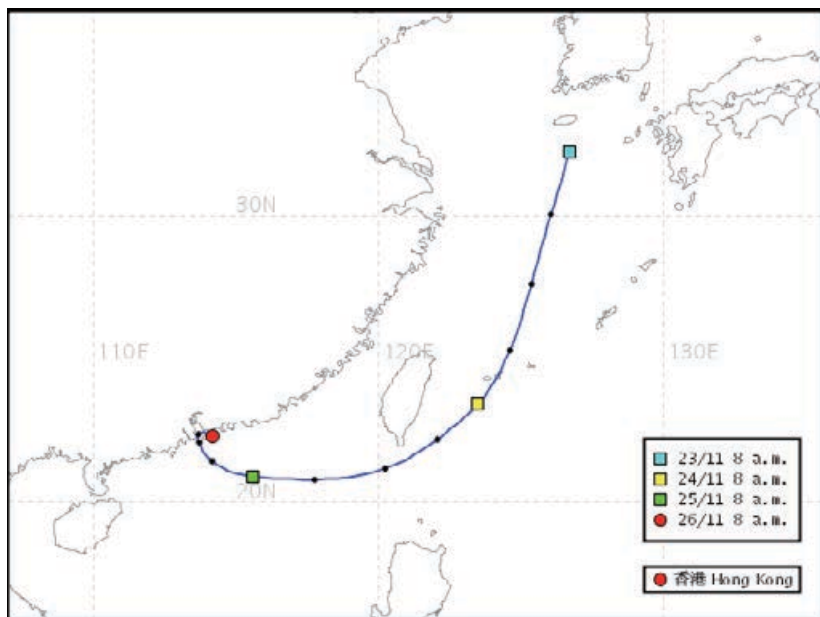
#### ***Records Committee Comment***

*Initial assessment of this record concluded that, based on available photographs of the two species, it was not possible to say whether the species involved was Whistling or Wedge-tailed Green Pigeon *T. sphenura*. Due to the admirable persistence of the author and as a result of further deliberation, the RC concluded that although the tail shape appeared variable within photographs of the same species and subspecies, the under-tail covert pattern of narrow white outer and broader dark inner was consistent in photographs of the two Ryukyu ssp of Whistling, *medioximus* and *permagnus*, and distinctly different to that shown by all photographs of Whistling of the Taiwan and Philippine ssp *formosae* and *filipinus* and Wedge-tailed, which had a broader white outer and narrower dark inner under-tail covert pattern. It thus appeared that this feature could be considered diagnostic, and as the Po Toi bird clearly showed a narrow white outer/broad dark inner under-tail covert pattern in all photos, together with other features indicative of Whistling rather than Wedge-tailed Green Pigeon, the Po Toi bird could be accepted as a first record of Whistling Green Pigeon *medioximus* or *permagnus*. Whistling Green Pigeon may be split by IOC in the near future, and some decision may then be needed on allocating this record within any new taxonomy.*

**Figure 1.** Weather Map for Monday 26<sup>th</sup> November 2012 (HKO)  
2012年11月26日氣象圖 (資料來源：香港天文台)



**Figure 2.** Backwards Trajectory Map for Monday 26<sup>th</sup> November 2012 (HKO)  
2012年11月26日星期一的「反軌跡路線圖」 (資料來源：香港天文台)



蒲台的紅頂綠鳩 *Treron formosae*  
琉球群島亞種 *permagnus / medioximus*

香港首個紀錄

Geoff Welch

鴨洲海怡半島25座23A

2012年11月27日星期二早上，六位攝影者及四名觀鳥常客搭船前往蒲台。前一天有一道冷鋒橫過香港（圖表1），天氣又濕又冷。攝影者想要拍攝上個周末出現過的棕腹藍仙鶴 *Niltava vivida* 及山藍仙鶴 *Cyornis banyumas*。小輪到達蒲台後，我們如常分道揚標——我和攝影者向著姐妹咖啡店出發，觀鳥者則走他們的路。頗幸運地，接著的三個小時天公造美，大部分時間未有下雨。

前一天晚上一大群鷓到訪過這裡。事實上，牠們在蒲台隨處可見，所以不到1時15分，我已爬梯級前往姐妹咖啡店。在山頂，看到攝影者聚集在一起，游沛源（Daniel）和甘永寧（Paul）也在其中。眾人能近距離觀賞棕腹藍仙鶴，顯得異常興奮。我欣賞他們的照片時，不忘禮貌地讚嘆，然後才問他們有沒有其他發現。Daniel說：「啊，我們初到達時看見一隻綠色的鳩鳥。」據我估計，應該是綠翅金鳩 *Chalcophaps indicus*，一個不錯的紀錄，於是問他們拿照片看。Daniel 轉過幾百張黃腹琉璃的相片，好一段時間之後，他終於找到這隻「綠色鳩鳥」的照片，好一幀真正綠色鳩鳥的相片！（插圖59）

通過細小的相機屏幕觀察這幾張照片，我估計這是隻紅頂綠鳩 *Treron sieboldii*。這肯定是在蒲台首次發現，香港紀錄也可能只是第四或五次。這隻鳥首先在足球場邊的樹上被發現，這是飛抵南中國半島的候鳥前往蒲台主要區域路上的第一棵大樹，我常常觀察到剛抵步的候鳥再度出發前，在這棵大樹稍作休息。此鳥之後往島中心飛去。

這時距離開船只有20分鐘，我們只好沿著水泥階梯往下走。碰巧，船上所有人都還在一起。當我們走畢階梯，Paul 說：「鳩鳥就在那裡，在樹上。」果真，鳥兒就坐在階梯盡處的一棵枯樹上。

我們所有人都看得一清二楚，差不多拍了十來幅相片後（插圖60），牠才飛到學校下面的一棵樹上。我繼續留守在島上，但其他人要趕搭回程船；與此同時，雨又開始落下，而且無間斷地持續了一整天。

我留在蒲台上。星期二晚上，此鳥的相片上載到香港觀鳥會網站，很快地高偉琛等就根據牠的長尾下覆羽及下腹部的紋，辨認為紅頂綠鳩 *Treron formosae*。除此之外，牠身型大，尾下覆羽的白紋狹窄，說明牠屬於琉球群島的亞種，《Birds of East Asia》（Brazil 2009）一書將之另歸類為琉球綠鳩 *T. permagnus* 鳥種。之前在台南七股及福建對開的馬祖，亦曾記錄過類似的雀鳥。我經常看到從台灣飛到蒲台的賽鴿，所以從東中國海島嶼飛到蒲台對鳩鴿科雀鳥來說不是一件難事。

接著的一個週末再見到紅頂綠鳩，但在星期三吃午飯時，我發現一隻身型巨大的鳩鴿從餐廳方向飛來，飛越我的住處旁邊，之後沿著山脊飛往大嶼山方向。我頗肯定這是較早前看到的紅頂綠鳩飛離蒲台。

我在這裡感謝攝影者游沛源及甘永寧讓我們使用他們出色的相片，亦多謝高偉琛的初步辨認及提供台灣雀鳥的詳情。

### 紀錄委員會評註

初步評估這個紀錄時，單憑現有的紅頂綠鳩及楔尾綠鳩 *T. sphenura* 相片，難以判斷此鳥到底是哪一種。因本文作者可敬的堅持，本會經過進一步討論，總結雖然同一鳥種及亞種的尾部形狀在不同相片中會有差異，紅頂綠鳩的兩個琉球群島亞種 *medioximus* 與 *permagnus* 的尾下覆羽外側較窄、呈白色，而內側則較闊、呈深色，與紅頂綠鳩的台灣及菲律賓亞種 *formosae* 與 *filipinus* 的所有相片明顯不同，後者的尾下覆羽外側較闊、呈白色，內側則較窄、呈深色。此特徵可作判別，而蒲台之鳥在所有相片中均清楚看到外側較窄、呈白色，而內側較闊、呈深色的尾下覆羽，再加上其他特徵，都說明牠是紅頂綠鳩，而不是楔尾綠鳩。故此蒲台這個發現可獲接納為紅頂綠鳩 *medioximus* 或 *permagnus* 亞種的首個紀錄。不久的將來，世界鳥類名錄(IOC)可能會將紅頂綠鳩分類，屆時或將需要為此紀錄分類。



## Martens's Warbler *Seicercus omeiensis* at Pak Sha O, Sai Kung

The first Hong Kong record

**Geoff J. Carey**

*c/o AEC Ltd, 127 Commercial Centre, Palm Springs, Yuen Long, Hong Kong*

On 5 January 2013, while carrying out a regular survey of the woodland at Pak Sha O, an enclave in Sai Kung West Country Park, I saw a spectacled warbler *Seicercus* sp. The views were brief at a range of approximately 25m, and I did not see it sufficiently well to say which species it was. During my next survey on 11 January I saw it again, though this time slightly better; more importantly, I was able to record its call, which did not match my experience of Bianchi's *S. valentini* or White-spectacled Warbler *S. affinis*. In delivery it resembled the frequent but somewhat irregular utterances of Dusky Warbler *Phylloscopus fuscatus*, and was not dissimilar in quality though it was significantly higher-pitched.

Knowing that I might have something even more interesting than originally thought and seeing that it was on winter territory, I made more frequent searches for it in the ensuing days. On the 13<sup>th</sup> I was able to photograph it, though rather poorly. The images were, however, able to confirm that there was no break in the orbital ring above the eye (thus ruling out White-spectacled Warbler). I released the news via the HKBWS website, and further and better photographs were obtained by others subsequently (Plate 61).

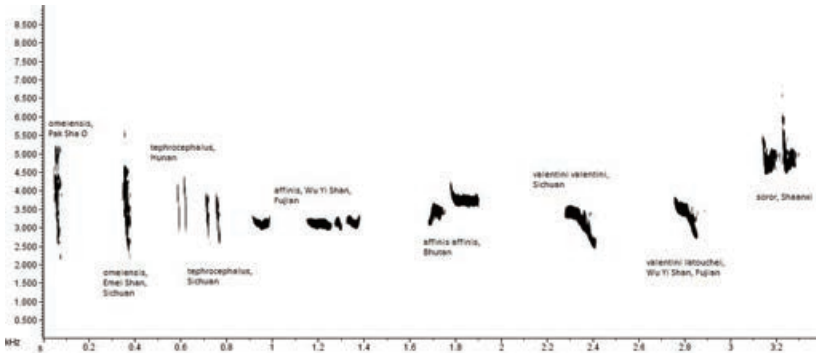
The bird was elusive, and sometimes did not show for a number of hours; given how vocal it was (it was generally by its call that I knew it was present), it would appear this was a genuine absence from the area near the path from which it could be seen. I primarily saw it at about 3-8m above the ground in a slightly more open area in the forest that had a light to moderate, and thus still fairly sparse, understorey. However, it was also seen by other observers in the canopy of the more mature woodland on the other side of the path. The last date on which I recorded it was 26<sup>th</sup> February.

In terms of plumage, as noted above, White-spectacled Warbler could be ruled out by the lack of a break in the orbital ring above the eye, while the obvious grey to the lower border of the lateral crown stripes ruled out Plain-tailed Warbler *S. soror*. Grey-crowned Warbler *S. tephrocephalus* would appear to be ruled out by the lack of a narrow break in the orbital ring at the rear of the eye. This only left Martens's Warbler *S. omeiensis*; however, given the variability in plumage of this species, in which the underparts are often dull yellow but sometimes very bright, and the wing bar is usually lacking but can rarely be faint or distinct, it did not appear possible to be certain of the identification without reference to its voice. Fortunately, typical call vocalisations appear to be distinct across the taxa relevant to the south China region.

Figure 1 provides sonagrams of the typical calls of *omeiensis*, *tephrocephalus*, *affinis*, *valentini* and *soror*, in addition to the Pak Sha O bird. The match with *omeiensis* from Emei Shan is clear. Of the remaining taxa, that which is most similar is *tephrocephalus*, but the latter covers a narrower frequency range and is deeper in pitch (this is clearly audible in the field); it should be noted that although Figure 1 indicates a double-note call, single notes are also uttered. The remaining taxa are obviously different, with *soror* notably so due to its higher pitch.



**Plate 61** Martens's Warbler *Seicercus omeiensis* 峨嵋鷓鴣  
Pak Sha O, Sai Kung 19th January 2013 西貢白沙澳2013年1月19日  
Peter and Michelle Wong 黃理沛 江敏兒



**Figure 1.** Sonograms of typical calls of *Seicercus* taxa occurring in south China in the non-breeding season (all recorded by GJC, apart from *omeiensis* at Emei Shan and *soror* in Shaanxi by Paul Holt).

非繁殖季節華南地區的鷦鷯 *Seicercus* 分類群典型鳴聲聲波圖（峨嵋山的峨嵋鷦鷯 *omeiensis* 和陝西的純色尾鷦鷯 *soror* 由 Paul Holt 記錄，其餘皆由賈知行記錄）

The identification of *Seicercus* warblers in the non-breeding season when they are not in song remains problematic, as the currently known plumage characteristics that are used to distinguish the species are somewhat variable and usually require careful observation of the kind unlikely to be achieved in brief views. Fortunately, however, the vocalisations are distinct, and typical call utterances appear to be diagnostic, as illustrated in Figure 1.

