



... and so, the humble beginnings of Bird of the Day, which started with the formation of a Teams' group at the company I work for, STR, when the COVID-19 pandemic saw us all working from home, and a response to a person's message on that forum concerning a bird seen somewhere in Tennessee, where hotel data company STR is based ...

23 March, 2020 Barrow's goldeneye (*Bucephala islandica*) ... Re "DuckCam2020," Lance Conn and Shawn Thompson; here's my contribution—Barrow's goldeneye, male and female, near Lake Myvatn, Iceland. Hope everyone is feeling tip-top. Monday morning, 8:54, and raring to start a new week. Missing all my colleagues.

... Someone said they liked my photo of the Barrow's goldeneye, and did I perhaps have more? Did I just!



25 March Harlequin duck (*Histrionicus histrionicus*) ... male and female). I had been searching for this species, which can be seen in Alaska, too, in Iceland for 10 days in April 2017; finally, I found a pair in Blönduós, and I rather think they were the first Spring arrivals of that species that year.



26 March **Pheasant-tailed jacana** (*Hydrophasianus chirurgus*) ... I took this shot in the wilds of Sri Lanka, which is beautiful and wonderful as long as you keep an eye out for the leeches.



27 March **Redshank** (*Tringa totanus*) ... Quite a regular occurrence in England, and everyone likes to photograph them standing with one leg tucked in on a fence post. This is from Rainham, Essex, England.



30 March **Bittern** (*Botaurus stellaris*) ... Critically endangered in the United Kingdom when I was a child, this species has fared better in recent years, but it remains hard to see. It can be half a foot back in the reeds, and you would never know it was there. I waited for two hours to get this shot, and in the centre of London at the London Wetland Centre reserve.



31 March Waxwing
(*Bombycilla garrulus*) ...

This is the only waxwing species we have in the United Kingdom, but in the US the same species (and you have two species of waxwing, the other being the Cedar) is called the Bohemian waxwing. We only see them in the south of England if the winter is particularly bad in Scandinavia, and if it is really bad then there can be

small irruptions of them. I took this shot in a central London suburb called Canonbury.



1 April Kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis*)

... Found throughout Europe and Southern Asia, this is the ultimate fishing species, usually seen perched on a branch. I took this shot on a preposterously hot day at Lake Inle, Myanmar (formerly Burma).



**2 April Greater flamingo
(*Phoenicopterus roseus*)**

... There are six species of flamingo in the world, all pretty much looking similar. They spend an inordinate amount of time standing around on one leg (this keeps the bird cooler in places of high temperature), so it is always nice to get a shot of one flying, which reveals more pink and the black outer feathers that are completely hidden when its wings are not outstretched. I took this photo in Dubai, from its token nature reserve.



**3 April Serendib scops owl
(*Otus thilohoffmanni*)** ... This owl was only discovered in 2001 and described to science in 2004. Only between 150 and 700 are thought to exist, and all are in southern Sri Lanka. I saw these two after scrambling up a stream of rocks, roots and ledges, and this was the best photo I could get without disturbing them. To think, 20 years ago no one knew this species existed.



6 April BotD. Nuthatch (*Sitta europaea*)

... This is fairly common in Europe but always a pleasure to see with its orangey-pinks and grey-blues, and because it is fairly furtive. In bad light if you see a bird of this size climbing down the bark of a tree searching for insects, it is a Nuthatch; if you see one going up the bark of the tree doing the same, it is a Treecreeper. I took this photo at Cheddar Gorge (where the cheese originates) in Somerset, England.



7 April Storm petrel

(*Hydrobates pelagicus*) ... As its Latin name suggests, this is a bird that spends all its time at sea, coming to remote islands only to breed. The same size as a sparrow, these birds are adept at riding ocean thermals and seemingly dancing on the water to pick out crustaceans and small fish. I took this photo about five miles off the coast of the Isles of Scilly, Cornwall, England.



8 April **Little green bee-eater (*Merops orientalis*)** ... The bee-eater family is a successful one, spread across much of the Old World. It detaches bees' stings before eating them. This photo that I took in Sri Lanka shows the *Merops orientalis* sub-species, evidenced by extra rufous shading to the neck.

9 April **Water rail (*Rallus aquaticus*)** ... This is not a rarity in Europe, Asia and North Africa but one that can be very hard to see, like the bittern (see BotD 30 March), skulking in thick Phragmites reed beds and not often emerging. In Gloucestershire, England, I hit the jackpot by seeing these two together, a first for me.



14 April (back from its Easter holidays): **Ceylon frogmouth (*Batrachostomus moniliger*)** ... I was told when I reached Sinharaja National Forest in Sri Lanka that a pair of frogmouth had been heard, but locating and then reaching them for a photo was a crazed affair of brambles, tree branches and that favourite impediment of birders, leeches! This



was the best angle I could get of this iconic species, which is endemic to Sri Lanka and a small region of India. The female is the one to the left.



15 April Bee-eater (*Merops apiaster*) ... Far too colourful for the U.K., one might say, and we might get one or two turn up every year, birds that have just over-migrated, but in 2017 seven arrived in a private quarry on the Leicestershire/Nottinghamshire border, and it was a sensation. The birds attempted three broods on three nests, but unfortunately a cool August meant there was no success in raising young. A little too distant for great photos, but I feel this snap is sufficiently decent to warrant keeping.

16 April Kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus*) ... I

have started to take requests (please ask, I will see if I have taken a photo of the bird, or genre of bird, you ask for). so, first off, Chris Crenshaw asking for a photo of a falcon. This is probably the most common bird of prey



across Europe, North Africa and parts of Asia, and it is the one bird that truly hovers. It is quite joyous to watch it beating its wings so fast yet its body remaining absolutely immobile as it stares down at lunch. This is the female of the species, the male possessing some dusty blues and reds, too. This photo I took at Oare Marshes on the North Kent coast where the River Thames meets the North Sea.



17 April Sarus crane (*Antigone antigone*) ... Named for the daughter and guide of Oedipus in mythology, there are thought to be around 25,000 of this largely non-migratory species dotted in India, a few spots of Southeast Asia and Australia. I saw these three flying across a small lake near to Inle Lake, Myanmar, and to say I was excited does not do justice to my emotions. The Myanmar population is counted at about 200, and there was no literature stating there were any near to where I saw these three. Francesca, my wife, spotted them and said “I think there are some cormorants coming in.” “They’re not cormorants!” I replied, after which my conversation was incoherent. These birds are as tall as I am, 5 foot 11 inches.



20 April Streamer-tailed tyrant (*Gubernetes yetapa*) ... The tyrant family of birds are New World flycatchers, that is, only found in the Western Hemisphere. I was in northern Argentina on the search for the spectacular Strange-tailed tyrant (*Alectrurus risora*), which I saw but was not able to photograph. That species looks like it is a sparrow with an eagle-feather stuck to its backside. In Panama I caught up with a Long-

tailed tyrant, but the Streamer-tailed tyrant is perhaps the hardest to find. This is from near to a small northern Argentine town called Carlos Pellegrini.



21 April Burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) ... This is a cool species, an owl frequenting North and South America that nests in the ground like a prairie dog or rabbit and often posts a sentry warily looking for predators. Living always on the ground, it has long legs to help it run to safety when needed. My first time I saw this species was on Duck Cay in the Florida Keys, but this photo was taken at the extreme northern tip of the island of Aruba, at a spot called California.



22 April Red-cheeked cordon-bleu (*Uraeginthus bengalus*) ... A small but very colourful finch that has a wide distribution across sub-Saharan Africa, and a small, introduced population in Hawaii. I photographed this bird—and the very small flock was the only examples of the species I saw—on a hike from the

sunken churches of Lalibela, Ethiopia, to the top of the nearby plateau where Orthodox chapels have been cut out over many centuries into cliff faces.



23 April Dipper (*Cinclus cinclus*) ... This species can be seen along somewhat swift-moving rivers in hilly parts of the United Kingdom, guarding small stretches of territory. It has unique false eyelashes and nasal flaps that allow it to move up a river while seeking insects under water. It gets its name from its characteristic dipping movement as it stands on rocks. This photo I took after creeping into place (they are skittish) along a river called Cam Brook near Stoney Littleton in Somerset in the West Country of England.



24 April Long-tailed titmouse (*Aegithalos caudatus*) ... This species is quite common in Europe, always in flocks of about a dozen but susceptible to cold winters. In England we do not have so many of those winters anymore, so the species is doing well. It is often tricky to get a decent photo, as the light needs to be right

to bring out the feather detail and pinky hues. This photo I took at the London Wetland Centre, a former area of reservoirs turned into a reserve.

27 April For
lockdown week
#7 ... Slavonian
grebe (*Podiceps
auritus*) ...

Known as the
Horned grebe in
the US, this
attractive species
is generally seen
in the United
Kingdom in
winter, when its
colours
completely change



(the creation of bright colours requires a lot of energy, so birds will only show themselves off to their best ability in breeding season; this species is largely black and white in autumn and winter). I think maybe 30 pairs breed in the U.K., so it is rare in summer. I took this shot in Iceland during an April, and a pair arriving that day were waiting for ice to melt from nineteen-20ths of a small lake, and so that allowed me to get fairly close.



28 April Grey-
headed fish-eagle
(*Haliaeetus
ichthyaetus*) ... Now
we're talking! This is
an A-list raptor, in
the same family as
the well-known
North American
species, the Bald
eagle, of which I
once saw 50 sitting
along maybe two
miles of beach in
Homer, Alaska. The
grey-headed fish-
eagle is resident but
rare across much of
Southeast Asia,
where it is called
colloquially the Tank
eagle for its habit of

sitting on fish and irrigation tanks, presumably hunting for fish. This was taken in central Sri Lanka.



29 April **Long-tailed tyrant** (*Colonia colonus*) ... While lumped taxonomically with the New World flycatcher family of tyrants, this species is actually in a family of its own, *Colonia*. It has a staggering long tail vis-à-vis its body. Living in Central and northern South America, I saw this one, which remains the only one I have seen, in Wekso, Panama, a remote camp that was the former paramilitary training ground for the personal bodyguard of Manuel Noriega, the former Panamanian dictator who spent most of his last 25 years in US and French prisons. Wekso is in the Naso Ameri-indian autonomous province of northwest Panama, and the Naso or Tjër-di people (more info: <https://intercontinentalcry.org/we-are-natures-best-guardians-not-the-state>) are the only people in the Americas to have a king. Their capital is Seiylik (none of this is on Google maps, so you have to take my word for it), three hours up stream in the jungle from the port of Changuinola.

30 April **Avocet** (*Recurvirostra avosetta*) ... The gorgeous, pie-coloured Avocet is the symbol of the Royal Society of Protection of Birds, and a symbol of its and others' conservation efforts. When I was a teenager, one would have to go to definite reserves in the



eastern part of England to see one, and still be lucky, but thanks to education and natural stewardship, seeing one is now almost a given throughout many parts of the south of the country. I love its Latin name, the “*recurvirostra*” signifying its

“upside-down” beak, which it uses to scythe through mud for insects. I took this shot in Purfleet, Essex, the exact spot maybe 100 metres from the technical edge of the boundaries of London, and the pylon I feel indicates how it is possible to both have beautiful nature and be within one of the busiest cities on the planet.



1 May Curlew
(*Numenius*
***arquata*) ...** The
 Curlew is a species
 that returns to the
 United Kingdom
 and Northern
 Europe in the
 spring, where its
 cry of “currrr-
 loooo” is one of the
 most looked-
 forwards-to,
 plaintive and
 wonderful sounds
 of nature, a sound
 that evokes both
 warmer months and

a feeling of wilderness. In recent decades, their numbers have declined. It has the longest bill in relation to body size of any bird we have here. I took this shot on the golf course on Yas Island, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, which is wonderful for birding, and all those bunkers and landscaped hills allow you to occasionally get photos from the same level the bird is on. If I see golfers, I just make myself disappear, not to spoil their game, and then return to birding, and the ground staff even have asked to see my photos.

4 May Lockdown Week 8 ...
Bluethroat (*Luscinia svecica*)

... This species, an Old-World flycatcher, has two subspecies, one with a white throat, one with a red throat, despite being called a Bluethroat. Well, that’s because the blue on it remains constant for both subspecies. The second part of its Latin name suggests a Swedish origin, and indeed these birds summer in Northern Europe. They are a real rarity in the United Kingdom, so I “twitched” to see this bird beside the English Channel in Hampshire. Twitching is the term birders use when they abandon all other aspects of life to go and see a bird, and of



course there are people who take this to the extreme, but still, taking a train somewhere, jogging a mile or two and then hoping the bird is still there, well, this is where the adrenaline sets in, or the huge disappointment. Bluethroats winter in Africa and the Middle East.

5 May Green-billed coucal

(*Centropus chlororhynchos*) ... This is a member of the cuckoo family (the US has three species of cuckoo, including the world-famous Roadrunner, which I have seen only one of, in the interesting, small town of Chloride, Arizona). The Cuckoo arrives from Africa to Europe and the United Kingdom in spring. Indeed, for many, hearing one marks their beginning of spring, although they are a little rarer now than they were. Anyway, the Green-billed coucal's status is listed as vulnerable, and it exists only in Sri Lanka, nowhere else.



This photo, a relatively rare sighting, was taken when I was hiking through the mountains near Dombagaskanda. The bill of this bird is only green after the breeding season is over, it being an ivory colour for most of the year, which is curious as I have said previously brighter colours usually are generated to show off a male to the best of his ability, that is, to find a mate, but perhaps the ivory colour is more attractive to future partners?



6 May Great shearwater

(*Ardenna gravis*) ... This is truly one of the great sea wanderers, a bird hardly ever seen from the shore and never on the shore. The name shearwater comes from how they glide over waves, as can be seen in my photo,

which I took 10 kilometres or so off the coast of the Isles of Scilly, itself 20 kilometres off the far southwestern tip of Cornwall, England ... and while I was trying to keep balance on a small fishing boat. This species is not endangered but breeds on only four remote islands in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean, one of which is called Inaccessible Island, and Cornwall pretty much is the northern limit of its range, so to see one for me might be how Tennesseans, those in STR's headquarters, feel when the Volunteers win the National Championships or Londoners feel when the sun comes out, which it is doing today magnificently.



**7 May Little egret
(*Egretta garzetta*) ...**

This species might just be about the most geographically spread species on the planet, although not so in North America, which does have different species of egret, just not this one. Twenty-five years ago, Little egrets started to colonise the United Kingdom, and it is not a shock any more to find one in southern

England. When I started birding in the 1980s, it would have been a sensation to find one. This photo I took in the Mai Po Reserve in Hong Kong, nestled up against the Chinese border. I had met the reserve manager in Sri Lanka, and he invited me to visit, as normally it is not permissible to enter. As I said, the species is not rare, but it is still beautiful, and I really like the setting sun, light and composition in this photo.

**11 May Grey-headed gull
(*Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus*) ...**

Yes, merely a gull, but one that has only ever been seen in the United States on four occasions, the last time being in 2011 when I was living in Brooklyn. As the eagle-eyed might see I took this photo in Coney Island, Brooklyn, in front of the famous Wonder Wheel. The species lives on the east coast of South America and the west coast of Africa south of the Sahara to South Africa, so one turning up in New York City on the hottest day of August 2011 created quite a stir. I jumped on the N train amid many beachgoers, and of course the handful of birders looked like competitive geeks peering through telescopes and long lenses. One chap watching the gull had flown in especially from Chicago. Yes, it was that big a deal. And I think it is an attractive bird, the red and black bill and yellow eye nicely offsetting the grey head and white body.