### Acknowledgements

I am grateful to Paul Holt for providing various *Seicercus* recordings and confirming my initial identification.

### Records Committee Comment

Given the broad and overlapping distribution of *Seicercus* warblers across central and south China in the breeding season and previous records of all but *omeiensis* in Hong Kong, the occurrence of Martens's Warbler is not surprising. Indeed, a further record of the species occurred at Aberdeen CP on 22 January 2013, while what was very likely the same individual bird was at Pak Sha O the following winter on 28 December 2013.

## 西貢白沙澳的峨嵋鶉鶯 *Seicercus omeiensis*

香港首個紀錄

賈知行

香港元朗加州花園商場127號AEC Ltd

2013年1月5日，我在西貢西郊野公園的不包括土地白沙澳林地進行定期調查，看見一隻鶉鶯 *Seicercus*。由於相距約有25米，而且只是匆匆數瞥，我未能看清是甚麼。1月11日再進行定期調查時，我再次看見這隻鳥兒，比上次稍為清楚，更重要的是，我錄得牠的鳴叫聲，這鳴聲與過往聽到的比氏鶉鶯 *S. valentini* 或白眶鶉鶯 *S. affinis* 的叫聲皆不脛合，聽起來與褐柳鶯 *Phylloscopus fuscatus* 頻密卻有點不規則的叫法相似，音質也相去不遠，儘管音調明顯較高。

這大概較我原先所想的更為有趣，而且鳥兒在冬季領地出現，接下來數天我更常往尋此鳥。1月13日，我成功為鳥兒拍照，儘管質素頗不理想，但從影像中可以確認，鳥兒眼部上方的眼眶環並沒有缺口（即排除了白眶鶉鶯的可能性）。我透過香港觀鳥會的網站發布此消息，之後有其他人拍攝了更多更清晰的照片（見插圖61）。

這隻鳥兒經常躲避，有時會好幾小時無影無蹤；由於牠是善鳴的鳥（我往往憑鳴聲知道牠在附近），看來牠確實離開了小徑附近牠原來現身的範圍。我起初看到牠時，牠在樹林某處稍為空曠的地方，距離地面三至八米，那兒是低度至中度覆蓋、但仍頗為稀疏的下層植被。然而，其他觀察者也曾於小徑另一邊較成熟林地的樹冠層看見牠。我最後一次記錄牠是在2月26日。

毛色方面，如前所述，這隻鳥兒眼部上方的眼眶環沒有缺口，排除了白眶鶉鶯的可能性；其側冠紋下端明顯的灰色，則排除了純色尾鶉鶯 *S. soror* 的可能性。這隻鳥兒也不會是灰冠鶉鶯 *S. tephrocephalus*，因為鳥兒眼後的眼眶環並沒有狹小的缺口。餘下的可能性只有峨嵋鶉鶯 *S. omeiensis*，然而峨嵋鶉鶯毛色多變，雖然下體通常暗黃，有時卻會非常鮮明；雖然翼帶通常從缺，卻會偶呈淺淡或明顯。因此，倘若沒有鳴聲參考，看來並不可能確切辨識物種。幸而，華南地區的鶉鶯分類群的典型叫聲是各有分別的。

圖表1的聲波圖分析了白沙澳的鶉鶯個體、峨嵋鶉鶯 *omeiensis*、灰冠鶉鶯 *tephrocephalus*、白眶鶉鶯 *affinis*、比氏鶉鶯 *valentini*，以及純色尾鶉鶯 *soror* 的典型鳴聲。白沙澳鳥兒的叫聲明顯與峨嵋山的峨嵋鶉鶯 *omeiensis* 脛合。在其餘分類群中，鳴聲最接近的是灰冠鶉鶯 *tephrocephalus*，惟後者頻帶較窄，音調也較低沉（這在野地可清晰聽見）；必須注意，儘管圖表1顯示出雙音節鳴聲，此鳥也會發出單音節鳴叫。其他分類群的鳴聲則明顯不同，尤其純色尾鶉鶯 *soror* 的音調顯然較高。

### 紀錄委員會評註

要在非繁殖季節辨識各種鶉鶯 *Seicercus*，如果牠們沒有鳴叫，那會是困難的，因為現時用以區別物種的毛色特徵仍有變數，而且往往必須仔細觀察才能掌握，短促瞥見難以看清。儘管如此，幸好各種鶉鶯的聲音明顯不同，典型的鳴聲也可以鑒別，如圖表1所示。

## Japanese Tit *Parus minor* at Hong Kong Wetland Park

The first Hong Kong record

### *Chung Wing Kin*

*c/o HKBWS, 7C, V Ga Building, 532 Castle Peak Road, Lai Chi Kok, Kowloon, Hong Kong*

On 15<sup>th</sup> January 2013, I was in Hong Kong Wetland Park bird watching and taking photographs. At about 4p.m., after I had left the mudflat bird hide via the stone bridge, I heard the continuous and loud calls of two birds I thought to be Cinereous Tits *Parus cinereus* coming from the low shrub at the right hand side of the footpath about 15m away from me. At first I had no intention of taking photographs of this common species but they allowed such close approach that I did, over a three minute period before they eventually moved on.

I had no idea they were anything other than ordinary Cinereous Tits although I did notice that one had a green back and the other the normal grey back. On 17<sup>th</sup> January, I posted the photographs on Facebook. My son Chung Yun Tak saw the photographs and asked if I had any better ones as he thought the one with green back could be a different species. I answered “yes”, but forgot to follow up. On 5<sup>th</sup> May 2013, my son asked again about the green-mantled tit which he thought was possibly a Japanese Tit *Parus minor* and asked me to post it on HKBWS discussion forum, which I did shortly afterwards (Plate 62). I later received a request from HKBWS Records Committee and I sent in all six photographs I had retained.

On 26<sup>th</sup> August 2013, I received confirmation from the Records Committee that one of the birds I had photographed was a Japanese Tit, a first record for Hong Kong.

I am delighted to have the first record of Japanese Tit in Hong Kong. I would like to thank the HKBWS Records Committee and particularly my son, Chung Yun Tak for correctly identifying the bird and persisting in reminding me to post the photographs on the website. This record is a reminder to all that even the most amateur photographer in Hong Kong is able to achieve a first record.

### **Records Committee Comment**

*Following the posting of the first set of six photographs of this bird by Chung Wing Kin on 7<sup>th</sup> May 2013, the Records Committee requested further photographs. Esther Chau responded immediately with another 30 shots of the same bird taken at Wetland Park on 29<sup>th</sup> January 2013, two weeks after the original set (Plate 63). This enabled a detailed examination, as many of the photographs were taken at very close range, and our thanks go to both Chung Wing Kin and Esther Chau, without whose initiative and co-operation this bird would undoubtedly have gone undetected.*

*After review of the photographs, it was unanimously agreed that the identification as Japanese Tit was correct and that there was no indication the bird was a hybrid. It was therefore accepted on to the HK List in Cat I.*

In contrast to its treatment by IOC, the commonly-occurring taxon in HK, *commixtus*, is included under *cinereus* rather than *minor* in the HK List. Our examination of the type specimen of *commixtus* at the British Museum, Tring revealed it has a pure grey mantle, indicating it is best placed within *cinereus*. As a result, this is the first record of *minor* in HK.



**Plate 62.**

Japanese Tit  
*Parus minor*  
遠東山雀  
HK Wetland Park  
15<sup>th</sup> January 2013  
香港濕地公園  
2013年1月15日  
Chung Wing Kin 鍾永乾



**Plate 63.**

Japanese Tit  
*Parus minor*  
遠東山雀  
HK Wetland Park  
29<sup>th</sup> January 2013  
香港濕地公園  
2013年1月29日  
Esther Chau 周秀如

## 香港濕地公園的遠東山雀 *Parus minor*

香港首個紀錄

鍾永乾

轉寄：香港九龍荔枝角青山道532號偉基大廈7C香港觀鳥會

2013年1月15日，我到香港濕地公園觀鳥和拍照。大約下午四時，當我經石橋離開泥灘觀鳥屋後，我聽到在路徑右邊約15米外的矮叢，傳來兩隻我以為是蒼背山雀 *Parus cinereus* 的連續而響亮的鳴聲。起初我並無意拍攝這常見的鳥種，但見這兩隻鳥容許我接近，我便在牠們離開前的三分鐘內拍攝了一些照片。

雖然我留意到其中一隻山雀的背部為綠色，另一隻則是一般山雀的灰背，卻一直以為這也是隻普通的蒼背山雀。1月17日，我把照片上載到 Facebook。我的兒子鍾潤德看到後，覺得綠背的山雀可能是另一個鳥種，問我有沒有其他更好的照片。我說有，卻忘了給他。及至2013年5月5日，兒子再問起我綠背山雀的事，他認為這隻鳥可能是遠東山雀 *Parus minor*，故提議我把照片放到香港觀鳥會的討論區，這次我沒有怠慢。我後來收到香港觀鳥會紀錄委員會的徵求，便把我所有六張照片傳給他們。

2013年8月26日，我收到紀錄委員會的確認，當日我所拍攝的一隻山雀，其實是香港首個遠東山雀紀錄。

我很高興錄得本港首個遠東山雀紀錄。感謝香港觀鳥會紀錄委員會，特別感謝我的兒子鍾潤德，因為他正確辨認了這隻鳥，並堅持我把照片放到網站。這筆紀錄提醒我們，就算是最業餘的攝影者，也可以錄得香港首個紀錄。

### 紀錄委員會評註

在鍾永乾先生於2013年5月7日上載第一批共六張這隻鳥的照片之後，紀錄委員會徵求更多照片。*Esther Chau* 馬上回應，把她在2013年1月29日於濕地公園拍攝到同一隻鳥的30張照片交來，拍攝日期比上一批相片晚兩個星期。這些照片有不少在近距離拍攝，使我們的查核可以更加仔細。我們感謝鍾永乾和 *Esther Chau* 兩位，沒有他們的提議及配合，這隻鳥肯定不為人所知悉。

紀錄委員會檢視這批照片後，一致認為遠東山雀的辨認正確無誤，亦沒有跡象顯示這隻鳥是雜交種，因此接納為香港鳥類名錄I類。

有異於國際鳥類學委員會(IOC)的處理，本港常見的 *commixtus* 種在本港的名錄中納入到 *cinereus* 種，而非 *minor* 種。我們研究過英國自然歷史博物館特林分館 *commixtus* 種的標本，發現牠的背部為純灰色，因此將 *commixtus* 種納入在 *cinereus* 種最好不過。因此，此鳥種 *minor* 是本港的首個紀錄。



## Slaty Bunting *Emberiza siemsseni* at Tai Po Kau Nature Reserve

The first Hong Kong record

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**Gary K.L. Chow**

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In the afternoon of 8 February 2013, I (Wing Tang) was bird watching at Tai Po Kau Nature Reserve with T.H. Fung. It was a misty and cold day following an intense surge of the northeast monsoon in the early morning. At around 3:30 pm I heard a bunting calling in a bamboo thicket close to the U-turn of the Blue Trail. I assumed it to be a Tristram's Bunting *Emberiza tristrami*, a common species in the Nature Reserve. The bird flew out to the centre of the path; through binoculars it did not look like Tristram's Bunting at all. It was small, about 12cm, and the overall plumage was dull brown with a contrasting white belly and outer tail feathers. The bird was quite shy and kept moving away while foraging actively on the footpath. It slowly hopped to the slope near the bamboo thicket and disappeared in the thicket again. I observed it for more than two minutes and took several photographs, one of which is shown here (Plate 64).

The photographs show the bird was a dull rufous brown colour on the head, mantle and upper breast. The wings and tail were grayish-brown, the lower belly was off-white and the mantle had faint black stripes. Unlike other buntings in Hong Kong, the bird showed a noticeably down-curved upper mandible.

I realized this combination of color and jizz was strange for a local bunting and sent the photos to several friends. Mr. Cheung Mok Jose Alberto suggested it was a female Slaty Bunting *E. siemsseni*. Knowing it could be a first record for Hong Kong, Gary Chow and I reported it to the hotline and posted the photographs on the HKBWS forum. The bird was not seen again on 9 February 2013, despite the presence of many birdwatchers. Gary Chow and I visited the site again on 10 February 2013 and the bird was seen at 17:30 and on the Red Trail, about 400 m away from the first site. It was actively feeding on the ground and gave a typical bunting call "tzip" occasionally. More photos were taken, one of which is shown here (Plate 65). It was last seen on 17 February.

### Identification

Slaty Bunting is small bunting with body length of 12-13 cm. Both male and female are distinctive. The female has a dark brown breast, wings, flanks and tail with rufous brown forehead, crown, nape and breast and paler ear coverts. The mantle is



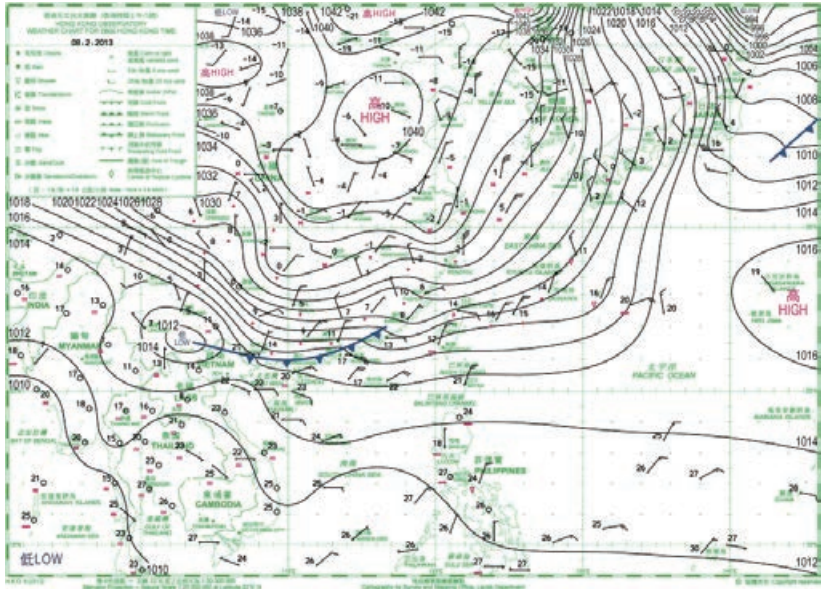
**Plate 64** Slaty Bunting *Emberiza siemsseni* 藍鶉  
Tai Po Kau, 8<sup>th</sup> February 2013 大埔滘 2013年2月8日  
Wing Tang 鄧詠詩



**Plate 65** Slaty Bunting *Emberiza siemsseni* 藍鶉  
Tai Po Kau, 10<sup>th</sup> February 2013 大埔滘 2013年2月10日  
Gary Chow 周家禮

Figure 1. Weather Chart for 8<sup>th</sup> February 2013. HKO .

圖表 1. 2013年2月8日天氣圖 香港天文台.



streaked and the outer tail feathers are white (Brazil 2009; del Hoyo *et al.* 2011). Both sexes have a small dark grey bill, black eyes and pink legs.

### Distribution and habits

Slaty Bunting is an endemic species to China. It breeds in subtropical secondary forests in the mountains of Central China in south Gansu and south Shaanxi, south to west Sichuan, mainly between 1500m and 2100m. It prefers bamboo thickets in the vicinity of secondary forest (Brazil 2009, del Hoyo *et al.* 2011). The species is an altitudinal migrant and spends the winter at lower elevations between 500m and 1700m in South China, including Sichuan, west Hubei, Anhui, Yunnan, Guizhou, Zhejiang, Fujian and northern Guangdong (del Hoyo *et al.* 2011, Viney *et al.* 2003). Outside of mainland China, there is only one unconfirmed record from Penghu Island, Taiwan (Brazil 2009). This finding represents the southernmost record of this species. There have been two records in Guangdong, the first record at Fengwan (Mell 1922, Gee *et al.* 1926-27, and Cheng 1987) probably in 1916 and the second record at Che Ba Ling in 1996 (Lewthwaite 1996).

The occurrence of the Slaty Bunting in Hong Kong may be related to the strong northeast monsoon as a cold front over southern China moved across the coastal areas of Guangdong on 8 February 2013 (Figure 1).

### **Conservation Status**

Despite the restricted distribution, Slaty Bunting is not considered as globally threatened. The wild population in China was estimated at up to 10,000 breeding pairs (Brazil 2009). The future population is expected to be stable due to the lack of evidence of decline or threats. For these reasons, it is classified as 'Least Concern' (BirdLife International 2014).

### **Acknowledgments**

We would like to thank Mr. Cheung Mok Jose Alberto for identification of the species, and Richard Lewthwaite for sharing the information regarding the species' distribution and history.

### **Record Committee Comment**

*Although distributed quite widely through central and southern China, the fact it appears to be largely an altitudinal migrant means that Slaty Bunting is likely to remain very rare in HK; nevertheless, it was an expected addition to the HK List. The mature forest of Tai Po Kau is certainly one of the more likely places for one to occur, and the number of birdwatchers visiting the site increased the chances of one being found there first.*

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## 大埔滘自然護理區的藍鵲 *Emberiza siemsseni*

香港首個紀錄

鄧詠詩

漁農自然護理署 生物多樣性護理科

香港九龍深水埗長沙灣道303號長沙灣政府合署

周家禮

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2013年2月8日的下午，我（鄧詠詩）與馮子豪先生在大埔滘自然護理區觀鳥。受到清晨強烈的東北季候風影響，林區重霧深鎖而寒冷，行人亦稀疏。下午3:30左右，當我們行至藍路的掉頭位附近時，竹林裡傳出鵲科的叫聲。我大膽的假設牠是白眉鵲 *Emberiza tristrami*，一種在自然護理區裡常見的鳥種。及後該鳥飛到了山徑的中心覓食，我們以雙筒望遠鏡觀察，牠看起來並不像白眉鵲。牠很小，身長約12厘米，羽毛是暗棕色與白色的腹部和外側尾羽成對比。這鳥頗害羞，觀察期間與我們保持一定的距離，並慢慢地跳到竹林旁的斜坡，然後再次消失在灌木叢。我觀察牠超過兩分鐘，並拍了一些照片，其中一張見插圖64。

照片中顯示鳥的頭、上背和上胸都是暗紅褐色。翅膀和尾是灰褐色的，下腹部呈灰白色，上背有淡淡的黑色條紋。不像香港其他的鵲，鳥的上嘴明顯向下彎曲。

我意識到此鳥的顏色及外形與在本地出現過的鵲有出入，故此我把照片發送給幾個朋友。張振國先生經研究後認為牠是一隻雌性藍鵲 *E. siemsseni*。有見這可能是香港的首個紀錄，周家禮先生立即報告觀鳥熱線，並張貼照片於香港觀鳥會網上討論區。其後幾天，儘管有不少觀鳥者找尋，到2013年2月9日亦沒有人見到牠。2013年2月10日周家禮先生與我再次到大埔滘自然護理區找尋。下午5:30，天色開始昏暗，我們行至紅路相距第一次的觀察點約400米時再次見到此鳥。牠活躍地在地上覓食，發出典型鵲的叫聲“tzip”。這次拍了更多照片，其中一張見插圖65。牠最後一次出現於2月17日。

### 辨認

藍鵲是身型較小的鵲，身長只有12-13厘米。雄性和雌性有明顯的分別，雌鳥翅膀，脇及尾深啡色，而額，頭頂，枕和胸紅褐色，耳羽比較淡色。上背有暗間，尾羽外側白色(Brazil 2009, del Hoyo *et al.* 2011)。雄性和雌性的嘴都是暗灰色，眼睛黑色和腳粉紅色。

### 分佈及生境

藍鵲是中國的特有種，主要在中國中部1500米至2100米之間的亞熱帶次生林山區繁殖，包括甘肅南部和陝西南部，南至四川西部，喜歡棲息於次生林旁的竹林 (Brazil 2009, del Hoyo *et al.* 2011)。此鳥種有冬天遷至中國南方較低海拔 (500米至1700米) 過冬的習



性，包括四川、湖北西部、安徽、雲南、貴州、浙江、福建、廣東北部 (del Hoyo *et al.* 2011, Viney *et al.* 2003)。中國大陸以外，只有一個來自台灣澎湖島未經證實的紀錄 (Brazil 2009)。這次發現是藍鶇最南端記錄。廣東省只有兩個記錄，一筆大概在1916年在楓灣的記錄 (Mell 1922, Gee *et al.* 1926-27 and Cheng 1987) 及1996年車八嶺的記錄 (Lewthwaite 1996)。

藍鶇在香港的出現可能與強烈的東北季風有關係，因為一道冷鋒在當天2013年2月8日上午從中國南部橫過廣東沿岸（圖表1）。

儘管藍鶇的分佈局限，牠未有被視為受威脅鳥種。中國的野生種群估計高達10,000對 (Brazil 2009)。由於缺乏威脅的因素或證據，種群數量預計保持穩定，因此藍鶇被歸類為無危 (BirdLife International 2014)。

## 鳴謝

我們要感謝張振國先生辨認此個體及 Richard Lewthwaite 分享藍鶇的歷史分佈。

## 紀錄委員會評註

藍鶇的分佈很廣，包括中國中部和南部，但牠只會在冬天遷至較低海拔棲息而不作長途遷徙的習性意味此物種在香港仍然會是非常罕見的。雖然如此，藍鶇早已被認為會在香港出現，而大埔溼成熟的次生樹林肯定是最有可能出沒的地方之一，日益增加的觀鳥者有助此鳥最終在大埔溼被首次發現。

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## Purple Swamphen *Porphyrio porphyrio* at Mai Po Nature Reserve

The first Hong Kong record accepted as Category I

**John A Allcock**

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On 31 March 2013, after several days of heavy rain and stormy weather, I was ringing in the reedbed of *Gei wai* #8b at Mai Po NR. At around 06:45 I noticed a dark bird flying directly towards me across *Gei wai* #10. My first impression, based on the flight style and what I could tell of the structure, was that this was a species of rail (Rallidae), perhaps a Eurasian Coot *Fulica atra*, but the bird appeared to be much too large, and seemed larger than any of the rail species regularly occurring at Mai Po in winter.

While I was still wondering about its identity, the bird turned through 90° to fly across directly in front of me. This revealed that the body was a bright purple-blue colour, and that the bird had a very large and heavy red bill, allowing identification immediately as a Purple Swamphen *Porphyrio porphyrio*. The bird landed at the edge of the reedbed in *Gei wai* #8b, and I was able to obtain views for several minutes from a distance of around 20m before it again flew low across the reedbed, dropping down out of sight. Unfortunately I had left my camera in the car, and so I was not able to obtain photographs. Despite putting the news out to encourage others to look for the bird, it was not seen again.

The bird had a bulky body, and in flight seemed relatively long-winged relative to other rails in Hong Kong. The underparts and neck were blue-purple in colour, whereas the upperparts and wings were green-blue. The undertail coverts were clean white. The head was pale grey, contrasting with the blue body and neck; the plumage was whiter around the eye and close to the 'shield'. The bird had a heavy red bill, which was short and deep. This was connected to a red 'shield' extending onto the forehead, which seemed swollen and bulbous at the sides. The centre of the 'shield' was less swollen, and was darker in colour. The eye was red and was prominent against the pale grey head. The long, red legs trailed behind the bird in flight.

Purple Swamphen has a widespread distribution globally, extending from Europe and Africa, across southern and southeast Asia to south China, and as far as Australia in the south. Thirteen subspecies are recognised, and the species has been split by some authorities into as many as four species. The pale grey head would indicate that the bird seen was *poliocephalus* (split by some authorities as Grey-headed Swamphen *P. poliocephalus*).

The species was recorded at Mai Po on approximately 30 occasions from 1988-1998 (Carey *et al.* 2001). During this period it was known that the species was kept in a waterfowl collection at Fairview Park, from which two birds were known to have escaped in 1992. The sighting in March 2013 is the first record of the species in Hong Kong since 1998.

At the time of *The Avifauna* (Carey *et al.* 2001), the species was not known to occur closer to Hong Kong than central Vietnam and Laos, with recent reports from Haifeng in Guangdong, although the status at this site was not known. Given the known escapes, the species was treated as Category E (the current Category III, species for which all published Hong Kong records are considered likely to relate to birds that have escaped or have been released from captivity). Understanding of the status of the species in south China has changed since *The Avifauna*, and it is now known that a breeding population is present at Haifeng, only 100km from Hong Kong. It has also been recorded along the south China coast to Xiamen, and has recently been discovered on Hainan (RW Lewthwaite *pers. comm.*).