12 May Little bittern (*Ixobrychus minutus*) ... This species resides in southern Africa, where it breeds, but it also migrates to breeding sites in Western Asia and across Europe. In the United Kingdom it is a rarity, with only one or two nesting pairs. I photographed this one at the monastery of Iviron in Mount Athos, the Greek Orthodox Church's autonomous peninsula in northwest Greece, a place where only 10 non-Orthodox "heathens" (that'd be



me) are allowed in a day, as well as approximately 100 Orthodox. The process to enter is difficult, lengthy and, charmingly in this day and age, very ad hoc. After years of trying, I got a simple email that said "Yes, come." No women have been allowed there since the 9th Century, supposedly at the command of the Virgin Mary. Anyway, I visited for four days last year,

and it was otherworldly and memorable. Guests have to move between monasteries every day, after sleeping for one night, and there is really no transport. When I was walking around Iviron, suddenly I saw the beige and black colours of a Little bittern, a bird I had not seen before but instantly recognised. I sprinted to my little monastic cell to retrieve my camera and to my surprise relocated this small bird in the reeds.



13 May Woolly-necked stork (*Ciconia episcopus*) ...

The second part of this species' name derives from its white collar, reminiscent of the ermine and other finery bishops (from the word "episcopal") wore. This stork, on the vulnerable list, lives in India and other subcontinental countries and is attracted to natural fires, taking advantage of the panic of lizards and other animals trying to escape. Nature is all

fun, isn't it? I took this photo very close to the Sri Lanka town of Weligama, to which I had gone to visit Taprobane Island that the American novelist and composer Paul Bowles bought with proceeds of his second novel "*Let it Come Down*." I met Bowles once in Tangier, Morocco, in 1989, where he lived for most of his life, and I also saw him speak at the New School in Manhattan in 1995. Anyway, after seeing the stork and then going to the island, Francesca and I were caught up in Cyclone Ockhi that claimed 27 lives in Sri Lanka and

close to 750 across its swath. That was a memorable day, a visit to the legendary fort town of Galle, the stork, Paul Bowles' island and a destructive hurricane. To be able to return to travelling! In the meantime, as we all know by now, birds are better than COVID-19!



14 May Black-tailed godwit (*Limosa limosa*) ...
A long-legged, long-billed wading bird that comes in fairly robust numbers to the United Kingdom but breeds only in a few locations in Scotland and north England. Also, it is the national bird of The Netherlands, and its Latin name can be translated as

“muddy, muddy,” or “denizen of the mud.” In the last few years, some concern has been raised over its long-term future. There might be a million of this species in existence, but its welfare is the on-going project of several birding organisations in the U.K. In the spring, it shows brown-red coloration that offsets the black and white wing bars it shows all year; in winter, it is greyer, but I like this winter shot taken in Kent, where I was born, offset by a green field and the bluish River Thames.

15 May Kori bustard (*Ardeotis kori*) ... This is in the family containing the world's heaviest creatures able to fly, with such birds as the more famous Ostrich not being able to do so. The bustard family of birds is well sprinkled around the world. The Kori bustard lives in a large arc of Africa from Namibia in the west to Somalia in the north. I photographed this usually shy species in the Awash (chances are your local Ethiopian restaurant bears this name) National Park in Ethiopia, where I birded with an armed guard. I do not think we needed to pay him £5 for him to point



and say “bird” every two minutes, but that was just one of the many “taxes” travellers pay in this wonderfully hospitable country. Yesterday’s bird, the Black-tailed godwit, is the national bird of Holland, while this bustard is the national bird of Botswana.



18 May Great titmouse (*Parus major*) ...

Not the best photo I have taken, but this one has been chosen to be the BotD for the first day of Lockdown Week 10 because it is only the second species actually to have flown inside our flat (the first was a Robin (*Erithacus rubecula*). Last Saturday, a very flustered bird flapped around while we made sure our three house cats did not show it the attention they wanted to show it. This species is very common in European parks, gardens and woodland—indeed, it is its family of birds’ most common species—and it shows some nice colours: A black-and-white head, green-yellow back and a yellow breast with a central black stripe running from throat to stomach. Across its large range there are apparently 36 separate sub-species, all showing minor variations of plumage. With DNA technology getting better and better, who knows if some of this number becomes species of their own at some point. That happens frequently now in Linnaean biological classification. Anyway, after five minutes of a racing heart, the bird

flew out of the window we had left open, and I assume all is okay. White, Super-black and Pieball, our cats, miss it tremendously, but I told them firmly that no cat in this flat take advantage of any of my avian friends.

19 May Marsh harrier (*Circus aeruginosus*) ...

This is another success story for British ornithology. Reduced to two pairs in the 1970s, some say just one breeding female, this species has bounced back and now is the easiest of the four harrier species we either see annually or, in one case (to be another featured BotD, no doubt, the Pallid harrier) a rarity. The Marsh harrier, which resides in the United Kingdom all year, is, at its name suggests, a bird of reed, pools and marshes, hunting for



rodents, frogs and small birds. I took this photo at the beautiful Minsmere reserve in Suffolk, England (indeed, this is where one of those two original pairs would be found). The likely number of this harrier in the United Kingdom now is around 400.

20 May Spotted crane
(*Porzana porzana*) ...

The Spotted crane—actually all cranes and related rails—are among the more difficult birds to see, especially in England where this species might accidentally turn up once or twice a year and is no longer thought to breed. I was lucky in that this reported individual in Northeast London along the Lee River chose a patch of marsh to hide in that was no larger than two



binocular scans in width. At the time it was the only one I had seen, and I have also seen only once the rarer Baillon's crane, in the United Arab Emirates and which was only the 31st time it had ever been seen there, found by a group of British birders who happened to be on a tour on the day before I attended the Gulf & Indian Hotel Investment Summit there. Anyway, the Spotted crane usually summers in Eastern Europe and Scandinavia and winters in Africa and the Subcontinent. American birders might think it resembles the Sora rail, and it does.



21 May Golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*). This beautiful species winters in the United Kingdom, where, as you probably would guess by now from previous BotDs, it does not have its brilliant markings and plumage, saving energy for when it needs them in the run-up to the breeding season. I have always loved

how this species stands tall and proud, where many wading birds need to be more horizontal, perhaps to help them in searching for food in the mudflats. Plovers get their name from the Latin for rain, *pluvius*, as it was always thought they gathered together before a shower or

storm. I took this photo one April in Seltjarnarnes on the edge of Reykjavík, the capital of Iceland, where it is known as the *lóa*, or *vorboðinn ljúfi*, that is, the “sweet herald of Spring,” the species being regarded in Iceland in the same way the Swallow and the Cuckoo are regarded in the U.K.



22 May Garganey
(*Spatula querquedula*) ...

Probably the most smart-looking duck (especially the male) the United Kingdom receives in the summer. It winters in Southern Africa and across the south of Asia and migrates every spring to across Europe, with the U.K. being its most-westerly

breeding grounds. It is regarded as a great find for any British birder, with the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, which I have been a member of since before I was a teenager, stating there probably are 100 pairs breeding in the U.K., mostly in quiet marshland in East Anglia. The day before I took this photo, I had seen one distantly on a lake, but less than 24

hours later one was reported on a small boat pond in East London, something that just never happens. I raced there and had this beautiful duck to myself for an hour, patiently waiting for the one time it decided to have a stretch of its wings.



26 May To begin Lockdown Week 11:
Venezuelan troupial (*Icterus icterus*) ...

Another national bird, this time of the luckless, hapless Venezuela. I learnt something today. Right until a minute ago I thought this bird was simply called a troupial, but it (and you might remember me saying previously that science is doing this all the time) has been split into three species, Venezuelan, Campo and Orange-backed. Well, I never! Anyway, the troupial is evident from its piercing eye and black-orange colour combination, and it was easy to pick out sitting

proudly on top of a cactus singing its heart out, when I photographed it on the uninhabited island of Klein Curaçao, off the island of Curaçao in the Netherlands Antilles just north of the

northern coast of South America. It's a beautiful bird, and it is also a nest-robber, that is, it does not go to the difficulty of making a nest of its own but steals those of other species, either pacifically or less so.



27 May Blue-breasted bee-eater (*Merops variegatus*) ... Here is some colour for you on this Wednesday morning. This species lives in East Africa, and I am not sure why it has the word “blue” featured in its name. Yes, there is some, but not so much amid the riot of other pigments that make up its glorious cloak. If you have time, please report back to me how many colours and shades of colour you see. Eight? Nine? More? I found this one high above the Ethiopian town of Lalibela, with its wealth of sunken churches, one of which allegedly was created overnight by the Archangel Gabriel. I had climbed all afternoon high above the town to Lalibela Hadud, a plateau on which are nine simple overnight cabins and a 360-degree view of the edge of the Rift Valley. On that plateau is a wealth of animals—Gelada baboon; lammergeier vultures, Francolin partridges and rock hyraxes, a sort of large rabbit-type thing that is closer to an elephant than anything else in terms of DNA—while below it are cliff-side churches and hermitages that require to reach

them either a difficult walk or even a climb up a rope.



28 May Redwing (*Turdus iliacus*) ...

If I had to name my favourite bird species, it would be this one. A winter visitor to the United Kingdom, it was the first bird species I noticed in my garden in Erith, Kent—where my parents still live—that I knew was different. Then, as now, I await it to

return, and more do so if the weather is colder in Scandinavia and food is harder to find there. The subspecies we see in England is *Turdus iliacus*, while in Iceland, the Faroe Islands and northern Scotland the subspecies is *Turdus iliacus coburni*, of which this photograph is one

of, its markings a little darker and more pronounced. It breeds in Iceland, among other remote, northern landscapes, and I saw this one in the tundra and lava fields of Búðir, Iceland, a magical place where Snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*) were courting in the sky, Common seals played in the sea kelp and White-beaked dolphins (*Lagenorhynchus albirostris*) glided by farther out in the ocean.

29 May Nightingale
(*Luscinia megarhynchos*)

... Not the most colourful of bird species, but when you have a song like this one does, you definitely do not need razzmatazz. Its song is considered to be the apex of animal communication, a sound that is unforgettable and for many, along with the plaintive hoot of the Cuckoo, the sound of spring, although one increasingly less likely to be heard.



The United Kingdom represents its most northern range. I photographed this one when I was walking in the outskirts of the village of Ouranoupoli, Greece, the administrative centre for pilgrims going to the Holy Greek Orthodox Church monastic peninsula of Mount Athos. As I walked along a river right on Athos' border, utterly on my own (arrivals make a beeline to Athos) I heard and saw a dozen of this species, an utter joy, one of which sang above my head as I had some lunch, sitting on a rock with my feet in the water.



1 June BotD for the day beginning Lockdown Week 12: Firecrest
(*Regulus ignicapilla*) ...

This species (in the same family as the North American kinglets) is the equally smallest species seen in the United Kingdom, sharing that accolade with its close cousin

the Goldcrest. Both weigh about 5 grams, maybe the equal of the sugar in your coffee. The Firecrest is brighter, though, with a flame-red crest, white eye stripe (the main ID differential when they are flying fast and furtively) and a beautiful olive-gold coloration on its back.

They are not so easy to find, but there most always is a pair roosting in winter in the woods above our flat, Sydenham Woods. I took this photo (and quickly, as they do not hang around for very long) at Walthamstow Marshes in North London, very close to large populations and Tottenham Hotspur Football Club. Indeed, it does not live too far north in England as the average temperature would not be kind to it.



2 June Pallid harrier
(*Circus macrourus*) ...
Tuesdays often brings a raptor to BotD, and here is the rarest of the four harriers that comes to the United Kingdom. The other three are all-year or annually migrating species, but the Pallid harrier is the one blown here in error. It should be in Eastern Europe, Central Asia and Iran, wintering in India and

Southeast Asia, so to get one in the U.K. is a joy. I saw this one pop up on the “birding Internet wires” and rushed the 90 minutes to Royston, Hertfordshire, about 20 miles north of London. When I walked the mile from the rail station to the site at which it had been reported, it appeared within minutes, despite the few other people there waiting three hours to see it (on the other side of the equation I have patiently waited eight hours for a reported bird that never did show, a reported Little bittern (see BotD 12 May) in London. The male is slate grey with a grey-white belly, while the female has a brown and white belly.

4 June Lesser yellowlegs
(*Tringa flavipes*)

... Such a dear little thing, the Lesser yellowlegs is a North American wader that is rare in the United Kingdom (maybe four or five a year?) but far more likely to be blown off course than its close cousin, also from North



America, the Greater yellowlegs. It breeds from Alaska across to Maritime Canada and migrates to South America across the US. I have seen many when I lived in New York City

and three in the U.K., once with my oldest friend Alex when I was maybe 17, the two of us jumping over a fence in a sewage farm in South London, the second time also with Alex near to where he now lives in Somerset, England (that is the one in my photo). That second time we were watching it, it at one point disappeared just when a person rushed over to us and said “Where is it?” No “Good afternoon. How are you? Have you seen the reported bird?” So, we told her it had flown away an hour ago. Rudeness has no place in birding.



5 June BotD. Marsh titmouse (*Poecile palustris*) ... A simply coloured but very neat little passerine, the Marsh titmouse is one of my favourites and incredibly difficult to find. It also looks remarkably similar to the rare Willow warbler, although in the south of England it is rather deemed by geography that what you are seeing is Marsh, not Willow. The former has a glossier cap

and smaller bib than the latter, which is easy enough to understand in the ID books but so much more difficult to determine out in the field. I photographed this Marsh titmouse at Hutchinson’s Bank, 10 miles to the south of me in South London and to where during lockdown I have been running to and back essentially to see for the first time the mega-rare Glanville fritillary butterfly, which was introduced to that site six years ago in a conservation project and is now sustainable, but still most difficult to locate. As I was looking at the ground for the butterfly (I did see it later on), I heard this titmouse’s “saw-whetter, pitchou” call, and looking up, there it was, the clearest view I have yet had for this species.

8 June Robin (*Erithacus rubecula*)

... The 50th Bird of the Day is a true champion, the Robin,

usually voted the United Kingdom’s favourite bird species. Now, a word of explanation—The American robin, the one our US friends would all recognise, is not an Old-World flycatcher, but a thrush, and it only got



its name because its red breast reminded colonists of “our” robin back home in Europe. The robin, which is present all year in the U.K., features greatly on Christmas cards and allows

one to get so near as to almost hand it food. To other robins, it is a feisty little thing and extremely territorial. If you are another robin, think twice before trying to muscle in on another's territory. It also is the first bird to sing in the morning, its more reedy but pleasant song replaced 30 minutes later by the flute-like call of the Blackbird. This was the first Latin name of a bird I could remember, as I grew up in a town called Erith (I took this photo in the garden of my parents, who still live there), which has nothing to do with that name but of course made it stick in my mind.

9 June Osprey
(*Pandion*
***haliaetus*) ...** The osprey might be familiar to both Europeans and Americans as its geographical spread is transcontinental. Also known as the Fish eagle, for its diet consists mostly of those, in the United Kingdom this is a quite rare summer visitor



and breeder. The original U.K. breeding pair, after many decades of absence, in the 1950s to 1970s visited to breed in one loch in Scotland, Loch Garten, and there was 24-hour surveillance of the nest to stop that hideous, scurrilous, unforgivable breed of man called an egg-collector, who for some perverse reason would rather look at an egg in a tray that he cannot show anyone else than the majesty of this bird in flight. I took this photo in Long



Island, New York, but I have seen one also in Somerset, England, and at the eastern tip of another Scottish lake, Morar, which is the deepest in the U.K. and also has rumours of the presence of a Loch Ness Monster-type creature. One interesting behavioural characteristic is that when a pair of Osprey nest, before eggs are laid, the male has to prove to the female he can fish adequately. On bringing back the first couple of fish, the female will nonchalantly peruse and then discard them, as if to say, don't be too proud, go get me larger ones. When she is satisfied the male can look after her chicks, the next stage of the life cycle can begin.

10 June Purple-throated carib (*Eulampis*
***jugularis*) ...** This species of hummingbird is native to a few West Indian islands stretching

from St. Barts down through the Lesser Antilles archipelago to St. Vincent & the Grenadines, as well as to Barbados. The male and female have the same plumage, but the female has a shorter beak, with less curvature, than the male. Hummingbirds can be a nightmare to identify correctly, as they move very fast and the light shining off, in this example, the purple throat might render that throat black, green or several other colours. I photographed this example on the island of Martinique at the Jardin de Balata botanical gardens.