#### **Records Committee Comment**

*This record prompted a review of all records of the species with a view to assessing the most appropriate categorization. All Purple Swamphen records from 1988 to 1991, together with this record, were accepted into Category I given the improved understanding of its distribution in both Guangdong and Fujian Provinces.*

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## 米埔自然護理區的紫水雞

首個被接納為第I類的香港紀錄

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於2013年3月31日，經過數天的暴風雨天氣後，我於米埔自然護理區8號基圍的蘆葦叢進行環誌。大約於早上6:45我察覺一隻深色的鳥正飛向我並橫過10號基圍。根據牠飛行的模式以及我所能辨認的結構，我的第一印象這是一隻秧雞（秧雞科），可能是白骨頂 *Fulica atra*，但這隻鳥體型似乎較大，而且大過任何冬季常於米埔出現的秧雞。

當我還在猶疑牠是什麼時，這隻鳥突然轉過90度直接飛向我。這展示了其鮮艷紫藍色的身體，牠非常大及鮮紅的喙令我可立即分辨出其為一隻紫水雞 *Porphyrio porphyrio*。牠降落在基圍8號蘆葦床的邊緣，這使得我可於約20米外的距離在牠再次低飛橫過蘆葦叢並遠離我視線以前作出數分鐘的觀察。可惜的是我把相機遺留在車內，因此並未能拍得任何照片。儘管我把消息發佈以鼓勵其他人找尋這隻鳥，牠並未再被發現。

這隻鳥有一龐大的身軀，於飛行時翼長似乎相對其他香港的秧雞較長。下體及頸呈藍紫色，上身及翼則呈藍綠色。尾下覆羽為白色。頭部淺灰色，和藍色的身軀及頸成一對比。眼附近的體羽較多白色並接近額甲。此鳥有一笨重的紅色喙部，短而深，並連至一紅色額甲伸延至前額，於兩旁觀察時顯得腫脹及圓胖。額甲的中央沒有那麼腫脹，顏色亦較深。眼呈紅色，在淺灰色的頭部下十分明顯。飛行時可見其紅色長腿緊貼身後。

紫水雞在全球有廣泛分佈，由歐洲、非洲始，橫過南亞、東南亞以至南中國，最南邊可至澳洲。已知有13個亞種，部分學者更把此鳥種分成最多四個品種。此鳥淺灰色的頭部顯示牠為 *poliocephalus*（被部分學者歸類為「灰頭水雞」*P. poliocephalus*）。

由1988-1998年，此鳥種於米埔有約30個記錄（Carey *et al.* 2001）。這段期間此鳥種於錦繡花園內被收藏飼養，於1992年兩隻鳥曾經逃脫。2013年3月的觀察是目1998年後此鳥種於香港的首個記錄。

在撰寫香港鳥類名錄之時（Carey *et al.* 2001），在越南中部及寮國以外，並未知此鳥種有更接近本港的記錄。較近期的報告來自廣東的海豐，但此種在當地的狀況並未清楚。由於其逃逸記錄，此鳥種當時被置於E類（現時的第III類，根據已發表所有香港紀錄顯示，此鳥種可能在飼養時逃逸或人為放生）。自《香港鳥類名錄》出版後此鳥種於南中國的狀況已經有變，在距離香港僅100公里的海豐已知有一繁殖群落，沿南中國海岸至廈門也有記錄，最近在海南亦被發現（RW Lewthwaite 個人溝通）。

### 紀錄委員會評註

此紀錄促使對此鳥種的紀錄重新審視以評估最合適的類別。由於對此鳥種在廣東及福建分佈的認識加深，由1998至1991的所有紫水雞記錄，以及此一記錄均被接納為第 I 類。

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## Dark-sided Flycatcher *Muscicapa sibirica* at Pui O, Lantau

The first Hong Kong record for the subspecies *rothschildi/cacabata/gulmergi*

### **John A Allcock**

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On 29 December 2013, a cold front had passed through Hong Kong and I decided to do some birdwatching on southern Lantau to see whether this colder weather may have brought some wintering shrubland birds to Hong Kong. After spending some time at Pui O, I started to walk towards the Chi Ma Wan peninsular.

Just as I was leaving the village of Ham Tin at 08:40 I noticed a flycatcher in a large tree in the garden of one of the village houses. My first impression of the bird was that it looked like a Dark-sided Flycatcher *Muscicapa sibirica*. I was aware that this would be an unusually late date for this species, so I paid particularly close attention in order to confirm the identification. The bird seemed unusually dark on the underparts, and I took notes about the bird's appearance and also took some record photographs for reference (Plate 66). Fortunately the bird remained in view for several minutes, initially on wires in the garden and later in bare branches at the top of a nearby banyan tree, from which it would sally to catch insects before returning to the same perch.

### *Notes*

Small, brown flycatcher, similar to Asian Brown Flycatcher *M. latirostris* but darker below and structurally different. Seemed relatively long-winged and short-tailed, with the wing tip extending just beyond end of undertail coverts and primary projection similar to tertial length (possibly slightly shorter).

Underparts extensively dark, darker than on typical Dark-sided. Grey-brown plumage on underparts extended across breast, flanks and belly (including between legs), with a slightly mottled appearance, particularly on flanks and belly. Pale on underparts was restricted to a narrow whitish band down centre of breast. Undertail coverts with distinctly dark centres and narrow pale fringes. Upperparts were uniformly brown, seeming slightly browner and less grey than underparts.

Head was generally similar in colour to the upperparts. The lores were slightly paler, but did not contrast strongly with the rest of the head. A narrow pale throat patch was edged by darker malars (similar colour to rest of head) and pale sub-moustachial stripes. The eyes were fairly large and black, surrounded by paler eye-ring, which was narrow in front of the eye and broader behind the eye. The greater coverts had paler tips, and there also appeared to be a paler panel through secondaries.

The bill was relatively short and stubby-looking; mostly black with a very small paler area at base (but not as extensively pale as on Asian Brown Flycatcher). The legs were short and black.



**Plate 66** Dark-sided Flycatcher *Muscicapa sibirica* ssp *rothschildi/cacabata/gulmergi*  
烏鶇 *rothschildi/cacabata/gulmergi* 亞種  
Pui O, Lantau 29<sup>th</sup> December 2013 大嶼山貝澳 2013年12月29日  
John Allcock 柯祖毅

#### *Taxonomy of Dark-sided Flycatcher*

Four subspecies of Dark-sided Flycatcher are recognised by the IOC (IOC Master List V4.4) on which the taxonomic treatment of HK birds is based.

Nominate *sibirica* breeds in central and southeast Siberia (east to Kamchatka), northeast Mongolia, northeast China (south to Nei Mongol, northern Liaoning and Jilin), North Korea and Japan and migrates to winter in Taiwan, southern China (Guangxi, Guangdong, southern Fujian), Indochina and northern Borneo. This subspecies is recorded regularly in Hong Kong during autumn, mostly September–November with a latest date of 26<sup>th</sup> December and with five spring records;

The subspecies *rothschildi* breeds in central and southern China (southeast Qinghai, southeast Gansu and southern Shaanxi, south to east Xizang and Sichuan), northern and western Myanmar and northwest Vietnam; the non-breeding range comprises southern China (southeast Yunnan east to Guangdong), Indochina, Malay Peninsula and Sumatra;

The subspecies *cacabata* breeds in the central and eastern Himalayas east to southern China (southern Xizang), Bhutan and northeast India, and wintering in and southern Myanmar and southern Thailand;

The subspecies *gulmergi* breeds in the northwest Himalayas (northwest Afghanistan and northern Pakistan).

The last three of these subspecies differ from *sibirica* in shorter wing measurements and darker, coarser and more diffuse streaking on the breast (Svensson 1992). These three taxa are, however, very similar to each other and there is a cline of increasing darkness from west to east through the Himalayas (Clement 2006). Because of these similarities individuals cannot always be certainly assigned to subspecies. The characteristics noted for the Pui O bird, particularly the dark underparts, fit identification as one of *rothschildi*, *cacabata* or *gulmergi*, but it does not seem possible to confirm which of the three subspecies was involved.

#### **Records Committee Comment**

*An awareness of the normal pattern of occurrence of the nominate subspecies through HK alerted John to the fact that this bird was present on an atypical date, and therefore potentially of interest. A careful description supported by photographs, followed by examination of skins at the British Museum enabled this bird to be identified with certainty as a taxon other than the nominate subspecies. Given the different plumage, distribution and migratory behaviour of the rothschildi/cacabata/gulmergi group, it is quite possible that it will be treated as a separate species in the future.*

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## 大嶼山貝澳的烏鶇 *Muscicapa sibirica*

*rothschildi / cacabata / gulmergi* 亞種在香港的首個紀錄

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在2013年12月29日，一道冷峰抵達香港，我決定去兩大嶼山觀鳥，看看這種寒冷天氣會否為本港帶來一些越冬的灌叢鳥類。我在貝澳花了點時間後，便開始步行前往芝麻灣半島。

當我在 08:40 離開鹹田村的時候，我發現有一隻鶇站在其中一間村屋花園的大樹上。這隻鳥給我的第一個印象是牠看似一隻烏鶇 *Muscicapa sibirica*。我知道以這個鳥種來說，這是一個比較遲的日子，所以我特別留意牠，以肯定我的辨認。這隻鳥的下身看來異常地深色，而我對這隻鳥的外表作了一些筆記，並且拍下幾張圖片作參考。幸好我可以觀察這隻鳥達幾分鐘之久，牠起初在花園的電線上，後來在旁邊一芭蕉樹樹頂的禿枝上，並不時從這裡飛出來捕捉昆蟲。

### 筆記

小型棕色的鶇，看來似北灰鶇 *M. latirostris*，但是底部深色，結構亦有所不同。看來相對地長翼和短尾，而翼尖亦僅僅超過尾下覆羽的盡頭，和初級飛羽突出，與三級長度相若（或可能稍為短）。

下身廣泛地深色，比一般的烏鶇深色。灰下身棕色的羽毛延伸至胸部、協部和腹部（包括兩隻腳之間的部分），而外型稍為斑駁，尤其是協部和腹部。下身淺色只限於胸口對下一個窄身的白色範圍。尾下覆羽有明顯的深色中心和狹隘的淺色邊緣。上身均勻褐色，比下身似乎稍為褐色，並略為少灰色。

頭與下體的顏色大致相同。眼先略為淺色，但沒有與頭部的其餘部分成強烈對比。喉嚨淺色的範圍有深色網邊（類似頭的顏色）和淺色鬚條紋。眼睛相當大和黑色，有淺色眼環，眼環前部較窄，後面較闊。覆羽尖端淺色，二級覆羽好像淺色一片。

嘴比較短而粗；大多黑色而嘴基淺色（但沒有北灰鶇嘴基淺色的範圍般闊）。腿短而黑色。

### 烏鶇的分類

處理香港的鳥類分類，是基於國際鳥類學會議所認定的四個烏鶇亞種（IOC總表 V4.4）。

指名亞種 *sibirica* 繁殖於在西伯利亞中部和東南部（東至堪察加）、蒙古東北部、中國東北地區（南至內蒙古、遼寧北部、吉林）、朝鮮和日本，冬季遷移到台灣、中國南方

(廣西、廣東、福建南部)、中南半島和婆羅洲的北部。這個亞種定期於秋季在香港錄得，主要是九月至十一月，最遲在12月26日，而春天也有五個記錄：

*rothschildi* 亞種繁殖於中國中部和南部（青海東南部、甘肅東南部、陝西南部，南至西藏東部、四川）、緬甸的北部和西部，以及越南西北部；非繁殖的範圍包括中國南方（雲南東南部向東到廣東）、中南半島、馬來半島和蘇門答臘島；

*cacabata* 亞種繁殖於喜馬拉雅山脈中部和東部，東到中國南部（西藏南部）、不丹和印度東北部，於緬甸南部和泰國南部越冬；

*gulmergi* 亞種繁殖於喜馬拉雅山西北（阿富汗西北部和巴基斯坦北部）。

最後三個亞種翼短，胸口較為暗色，粗糙，並有更分散的條紋，與 *sibirica* 亞種有差異（Svensson 1992）。然而，這三個類群彼此非常相似，隨喜馬拉雅山由西到東越來越暗色（Clement 2006），因此不能將個別個體肯定為哪個亞種。貝澳這隻鳥的特徵，尤其是暗色中下體，與 *rothschildi*、*cacabata* 或 *gulmergi* 之一符合，但似乎並不可能確認為這三個亞種中的哪個。

#### 紀錄委員會的意見

柯祖毅認識指名亞種在香港出現的正常模式，故此認定這隻鳥在一個非正常的日期出現，並可能會有點特別。透過細緻描述並有圖片佐證，再加上其後在大英博物館檢查該種的毛皮，委員會得以肯定此鳥來自指名亞種以外的一個類群。由於 *rothschildi* / *cacabata* / *gulmergi* 組的羽毛、分佈和遷徙行為比較不同，牠在未來很可能會被當作一個獨立的鳥種。

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## **Purple Heron *Ardea purpurea* breeding at Mai Po NR**

The first confirmed breeding record for Hong Kong

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During early summer 2013, several Purple Herons were regularly recorded at Mai Po NR. On 7<sup>th</sup> June, we noticed two birds in some form of display at Pond #8a, in front of the Tower Hide.

Over the next few days I checked the location regularly, to confirm whether or not the birds were actually nesting. One bird (presumed to be the female) was seen sitting on the platform of sticks and sedges. This seemed to confirm that the pair were nesting, and that eggs had been laid and were being incubated. Based on observations it was estimated that eggs had been laid on around 10<sup>th</sup> June. It was not possible, to see inside the nest to confirm the number of eggs present. According to Martinez-Vilalta *et al.* (2014) the clutch size varies from 2 to 8 eggs.