11 June Indian roller
(*Coracias benghalensis*)

... I had always dreamed of seeing either of Europe or the Middle East's two roller species on my travels. Now, I have seen both, the Eurasian in Spain and this one, the Indian, in the United Arab Emirates and elsewhere in the Arabian peninsula. They are unmistakable, with the Indian species being brighter in its two tones of

blue and in its pinky oranges. This family of birds is known for its acrobatic displays, especially the male during breeding season. Yes, just showing off, really. It takes some time to find one, in my experience, but when you do it will not shy away from flying from wire to wire, from wooden post to wooden post, and I caught up with this particular one in the coastal village of Qadah in the separated part of Oman known as the Musandam Peninsula. I was searching for some petroglyphs, the presence of which were shown on a tattered information board at the junction of the coastal road and this small settlement. I found them, and then also the roller, so a good day.

12 June Emerald dove
(*Chalcophaps indica*) ...

That pigeons and doves are boring is a fallacy, and the farther southeast in Asia one gets the more flamboyant and fantastic this family becomes. Here in the United Kingdom, too, we have the gorgeous summer resident Turtle dove, which gets its name from its wing feathers that look like turtle scales (maybe that'll be an upcoming BotD?). This Emerald dove species



belongs in India and a few countries of Southeast Asia. It became known to Western ornithologists because of a painting of one that was the pet of a merchant who lived in

Rotherhithe, London, some four miles from where I sit. Have a look online at the fabulous Victoria crowned pigeon (*Goura victoria*) from Papua New Guinea, which I have not seen, if you want to see perhaps this family's most prized member. I photographed this particular bird from the window of a minibus that was inching its way up the stony, one-way lane to the entrance of the Sinharaja national park in Sri Lanka, the dove inching its way down in the opposite direction looking for seeds and insects.



15 June Lesser whistling duck (*Dendrocygna javanica*) ... This duck species lives in Southeast Asia and is not rare, just difficult to find, and they nest in trees. It is also a nocturnal feeder, so during the day it will hunker in large groups in remote, vegetation-heavy lakes. In the US there are two species of this type of duck, the Black-bellied and the Fulvous whistling. In Myanmar (Burma), near the temple ruins of Mrauk-u, I went for a walk with two local guides who it turned out, despite their protestations, knew nothing about birds and only a little more about the route of our hike, but we had a fantastic day, they learnt a new route that involved a farmer rowing us across this lake and then, slowly rounding a corner on that lake, espying a large flock of these ducks, the only ones I saw, apart from another group later on flying overhead. Mrauk-u is a fabulous place, right by the edge of the land of Rohingya people, the ones who were forced into exile in Bangladesh not more than some three months after Francesca and I were there.



16 June Indian paradise flycatcher (*Terpsiphone paradisi*) ... This is another species that has been split, in this case in three different ways, due to new DNA technology. As its name suggests, this one of the three is a bird of the Indian subcontinent, with the male (pictured) being black and white and with an incredibly long tail. The female is brown, black and white but just as spectacular. Young birds lack that long tail until their second or even third years. Again, having finery takes energy, and the only reason for energy is to breed, and birds in their earliest years do not breed. It is all rather simple. As the bird flew across my vision as I was strolling through a wet town called Kudawella in Sri Lanka, the tail seemed to reach the wire where it perched a full minute after did the bulk of the bird.

17 June Bare-eyed pigeon (*Patagioenas corensis*) ... Wow, this is just a cool pattern around its eye, hence its name, and against a pinkish-yellow beak, a startling plumage. The eye ring of this species of pigeon is a dark blue, it has a large patch of white on its wings, most visible when it flies, and it prefers lowland scrub in Colombia, Venezuela and the Netherlands Antilles, which includes Aruba. The literature says it is a shy bird, but that has not been my experience. I took this photograph In Curaçao, but I also saw one at the bathing-volcano of El Totumo in northern Colombia, some 20 miles from Cartagena. There, visitors climb up slippery steps to the small, muddy aperture of the volcano and bath in the mud, a geological oddity possible only in one other spot, in China.





18 June Malabar pied hornbill (*Anthracoceros coronatus*) ... In Sri Lanka, I only did see one pair of these magnificent birds, but that is all one does need. I mean, just look at that beak. It lives mostly in the forest canopy where a lot of its diet consists of fruit and nuts, including *nux vomica*, or poison fruit, a foodstuff that as its names suggests is not for most animals' consumption.

The odd top part of its huge bill is known as a *casque* (the same term is used for a part of added protection to a medieval soldier's helmet), the function of which is to allow its call to travel farther through woodland. Another odd thing about this species is that when the female lays her eggs, the male will seal her up in the nest with a concoction of mud, grit and fruit pulp, leaving only a small aperture to feed her and, later, the chicks, until such time as they are fledged. At least I guess it keeps the family safe!



19 June Tristram's starling (*Onychognathus tristramii*) ... This is a desert-living member of the starling family, and its Arabian home is centred on Israel and Jordan. The female is browner overall, the male (as shown) with sleeker, blacker coloration. Both have a large patch of orange-red beneath their wings, which shows well in flight, and a longish whistle call that the tired literature always states "echoes through the wadis," wadis being dry, desert canyons. Some say the call sounds like a wolf whistle. The bird is named for Henry Baker Tristram, a 19th Century biblical scholar on walkabout in the Holy Lands but also a very keen birdwatcher and one of the founders of the British Ornithologists' Union, which still to this day keeps the ultimate list of bird sightings and species in the United Kingdom. I photographed this male on the property of the infamous Kalya Kibbutz in Israel, which was destroyed in 1948 by neighbouring Jordan but was

obviously rebuilt and the members of which also manage the Qumran Caves, where the Dead Sea Scrolls were uncovered.



29 June Black-winged stilt (*Himantopus himantopus*) ... I am back from a week off, in which I did so some birding. This week's BotD will all be birds I photographed over the last seven days on day trips from my South London home. First up is the Black-winged stilt, which is distributed quite liberally around the world, although not now in the US since a few similarly plumaged birds were, once

again, split into several different species a number of years ago. Very few of the European species reach the United Kingdom. This sighting at Dungeness, Kent, seen on Friday, is only my third for the U.K., although my second sighting was of a breeding pair with chicks, the presence of which was not advertised to the birding world until another rare species, the Marsh sandpiper (see BotD 24 August). was found adjacent to it and word of it leaked out. Ornithologists state the species might be a regular breeder in the U.K. in the next 20 or so years. The bird was some distance off the shoreline, even with a 600mm lens, and I wanted to wait until it decided to un-tuck its head from underneath its wing, which took some patience in the 30-degree Celsius heat.



30 June Skylark (*Alauda arvensis*) ... Widespread across Europe and Asia, the Skylark and its song are one of the highlights of the English spring and summer, although yet again numbers of this species are reduced. When the male (and the sexes are alike) sings, it as though a puppeteer has it on a string. The lark climbs two feet in a direct line up, hovers and sings, then it climbs another two feet in the same line and sings again, and it carries on and on, up to more than 300 feet, until you cannot see it anymore. All the time it is announcing to the ladies that "yes, you can still hear me, though, my sweet song." You can see from the second photo a little of this characteristic, but to photograph one on a post (they usually hide amid the grass when on land) also is a treat. Actually, it nests on the ground and feeds there, too, so it only takes to the air during breeding season. This was taken last Monday in Sandwich, Kent, where the earl of the manor did indeed invent a snack of placing some salad or meat, or both, between two pieces of bread.



1 July Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*) ... The Ringed plover is a bird of shoreline, where it nests in quickly made divots in the rocks, in which its eggs are incredibly camouflaged. So much so that known breeding sites are usually roped off to clumsy-footed

beachgoers. A similar species, Little ringed plover (see BotD 29 September), is marked by a bright yellow eye ring. Some 5,500 pairs of Ringed plover breed in the United Kingdom, but in winter the country might have 40,000 birds present. This photo was taken in Deal, Kent, where Francesca and I stopped for fish n' chips (pay in front of a Perspex screen. go to the socially distanced queue to await your number and pick up the food from a special window). We ate them along with a pint of pale ale bought from a pub doing only takeaway, just as the sun was setting at around 9:30 p.m.. and what a treat that was as the U.K. mostly comes out of lockdown.

2 July Whitethroat (*Sylvia communis*) ... Another

summer warbler visitor to the United Kingdom, the whitethroat has indeed a white throat, and when the sun shines on it at the right angle quite brilliantly so. It is a bird that likes to sing from the top of bushes, the species spending its winters in Africa, Arabia and the Indian subcontinent. The female lacks the male's greyish head and has a less



white throat. I once watched a nesting pair on a lone bushy tree when sitting on a hillside above them at the Welsh-language heritage centre at Nant Gwrtheyrn, a former slate mine called Porth y Nant close to the village of Llithfaen on the Llŷn Peninsula at the foot of the mountain Yr Eifl in the country of Gwynedd, Wales—there you go, your chance to try and pronounce some Welsh words. That was magical as I was looking down on the nest as the parents continually flew in with insects for their young. The Whitethroat together with the Sedge warbler are signs spring has arrived, as they sweep in across the English Channel. Indeed, I took this photograph on Worth Marshes, two feet from the beach of that channel, at that point the next land being France or Belgium, depending in which direction you look.



3 July Gull-billed tern
(*Gelochelidon nilotica*) ... Not all my photos are crisp, clear images. Actually, far from it, but on this day—and I wish all Stateside readers a very happy 4 July tomorrow—I wish to show some of the fun, trepidation, anxiety and madness of birding. I had never seen a Gull-billed tern in the United Kingdom before. In the Europe, this species is supposed to be in Southeast Europe, but I only

have also seen it in Sri Lanka, United Arab Emirates, New Jersey and Florida. My decision where to go birding last week was made for me by a report (I subscribe to birding sites that update sightings) that a Gull-billed tern was at that moment frolicking in my home county (state) of Kent. So off I went to chase it. In birding parlance, as I have stated before, this is called “twitching,” and it can be exercised in various, crazed ways. A drive down to my neighbouring region is a twitch, but not a spectacular one, such as hastily made phone calls to friends and the chartering of a light aircraft in the hope of adding one more species to one’s U.K. species list, or to whatever is your list of choice. I have not gone to such lengths, but even on a shorter trip, the stomach is full of butterflies. Will it be there? Has it inevitably been seen one minute before you got there? Do I have enough birding skill to find it for myself? Will it reappear one minute after you have decided to leave? Dungeness in Kent, where the bird was, is a large area, but thankfully that morning the car park nearest to where the bird had been reported had reopened following lockdown, so it was not too far to walk, but it still took me three hours to find the tern. There is of course much else to see, but finally in the distance (hence the poor quality of the photo), there it was, its sleek black cap merging into an all-black bill. It also has black wing tips. I had wonderful views through binoculars, but a heat haze reflecting off the water surface did not do much for photography. Generally found alone or in small numbers, it is a nice species to have added, and seeing it made eating my sandwiches on Dungeness Beach all the more appetising.



6 July Blue-cheeked bee-eater (*Merops persicus*) ... I have presented to you before during BotD other species of bee-eater, a wide-ranging family of birds, with the Little green bee-eater (8 April); (Eurasian) Bee-eater (15 April) and Blue-breasted bee-eater (27 May), and here is a fourth, the Blue-cheeked. This one is limited to North Africa and the Middle East and lives in acacia trees, where it hunts insects, mostly dragonflies. It rarely is found outside its range. I photographed this one in the small United Arab Emirates' city of Al Ain, in the emirate of Abu Dhabi. Al Ain is a real settlement in the UAE, not a hastily built pop-up city such as Dubai and Abu Dhabi. Al Ain has been on the Bedouin trading route for millennia, a Saharan outpost wedged against the neighbouring country of Oman beneath the mountain of Jebel Hafeet. Al Ain has oases, and they are wonderful, peaceful places where the shade of palm trees cools trickling irrigation waters.

7 July African fish eagle (*Haliaeetus vocifer*) ... The national bird for Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe (the bird appears on the national flags of two of these countries ... you might as well choose a predatory eagle, rather than a tiny sparrow), this species lives throughout sub-Saharan Africa. It is in the same family of birds, *Accipitridae*, as the US symbol, the Bald eagle, which has a little less white on its neck than its African cousin, but the similarity is evident. I was hoping to see this eagle when I was travelling around Ethiopia, but I needed to go to the south of that country before the climactic differences allow for it to flourish, and I only did see the one perched on a branch above a waterfall, That was in a place called Lake Ziway, where I also saw my only ever hippopotamus.



8 July Mandarin duck (*Aix galericulata*) ... This species of duck is native to the Far East, where due to habitat change it is less and less common. It is now just as likely to be seen in feral or established (accepted by nature associations as being sustainable and having at least five breeding seasons in any one country) populations in such places as the United Kingdom. I

happened to be in New York City when one showed up there and became a media star, even though “serious” birders knew it to be no more than an escape from a zoo or private collection. It is closely related to the American species Wood duck. In the U.K. one must be careful as to the origin of any one Mandarin duck you encounter (that is, if you care about such things, rather than just enjoying the beauty of the duck, which I do). These two I photographed in Epping Forest, northeast London, from an established population. Despite the male’s bold colours (a little too much, some say), they disappear easily into woodland, and they, as do Wood ducks, nest in trees. I rather prefer the subtle but beautiful greys and mottled shades of the female.



9 July Sandhill crane (*Antigone canadensis*) ... One of two crane species found in North America, the Sandhill crane is a large bird that is unmistakable to identify. This species in the US has a few distinct populations. Two of those, in Florida and Mississippi, do not migrate, but the general population that summers in Alaska, the Yukon and Northern Canada does. I have seen them fly on migration through Southern Alaska, but this photograph I

took of a non-migrating bird at one of the Rosen hotel properties in Orlando. In fact, I was chased off one of those hotels’ golf courses by golf cart-driving security for preferring not to tee up but to go for a run and search for this bird and the also localised Wood stork (*Mycteria americana*), which in the States is generally confined to southern Florida. Cranes (also see Sarus crane, BotD 17 April) are majestic creatures, some four to five feet in height and with wingspans of between six and eight feet. In the United Kingdom we have one species, the Eurasian, which has returned in the last 20 years after several centuries away. I saw a flock of these Eurasian cranes appear as small dots on a grey horizon and then magically transform themselves into very special birds as they slowly floated across the flat marshes of Norfolk.



**10 July Starling
(*Sturnus vulgaris*) ...**

This is the bird that was (and it might be an urban myth) introduced into the US in the Victorian era by the founders of the American Acclimatization Society who thought that what Americans really needed was to have among them every species of bird mentioned in the works

of William Shakespeare. The 60 or so released Nightingale (see BotD 29 May) died within months, as did those of other species, but the humble starling multiplied and multiplied. In Europe it has actually declined in number of late, but it still is plentiful, and at certain times of the year it gathers to roost in numbers in the hundreds of thousands. Before they settle for the evening, they can swirl in complex patterns known as murmurations. Perhaps search online for a video of this, as it is complex, wonderful and breath-taking. The photo I took in the Ham Wall reserve in Somerset, England, captures some of that wonder, but the number of birds in it is low for the phenomenon. On closer inspection, the Starling is beautiful, especially the adults that show purples, greens, browns and white speckling against red legs and a yellow beak.



**13 July Linnet
(*Linaria cannabina*) ...**

The linnet is a small passerine species that shows a varied colour range in both sexes. The “classic” sighting is of the type in the photograph, a male, with a grey head offsetting a red-brown back and red on its breast that is

almost pink. The species flits around in small groups of about a dozen, and its Latin name translates more or less as “hemp-eater,” for its fondness of flax and hemp seeds, hence the “cannabina” part. Often it can be found on coastal marsh land, which is among my favourite terrains, myself having partially been brought up in a north Kent marsh village called All Hallows on Sea where my Aunt Kitty and Uncle Frank lived.