The presumed female was usually seen on the nest. This individual was slightly duller than the other, less blue-grey on the upperparts and with a less marked head pattern. At times the bird was away from the nest, and was often seen visiting a nearby dead tree removing sticks which were added to the structure of the nest. The presumed male was usually also present, sometimes near the nest structure but often foraging in nearby emergent grasses.

Based on an incubation period of 25-30 days (Martinez-Vilalta *et al.* 2014), it was anticipated that the eggs would hatch in mid-July. On 10<sup>th</sup> July, an adult was seen possibly feeding young, but this was not confirmed and it was uncertain whether chicks had hatched. On 22<sup>nd</sup> July I received a message from Neil Fifer to report that he could see small chicks in the nest. Over the next few days it became clear that there were three chicks present (Plate 67). The female was often still present at the nest, brooding the chicks for the first few days but starting to spend less time at the nest as the chicks grew larger. Adults were rarely seen bringing food to the nest, and we were concerned that they may not be bringing enough food, but all three chicks continued to grow.

In early August the chicks left the structure of the nest and gradually spread further into the surrounding sedges, progressively gaining confidence and moving further away (Plate 68). The exact date of fledging was not known, but occurred sometime during late August, agreeing with the typical fledging age of 45-50 days (Martinez-Vilalta *et al.* 2014). After fledging the three juveniles were not seen again.





**Plate 67**

Purple Heron

*Ardea purpurea* 草鷺

Three chicks shortly after the first observation, with wing feathers starting to grow.

首次發現鳥巢後不久便出現了3隻雛鳥，牠們翼羽開始長成。

MPNR 29<sup>th</sup> July 2013

米埔 2013年7月29日

Neil Fifer



**Plate 68** Purple Heron *Ardea purpurea* 草鷺

Three juveniles in sedges near the nest. The chick on the right is still in the nest, which is visible at the lower right.

3隻幼鳥在鳥巢附近的草堆裡，右邊的幼鳥仍在巢內，位於照片右下角的鳥巢清晰可見。

MPNR 9<sup>th</sup> August 2013 米埔 2013年8月9日

Neil Fifer

Purple Heron is a widespread species which is resident in Africa, India and southeast Asia and a breeding visitor to warm temperate Eurasia. In Hong Kong, Carey *et al.* (2001) described Purple Heron as an uncommon autumn passage migrant, scarce in spring and winter, but also states that the species probably breeds in Hong Kong, based on observations of juveniles during the summer months. Despite these previous observations, the species has never been confirmed breeding previously, and the observations in 2013 constitute the first confirmed breeding record in Hong Kong.

Following the successful breeding in 2013, it was hoped that the birds would return to breed at the same site in 2014. Although no nest was found, and adults were not regularly observed on site, on 23<sup>rd</sup> August an adult was observed feeding two newly-fledged juveniles, confirming that the species had nested at Mai Po for the second successive year.

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## 草鷺在米埔的繁殖記錄

香港首個繁殖紀錄

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在2013年夏天較早的時候，有數隻草鷺穩定地在米埔自然護理區內出現。在6月7日，我們察覺到有兩隻草鷺在8號基圍的三層觀鳥屋外有一些求偶的行為。

爲了確定這兩隻草鷺是否在8號基圍築巢，我們在接著的數天都在8號基圍觀察牠們出現的位置。觀察中，有一隻估計是雌鳥的草鷺被發現在莎草中一些由樹枝建成的平台上坐著。由此可以推斷那對草鷺確實在築巢，而且看似已經在孵化著鳥蛋。根據我們的觀察，估計牠們在大約6月10日的日子下蛋，但很可惜我們不能觀察到鳥巢中的狀況及鳥蛋的數量。而根據 Martinez-Vilalta (2014) 所說，草鷺一巢可以由2隻至8隻鳥蛋不等。

那隻估計是雌鳥的草鷺經常被看見在巢上。這雌鳥比其他草鷺的顏色暗淡一點，上體較少灰藍色，以及頭部的斑紋較少。有時這隻雌鳥會飛到附近的枯樹，並檢走一些棲枝去加固鳥巢。有一隻估計是雄鳥的草鷺亦時常出現在鳥巢附近，但通常只在旁邊的草邊覓食。

草鷺的鳥蛋孵化的時間約爲25-30日 (Martinez-Vilalta, 2014)，因此這巢鳥蛋估計會於7月中孵出。在7月10日，一隻成年的草鷺看似在餵哺巢中的鸚鳥，但這是不能被確定的，畢竟我們未能觀察到巢中的蛋是否已孵化。直到7月22日，收到一名觀鳥者Neil Fifer的報告，他說他能夠見到有鸚鳥在巢中。然後在接著的數天，巢中的狀況越見明顯，更見到有三隻幼鳥在巢內（圖67）。該隻成年雌鳥在孵出鸚鳥後，有時仍會在巢中逗留，但當鸚鳥日漸成長後便開始減少在巢中的時間。我們很少見到成年草鷺帶食物回到巢中餵哺幼鳥，因此我們曾經擔心過幼鳥沒有足夠的食物去生存，但幸好幼鳥們最終仍能繼續成長。

在八月初，鸚鳥離開了鳥巢，並開始漸漸更有信心地走到附近的莎草或更遠的地方（圖68）。鸚鳥初次飛離鳥巢的時間並不能確定，但估計發生在八月下旬的時間。這與一般初次飛行的歲數十分吻合，即孵化後的第45-50日 (Martinez-Vilalta, 2014)。當幼鳥們學懂飛行後，就再沒有在8號基圍內被發現。

草鷺是一種廣泛分佈在非洲，印度和東南亞的留鳥，並會在氣候溫暖的歐亞大陸繁殖。在香港，Carey(2001)形容草鷺是不常見的秋季季候鳥，以及罕見的春季和冬季季候鳥，但亦根據夏季幼鳥的報告去推斷這鳥種亦有在香港繁殖的可能性。儘管之前有夏季幼鳥的報告，這鳥種從來未有被確定在香港在繁殖的記錄，而這個在2013年的繁殖記錄可算是首個草鷺在香港繁殖的證據。

在2013年的成功繁殖記錄後，我們十分希望牠們會在2014年的春季回到這個鳥巢中再次繁殖。雖然最終在2014年並沒有找到草鷺的鳥巢，而且成年的草鷺亦不常見在米埔出現，但有一隻成年草鷺在2014年8月23日被發現在米埔內餵哺剛學懂飛行的幼鳥，這證明牠們連續第二年在米埔自然護理區內成功繁殖。

### 參考資料

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## Observations on the migration pattern of selected seabirds: Po Toi Island 2006-2013

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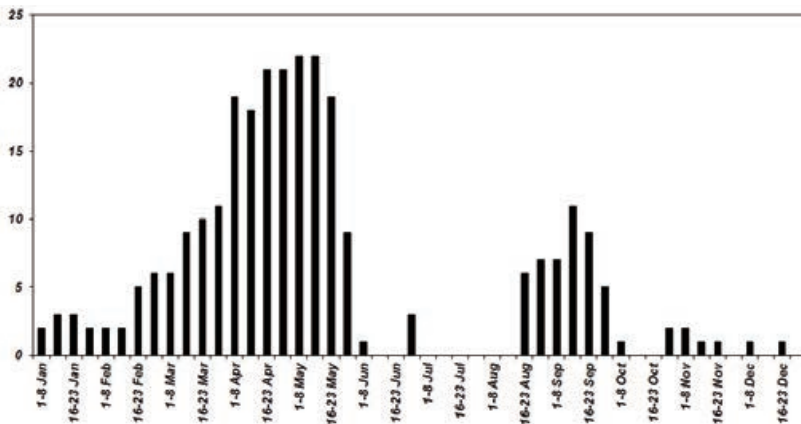
### Introduction

The most southerly point of Po Toi Island is recognized as the best land-based location in Hong Kong for observing the migration of seabirds. The purpose of this paper is to look in more detail at the migration patterns of the commoner seabird species as seen from this location on Po Toi in the years 2006 to 2013.

The data presented here has all been collected as part of my Po Toi study and does not include data from other individuals or sources – for details of my Po Toi study, see Welch (2011). With the exception of Figure 1., the graphs use the same format as the ‘Dark Grey Charts’ described on page 116 of *The Avifauna*, showing an aggregate of total weekly counts made for a species over the eight years from 2006 to 2013.

Over this period, a total of 1191 hours was spent watching for seabirds in 656 sessions, an average of nearly 2 hours per session. Almost all sessions were from 7am to 9am in the early morning and from 4pm to 6pm in the evening, the peak hours for seabird passage past Po Toi. Figure 1 shows the number of seabird species seen in each week of the year over the period 2006 to 2013.

**Figure 1.** Number of seabird species by week  
每週海鳥鳥種數目

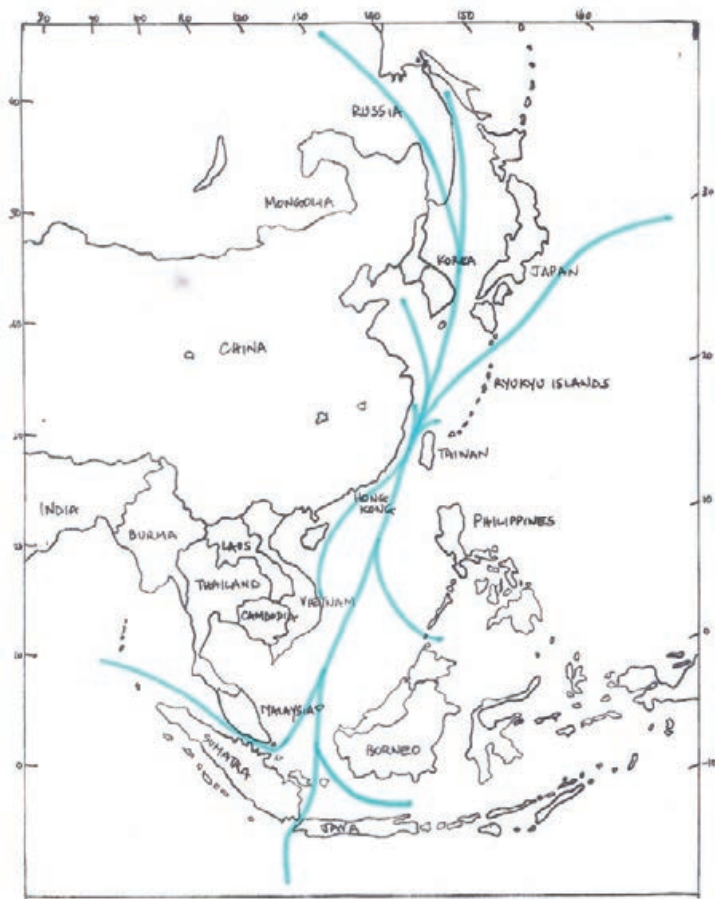


Black-naped *Sterna sumatrana*, Bridled *Onychoprion anaethetus* and Roseate Terns *Sterna dougallii* breed around Po Toi and are regularly seen throughout June to August. Counts for these species likely to refer to breeding birds and particularly in the period from June to mid-August are not included in this chart.

The peak months for seabirds were late February to May for spring passage and late August to end September for autumn passage. Passage in spring is much more pronounced than in autumn, as Figure 1 indicates - over 90% of all seabirds counted occurred in the period from the third week in February to the end of May.

This is primarily due to the location of Hong Kong relative to the a seabird's likely migration route through the South China Sea (Fig. 2)

**Figure 2.** Probable Seabird Migration Routes in the South China Sea  
海鳥在南中國海可能採取的遷徙路線



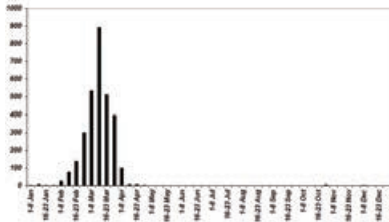
Seabirds are generally migrating northwards in spring from wintering areas to the south and west of Hong Kong, and in the reverse direction in autumn. For those birds migrating directly across the South China Sea, a small deviation to the west in spring, possibly caused by easterly winds, will mean they pass through Hong Kong. In autumn they are likely to bypass Hong Kong on the direct route unless a typhoon blows them westward or they use a coastal route around south China.

Because of this predominance of birds in spring compared to autumn migration, the discussion below focuses mainly on the spring migration period.

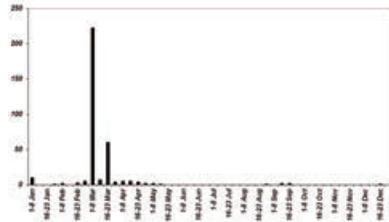
**Early Spring Species - late February to end March**

Obvious signs of migration usually started in the third week of February and the species involved were those that winter in the Hong Kong area and to the west of Hong Kong, gulls, sea duck and murrelet with the occasional loon or cormorant.