14 July White-bellied drongo (*Dicrurus caeruleus*) ... The drongo family comprises 29 species, mostly dark in colour and which stand very upright on wires and posts. This is the White-bellied drongo, and you can just make out the edges of that white to either side of it. One very strange thing about this species is that when it feels it is in danger it will mob whatever is that source while imitating squirrels or cats' meows. Imitation in birds is not an extremely rare phenomenon, but it is notable. I recently saw a species I had never before seen in the United Kingdom called a Marsh warbler, which is rare in the U.K. and is known to imitate more species than any other bird likely to visit my isles, so many in fact that ornithologists can tell where it spent the winter and in what direction it migrated to Europe by the calls of species it mimics. As I watched the warbler it was sounding like a Bee-eater. I spotted this White-bellied drongo near Kandy in Sri Lanka, while I was sitting in the dry on a balcony birdwatching amid afternoon rains, but spending time that way at

least keeps the leeches from seeking my leg veins. One got me on my first day in the Sri Lankan countryside, and after that I learnt how to avoid them.



15 July Ptarmigan (*Lagopus muta*) ... A member of the grouse family, the Ptarmigan is a mid-size bird that changes colour in winter, when it is pure white, and again in spring and the rest of the year when it is mottled brown and black. All year it retains its red "eyebrow." The one I photographed perhaps did not receive the memo, but you can see it is just starting to change colour

... well, a little, although not enough at that moment to fool a fox, but it makes it easier to pick out for cameras, too. In winter, they simply disappear in the snow. I saw one once just outside of Longyearbyen on the Norwegian Arctic archipelago of Svalbard, where to go for a walk I had to take a rifle with me to guard against polar bears, although one had not been seen close to Svalbard's only town for many years. I doubt I would have known how to use

the gun. The only other sizable settlement on Svalbard is the Ukrainian/Russian mining town of Barentsburg, which felt like stepping back 100 years and can be reached only by boat.



16 July Woodchat shrike (*Lanius senator*) ... The first shrike species to make it to BotD. Shrikes are wonderful birds that prey on insects and collectively are referred to as butcher birds for their habit of pinning captured food on thorns of acacia bushes and the like and which they feed on later. Indeed, the “*lanius*” part of the family’s Latin name means “butcher,” with the “senator” part of this particular species’ name

referring to the colour of its cap mirroring the brown stripe on Roman togas that could only be displayed by senators. Latin names of birds and all animals are a feast of such wonder. My first Woodchat shrike I saw many years ago in Kent, my home country in England, which remained my sole domestic sighting up until late 2021. It is a rare visitor to the United Kingdom, but in Eastern Europe and the Middle East it is easier to find. This one I photographed in the Birkat Al Khalidiya forest, near Sall Ala, Oman, literally where the road ends in that country’s separated, northern enclave of Musandam, a desert region where I was invited to have tea with a family living in open-sided shacks amid a herd of goats. “Who is this idiot pointing a long camera at birds. Invite him over for tea. He obviously needs a rest,” probably was their conversation. I could not understand a word of what they asked me, but I could offer them pistachio nuts, so all went very well, and there were birds, and let’s face it, birds are so much better than COVID-19!



17 July Spoonbill (*Platalea leucorodia*) ... The Spoonbill, correctly, the Spoonbill, is a large bird that when I was growing up was limited in the United Kingdom to the eastern county of Norfolk. Today, it shows up more often and in other regions. It still is a joy to see, though, wherever one encounters it, in the case of the photograph in Hong Kong’s Mai Po reserve, wedged against the Chinese border. If I had been

there a month later, I might have seen the very rare, endangered Black-faced spoonbill (*Platalea minor*), and my heart skipped a beat when I saw this lone spoonbill as it initially had its head tucked under its wing. I had to spend an hour or so birding before it decided to look at the world and I saw it was just a wonderful example of the Eurasian species, which

still in England is limited to fewer than 10 breeding pairs. There are examples that migrate to the U.K. to add to that number, which has always been low. Note the Little egret to its left, which is not a small bird but evidently smaller than the Spoonbill.



20 July for the first day of Lockdown Week 19:

Grey-headed swampphen (*Porphyrio poliocephalus*)

... This species was until 2015 considered the same species as the Purple Swampphen (*Porphyrio porphyrio*), but then it and five other close relative species were deemed full species. (Actually, the Purple swampphen has occurred in the U.K. only once, and I went to try and

see it but “dipped,” birding slang for when one goes to see a specific bird only not to see it; it had been there for five days but departed sometime in the night of the day before I arrived. Oh, well ... !) The Grey-headed variety has a population in southern Florida (the dumping ground of every exotic bird and reptile), and despite efforts to eradicate it, it lives on, so much so that it is now accepted on the American list of native species. The bird photographed I saw in Van Long National Park in Vietnam, which is one of the few bird-rich, quiet spots in the northern section of that country. I was very disappointed with the lack of conservation there, but there are dedicated people working to change that. I photographed this from a slow-moving wooden boat propelled by oar. I was not doing the rowing.



21 July Pintail (*Anas acuta*)

... The pintail is a species shared by the US and Europe, and it is quite liberally distributed around the northern part of the world, and while not rare it is my experience that not too many are ever seen at one time. It likes to hang out with other species of duck, rather than with members of its own kind. It gets its name from its long tail, which, not too

confusingly, looks like a pin—a hat pin, if those are still used? The male (as photographed) is more spectacular, with a white band separating an unusual grey coloration on its stomach from the chocolate-brown head. I took this shot at my local Royal Society for the Protection of Birds reserve in Rainham, Essex, which I could see from my childhood home of Erith on the other side of the River Thames. At that time, it was not a reserve, just landfill, and to reach it would require several different modes of transport over a distance of some 20 miles.

The reserve this week reopened following a long pandemic closure, but the visitor centre and small café remain closed. I will go back soon.



22 July Red-faced malkoha (*Phaenicophaeus pyrrhocephalus*) ... With probably the longest Latin name so far in this series, the Red-faced malkoha, which lives in only the southern half of Sri Lanka and at that mostly in the Sinharaja Forest, was the bird that I saw in my travels to this beautiful Indian Ocean island that

drew the most hushed gasps of wonder. A type of cuckoo, it was one species us small group of birders thought we probably would not see. When it arrived, it appeared like a ghost out of the vegetation, and 20 seconds later it vanished in the same way (I managed to get this one photograph). Cuckoos make little sound anyway, and this one followed that type. Silently through the leaves, it arrived in a foraging flock of perhaps 10 different species, which science believes forms to collectively protect every member from predators. Safety in numbers. First come in the smaller birds, then other species and lastly, but not definitely and maybe five minutes later, come ones such as this. It is the equivalent of hearing a rumour that The Smiths are to reform after 35 years of division and acrimony and play a gig and then, with that news far from being confirmed, having to listen first to The Killers and The Strokes. This was the only example of a Red-faced malkoha I saw, but one is enough, one is sufficient to feel somehow sitting in the lushest garden.

23 July Turtle dove (*Streptopelia turtur*) ... This is the species immortalised in the carol “The Twelve Days of Christmas”—“On the second day of Christmas, my true love gave to me, two turtle doves ...” which is a little odd, for if the carol is English or French then this species would not have been evident in the colder months of the year. Maybe they were plucked, dried and stored somewhere until



December? Unfortunately, today its numbers are severely reduced in the United Kingdom, perhaps due to habitat change, more likely due to the unforgivable hunting practices of some Mediterranean islands and Middle Eastern countries that by law should not be shooting this species but to which bullets are indifferent to. When I was a child my friend Alex and I (and he still has our birding notes from that era) on birding trips in Southeast England would list

“Turtle dove: 50+,” which meant we had stopped counting. Today, I have seen one in the eight years I have been back home. Actually, that one is the one in this photograph. They do show up every year, though just in smaller numbers. This one, ironically, I did see in winter, in January of this year and in a usually un-birded park in East London. It was found by a group of birders involved in the Great Bird Count that takes place that month. I assume its members did not want to travel far so just decided to go birding at their local park, and they hit gold dust. I happened to be five miles away birding when the news broke, so off I went. It is a beautiful bird of pinks and rich orange-browns, with black-and-white markings on its neck (hidden in the photo), and it purrs, which might be why it was chosen for the carol.

24 July Stonechat (*Saxicola rubicola*) ... A member of the Old-World flycatcher family of birds, the Stonechat is a relatively common feature of heathland and marsh in the United Kingdom and Europe. The one photographed is a juvenile, probably a female. The adult males have brighter red on their chests and a solid black head. One nice thing about photographing these birds is that they often come back to the same perch they just flew away from,



which is a trait of flycatchers, especially the Spotted flycatcher (*Muscicapa striata*), which also is becoming rarer in the U.K. I had a pair of Spotted flycatchers nesting in the guttering of my house when I was a child, and it caused quite a sensation, well, among my two or three friends who were also birdwatchers. A close cousin to this species is the Whinchat, which arrives in summer, and this is eagerly awaited. Stonechats themselves migrate only very short distances, so sometimes you will see the same family all year long. Its call is similar to the sound of two stones being hit against one another, and this is from where its name derives.



27 July To start our 20th week of working from home, today a Honey buzzard (*Pernis apivorus*) ...

Smaller than the Common buzzard, this species is recognisable by its rich brown, indeed, honey

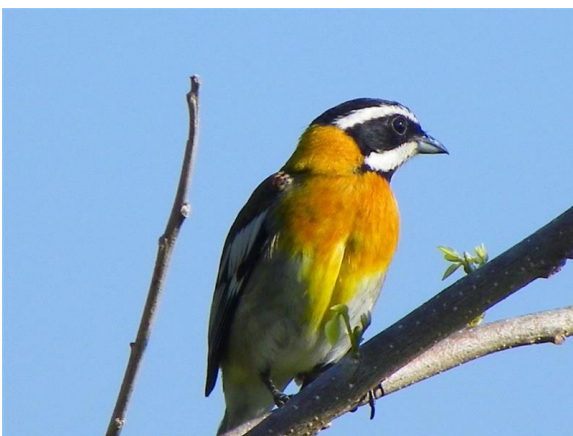
coloration on its breast and stomach and its smallish head, which appears somewhat like that of a pigeon's. In German it is called a *Wespenbussard*, or Wasp buzzard, for its favourite prey. I have only ever seen one in the United Kingdom, where it is a relatively infrequent

visitor. This one I photographed in the Liwa Oasis in the United Arab Emirates close to the Saudi Arabian border. I saw two circling during a very hot walk to a nearby Arab fort, not understanding a word the local groundsman uttered and whose job it is, seemingly, to hunch down in a crouching position and look after water sprinklers watering that odd type of grass that never needs more watering at golf courses. Just afterwards I was invited into a courtyard in which on 30 or so posts were perched hooded falcons. This was a halfway house for birds awaiting buyers, each one of which can fetch prices of hundreds of thousands of dollars.



28 July Little stint (*Calidris minuta*) ... I found this species last Sunday walking through the beautiful Cuckmere Haven in Sussex, England, a meandering river that flows into the English Channel at the Seven Sisters chalk hills, the famous ones that face France and fall sheer to the water's edge. I was collecting samphire, an edible succulent, which we ate with pasta, pan-cooked

tomatoes and garlic. Even with a number of day trippers all talking too loudly, this uncommon stint found a spot to shelter and feed and be out of everyone's way. The Little stint is not rare (around 700 reach the United Kingdom) but breeding pairs are. It is a difficult species to catch up with. It generally breeds in Scandinavia and Siberia. It also is a species where a study of its details brings further joy, its scalloped, almost turtle shell-like wings, the white V shape on its back, the russet brown to the front of its neck, its short bill ... and all in a breeding male, which I had not seen one of before. A little farther down the river was a Wood sandpiper (maybe an upcoming BotD?).



29 July Western spindalis (*Spindalis zena*) ... Formerly known as the Stripe-headed tanager (a species that has since been divided into four species, including *zena*), this is a West Indian species common on a few islands such as The Bahamas and the Cayman Islands, where I photographed this one. It was at the Queen Elizabeth II Royal Botanical Gardens, which is also home to the endangered Blue iguana (*Cyclura lewisi*). The male Western spindalis, as in the photograph, shows all the bright colours, a vibrant yellow breast and nape, an

olive back and prominent black-and-white head stripes, and on occasion they do fly out of their range and drop down in Florida, where they cause the American birding scene some excitement. I was in the Cayman Islands undergoing my PADI scuba-diving accreditation, so I saw more underwater species on that trip than I did avian ones.



30 July Yellow-fronted barbet (*Psilopogon flavifrons*) ... What a wonderful, colourful bird is the Yellow-fronted barbet, endemic to Sri Lanka. I was told there would be a 25% chance of seeing this species as it has regular patterns throughout the day, and where we were going to be at any time of the day likely was

not where this bird wanted to be, too, but we got lucky, on two occasions, the last of which in the Sinharaja Forest it stayed long enough for me to get this photograph. Just look at that blue, green and yellow coloration, and with a little splash of red where the bill starts ... it appears to resemble a set of traffic lights for the forest canopy. It also has tiny hairs by its bill, rather like a cat has whiskers. These are known as rictal bristles, and the use of them is still being studied. Theories include them having a sensory function for feeding or gauging flight through the air. Others say they can detect in the air movements of animals after they have initially flushed out prey. Maybe STR employees can be given a set to help detect subtle changes in hotel-performance data for individual markets?

31 July Red-billed hornbill (*Tockus erythrorhynchus*) ... The Red-billed hornbill is a species living across a great swath of northern Central Africa, from Mauretania in the west to Somalia in the East. I photographed this one in the Sof Omar Caves in Ethiopia on the road to an obscure point where a very simple concrete bridge transverses the River Shebelle. Francesca wanted to go there, even if the bridge was a pale slab and the river not at all wide at that point, as it emerges from the ground close to where we were in Ethiopia and eventually flows to Mogadishu, Somalia, where she grew up for five years when her father was teaching physics at its university. That was obviously before the country grew lawless, Fifty or so slow miles before that point are the caves, which



reputedly is the largest cave system in Africa and named after a Muslim holy man. Like the Malabar pied hornbill (see BotD 18 June) this species also seals in its eggs and the female sitting on them in a hole in a tree with a mixture of mud and feathers.



3 August White stork (*Ciconia ciconia*) ... The white stork is the bird that supposedly brings babies to mothers, a child wrapped in swaddling cloth. In reality, they are often seen in Central and Southern Europe tidying up nests of sticks, some built by the same birds many years before,

on the roofs of churches and other tall buildings, the adults returning from Africa in spring, which is probably the origin of that reference to new birth. A couple of pairs fledged youngsters in England this year, the first for the species in 606 years, in a reintroduction project at the Knepp Estate re-wilding project in West Sussex. That project is not without controversy, some stating species such as the White stork and the Great bustard (see BotD 14 December), also reintroduced, have either not been a part of the British countryside for centuries or never really were. Sights of White stork, all from that project, are reported relatively constantly now around southern England. I photographed this example while sipping a glass of white wine in the French village of Eguisheim close to the German border.

4 August Baillon's crake (*Porzana pusilla*) ...

Baillon's crake is a member of a family that is pretty mythical for being almost spectral in nature. I know I said that about the unrelated Red-faced malkoha (see BotD 22 July), but crakes and rails live in that space half a foot into a reed bed and thus almost never detected by observers, who not only do not see the birds themselves but



also not any evidence of them moving just out of sight. If you want a life of pained searching and false hopes, try and find a Yellow rail (*Coturnicops noveboracensis*) or Black rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis*) in the US, or a Little crake (*Zapornia parva*) or Corncrake (*Crex crex*) in Europe. These species, which includes the Baillon's crake, live just outside our experience, it seems. This one—the 31st ever for the United Arab Emirates—I found at the Al Wathba reserve in Abu Dhabi, but the two other people in the birding hide with me did not

see it at all, despite meaningless help such as “there, look there!” and some arm-pointing. I took three photos (before I tried to help others see it), and only this one is in some small way satisfactory. It then simply disappeared again. One ornithological note in the United Kingdom states “Breeding suspected in Britain.” That is an incredible statement, as it means we simply do not know as we can never see and rarely hear this wondrous creature.



5 August Wood sandpiper (*Tringa glareola*) ... The Wood sandpiper is a neat-looking member of the wader group of birds that includes Redshank (see BotD 27 March, 2020) and Greenshank (see BotD 28 July, 2021), indeed, the smallest member of that family. I have always liked its sharp plumage, crisp supercilium “eyebrow” and its little white dots looking as though dabbed on in some version of pointillism *a la* Paul Signac. That might be the case,

as I am always more likely to see it in mainland Europe than in the United Kingdom. The one in the photograph, which I saw on 26 July, is only my third for my country. The one I’ve seen the closest was when my friend Francesca Paci rented a small, former tuna factory, known as a *tonneria*, in Italy for her birthday along with a group of friends. It was very close to the southern tip of Italy, at its heel, in a place called Punta Prosciutto, or Ham Point, and its large garden had a small pond in it, no larger a paddling pool. Early one morning, I walked past it and to my disbelief saw walking around its edge a Wood sandpiper, likely having arrived overnight exhausted from a flight across the Mediterranean.



6 August Olive bee-eater (*Merops superciliosus*) ... There have been a number of bee-eater species in BotD in 2020 before—Little green bee-eater (8 April); Bee-eater (15 April); Blue-breasted bee-eater (27 May), and Blue-cheeked bee-eater (6 July)—and here is another, the Olive bee-eater, although at the time in the Awash National Park in Central Ethiopia I was searching for a Carmine bee-eater, which remains for me to see. This Olive species is a beautiful bird with rich orangey-yellows, green wings (from where it gets its name) and a Zorro-like black eye stripe. I first saw it as it swooped over an Ostrich, which is the only time I have seen a wild specimen of the largest bird on the planet. Ostriches weigh up to 160 kilograms, while Olive bee-eater weigh in at 0.04 kilograms, a huge difference. There are much, much smaller bird families than bee-eaters. The

species is somewhat unique in the bee-eater world for not raising young in a community of other parents, but alone.



7 August Bearded titmouse (*Panurus biarmicus*) ... Always grouped in with the titmouse family, this species' name was changed to that of the Bearded reedling, but really it should be known as the Bearded parrotbill, as it is the only United Kingdom member of that family, albeit with a few differences. So, it flutters between families and often always just out of the sight

of birdwatchers. It likes to sit at the top of reed beds, but it takes only a little wind for it to disappear into those reeds, leaving only a “ping” sound as it communicates to others of its species similarly hidden in the phragmites. The male, as photographed, shows a spectacular black moustache, rather than a beard, and chalk-blue cap. This was a rare species when I was growing up, but I all those years ago I did once see six males at the same time, so I always thought it was not too difficult to find. Since then, I have seen very few males. This one was at the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds reserve in Rainham, right on the outskirts of East London. I was watching it 20 metres from a warden, who was explaining to a group what to look out for. He should have been looking for himself.

10 August Little grebe (*Tachybaptus ruficollis*) ...

Approximately 26 centimetres (10 inches) in length, this species, the smallest grebe species in Europe, used to be called a Dabchick, but that name seems to have gone out of fashion. This is a bird of lakes and marshes that you first see out of the corner of your eye as a small black dot dropping beneath the water's surface to hunt. The birdwatcher then



looks at the ripples where it disappeared and waits and waits and waits. Then s/he might see a small black dot pop up 100 metres or so away, and that is the Little grebe. They are always immensely enjoyable to view. Grebes live close to the water's edge, or usually on it, as their legs are set a little farther back than, say, perching birds, which has the advantage of those legs being more powerful for swimming but also the disadvantage of them being unsuited for

walking. So, they don't walk. I saw this example hidden in dense vegetation in a reserve just tucked into London, my eye caught by the little white patches on the sides of its face.



11 August Pearly-eyed thrasher (*Margarops fuscatus*)

... Thrashers are a North American group of birds with curved beaks, part of a family called the mimids, which is a word I have always loved. Mimids! Mimids, just to write it again, include catbirds and mockingbirds (I think there are similarities), which I am sure those in STR's US offices are very familiar with. The Pearly-eyed thrasher lives in a number of Caribbean islands, including the US Virgin Islands, where I

happened to be once for work on my one and only mass-cruise. Cruising is enjoyed by many, but it is not my chosen cup of tea, but there I was, and I was asked if I wanted to go on the ship's "adventure tour." Sure, I said, but the adventure was akin to perhaps walking to Walgreen's and back, but I thought I might as well enjoy myself and started chatting to a cruiser who needed sticks to help her walk, so I helped her around this one-mile adventure showing her what birds I was seeing, and one of them was this thrasher, which I might have missed if I had rushed off on an adrenaline-fuelled birding extravaganza. It gets its name from its very bright eyes, mostly, probably, as the rest of it is not so colourful, although its speckled brown-buff front is pretty, I think.

12 August Hobby (*Falco subbuteo*) ... Today's BotD is literally hot off the presses, and it is unprecedentedly hot here in the United Kingdom, the first time (global warming?!) that we have had six days in a row above 35°C (100°F), and here we do not have air-conditioning in our homes. The weather is supposed to break overnight tonight, but after work last night to cool off I went down to a local park where I had heard a rumour that a falcon species called a Hobby had bred and raised chicks, which had fledged but were not yet so confident in flying. Hobbies usually hunt for insects over marshland and heath land, and they are consummate hunters, but to have then in a London suburban park is very unusual. The two in the photo, which I took less than 20 hours ago, are juveniles, and superb. They were tucked away from the sizable number of people lazing in the sun and swimming in a small lake. One thing birders know about this species is that it provides the name for the tabletop football/soccer board game. The inventor wanted to call his game "hobby," after the word meaning pastime, but whoever it is who says yes or no



said no, as it was deemed a word too generic, so the inventor instead chose the Latin name for the bird called the Hobby, that is, *subbuteo*. The name Hobby derives from the French.



13 August BotD for the Hotel Data Conference, STR's annual hotel-data conference (<http://www.hoteldataconference.com>): Ceylon swallow (*Cecropis hyperythra*) ... As its name suggests, the Ceylon swallow is endemic to Sri Lanka, and a startlingly beautiful species, with its completely red breast a stark contrast to the usual Swallow, technically, the Barn swallow, seen in both in the United Kingdom and United States. A member of the hirundine family, this species was lumped in with the Red-rumped swallow (*Cecropis daurica*), one of which I have seen in the U.K. where it is a rare visitor. Since it was made its own species, the numbers of the Ceylon version became smaller, obviously, and DNA separation of species, or newly discovered or rediscovered species, immediately can cause a conservation issue. Farmers and others do not always want to encourage such science as it might limit their ability to practice in the same way, for suddenly the area they live and work in might overnight become a reserve. That has not been the case for the Ceylon swallow, where numbers are robust. Saying that, these were the only two I saw, somewhat distant on the other side of a small valley. What struck me was how contented they look.



14 August Yellow-browed warbler (*Phylloscopus inornatus*) ... The Yellow-browed warbler breeds mostly in Eastern Europe and Russia, and of those a small handful occasionally reach the British Isles. It is a member of the *Phylloscopus* family of warblers, none of which are that colourful, certainly not like their American New World cousins, but I still do not think this species deserves the Latin-translated name of "plain warbler." I think it is quite neat

and pretty, with that bold eye stripe, two wing stripes, soft face and yellow-olive back against a white breast and stomach. Maybe 100 of this species reaches the southern parts of the

United Kingdom every year, usually in autumn, blown west from Russia's Ural Mountains, Poland, Slovakia's Tatra Mountains and the Great Plains of Hungary. The one in the photograph was the second I have seen in the U.K.; actually, both within the boundaries of Greater London, and they are a difficult species to pin down. They are constantly on the move, so luck and a fast shutter speed are needed. This one I saw on the River Wandle in South London, the day before the first lockdown in March, one of maybe five or 10 of the species that for whatever reason flew here in 2019/2020 during the winter months.



17 August Spot-winged thrush (*Geokichla spiloptera*) ...

This Asian thrush species is named for the little white flecks on its wings. A member of the same family as the American robin, it is found in densely wooded areas above 1,500 to 3,000 feet and only in Sri Lanka, so therefore it is one of the species that birders want to see when visiting this Indian Ocean island. There are 26 endemic species on the island. The Spot-winged thrush was the species I saw where I competed most voraciously with leeches, some

of which were the size of my thumb. You see them inching across pathways on the shortest possible route to the blood of your calves, but a combination of good boots, leech wraps around those boots and well-tucked-in trousers, plus a spray or two of something, generally keeps them from finding your veins, if not your boots. This species, the thrush, not the leech, is deemed Near-threatened, mostly due to its small geographical range, which means its population never gets too high in number.



18 August Spotted flycatcher (*Muscicapa striata*) ...

Named for the faint streaking on its breast, the small, sweet Spotted flycatcher is not the most colourful of species, but it makes up for that by being graceful and mysterious. Mysterious in that one never knows where to find one every spring when it arrives from its wintering grounds in Africa and western Asia. When I was a young teenager in Northwest Kent, for three years a pair nested in the eaves of our house, which I have before mentioned was met with disbelief and then wonder by the very small birding fan club at my senior school, Chislehurst & Sidcup Grammar School (motto: "*Abeunt studia in mores*")

("Through study, character grows"); blazer uniform colour: purple; headmaster: John Sennett, educated Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge University; former headmaster, Manchester Grammar School). Then when my parents built an extension to the house, they never came

back, and today—and not because of that—it is a diminished species in the United Kingdom. Look for a bird that takes off on what are called sorties, short aerial hunting loops in which it flies up five or six feet into the air, catches an insect and then always returns to the same post, branch or stump. Numerous times it will do that, and it is a joy to watch.



19 August Green-throated carib (*Eulampis holosericeus*) ... Closely related to the already shown Purple-throated carib (see BotD 10 June), this species lives along the West Indian archipelago from the extreme east of Puerto Rico all the way down to Trinidad and Tobago. As with all hummingbirds it is tiny, no longer than 10 centimetres and weighing the equivalent of a 5¢ coin. I found this one (a male due to the absence of orange coloration on the upper wings) in a patch of jungle behind Pearls Airport in Grenada, an abandoned runway that contains a few relics of Soviet presence on the island before the American invasion in 1983, as well as a Cuba-state airline Cubana passenger plane. All are rusting away in the heat and surrounded by goats. The hummingbird fluttered over everything oblivious to history. The international airport now is right on the other side of the island, in its far south, and it remains the only

airport from which I have left its entrance and literally walked over a mountain in front of it to reach my hotel on its other side. As I walked up the steep slope, I saw a man whittling a stout stick, which when I reached him, he gave me, saying it would protect me against the semi-wild dogs on the other side. I never did see any, but I kept the stick, nonetheless.



20 August Great grey shrike (*Lanius excubitor*) ... In the same family as the Woodchat shrike (see BotD 16 July), the Great grey shrike is a winter visitor to the United Kingdom and a species that takes some real hunting to find. Even if one is reported, they are hard to track, patrolling as

they do across wide areas of heath land and when the ground beneath your feet is crisp and hard and your breath hangs in the air. It is the largest European shrike species but also very

similar to the separate Loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*), which I (and maybe some of you) have seen in North America (the last one I saw Stateside was on a golf course in Savannah, Ga., where I was watching the shrike and not noticing an alligator, which was probably 15 metres away but, in that instant, feeling as though it was only five). You might remember from the description of that previous shrike that this family is known for popping insects and small rodents onto sharp tree thorns for later consumption, and indeed this species' Latin name translates to "Butcher watchman," "watchwoman" (females show identical plumage) or "sentinel." I found this bird this January on Frensham Common in Surrey, South England. I spotted a small black-white blob on a distant, bare tree, something just looking slightly different than normal, quite often the cue for raising binoculars.



21 August Today's BotD is a special one, the Sri Lankan junglefowl (*Gallus lafayettii*) ... ATTENTION: THIS IS NOT A CHICKEN! The Sri Lankan junglefowl is, however, Sri Lanka's national bird and very closely related to the Red junglefowl from which our humble egg-laying friends derive. The Sri Lankan bird (it lives nowhere else on Earth) is not so easy to find, and I had to search for some time before I saw one fortunately pop out of dense

foliage and walk across a path. Look at its colours. It is so beautiful. I was told to listen in the jungle for a bird call that sounded like the name "John Joyce," repeated quite quickly. Does anyone know a John Joyce? And, indeed, I only saw two groups of this bird the entire time I was birding there. A side note that might be of interest is when I went to Hawaii for my one and only time and I visited the island of Kauai, which remains the most beautiful island I have been to. There, the rooster/chicken, a feral population of what we know to be a chicken, is top of the food chain due to the very good fortune of Kauai being the only Hawaiian island not to have present invasive mink and rats. As they are Animal #1, they have proliferated, and thus the males have had to become even more grand, imposing and colourful to successfully woo females. As one drives along Kauai's roads, they race alongside you, displaying a myriad of rainbow colours.

24 August
**Marsh
sandpiper
(*Tringa
stagnatilis*) ...
100!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
Today we
celebrate the
100th BotD!!!!**

My, how time
has flown (sorry
about the pun!).
Small, petite and
exquisite, the
Marsh sandpiper
is a wading bird



that calls home in breeding season far-eastern Europe and Russia all the way to the Pacific Ocean, but yet one or two every five years or so do get blown off course to the United Kingdom. I think it is beautiful—the subtle white eye stripe, the white breast juxtaposed against darker wings, the also subtle yellow legs. I saw this one, my only sighting, in Cliffe Marshes, Kent, where it mostly stayed annoyingly out of sight. I wondered if I might get a better view and find a small hole in the reeds that could fit me and my camera, and just after I had done so this bird decided to go for its one flight of the day, and to right in front of me. You might detect a very faint yellowish blurring to this photo to the bottom left- and right-hand sides, which is caused by a long-zoom lens not being able to focus on the reeds as the magnification instead selects the bird. After one photo, it decided it preferred its original spot and disappeared again, which makes this photo one of my favourites. The species spends its winters in Africa, India and Australia, so it conducts two epic migratory flights per year.

25 August **Black-hooded oriole (*Oriolus xanthornus*) ...** This is a member of the oriole family, of which North America has the celebrated Northern oriole, formerly the Baltimore oriole and the symbol of the

Baltimore Orioles baseball club. When I first lived in the US that baseball team was mentioned only in relation to how many consecutive games Carl Ripken Jr. had played. This oriole species is one of the group's Asian relatives, an inhabitant of a



large swath of the continent from India through Vietnam and Indonesia. Despite being so bright, this bird is hard to find (hence the poor photo) as it spends much of its time in the

treetops and flies directly and swiftly from one piece of cover to the next. There is a closely related species, the Golden Oriole (*Oriolus oriolus*), which is a rare but annual visitor to the United Kingdom, but which I have never seen anywhere. I have heard one in the tall poplar trees of the Nationaal Park de Biesbosch in The Netherlands, close to the fabulous canal town of Den Bosch, or correctly 's-Hertogenbosch, where the medieval artists Hieronymus Bosch painted his macabre scenes, but the bird remained hidden. You would have thought a bird so colourful, and the Golden is similar in appearance to the Black-hooded, would stand out a mile, but they simply do not, and the females perhaps less so for being decidedly less vibrant.