**Figure 3.** Heuglin's Gull 烏灰銀鷗



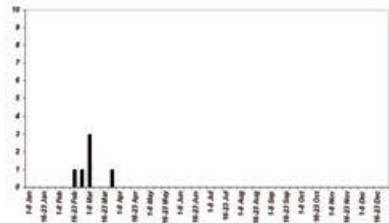
**Figure 4.** Black-tailed Gull 黑尾鷗



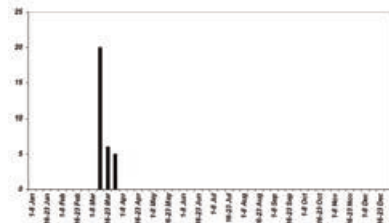
Heuglin's Gull *Larus fuscus* was the commonest seabird migrant species in early spring. Other similar large gull species including Caspian *L. cachinnans*, Vega *L. vegae* and Slaty-backed Gull *L. schistisagus* will probably be included in these counts since large gulls did not often come close enough for separation, but the overwhelming majority will be Heuglin's. This species migrated in flocks of up to 50 birds or more and was seen more commonly in the evening than in the early morning by a factor of approximately 2:1. Adult birds were more common in late March.

Black-tailed Gulls *L. crassirostris* were less consistent in their annual numbers than Heuglin's Gull. In some years they were relatively common, in others quite scarce. Most birds seen were in immature plumage.

**Figure 5.** Black-legged Kittiwake 三趾鷗



**Figure 6.** Red-breasted Merganser 紅胸秋沙鴨

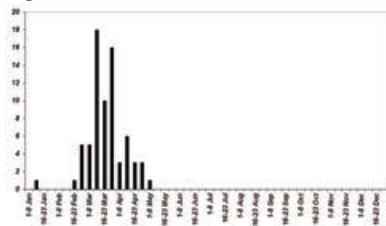




Single Black-legged Kittiwake *Rissa tridactyla*, both adult and juvenile, were seen in most years. This species is probably annual in Hong Kong waters and may have been overlooked previously.

Red-breasted Merganser *Mergus serrator* occurred in singles or small flocks of up to six birds, both males and females. They were annual on passage in small numbers, the only reliable way to see the species in Hong Kong now that they are rare in Deep Bay.

**Figure 7.** Ancient Murrelet 扁嘴海雀

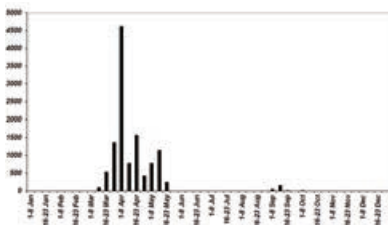


Ancient Murrelet *Synthliboramphus antiquus* passage, in singles or small flocks, started in late February and extended into April and early May although the peak numbers occurred in March.

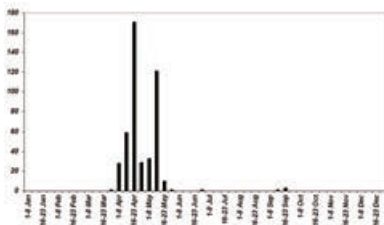
#### April to mid-May

This second passage period focused mainly on those species which winter to the south of Hong Kong including terns, jaegers and phalaropes. Most species showed a peak in numbers towards the end of April although White-winged Terns *Chlidonias leucopterus* came later than other species and peaked in early May. More birds were seen in the early morning than the late evening, by a factor of 2:1. Terns in particular were early morning migrants.

**Figure 8.** Red-necked Phalarope 紅頸瓣蹼鹬



**Figure 9.** Great Crested Tern 大鳳頭燕鷗



Red-necked Phalarope *Phalaropus lobatus* had an extensive migration period, from mid-March to mid-May, and some were to be seen on almost every day in this period. Passage was sometimes quite heavy, with a peak count of 2,490 in two hours on 5 April 2012, although between 100 and 300 was a more typical number in a single session.



Greater Crested Tern *Thalasseus bergii* was the first of the tern species to appear in numbers and they were seen almost daily from early April until mid-May.

Figure 10. Aleutian Tern 白腰燕鷗

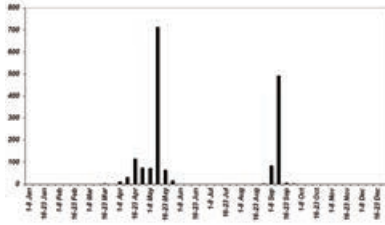
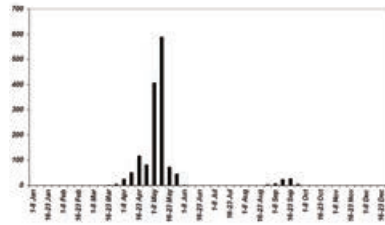


Figure 11. Common Tern 普通燕鷗



Aleutian *Onychoprion aleuticus* and Common Tern *Sterna hirundo* were both frequently seen in spring, often in large flocks together (although not together in autumn). Hong Kong is one of the few places away from their breeding grounds where Aleutian Tern can be seen annually.

Figure 12. White-winged Tern 白翅浮鷗

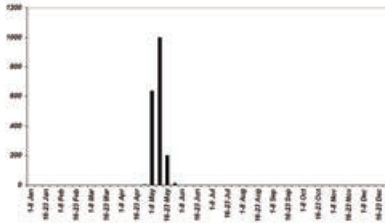
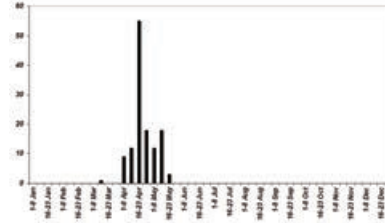


Figure 13. Total Jaeger sp. 全部賊鷗鳥種



White-winged Tern was a much later spring migrant than other terns, with passage focused in May, often in large flocks of several hundred following periods of stormy weather.

The passage periods of all three Jaeger species, Pomarine *Stercorarius pomarinus*, Parasitic *S. parasiticus* and Long-tailed Jaeger *S. longicaudus*, were similar and followed the pattern of the terns that they parasitize. Most were in singles or pairs although Long-tailed Jaegers were occasionally seen in small flocks of ten or more.

Figure 14. Short-tailed Shearwater 短尾鷓

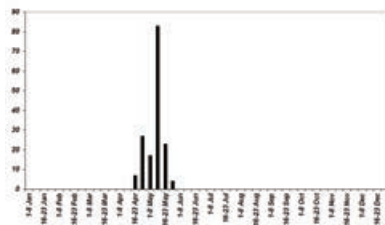
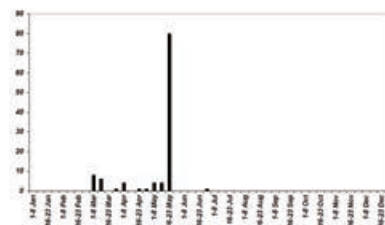


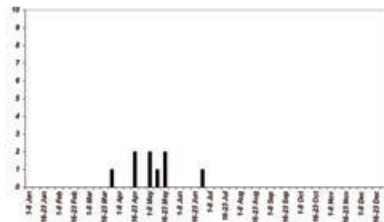
Figure 15. Streaked Shearwater 白額鷓



Short-tailed Shearwater *Puffinus tenuirostris* is a long distance passage migrant between its breeding grounds in southern Australia and its wintering grounds in the Sea of Japan and the northern Pacific Ocean. Its passage through Hong Kong waters in spring was only discovered in 2006 but it was recorded annually in small numbers since that year, with a focused passage period from the last week in April to the end of May, usually peaking in the second week in May. Recent geolocator studies of Short-tailed Shearwater migration (Carey *et al.in litt.*) have shown these dates are consistent with the main northerly post-breeding migration of this species through the western Pacific Ocean.

Streaked Shearwater *Calonectris leucomelas* is a northeast Asia breeding species wintering to the south of Hong Kong. It was seen off Po Toi on various dates between March and May, usually in easterly winds. A peak count of 80 was present in waters off Po Toi following the passage of Typhoon Chanchu on 17 May 2006.

**Figure 16.** Lesser Frigatebird 白斑軍艦鳥



Immature Lesser Frigatebirds *Fregata ariel* were seen annually in Po Toi waters in spring. Exactly where these come from is not known but many are probably first-year birds dispersing from their breeding grounds rather than true migrants. They occurred on various dates from late March through into June although most records were in early May.

#### **Autumn species – mid August to end September**

Only Aleutian Tern (Fig. 9) was seen annually on autumn migration, in very small numbers except for a single passage of 430 on 9 September 2010 following the passing of a Tropical Storm through the Taiwan Strait. Red-necked Phalarope (Fig. 7) and Common Tern (Fig. 10) were occasional but only in very small numbers.

#### **Effect of Weather and other conditions**

Weather was generally less significant in the migration pattern of seabirds seen from Po Toi than it was for land birds. However, certain weather effects were noticeable

Strong easterly winds and typhoons brought more species and higher numbers of birds, especially terns, jaegers and shearwaters, into the Dangan passage between Po Toi and Dangan Island and probably the Pearl River Delta generally. These were then seen migrating past Po Toi on the days immediately afterwards.

Mist, obscuring the Dangan Islands and Po Toi, would sometimes result in birds migrating closer off-shore from Po Toi and more easily identifiable, provided it was not too thick to impair visibility.

### **Conclusions**

Seabird watching is the last frontier for bird watchers in Hong Kong. Most now use the seabird cruises organized by HKBWS and others. However, these tend to give a snapshot picture of seabird migration on the date of the cruise. For a more representative record, it is preferable to spend time seabird watching on a regular basis over a period of years. I was fortunate to have the opportunity to do this on Po Toi, considered the best land-based seabird watching location in Hong Kong, over an eight year period from 2006 to 2013. The results obtained can generally be considered an accurate representation of seabird migration through the southeast waters of Hong Kong in any normal year.

### **Acknowledgement**

My thanks to my wife Cindy for allowing me to be away from home over such an extensive period.

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## 數種海鳥的遷徙模式觀察： 蒲台2006-2013年

Geoff Welch

鴨洲海怡半島25座23A

### 導言

蒲台的最南點公認是香港作陸上觀察海鳥遷徙的最佳地點。這篇報告將詳盡探討於2006-2013年間在該處觀察到的常見海鳥的遷徙模式。

本報告的所有數據都是本人的蒲台研究項目收集所得，並沒有包含其他人或從其他任何渠道取得的資料 – 關於這個蒲台研究項目的詳情，請參考 Welch (2011)。除圖表1以外，本報告的圖表皆以《香港鳥類名錄》第116頁中「鳥類深灰色圖表」的相同形式，臚列2006-2013這八年間各鳥種每週總數量的累積數字。

在此期間，我進行了656次、共1191小時的海鳥觀察，平均每次觀察近兩小時。幾乎全部的觀察都在海鳥經過蒲台的高峰時段進行，亦即是清晨七時至九時及黃昏四時至六時。圖表1總結了2006-2013年間每週海鳥鳥種數目。

黑枕燕鷗 *Sterna sumatrana*、褐翅燕鷗 *Onychoprion anaethetus* 和粉紅燕鷗 *Sterna dougallii* 均會在蒲台附近繁殖，在六月至八月期間能經常見到。這些燕鷗的觀察紀錄，尤其是六月至八月中旬的紀錄大多應為繁殖鳥，故此並沒有包括在圖表1中。

海鳥春季遷徙的高峰期為二月下旬至五月，而秋季遷徙的高峰期為八月下旬至九月底。從圖表1可見，多於總數90%的海鳥紀錄出現於二月第三週至五月底之間，顯示春季遷徙比秋季遷徙更加明顯。

這主要關乎到香港的地理位置相對於海鳥飛越南中國海時可能採取的遷徙路線（圖表2）。

海鳥一般會在春天從越多地向北遷徙至香港的南面及西面，秋天則以相反方向遷徙。那些遷徙時會直接飛越南中國海的海鳥，東風或會令牠們在春季遷徙時微微向西偏差，經過香港。在秋季，牠們取道直接路線時很有可能繞過香港，除非有颱風將牠們吹向西邊或牠們選用南中國沿岸路線。

由於香港在春季比秋季遷徙時有更多海鳥，故以下討論將集中在春季遷徙時期。

### 初春鳥種 — 二月下旬至三月尾

明顯的遷徙跡象通常始見於二月第三週，涉及的鳥種包括在香港地區及香港以西越冬的雀鳥如鷗、鴨和海雀，以及偶見的潛鳥或鸕鶿。

烏灰銀鷗 *Larus fuscus* 是初春最常見的遷徙海鳥鳥種。由於大型的鷗不常飛到足夠的近距離去區分，所以這些統計可能包含了其他類似的大型鷗例如蒙古銀鷗 *L. cachinnans*、織女銀鷗 *L. vegae* 和灰背鷗 *L. schistisagus*，但烏灰銀鷗仍佔絕大多數。這鳥種以成群五十隻或更多作群體遷徙，黃昏會比清晨更常見到，比例大約為 2:1。成鳥在三月下旬會較常見。