**26 August Azure-winged magpie
(*Cyanopica cyanus*) ...**

A member of the corvid, or crow, family, the Azure-winged magpie is one of the more colourful of that group, with blues and roses, a shiny black cap and a white tip to the tail. It is like its cousins noisy and on occasion bullying to other species in the competition for nest



holes. A resident of China, Japan and Korea, and a little bit of Mongolia and Russia thrown in, this magpie also has a population in Spain and Portugal, and some say that remnant population is likely to be given full species status when the ornithological eggheads put it on the agenda for discussion. No other population exists anywhere between the two, so chances are the split was finalised millennia ago. That's wonderful, isn't it? I photographed this one at the Mai Po Nature Reserve in Hong Kong last October, somewhat jet-lagged following a flight from London as I readied for the Hotel Investment Conference Asia-Pacific conference. I only had a vague idea of how to get to the reserve by public transport (it is tucked in a relatively obscure corner), and a very kind lady who spoke English and lived for 20 years in Herefordshire, England, gave me the \$1 bus fare off her electronic bus card as the conveyance did not take coins or notes.



27 August **Ring-necked parakeet (*Psittacula krameri*)**

... The United Kingdom has one member of the parrot family, the Ring-necked parakeet, which is also known as the Rose-ringed parakeet. It is an invasive species but one that now is not going away, its first foothold in the country being Foots Cray Meadows, a suburb of London in which I used to run cross-country races in when I was a child. The rumour is that an original two were let free from the London apartment of guitarist Jimi Hendrix when he lived in the capital in the late 1960s. A nice story, but one that is not true. When I lived in Brooklyn, it, too, had a species of parakeet, the Monk parakeet (*Myiopsitta monachus*), which only lived in an electricity substation on 23rd Street and 6th Avenue, two blocks from where I lived. It used to roost there or on warmer days in the Gothic entrance in the Green Wood Cemetery. The U.K. species is one of the few to

squawk as it flies, which it does usually in groups and which goes against the usual idea that birds will try and be as quiet as possible in what is after all a break from cover and an onset of vulnerability. Technically, this species' home is India and a band of northern-central Africa, but they are now happily harassing other birds but providing a dash of unusual colour, also in northern European countries such as Germany and Belgium. When it shows its very narrow rose-coloured neck ring against its light green plumage, rosy eye and red beak, it is very attractive, and you can make that ring out in my photo taken in Beckenham Place Park. Its Latin name has absolutely nothing to do with the TV show Seinfeld character.

28 August Eurasian crane

(*Grus grus*) ... The third crane species featured in BotD, following the Sarus crane (17 April) and Sandhill crane (9 July), this species, the Eurasian, is the only crane species to, not surprisingly, live in Europe. In the United Kingdom, it has only regained its footing only in the last 20 years. Cranes used to frequent the U.K. for hundreds of years but were hunted to extinction,



but now they are back in the marshlands and fens of Eastern England. I photographed one of these majestic creatures in the German town of Lübbenau in an area called the Biosphärenreservat Spreewald 50 or so miles southeast of Berlin. Spreewald has its own distinct culture and language, called Sorbian, although everyone there speaks German, too. It is a maze of narrow canals and footpaths, agriculture and marshland. While there, I would on occasion see a distinct V-shaped group of these cranes flying overhead, which is a sensational site. Sometimes I would see the group start to land, but by the time they decided where to do that and dipped below the treeline, it would be almost impossible to find them, but once I did, and hidden behind some trees. I watched them parade haughtily up and down for an hour. **(Please note, BotD is taking a break for two weeks as my camera and I are off on holiday to Somerset (West England) and Sussex (South England). I will return on 14 September. Have a wonderful Labor Day and, remember, no wearing of white shoes thereafter!)**

14 September Wheatear
(*Oenanthe oenanthe*) ...

Welcome back. I had two wonderful weeks with Francesca and our three cats in Somerset and West Sussex, and today's BotD comes from that last destination. Our holiday coincided with many species' migrations south through England and across the continent to Africa and beyond. The Wheatear,



technically the Northern wheatear, undergoes one of the longest migrations of any small bird, leaving northern Europe and Greenland for Western Africa and of course returning the next spring. On one day, I ran 20 miles of the South Downs Way, and on hillier sections Wheatear were flying from fence post to fence post always a little in front of me, which was a joy and

the only way to see the black and white markings on their tails, which usually are hidden when they are standing. The Wheatear in the photo is a female; males have black on the head and wings. I also saw half a dozen of them on Ditchling Beacon, one of the highest points of the South Downs Way, as I searched—unsuccessfully on one evening, successfully the next morning—for a Dotterel (*Charadrius morinellus*), a mountain wader species I had never seen before, which was also pausing to feed and rest during its migration.



15 September Green woodpecker (*Picus viridis*) ...

This is BotD's first woodpecker, a European species more aligned with the American flicker woodpeckers than it is to the "classic" woodpeckers such as the Greater-spotted woodpecker (*Dendrocopos major*) in Europe and the Pileated woodpecker (*Dryocopus pileatus*) and Downy woodpecker (*Dryobates pubescens*) in the Americas, and, indeed, a look at its Latin name

shows that it belongs to a different family. It does not tap, or drum, its bill against the sides of trees searching for food but rather eats ants and other insects off the floor in parks and woodlands. Quite often the first view of one is as it flies off from the ground to the low branches of a tree, where it sits any danger out. As it flies, one sees a large area of white rump, which always seems curious to me as that acts like a big flag saying "here I am!" I must research this. Other animals such as rabbits have that, too, and it must be because it confuses predators, I would have thought. This is the species that Francesca, my wife, always wanted to see, and finally one day we saw one feeding, not flying off. In my home county of Kent, to the southeast of London, we call this species a "yaffle," probably for its shrill cry as it erupts from the ground. Older British STR-ers will remember the children's animation programme "Bagpuss," which had among its many characters a wooden woodpecker-shaped bookend that came to life, as did all the characters, called Professor Yaffle. Its creator Oliver Postgate lived and worked for most of his life in Kent.



16 September Daurian redstart (*Phoenicurus aureus*) ...

The redstart family of birds is a colourful one, especially the males. This photo I took in the Tai Po Kau Nature Reserve in Hong Kong (close to the island-state's principal university, which was a sea of political graffiti when I visited in October 2019) is of a female. I seem to be showing photos of a lot more females than males, recently, but while she lacks the bold black face and red

breast of the male of this species, she does show some gorgeous red to the tail, that little

touch of white to the wing and a serene face. And to get one perched wonderfully on a rock is a photographer's dream. To reach this reserve I took a bus from the subway station in the town of Tai Po, and it was only the bus line I could see that did not have regular bus stops but rudimentary blue signs haphazardly stuck into concrete bases. It was strange, as though my bus line did not exist, but along it came and up into the hills we wound with not a single other passenger. A bus solely for one birder! Confusing might be that redstarts are Old World flycatchers, while the American redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*), which really fans out its red and black tail, is in fact a warbler, so it probably got its name due to its similarity with European species. I also saw male and female Redstart, which in the United Kingdom we just call Redstart, last week at Pagham Harbour RSPB Reserve in West Sussex.



17 September Green imperial pigeon (*Ducula aenea*) ...

Pigeons are far from dull and boring. As I have said before. If you need convincing, search online for photos of the Nicobar pigeon (*Caloenas nicobarica*) and Seychelles blue pigeon (*Alectroenas pulcherrimus*), which I have not mentioned before when I asked readers to look up some of the more beautiful of the world's pigeons. I only saw and photographed this one Green imperial pigeon,

but my heart leapt as I scanned the Sri Lankan jungle and saw this magnificent beauty perched on a branch showing the full splendour of its lilac head, orange breast and nape and green and dark-blue wings, and perhaps as it was five in the morning and I needed such a jolt to fully wake myself up. It is imperial. Resident of a line of the planet going across Southern Asia from Southern India across to the Philippines, this pigeon consists of 12 subspecies, so who knows how many of those will be one day be designated their own full species? Just due to where I found it, I know this subspecies is *pusilla*.



18 September Barred warbler (*Curruca nisoria*) ...

This is a species I "twitched," that is, I heard that an example had been seen, and I immediately decided to check on train timetables and accessibility so I could get down to where it was as quickly as possible. That required a trip of some three hours, but it was a gorgeous day in Titchfield Haven, Hampshire, and I was

rewarded with what I believe is a good photo of the bird against a wall, rather like a photo of

a late 1970's punk band in an urban landscape taken by one of their friends against a graffitied backdrop. This bird spends its springs and summers in Eastern Europe and Russia, and it migrates in the colder months down to Eastern Africa, and it is usually a juvenile bird that does not get the correct memo and somehow migrates off track, much to the pleasure in this case of British birders. Adult birds show barring across their breasts. I saw a Bluethroat (see BotD 4 May) at the very same site, albeit out on the marsh, not right by the visitor centre as was the case with this warbler. Its yellow eye and slightly down-curved beak are superb.

21 September Whooper swan

(*Cygnus cygnus*) ... The Whooper swan is similar to, but a different species from, the Trumpeter swan (*Cygnus buccinator*) found in North America. This is a swan species that in the United Kingdom does not come any farther south than a region that starts about 70 miles north of London, and at one reserve, Welney, in Norfolk, its arrival in late autumn is reverently awaited. I happened to be at



that reserve near to when it should have arrived, but I was told that they had not yet done so from Siberia and Greenland where they breed. At that moment I was at the reception that had behind the receptionist a huge glass window overlooking part of the Welney marshes. I could see distant swans, so I asked what those ones were. Looking through his binoculars, the receptionist said, "oh, my word, they've arrived." The swans were finalising their flight as I was driving north, which I very much liked the thought of. Our common swan here is the Mute swan (*Cygnus olor*), which has been introduced into the US, but this photo clearly shows the Whooper has a yellow bill, not an orange one as does the Mute, which is a little less vocal than other swans, hence its name. "Cygnus" means "swan" in Latin, as I am sure is evident, so to call a swan "Swan, swan" in Latin must add some weight to this species being the royalty of the family? (BotD could refer to BotD (if I run out of bird photos of mine, maybe we shall start on the butterflies?)), and on Saturday as part of my training (more on that later) I ran 25 miles along the South Downs in southern England to finish in Brighton where has been seen a very rare butterfly for the U.K. called a Long-tailed blue. It is possible that this species will expand due to the generally warmer weather, but there I was stretching tired muscles when I saw a female drift in to sit on some Everlasting sweet pea flowers, my first sighting of the butterfly species.)



22 September Grey-breasted prinia (*Prinia hodgsonii*) ... It is always interesting and wonderful to see a species of bird that you have no idea as to what genre it belongs to. Yes, the Grey-breasted prinia is evidently a passerine, that is, a perching bird, which makes up more than 50% of all bird species, but to what exact family? As I scanned the Sri Lankan jungle

and settled my eyes on this attractive creature, I was nonplussed. Thankfully in the back of my pack I was carrying Gehan de Silva Wijeyeratne's "A Naturalist's Guide to the Birds of Sri Lanka" (I am sure you all have a copy at home) so quickly identified that it is in the family of birds known as wren-warblers, which I did not know existed as a grouping but has 27 members across Asia and Africa. This one is rather neat, a breeding male with a grey head and breast band, brown wings and tail, white throat and breast, yellow eye and a slightly down-curved beak. It also stands very upright, showing its beauty off to its best effect.



23 September Redstart (*Phoenicurus phoenicurus*) ...

Exactly a week ago, BotD featured the Daurian redstart (16 September), and today it selects its cousin, the (Common) redstart. Again, their division is probably due to advances in DNA technology, and the fact that the one redstart species that comes to the United Kingdom

gets the simple name of "Common" is due to much of the classification system for the animal world deriving from Europe. The redstart, despite its common name, is a hard bird to pin down in the U.K. It is a summer visitor, and being a small passerine, it migrates under cover of darkness to then finds some nice woodland to disappear into and feed for the day. There usually is a fair chance of seeing them as they return on their southerly migration, and indeed this shot was taken in Pagham Harbour Royal Society for the Protection of Birds Reserve in West Sussex in the first days of this September. There was a pair, a female and this male, and the male's combination of white, black and red does give you a start when you see it. The "start" comes from the flash of red seen on its tail as it flies away. It is very similar

genetically to the Robin (the European one), and it is one of the species parasitised by the Cuckoo, which does not build nests of its own but lays one egg in the nest of another. When the young “imposter” bird hatches, it methodically throws out of the nest all the other eggs. Yes, nature can be cruel, but even so birds remain so much better than COVID-19!

24 September

Southern coucal

(*Centropus sinensis*) ... The Southern coucal is far more common than its cousin, the Green-billed coucal (see BotD 5 May) and a resident of the Indian subcontinent and Southeast Asia. This is one of my favourite photos I have taken of the



avian world, although I do realise a tiny bit of twig falls across its bill. Please excuse me. Some of you might write to me to say, Terence, surely this is the same species as the Greater coucal? But the thing is the Eggheads are now discussing as to whether it will be declared a full species, and I rather believe it will. This is an adaptable species happy in the deep forest or in the back garden. It comes as a surprise that it is not that great at flying, rather it is happier bouncing around the floor or hopping from branch to branch. It is a member of the cuckoo family, but it is not one of that family that lays its eggs in the nests of other species. It will eat other species' eggs, though, so do not picture it as a complete saint, and there are many tales spoken of it that mark its call as a portent of bad things to come. Nevertheless, I think it is a superb bird, which remain so much better than COVID-19!

25 September



Cuckoo
(*Cuculus canorus*) ... This species, the Cuckoo, has been mentioned in one or two of the very latest BotDs, usually in less than stellar light. It is a parasite. The species' eggs are laid in the nests of other species, whose own eggs are swiftly booted out so that the host

parents look after it, nothing else. Incredibly, when the mother cuckoo lays her one egg, she mimics a Sparrowhawk, a very effective bird of prey, and thus birds, including any mothers protecting their original eggs, keep well away. That is so mind-blowingly brilliant, and of course, all said, it is just doing what nature decreed. The Cuckoo is not as common as it once was, but its call of “cuckoo” is eagerly awaited every spring in the United Kingdom, with the first hearing reported to the national newspapers. They winter in Africa. The one you see in my photo is a juvenile—so it definitely is not a “baddie” yet—and shows more speckling and barring on its wings and head than do adults. Again, this is another bird that landed on a fence post much to my delight.

28 September

Brambling
(*Fringilla montifringilla*)

... The Brambling is a winter visitor to the United Kingdom, a European species whose Latin name means “mountain-finch finch,” which is a spectacular name but largely a misleading



one. Yes, it is a finch, but it is not one that necessarily spends time in upland areas, a case that would be true of its cousin, the Snow bunting. The Brambling is famous in Hotel News Now's Cleveland office as when I once visited, on the Saturday before I worked there for a

week in December 2015, I scrambled down to Medina County to see Ohio's second-ever example of this species, which, of course, was thousands of miles off course. That was an interesting birding experience, as it mostly was me standing in line with 10 Amish birders looking at a tree beside a lone house. I first saw the Amish Birders of Ohio approach with the winter sun behind them, walking in a line across a narrow road, wearing broad-brimmed hats and carrying telescopes on tripods over their shoulders, all in silhouette and altogether looking like an epic shot in a Quentin Tarantino movie. Then they and I, separately, drove to Cleveland, convenient for me, to see another European rarity, a Black-headed gull (*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*), which on an average day in London I might see 2,000 of, but had never seen Stateside. Rarity is relative. The Brambling in my photo, from London, not Ohio, is a juvenile. The one I saw in Ohio was a spectacular male. If the species does reach the Americas, most likely it is to Alaska.



29 September **Little ringed plover (*Charadrius dubius*) ...**
 BotD on 1 July featured the Ringed plover, and today we move on to its cousin, the Little ringed plover. I hope you are enjoying these birds' Latin names, and this one has a corker, as 18th-century naturalists were not sure the two species were different, hence the "dubious" moniker of the Little ringed. They are, to

anyone's eye, quite different, with the Little ringed showing a bright yellow eye, different colour legs and a different pattern of black and white markings on the head and upper breast. A summer visitor to the United Kingdom, its breeding success is patchy on my islands, but a pair did successfully rear young last year (maybe this year, too?) at the London Wetland Centre right in the heart of the capital in Barnes and of which I am a member. Its nest in 2019 there was encased by reserve wardens in a large chicken-wire cage to save the chicks from hungry herons, crows, foxes and woodpeckers, this being a crowded reserve. I photographed this example in Dubai, on pretty much the only sliver of marsh remaining from the developers and that is essentially a tourist magnet to stop off at for five minutes to see Greater flamingo. I quickly stopped trying to focus people's attention away from the pink birds to other species such as Temminck's stint (*Calidris temminckii*) and Greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*), but in the "Interest Stakes," flamingos win every time for most people.



1 October Sand partridge

(*Ammoperdix heyi*) ... The sand partridge is a desert bird, one you might expect to see hundreds of in flocks continuously pecking for food off dry surfaces, but all the time I was searching for birds in the United Arab Emirates this photo's example was the only one I saw. I was driving up the Jabal Hafeet mountain and pulled over just before reaching Accor's Mercure hotel, the only one on this huge lump of rock and which

sponsors an annual professional cycle race that goes up this 3,000-foot, 11.7-kilometre rock, which I have once run up on foot. Anyway, as I stopped, up popped this Sand partridge, who might have been contemplating running up, too? The rippling on its flank looks like a salt-caramel ice-cream dish, and, overall, it just looks like a very gentle bird for what is a very harsh landscape. Harsh for everything. The heavy plastic road railing it is standing on is there to stop drivers, cyclists and runners careering off the edge of one of the 52 bends of this mountain road and falling into the neighbouring country of Oman hundreds of feet below.



2 October Lapwing

(*Vanellus vanellus*) ... In the same family as the Ringed plover (see BotD 1 July) and Little ringed plover (see BotD 30 September), the Lapwing also is known as the Green plover and the Peewit, after its beautiful, hanging call heard over its breeding grounds on moorland. Ten years ago, there was a little bit of a scare in

the United Kingdom due to its numbers dropping substantially, but things seem to be more stable today and, again, sizable flocks descend outside of breeding season to delight birders. If the light shines on them from the right angle, what might have appeared as black wings reveal greens, hence its alternative name, as well as purples, reds and other colours. The crest is very noticeable, and when it flies its underwings show large patches of black and white, and you can also see rounded wings, which in waders are not so common. It also is Ireland's national bird (I do not know why countries need national birds, but there you go. The U.K.'s is the Robin (see BotD 8 June), although I think that was decided by some surreal public vote on the Internet, not something ingrained in official legislation.)

**5 October Common tern
(*Sterna hirundo*) ...**

Terns, including the Common tern, are among the world's great migratory species, some flying 20,000 miles or more across a year, from their wintering grounds in southern Africa to their breeding grounds in northern Europe. In the United Kingdom their presence swooping low over lakes and marshes, or



diving from a height onto prey, is one of the harbingers of warmer weather. The last part of its Latin name is a nod to the swallow family, that is, the hirundines, because of its gracefulness and dexterity. I photographed this example at the wonderful Oare Marshes in my home county of Kent back in July, and from the garden of a pub from where I had my first lockdown pint one Saturday, drinks being served thorough a hatch in the pub and where hand sanitiser was available before and after the transaction.



**7 October
Sparrowhawk
(*Accipiter nisus*) ...**

The Sparrowhawk, evidently a bird of prey that hunts small passerines, is probably the finest flying thing in the universe, a small hawk able to weave in and around trees and branches as it speeds up to what it wants for lunch, a bird that can, to use the expression, turn on a dime and

magnificently gauge distance, proximity, obstacles and poor light to either drop a shoulder or reposition a wing to get to where it needs to be. This photo is of a female, and it is a species where the sexes not only look different, the male being blue-grey, but also are different in size, the female being 25% to 30% larger. This is among the largest difference in gender size in any species. I saw one at the Welney Reserve in Norfolk perched on a branch staring covetously at a flock of uncommon Tree sparrows, with me watching entranced but hoping it would take a more common goldfinch. This photograph I took at the Rainham Reserve, quite close to where I live, and as I walked around a corner there it was on a branch that draped across the path. It seemed happy, so I decided to take another path to get far around it. Its yellow eye seems to penetrate inside you, and the barring on the breast is exquisite. I have already mentioned in previous BotDs that the bird species the Cuckoo can mimic is the

Sparrowhawk, and it also a little resembles it, both ploys resulting in the species it is parasitic to leaving it well alone, for if it really turns out to be a Sparrowhawk, then beware.

8 October **Velvet scoter** (*Melanitta fusca*) ... Not the crispest of photographs I have taken, but that hardly matters when the subject matter is a rare Velvet scoter, a sea duck that usually spends its time an annoying distance 100 metres out to sea, far from your binoculars, telescope and camera. It will happily sit comfortably on a wave bobbing up and down. Up it bobs, down it

difficult to see white under wing amid the ebb and and because it be tucked in with Common scoter the hundreds, if Last December as (who I have been since age 11) and very large flock



bobs, and it is the flash of (see photo) flow of water often, too, will a flock of numbering in not thousands. my friend Alex birding with I scanned a of winter-

visiting Brent geese, trying to find a dark version from its Greenland subspecies, I suddenly found this female Velvet scoter. This one was in a calm, lagoon pool behind a sea wall. The white of its under wing can be seen as a lengthy slit, and we waited (yes, it's still a poor photo) until it decided to exercise its wing muscles so we would have no doubt as to the species. The male has a bright yellow bill. The United Kingdom is about as far south as it winters, its breeding grounds being in northern Scandinavia and Siberia. It is a bird considered to be threatened in terms of its conservation.

9 October **White-browed crake** (*Porzana cinerea*) ... In the rail, or rallid, family of birds that includes previous BotD superstars, Water rail (9 April), Spotted crake (20 May) and Baillon's crake (4 August), the White-browed crake is a small member off the family that lives in an area of the Eastern world from Australia up and around to Southeast Asia. Like



many of its close cousins, it is a skulker, so to see and photograph this one in the Van Long National Park in Vietnam (not the easiest country to see wildlife, unfortunately; I was shocked by the lack of conservation) was a nice surprise. Van Long is magical, and I was fortunate to get there for its last 90 minutes of "opening," when it is possible to hire a canoe and paddler and watch the birds start to roost as the sun fell behind sugarloaf hillsides draped in foliage. It was silent, which allowed the birds to be approached, and for this species it is

essential to be in place in the first or last hours of light ... or it will be gone deep within thick reeds.



12 October **American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*)**
... Don't let the serene face fool you, this is a consummate predator. The American kestrel is evidently similarly named to the (European) Kestrel (see BotD 16 April), but the two are not that closely related. The American version lives across both American continents, breeding in Canada and some northern US states and wintering in South America below the Amazon and in most of the US, where it is colloquially called the Killy hawk for the screeching sound it makes. It is the smallest of the US's raptors, inherent in the last part of its name, which in Latin loosely translates as

“sparrow-like.” I took this shot on the West Indian island of Barbuda, a few years before the island was devastated by Hurricane Irma, looking around the abandoned remains of the K Club hotel, which supposedly was Princess Diana's favourite resort.



13 October Black-winged lovebird (*Agapornis taranta*) ... The Black-winged lovebird (you can just see a slice of that black wing in my photograph; it is far more evident when it flies) is also known as the Abyssinian lovebird, for it is endemic to Ethiopia, formerly Abyssinia ... well, and also a little bit of neighbouring Eritrea, that was once part of Ethiopia. This lovebird has not been domesticated into a caged pet, and even though it measures approximately 16 centimetres in length it is the largest of the lovebird species. This is a male, as the females lack red on their heads. It nests in trees on high mountainsides and plateaus, and I took this shot at a spot called Lalibela Hadud, a five-mile walk up a chapel- and hermitage-pocked hillside above the famous town of Lalibela and its sunken Ethiopian Orthodox sunken churches. The plateau of Hadud is known for its troop of Gelada baboons.



14 October Canyon wren (*Catherpes mexicanus*) ... A real treat on All Hands CoStar Meeting Day, the Canyon wren is an inhabitant of desert, rocky expanses and dry hillsides across Mexico and the Western US, maybe just into British Columbia. It is more often heard along canyon floors than seen, its loud call echoing off

valley sides and large boulders, but this one popped up on a Route 93 road sign between Phoenix, Ariz., and Las Vegas, Nev., not too far from the hamlet of Nothing, Ariz., where I stopped to get fuel (there is nothing between those two cities, although I once met a regional GM for a series of InterContinental Hotels & Resorts' properties in Norfolk and Suffolk, East England, who was from the small city of Kingman, which is between those two cities. He was amazed I had been there). Nothing is basically three mobile homes, a lot of junk and some very expensive petrol. If your gas tank is close to nothing, then you have no option but to go to Nothing and spend Everything, cash only please. Anyway, the Canyon wren is the only member of the *Catherpes* family, even if it is closely related to other wrens, and it uses

its long, sturdy bill to prise (or “pry” in American English) insects and the like from rock crevices. What a set of eye-stripes it has!

15 October Ring-billed gull (*Larus delawarensis*)

... In the very confusing world of both juvenile and adult gull identification, the Ring-billed gull stands out, instantly recognisable by the black band that circles its bill about two-thirds of the way towards the tip. Why it has a Latin name that points to the state of Delaware is not known by me, but I would guess that early ornithologists came across



huge bands of this gull along the Chesapeake Bay and Atlantic Ocean. It is probably the US’s most-common gull species, but I enjoy taking photos of common birds in situations that portray them differently, and I hope this photo works in that regard. It was taken in Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge, just inland from Lake Erie. Perhaps five or 10 of these gulls arrive in the United Kingdom each year (I have not seen one), and they cause great excitement, whereas in the States they are usually overlooked even by birders as just being “that gull in the supermarket car park.” That’s an odd thing about birding. Rarity makes things more spectacular when that should not be a matter at all. I am guilty of this, too.



16 October Cuban Trogon (*Priotelus temnurus*) ...

The Cuban trogon is as its name suggests endemic to Cuba. In other words, it lives nowhere else, and it is Cuba’s national bird as its colours—red, white and blue—match the country’s flag (yes, in my poor photo, the back looks black, but is in fact a rich blue). Of course, those colours also match the flags of the US, Puerto Rico, Texas, Chile, the United Kingdom, Thailand and many other places. The Cubans say it is also the national bird as it cannot be domesticated or caged! Trogons are a dramatic family of birds, all this size and shape but displaying a rainbow of colours, tails and crests. Cubans call this species the “*tocoloro*” for its plaintive cry in the deep centre of forests. I found this one just outside the spectacular, almost museum-like small city of Trinidad in a forest of waterfalls called Los Topes de Collantes, which I reached in an old American Pontiac taxi and

where there is much natural beauty and a state-owned hotel, down on its luck but reputedly still continuing with its spa treatments, called the Kurhotel Esambray. I had been told what this trogon sounded like, and when I at last heard it, I discovered three all close to one another. When you come out of this forest—the only other person I saw was a female Israeli traveller—a man pops out of a reed shack and hands you a free glass of rum, which is how birding should be.



19 October Masked shrike (*Lanius nubicus*) ... Sizzling hot off the presses!

This is a new bird for me that I saw yesterday in my home county of Kent, the fourth-ever Masked shrike to be seen in the United Kingdom, a bird that had appeared on Saturday, and I saw yesterday. I rather think with last night's southerly winds it will have disappeared before today's first light. No reports have come in so far today, but off I went yesterday in a very small window to see

it. Following up from previous shrikes in BotD (Woodchat shrike, 16 July, and Great grey shrike, 20 August), the Masked shrike lives in south-eastern Europe and across Mesopotamia in such places as Iraq and Iran, that is, nowhere near to the U.K. It also is unsurprisingly the first of its kind to be seen in Kent. This is a juvenile (as I have commented before, it is the young that most often make migratory mistakes and head off, delightfully for us, in a completely wrong direction). Adults are spectacular, with rich maroons, a white flash on its black wings and two black stripes on the head that do appear to look like a mask. The juvenile is still a beautiful thing, with that sharp, tipped shrike bill, grey and brown speckling and a puffy white breast that makes picking it out in the hawthorn bushes a lot easier.

20 October Black-necked stilt

(*Himantopus*

***mexicanus*) ...** The

Black-winged stilt is a species easily found—if you are prepared to walk to lonelier marshes, bays and the like—throughout the Americas, although not in the Amazon or to the east of the US inland or on the coastline north of Chesapeake Bay. It has wonderful clean colour divisions between its whiteness and blackness, and I have



always been intrigued by the peculiar colour of pinky-red of its legs. In Europe, we have the closely related Black-winged stilt (see BotD 29 June), which is common in some parts of the continent but only now is establishing itself in the United Kingdom, with this year seeing its

second breeding success in the last three or four years. That is, one pair having offspring, not more than one pair. More will come. Anyway, back to the American species, this stilt might be split into two species, a North American and a South American (stay glued to reports from the ABA, American Birdwatching Association; I am sure you will!). Some believe there might be a third, on Hawaii, which I have seen, too. In birding parlance such a bird is known as an “insurance” bird, that is, if you can go and see one, do so, so that you are insured if the ABA, or whatever, decides that it is a separate species. This can be a very nerdy activity, but it still is, after all, birding! And then it is made into a full species, then you gain what is called an “armchair” tick, because you have not had to even leave your home). I photographed this one on the made-up-name island of Half Moon Bay in the Bahamas, which is the private island of the Holland America cruise line. That was during the only time I have been on a mass cruise, and on the island, where we were all marooned for the day, I walked along the island’s coast until I found an area of brackish marsh. There is nothing else on this island, so I felt I was Robinson Crusoe for a little while.



21 October Little owl (*Athene noctua*) ... The Little owl is, as its name suggests, a small owl, indeed, the smallest that we have in the United Kingdom, but it is certainly not the smallest owl by size on the planet. As I am sure you know, BotD has already featured the Serendib scops-owl (the scops-owl genre of owls are the smallest) on 3 April and Burrowing owl on 21 April. The Little owl was introduced into the U.K. in the late 19th Century and is

one of two of our five owls that is mostly diurnal, that is, they hunt by day, not by night. (I feel like the other three species at the moment as today for me it was a 5 a.m. start to cover a hotel panel from the Hotel Investment Conference Asia-Pacific, which was beamed live from Hong Kong and thus involved a seven-hour time difference from London.) Anyway, back to owls, this species has a large range sweeping across Europe, Central Asia and across to China, with populations also in North Africa and some parts of Arabia. It is the owl species most connected with the idea that owls are wise, as its Latin name *Athene* implies, deriving from the Greek goddess Athena, born as she was from the forehead of Zeus. It, the owl, not Zeus, measures only 22 centimetres or so, some nine inches, tiny. I took this photograph at the small town of Harran in Southern Turkey, very close to Syria, which I was not able to get into as the border guards required me to have a visa from Damascus; that was the year before Syria turned nasty, so I might have lost my chance to go there. Harran is one of the oldest settlements in Mesopotamia and literally has layers and layers of history, including a now ruined great mosque. a Kurdish population and cool, beehive-shaped houses.



22 October White-crowned wheatear (*Athene noctua*) ... The White-crowned wheatear is a bird of dusty scrub and rocky outcrops that is a cousin to that previous BotD star, the Wheatear, or Northern wheatear (12 September). It is quite superb, I think, with its white crown and white underparts, and it calls home Arabia, Iraq, Iran and northern Africa, that is, dry, desolate

locales where it picks out insects in rock faces and where it also finds nest holes. I photographed this one (the background colours produce a desert feel) after a long, dusty, dry episode of my own, climbing up the very steep slope to the Israeli fortress of Masada, overlooking the Dead Sea, where more than 900 Sicarii Jews committed suicide rather than being taken by the Romans during the Roman-Jewish war of 73-74 AD. As I was climbing up, a group of Jewish youths were coming down armed to the teeth, well, carrying a couple of semi-automatic guns, which to me is not a sight I can ever get used to. From a height, looking down, one can see the shapes of the Roman camps far below, where they stayed as they slowly built up a rocky bank to reach the rebels. Anyway, more jubilant things awaited at the top, including this beautiful bird. The first part of all wheatears' Latin name can be translated as "wine-flowers," as their appearance in Europe occurs at the same time as grape vines blossom. Birds have always been and will always be better than COVID-19!