黑尾鷗 *L. crassirostris* 的年數量不如烏灰銀鷗般規律。在某些年份牠們會比較常見，某些年份則相當稀少。大部分記錄到的都是未成年鳥。

大部分年份都有觀察到單隻的三趾鷗 *Rissa tridactyla*，包括成鳥及未成年鳥。這鳥種很有可能每年都在香港水域，只是從前沒有注意到。

紅胸秋沙鴨 *Mergus serrator* 以單隻或最多六隻的小群出現，雄鳥及雌鳥皆有。每年都有小量遷徙路過的紀錄，是牠們在後海灣變得稀少後，在香港看到這鳥種的唯一可靠途徑。

扁嘴海雀 *Synthliboramphus antiquus* 以單隻或小群遷徙始於二月下旬，直至四月及五月初，惟高峰期在三月。

#### 四月至五月中

第二段遷徙期的鳥種主要為那些在香港以南越冬的雀鳥，包括燕鷗、賊鷗和瓣蹼鷗。大部分鳥種的數量會在四月底出現高峰，惟白翅浮鷗 *Chlidonias leucopterus* 會比其他鳥種遲來並在五月初達到高峰。清晨見到的雀鳥會比傍晚多，比例為 2:1。尤其燕鷗是在清晨遷徙的。

紅頸瓣蹼鷗 *Phalaropus lobatus* 有很長的遷徙期，由三月中直到五月中，在這時期幾乎每天都觀察到。過境遷徙的流量有時頗高，最高紀錄是在2012年4月5日於兩小時內錄得2,490隻，雖然在單一節觀察中錄得的數字一般在100至300隻之間。

大鳳頭燕鷗 *Thalasseus bergii* 是第一個出現的燕鷗鳥種，從四月初到五月中，幾乎每日都能見到牠們的遷徙群。

白腰燕鷗 *Onychoprion aleuticus* 和普通燕鷗 *Sterna hirundo* 在春季都很常見，通常合組成大群體遷徙（但在秋季並不會一同遷徙）。香港是其中一個少數遠離白腰燕鷗繁殖地而又能每年觀察到牠們的地方。

相比其他燕鷗，白翅浮鷗是很遲出現的春季候鳥，其過境時期集中於五月，通常在暴風雨時期過後以數百隻的大群體遷徙。

全部三種賊鷗（中賊鷗 *Stercorarius pomarinus*、短尾賊鷗 *S. parasiticus* 和長尾賊鷗 *S. longicaudus*）的過境時期都很相似，而遷徙模式皆按照牠們所倚附的燕鷗群落。大多數都是單獨或一對遷徙，然而長尾賊鷗偶然會以十隻或以上的小群體遷徙。

短尾鰲 *Puffinus tenuirostris* 往返澳洲南部的繁殖地和日本海及北太平洋的越冬地，是長途遷徙候鳥。牠在2006年才被發現於春季遷徙時會經過香港水域，但此後每年均有少量紀錄，過境時期集中在四月最後一週至五月尾，高峰期通常在五月第二週。根據最近的短尾鰲遷徙定位研究 (Carey *et al. in litt.*)，這些日子都與此鳥種在繁殖後向北跨越西太平洋的遷徙脛合。

白額鰲 *Calonectris leucomelas* 是在香港以南越冬的東北亞繁殖鳥種。在三月至五月期間不同日子都曾錄得牠在蒲台對開海面，通常是吹東風的日子。2006年5月17日在颱風珍珠過後錄得最高一共80隻於蒲台對開水面的紀錄。

每年的春季於蒲台水域均能錄得未成年的白斑軍艦鳥 *Fregata ariel*。暫時還未確切知道牠們從何而來，但相信當中很多都只是從繁殖地擴散出來的第一年鳥，而非真正的候鳥。在三月尾至六月期間的不同日子都有牠們的紀錄，然而大部分的紀錄都是在五月初錄得的。

### 秋季鳥種 — 八月中至九月尾

只有白腰燕鷗（圖表10）能在每年秋季遷徙時被觀察到，通常都只有很小量，唯獨於2010年9月9日在強烈熱帶風暴穿越台灣海峽後錄得單次430隻的過境紀錄。偶然也會錄得很少量的紅頸瓣蹼鷗（圖表8）和普通燕鷗（圖表11）。

### 天氣及其他狀況的影響

相比陸棲季候鳥，天氣對蒲台觀察到的海鳥的遷徙模式一般影響不大。不過，有數種天氣帶來的影響是顯著的：

強烈東風及颱風會將更多鳥種和更大數量的雀鳥（尤其是燕鷗、賊鷗和鰲），帶到蒲台與擔杆島之間的擔杆通道，甚至珠江三角洲一帶。在隨後一日便可以觀察到牠們在蒲台遷徙過境。

籠罩著蒲台及擔杆群島的霧霾有時能使候鳥在遷徙時離蒲台岸更近，令辨認更加容易，但霧不能太濃而阻擋視線。

### 總結

海鳥觀察是香港觀鳥者的最後領域。現在多數人都參與由香港觀鳥會或其他機構舉辦的海鳥觀鳥團，可是這些觀鳥團往往只能給予當日候鳥遷徙的一個簡略畫面。要有更具代表性的紀錄，最好能花數年時間去定期觀察海鳥。我很幸運能有機會在蒲台——喻為香港陸上觀察海鳥的最佳地點，由2006至2013年做了這個長達八年的研究項目。所得結果應可視為在任何正常年份香港東南水域海鳥遷徙的真確反映。

### 鳴謝

我在此衷心感謝我內子 Cindy 容許我這樣長時間離家。

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## **Barn Swallow** *Hirundo rustica* **nesting on Tap Mun Ferry**

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On 19<sup>th</sup> May 2013, while travelling between Wong Shek Pier and Tap Mun on the scheduled kaito ferry service, I noticed a completed Barn Swallow nest had been built on board. The unattended nest was located near the stern of the boat, starboard side, under the structure forming the roof of the open area behind the passenger cabin and the floor of the upper deck. Nearing Tap Mun, the swallows flew around the ferry and landed on the nest, despite there being passengers in very close proximity. On the return journey the swallows also approached the ferry intermittently between Tap Mun and Wong Shek Pier, sometimes landing on the nest (Plate 69).

Further observations on 2<sup>nd</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> June 2013 revealed that the birds had successfully hatched four or five chicks (Plate 70). Their visits to the nest seemed mostly confined to the times when the boat was sailing adjacent to Tap Mun Island and docked at Tap Mun, though I observed they would also approach the ferry much nearer Wong Shek pier. The level of disturbance tolerated was very considerable, the nest being barely above head height and frequently approached within as close as 50 -100mm when passengers photographed the nest and chicks with mobile phone cameras.

Unfortunately, I did not observe the fledging. Indeed it was a while before I was able to establish with reasonable certainty that fledging was successful. This was much later confirmed by Wong Hok Sze, the convenor of Swift and Swallow Research Group SSRG, who reported: 'I had visited the nest on 20<sup>th</sup> June. On that day I found the adult swallows only fed the chicks when the ferry stayed in the Tap Mun area, they did not chase the ferry out of Tap Mun area. The ferry staff said there were 5 eggs originally, but only 4 chicks hatched. According to the information from the ferry staff, the growth rate of the chicks seemed far slower than normal, since the swallow parent cannot feed them as frequently as at other normal nests.'

In the 2014 breeding season, the swallows have returned to the ferry (against the advice of the SSRG!), being observed and photographed on 18<sup>th</sup> April, 6<sup>th</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> May. Ferry staff noted that the birds had been sitting on eggs since 20<sup>th</sup> May.

### **Discussion**

Although this is the first reported record for Hong Kong, birds breeding on moving objects have been reported before, and a comprehensive review was provided in Mahler (2002).





**Plate 69** Barn Swallow at nest on the Tap Mun Ferry 家燕於來往塔門的渡輪上築巢  
Tap Mun 19<sup>th</sup> May 2013 塔門 2013年5月19日  
Roger Muscroft



**Plate 70** Four nestlings visible 4隻未離巢的雛鳥  
Tap Mun 8<sup>th</sup> June 2013 塔門 2013年6月8日  
Roger Muscroft

Mahler notes that hirundines are particularly attracted to ferries with many breeding records in Europe for Barn Swallow and Common House Martin *Delichon urbicum* as well as White-bibbed Swallow *Hirundo nigrita* in Africa and Cliff Swallow *Petrochelidon pyrrhonota* in USA. In Australia Welcome Swallows *Hirundo neoxena* nested successfully on a houseboat travelling regularly between two stations about 100 km apart (Holly 2009). This is presumably because hirundines are regular breeders on man-made structures and the presence of water is attractive to insectivores.

Most breeding records concern ferries moving over short distances, up to 20 kms, with many adults remaining at one ferry stop, as in the Tap Mun Ferry breeding. However, there are some remarkable long distance successful breeding records, including Barn Swallows breeding on a ferry between Denmark and Sweden and even between Denmark and Iceland (Mahler 2002).

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## 塔門渡輪上的家燕巢

**Roger Muscroft**

香港新界西貢郊野公園屋頭村

2013年5月19日，在乘搭由黃石碼頭開往塔門的街渡渡輪時，我留意到船上有一個完整的家燕巢。這無鳥看管的家燕巢位近船尾右側、於客艙後方空曠區的天花板（亦即是上層甲板）的結構底下。船駛近塔門時，燕子們繞著渡輪飛並降落在巢上，儘管附近有乘客非常接近。由塔門回程往黃石碼頭的航程中，燕子們亦會間歇地飛近渡輪，並偶而降落在巢上（插圖 69）。

我在2013年6月2日及8日對家燕巢作進一步觀察，發現有四或五隻雛鳥已成功孵出（插圖 70）。雖然我曾觀察到親鳥會飛到駛近黃石碼頭的渡輪上，但牠們回巢的時間似乎主要局限於渡輪駛近或停泊在塔門時。親鳥對干擾的容忍度相當高，巢的位置只僅僅高於乘客的頭，巢及幼鳥更經常被乘客於50-100毫米的近距離以手提電話相機拍攝。

很遺憾，我未能觀察到幼鳥離巢，而事實上我在過了一段時間之後，才能比較確定幼鳥成功長大離巢。很久以後，這得到燕子研究組召集人王學思小姐的證實，她憶述道：「我曾於6月20日探訪過鳥巢，當日我發現親鳥只在渡輪留在塔門範圍內時才餵飼幼鳥，牠們並沒有追逐渡輪至塔門範圍以外的地方。駐船船員指巢內最初共有五顆鳥蛋，但只有四顆能成功孵化。根據船員提供的資料，由於親鳥餵飼的次數未能如在正常鳥巢般頻密，因此幼鳥的生長速度似乎比正常慢很多。」

在2014年的繁殖季節，燕子們於4月18日、5月6日及24日被觀察及拍攝到返回渡輪上（無視燕子研究組的建議）。船員發現親鳥由5月20日起開始孵蛋。

### 評註

雖然這是香港第一個匯報的紀錄，但在此之前已有鳥類在移動物體上繁殖的報告，相關的詳細探討可見於 Mahler, 2002。

Mahler 注意到燕科雀鳥特別鍾情於在渡輪上繁殖，眾多的繁殖紀錄包括歐洲的家燕和白腹毛腳燕 *Delichon urbicum*、非洲的白喉藍燕 (White-bibbed Swallow) *Hirundo nigrita* 及美國的美洲燕 (Cliff Swallow) *Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*。在澳洲，迎燕 (Welcome Swallows) *Hirundo neoxena* 成功於一艘船屋上築巢，該船屋定期往返兩個相距大約100公里的渡輪站 (Holly 2009)。這可能是由於燕科雀鳥習慣於人工建築物上繁殖以及有水的環境對燕子這類食蟲動物特別吸引。

大部分此類繁殖紀錄都是發現於航程少於二十公里的短途渡輪上，而親鳥也往往只留在某一邊的渡輪站，就如這次於塔門渡輪上繁殖的家燕。然而，也有一些於長途渡輪上成功繁殖的紀錄值得我們注意，例如家燕曾於來往丹麥與瑞典、甚至丹麥與冰島的渡輪上繁殖 (Mahler 2002)。

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## Flock size and nocturnal migration in Grey Herons *Ardea cinerea* at Mai Po Nature Reserve, Hong Kong

**David J Stanton**

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Observations were made of migrating Grey Herons *Ardea cinerea* at Mai Po Nature Reserve (MPNR) between 2010 and 2014. Grey Heron is an abundant winter visitor to Hong Kong; most birds have departed Hong Kong by the end of April and return in late-September/early-October (Carey *et al.* 2001), with some non-breeding birds over-summering.

During spring migration, groups of Grey Herons were seen departing MPNR at sunset. Observations revealed flocks ranging in size between eight and 125 birds leaving MPNR, with a mean migrating flock size of 23.80 birds +/-22.05 (n=30). Spring migration commenced in the 20 minutes before sunset (with extreme times being 42 minutes before, and 21 minutes after, sunset). All dates were in March. These observations were all made on clear, still days.

Migration was initiated by several birds calling from the ground prior to lifting off and circle overhead, whilst continually calling a deep, hoarse long *fraaaank*, as described by Brazil (2009). Additional birds would then join the group and the circling flock would move slowly (over the course of several minutes) northwards over MPNR, 'recruiting' more individuals to the migrating flock, until such a point as when 'dominant' birds would make the decision to head directly northwards. The birds would adopt a v-formation and fly with direct purpose northwards, apparently following the route of the Shenzhen River, until out of view.

Group migration was predominantly as a single species flock. On a single occasion (21<sup>st</sup> March 2011) two individual Grey Herons appeared to join a small group of five Eurasian Bittern *Botaurus stellaris*, which were also departing on northward migration. These birds joined the v-formation of the Eurasian Bitterns and headed north, whether they continued their journey, as a flock could not be confirmed however, they remained part of the group for as long as observation allowed and they were lost from view (a distance of c. 2km with binoculars).

Migration during autumn also appears to be conducted at night. Casual observations made on two early mornings in October 2013 revealed two groups of four and eight Grey Herons arriving at three and 51 minutes after sunrise respectively, from the north. These birds arrived in a loose flock from a great height when first observed, before dropping their wings and legs and 'parachuting' into the MPNR. The times of arrival would indicate that these groups of birds had travelled through the night.

Nocturnal migration is typical in ardeids and has been recorded in Grey Herons previously (Brown *et al.* 1982, Hancock & Kushlan 1984, Voisin 1991, Martínez-Vilalta & Motis 1992) and is common in the ardeids (Martínez-Vilalta & Motis 1992), though

there is little information available for migrating ardeids in Asia. Daytime migration can also occur (Hancock & Kushlan 1984, Martínez-Vilalta & Motis 1992). Daytime migration of Grey Herons during autumn passage was recorded from migration studies at Beidaihe between 1986 and 1990 (Williams 2000).

Departure times of birds during migration is based on local weather conditions (Shamoun-Baranes *et al.* 2006, Sapir *et al.* 2011) and the departure time is critically important because it determines the environmental conditions encountered during their journey, which affects migration speed and energy expenditure (Bowlin & Wikelski 2008, Sapir *et al.* 2011). All spring observations were made on calm, clear evenings, following a period of settled weather and these conditions would appear to be conducive for ardeid migration. Morning observations in autumn mirrored these conditions.

Elsewhere in their global range, Grey Herons usually migrate in small parties and may form flocks with other Ardeids (Voisin 1991), and have been recorded on migration in flocks of 200-250 birds (Hancock & Kushlan 1984, Martínez-Vilalta & Motis 1992); it would appear that birds migrating from Hong Kong follow similar patterns to that in the literature. In Asia, whilst migration is reported to be regular (McClure 1998, Hancock & Kushlan 1984) there is a paucity of data on migrating flock sizes; Williams (2000) records data as bird days or day totals and no reference is given to flock sizes.

Whilst it is clear that from our observations and a review of available literature, the migration habitats of the Grey Heron in Hong Kong differ little to populations elsewhere in their range, there are very few records or information on migratory habits of this species in the region. Presumably given its relative abundance and familiarity with many birders, observations of Grey Herons are often overlooked or not noted.

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## 米埔自然護理區觀察到的蒼鷺的組群數目及夜間遷徙

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### 觀察

於2010至2014年在米埔自然護理區觀察遷徙中的蒼鷺 *Ardea cinerea*，每年冬季均有大量蒼鷺到港，牠們大部分都會在四月底前離港而九月底或十月初返港 (Carey *et al.* 2001)，當中有些非繁殖鳥會留在香港過暑假。

在春季遷徙期間，一群一群的蒼鷺在日落前離開米埔。觀察期間發現組群一般有8至125隻鳥，蒼鷺組群數目平均為23.80隻 $\pm$ 22.05隻 (N =30)。春季遷徙在日落前20分鐘開始（最早一次為日落前42分鐘，最遲一次為日落後21分鐘）。所有日期都在三月。這些觀察結果都是在天朗氣清的日子進行。

遷徙開始時會有數隻鳥在地面鳴叫，然後飛向上空及盤旋，同時不斷地用深沉、嘶啞的長鳴“fraaaank”，就如 Brazil (2009) 所描述。其他的野鳥會加入盤旋中的群組並慢慢地飛向北方（當中歷時數分鐘），從中「招募」更多的野鳥加入遷移中的組群，直到那「領導」個體決定飛向北方。遷徙鳥會採取V-形直向北飛行，顯然是向深圳河的路線，直到完全超出視線範圍。

遷徙組群主要都是單一物種，在單次的觀察中（2011年3月21日），兩隻蒼鷺看來跟著一群五隻大麻鵝 *Botaurus stellaris* 飛向北方。牠們跟著V-型飛行的大麻鵝，但是否整個旅程都繼續跟隨則不得而知，但牠們的確跟隨著大麻鵝群組直到牠們完全消失於視線範圍中（望遠鏡的距離約2公里）。

秋季遷徙似乎也是在夜間進行。2013年10月的兩個清晨觀察到兩組分別有四隻和八隻蒼鷺從北部飛來，時間分別為日出後3分鐘及51分鐘。最初觀察到牠們時，這些鳥兒看來比較鬆散，直到牠們拍下翅膀放下雙腳並降落到米埔。到達時間正表明了這群鳥在夜間飛行。

鷺鳥經常在夜間遷徙，蒼鷺亦然並有記錄 (Brown *et al.* 1982, Hancock & Kushlan 1984, Voisin 1991, Martínez-Vilalta & Motis 1992)，在鷺鳥中亦很平常 (Martínez-Vilalta & Motis 1992) 但亞洲並沒有太多遷移鷺鳥的資料。白天遷移也可能發生 (Hancock & Kushlan 1984, Martínez-Vilalta & Motis 1992)。1986至1990年間，在北戴河的遷徙研究已記錄到蒼鷺在秋季作日間遷移 (Williams 2000)。

雀鳥於什麼時候開始遷徙取決於當地天氣情況，(Shamoum-Baranes *et al.* 2006, Sapir *et al.* 2011)，出發時間尤其重要，因為它決定了旅程上將會遇到的環境情況而影響到遷移速度和能量消耗 (Bowlin & Wikelsiki 2008, Sapir *et al.* 2011)。所有春季觀察都是在平靜和清澈的晚上，都是經過一段良好天氣，似乎是利於鷺鳥遷移。秋季清晨觀察亦具

上述條件。

在全球的其他地方，蒼鷺一般都分成小隊作遷徙，有時更跟隨其他鷺鳥成群（Voisin 1991），並曾經記錄到200至250隻鳥一起遷徙（Hancock & Kushlan 1984, Martínez-Vilalta & Motis 1992）；根據此文獻記載，從香港遷移的鳥亦遵循類似的模式。在亞洲，雖然遷徙被視為常規（McClure 1998, Hancock & Kushlan 1984）但有關其組群數量的數據卻很貧乏（Williams 2000），只記錄了日期及其總數但沒有組群數量。

雖然從我們的觀察和現有的文獻看到，香港的蒼鷺的遷徙習慣跟其他地方的沒有太大分別，但地區而言還是沒有太多資料記錄牠們的遷徙習慣。大概是因為蒼鷺的數量比較多而常見令到觀鳥者忽略了牠們。

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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
- WWF-Hong Kong 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/>

# 長春社

成立於一九六八年，是香港歷史最悠久的民間環保團體。我們積極倡導可持續發展的理念、致力於自然保育、保護環境和文化遺產。我們的使命是提升當代和未來社群的生活素質，並確保香港履行對鄰近地區以至全球生態環境的責任。我們倡導合適的政策、監察政府工作、推動環境教育和帶領實踐公眾參與，為完成使命全力以赴。

## 自然保育

推行整原可持續生境管理計劃，關注香港樹木保育情況。



## 環境教育

在學校、社區等舉行多方面的環境教育工作，向市民宣揚環保。



## 能源保育

分析香港的能源政策，探討及推動社區內的節能減碳項目。



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## 中國項目

在中國雲南省興建沼氣廁所，解決偏遠地區因森林濫採引起的環境問題。



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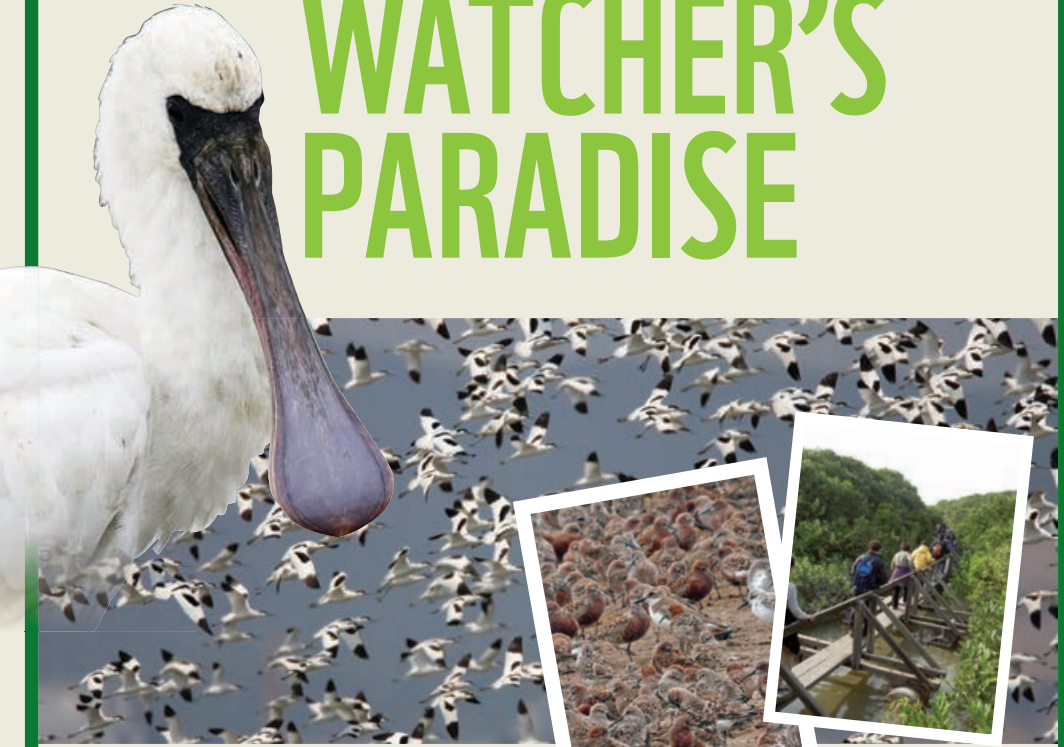




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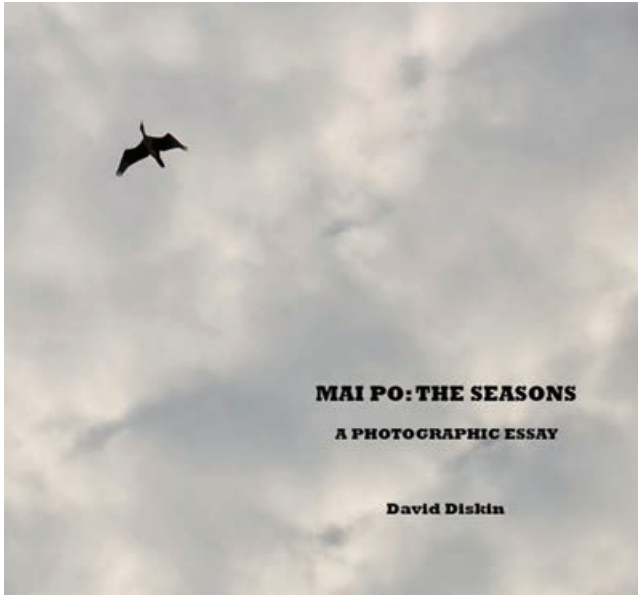
Your support to WWF will help to protect the diverse habitats in Mai Po, home to a wide range of species, and provide facilities for the present and future generations. Further volunteering and membership information can be found at [wwf.org.hk](http://wwf.org.hk).

米埔自然保護區多年來一直深受區內觀鳥者歡迎的雀鳥天堂。訪客可在此欣賞成千上萬的候鳥，例如黑臉琵鷺、小青腳鷸、半蹼鷸及勺嘴鷸。

世界自然基金會期待有您的支持，協力保護米埔這具重要生態價值的的地方，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。

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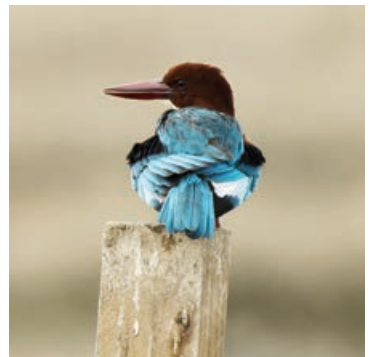
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