23 October Common sandpiper (*Actitis hypoleucos*) ... There is not so much so common about the Common sandpiper. Its numbers are not threatened in the United Kingdom, but my experience is that it is not so easy to come across and always a joy to find. I hope this photograph, which I took in my home of Kent, is a good example of why it does not always produce the best picture if one concentrates

solely on the bird and not also on the surroundings, which also can tell an excellent story. It is most closely linked with an American species, the Spotted sandpiper (*Actitis macularius*), which I saw on numerous occasions when I lived in New York City and also once on Welsh Harp Reservoir in northwest London, which was quite the day, believe me, considering I

heard about the bird at 11 a.m., dropped everything, travelled across London, was fortunate that a kind person let me into what is a private hide there, and then, with the bird not being seen for two hours, it duly floating down and landing right in front of us. If only it could always be so easy! The Common sandpiper, meanwhile, with its subtle but beautiful markings, summers across all of Europe and Northern Asia, and it winters across most of the southern part of the planet, but also in very small numbers in the U.K. too. It can amass in large flocks, just that I do not remember seeing that for quite some time. Maybe this weekend I can find some?

26 October Olive thrush
(*Turdus olivaceus*) ... It

looks a little annoyed, doesn't it, my interrupting it when it was sipping water from a small leak in the red hosepipe above it. The Olive thrush, from the same family as the American robin, is a species from the highlands of central Africa, but can also be seen on occasion grazing parks for worms and the like. This, too, is a



species that might be split into two or three different species, the one you are looking at being the Abyssinian thrush (*Turdus olivaceus abyssinicus*) subspecies, at least for the moment, although maybe it already is called the Abyssinian thrush? I took this photo in the grounds of the wonderful Seven Olives hotel in Lalibela, Ethiopia ... well, wonderful in a sort of run-down way, and for the wildlife, even though the rooms themselves need an overhaul. I like the fact that bill, belly, eye-ring and legs are all the same colour, more orange than olive, and I rather think this is a rare thing with birds. (***Please note: BotD will be off for four days (use it or lose it!), back on Monday, 2 November, a beginning of what will likely be a lively week in the US. I have already voted.***)

2 November Sacred ibis
(*Threskiornis*

***aethiopicus*) ...** A species of mythological and religious importance, the Sacred ibis is linked to the Egyptian god Thoth, who had the body of a human and the head of this species and was the Egyptian god of writing, wisdom and death ... not quite sure how the last of those is linked to the other two? The Sacred ibis lives in Africa and



Iraq, which is curious and speaks of two distinct populations, but I found four having a stopover on their migration in one direction or the other. I was amazed when I saw them in a strip of watered grounds in the dusty United Arab Emirates city of Al Ain. I blinked twice, perhaps five times. A quick look in the rear-view mirror, a slow moving down of the driver's-side window and some photographs. Its nearest relative in the US is the Wood stork, which one has to go to southern Florida to see. I once was hauled off to Sea World in Orlando, which was of interest only because at the top of the dolphin enclosure was a line of Wood storks, White ibis (*Eudocimus albus*) and other birds all waiting to see if there were leftover fish intended for Flipper and his pals.

4 November **Bridled quail-dove** (*Geotrygon mystacea*) ... BotD took yesterday off as many of my readers have flocked to the US polls, where I also get a vote due to my having lived in the US—well, in New York City—for 20 years, but it is back today with a stunning species, the Bridled quail-dove, which lives in a number of Caribbean islands from St. Vincent & the Grenadines up and around to Puerto Rico. A denizen of mountains and subtropical forest, it is very difficult to find, hence—and this



is my excuse—my so-so photo. I uncovered one four-fifths the way up 1,156-metre-high (3,792-feet-high) Mount Liamuiga, a volcano that has not erupted in 1,600 or so years and is the highest point on the island of St. Kitts. I was in the presence of guide O'Neal, who paid me a compliment by saying he would walk with me again, which I think meant I was not a dawdler. Lunch was eaten in the company of a mongoose, which I did not allow too close to my lunch or fingers (in its mind there might not have been a difference between the two). Anyway, the quail-dove is a skulker to say the least, and it likes shady nooks, which makes it even harder to locate. White stripes that run below the eye seem to me to be far less common than ones that run through or above it.

5 November **Augur buzzard** (*Buteo augur*) ... I have been asked if I have any photographs of a Bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), one of the symbols of the US, in this week of heightened awareness in that country, but sadly I do not think I do. That remains a project, but close in majesty, and looking like it, too, should not be messed with, is the Augur buzzard, a bird of prey resident only in two somewhat large patches of East Africa, parts that have slopes



ranging between 2,000 and 5,000 metres, some 6,700 to 16,000 feet, above sea level. This is a mountain specialist, and I saw my one on the slopes of the Bale Mountains in Ethiopia, where I also saw the very rare Ethiopian wolf (*Canis simensis*), which looks more like a Red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) in shape and colour, and the even more rare—incredibly rare—Bale monkey (*Chlorocebus djamdjamensis*), discovered in 1902, that probably emerged to a side of a road only due to very heavy rain crashing down and thus allowing us the near-mathematical unlikelihood of being in the right place at the right time. The Augur buzzard is non-migratory, so for that, too, one has to be in the correct spot. I have just learned that the Seattle Seahawks American-football team uses a tame Augur Buzzard at its game-day mascot. Presumably they tried using a Bald eagle, but those American species cannot be tamed (insert your reasons why here please).



6 November **Magnificent frigatebird** (*Fregata magnificens*) ... They might look like a scene from an Alfred Hitchcock movie, or mildly Halloween-ish, and they have a Latin name that translates easily into the English common name. The Magnificent frigatebird is a true champion and survivor of tropical and subtropical mangrove landscapes, and the males

show magnificent, magenta-red throat patches that stand out a mile as they float over you, and “you” would probably be in a boat at the time, or at least in the sea. In the sea, I was standing in a underwater pen full of stingrays off Antigua but more interested in the avian life above me, or too nervous to look at what was swimming around my ankles. Its bill is magnificent, thin but albatross-like, and it uses it menacingly in a practice known as kleptoparasitism, which means essentially it harasses other bird species until such birds give or cough up their lunch. This is a phenomenon by no means the property of just frigatebirds,

of which there are a number of species. Frigatebirds get their English name from the French word *frégate*, or frigate, that is, a fast ship of war.



9 November Darwin's rhea (*Rhea pennata*) ... There are only two species of rhea, the Greater rhea (*Rhea americana*) that lives in Central and southernmost Brazil, Bolivia, Uruguay, Argentina and some parts of Paraguay and this one, Darwin's rhea, which lives in Chile and Argentina. Rheas are flightless birds, and like Ostriches are among the largest birds we have. I was so thrilled to see a rhea of

any kind. I just happened to be scanning a huge section of what is known as the Altiplano, a plain at altitude, above 1,500 metres (4,700 feet), when I saw one distinct blob in the distance, my first rhea. Darwin's rhea, also known as the Lesser rhea, is smaller than the Greater, not surprisingly, and both have sharp claws. Most flightless birds do, as they do not have the defence of flying, and one of those rhea/ostrich-family of birds, the Cassowary, native to Australia and Papua New Guinea, is legendary for its ability, if provoked, of easily slitting a human in two. The local word for a rhea in Chile is the *ñandú*, which means "large spider," for it supposedly replicates the shape of one when it opens its wings. When I saw this one, I was on my way from the southernmost Chilean city of Punta Arenas up to the magnificent mountains of the Parque Nacional Torres del Paine, and I experienced huge jubilation when on the way I saw an Andean condor. It was quite the day.



10 November Subalpine warbler (*Sylvia cantillans*) ... This species was a few months ago split into three separate species, and technically the one in this photo I saw in Greece is subspecies *albistriata*. I would be utterly unable to split the three species apart other than by where I saw them, and because this news I have not yet studied, I will stick with what I grew up learning in bird books and just

lump this with all the other Subalpine warblers, and I am happy with that as this is the only one I have ever seen. Those among you who want more clarity will be told to peruse "Phylogeny and biogeography of the genus *Sylvia*" by Hadoram Shirihi, Gabriel Gargallo and Andrea J. Helbig. I am not even sure I have the correct Latin name up here either. It doesn't matter, mainly due to the huge breeze of joy I felt when I spotted my Subalpine warbler one sunny May morning last year hiking between two monasteries in the Greek Orthodox Church's Holy Peninsula of Mount Athos in Greece, having emerged from the

woods, where I was told I could get easily lost, up onto the plain that lead to the central track that eventually reached the area's only village, Karyes. Singing away in a screechy wisp common to Sylvia warblers, I turned to see this majestic thing perched at the top of a bush. The red eye is a good ID indicator, as is the grey head coloration that crosses in the male in a straight line above a magenta throat and breast and divided by the thinnest trip of bright white, although there are couple of other warblers with very similar markings.



11 November Wilson's storm-petrel (*Oceanites oceanicus*) ... This is one of the prize bird species to see in the United Kingdom, with those wishing to see it needing 99.9% of the time to get on a boat and travel away from land. This is a species that will get grown adults sprinting across a boat deck faster than Usain Bolt could, the identifying features being a jiggly style of flight and legs that trail behind it, as can be seen in

my photograph, which I took off the Isles of Scilly on a memorable early evening when I also saw Great shearwater (see BotD 6 May), Cory's shearwater (*Calonectris borealis*), Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*) and Sooty shearwater (*Ardenna grisea*), Storm petrel (see BotD 7 April) and a Great skua (see BotD 22 October, 2021). Usually even from a boat Wilson's storm-petrel will fly a little distance from the deck railing, but on my epic day one flew up from where the water line met the boat and suddenly spun over the deck, which led to a great degree of human squealing and delight. In fact, it is one of the most common sea birds there is, living across much of the Southern Hemisphere, where in Antarctic waters it has the accolade of being the smallest warm-blooded breeding creature of all, but the U.K. is a notable distance above its range, so what we get are adventurers or the lost. And it stays out in the ocean throughout its range, an idea wonderfully supported by its Latin name.



12 November Eastern bluebird (*Sialia sialis*) ... One of the star species of the Eastern Seaboard of the US, the Eastern bluebird of fame is not so easily seen as one might suspect from its immortality in literature, verse and celluloid. This shot is over-exposed, which hints at the few opportunities I have had of photographing one, not alone seeing one. I saw my first one at a friend's country house near Pine Plains in Upstate New York (we New Yorkers, even incomers like me, regard everything as Upstate above the northern end of Central Park!), a lone bird flitting along a fence line up a hillside. That is apt as it is the state bird of New York State. I have also seen the very similar Western bluebird (*Sialia mexicana*) on the North Rim of the Grand Canyon and the very uncommon Mountain bluebird (*Sialia currucoides*), a joy of joys among the broken-down buildings of the

ghost town of Bodie in California's Sierra Nevada Mountains. This and its related species are members of the thrush family, akin to the common ol' American robin.

13 November Hume's wheatear (*Oenanthe albonigra*) ... Related to the Common, or Northern, wheatear (BotD 14 September) and White-crowned wheatear (BotD 22 October), Hume's wheatear is one of the rarities of this family of birds, a high-mountain, desert



specialist that more often can be heard than seen, although if you find one, you will likely find more. Locally common is probably the right phrase to use. I was extremely lucky, scanning the mountain top of Jebel Hafeet in the United Arab Emirates. There is a small café there, and as day-trippers sipped coffee or cyclists paused from their strenuous climbs, I was slowly turning 360 degrees to try and find this particular species. One popped out onto an edge way, way above. Some animals are as curious to see us as we are to see them. Hume's wheatear is on the "red list" of threatened birds and confined to Eastern Arabia and parts of Afghanistan and Pakistan. The Wikipedia page on the bird is so short as not to be really worth having, and it has an illustration, not a photograph, which I think speaks volumes. This is a species incredibly hard to pin down, and

what a plumage, as though an Ancient Egyptian architect has just divided it straight down its length, one half black, the other white, although, that is the male; the female is white, brown and red.



16 November Woodland kingfisher (*Halcyon senegalensis*) ...

The Woodland kingfisher is a widely distributed member of the kingfisher family, living in nearly every part of Africa south of the Sahara Desert. It is brightly coloured, although my photograph of it in front of the sun does not show its bright blue back and wings and only just shows its bright red beak. One reason for this is because as I was trying to take a photo five or six local kids were throwing stones at

it, perhaps annoyed I did not want to buy a pencil from them. This was in Lake Ziway, Ethiopia, where after a little birding I took a rickety boat out to see Hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibius*), a species I had not seen before or since. My father grew up in Kenya and what was then called Tanganyika, now Tanzania, in Mombasa and on the islands of Pemba and Zanzibar, and he said the most dangerous animal in Africa is the hippo. Get overturned in your boat by one of them, and that's basically just about one's lot, but we kept our distance. I heard the Woodland kingfisher make its call, which sounds like fingers being run down a comb. No birding here in the U.K. this weekend, the weather was so horrific, with rain, strong winds, drizzle, dark cloud, a weekend to stay at home with a book ... about birds, which have always been better and will always remain better than COVID-19!

17 November Yellow-headed caracara (*Milvago chimachima*) ... A large falcon, the Yellow-headed caracara is a bird of prey of open, scrubby sites of northern South America from the top of Argentina into the first one or two countries of Central America. Often seen perched on cacti or exposed branches of trees, it is evident for its black eye-stripe on a yellowish head, with the same coloration on its throat and stomach. It is a falcon but unlike that family it is not swift or graceful in the air, mostly because it is a scavenger and does not need to hunt. It also eats ticks from the backs of livestock. I found this individual in the extreme north of its range, in Panama, at the wonderful Gamboa Resort, where unfortunately I was not able to photograph the even more wonderful Ocellated antbird, which I saw literally from immediately above it but after the most



strenuous exercise of my life, rowing across the Chagres River, the river that feeds the Panama Canal. I had then walked along the original, now overgrown path that *conquistadores*, or at least the natives they enslaved, carried their stolen gold from Peru on their way home to Spain. The ruins of the churches they built on the path still can be seen.



18 November **Eider**
(*Somateria*
mollissima) ...

Northern Europe's largest sea duck, the Eider is of course where traditionally the feathers and down derive for eiderdowns, which here in England right now are being taken out of summer storage. This is a duck, too, that can be

seen off North American coasts, notably off the East Coast. The male is the colourful one, the female the less so, but down used for those pillows and coverlets, and for the Eider's nest, is all taken from the female (poor little ones!). The species' Latin name can be translated as "the very softest body wool." I saw these two on the Holy Island of Lindisfarne in Northumbria, England, which is very apt as hereabouts the species is also known as St. Cuthbert's duck, after the most famous bishop of Lindisfarne, who, among other notable decisions, was said to have decreed one of the first conservation laws safeguarding wildlife and, notably, this duck. Holy Island is a phenomenal place to visit, reached by sturdy car at low tide across a causeway. Fairly numerous are the times in which drivers think they can beat the tide back to the mainland, but then realise they cannot, leaving them and their vehicles stranded. Besides a church and the remains of an abbey, the island, where fellow priest the Venerable Bede wrote the first history of the British Isles, also has a castle, a small village, a regular supply of lost bird-species rarities and two pubs. I enjoyed a pint at the Ship Inn.



19 November **Plush-crested jay**
(*Cyanocorax chrysops*) ...

The Plush-crested jay is a large member of the jay sub-family within the Corvid, or Crow, family and inhabits a somewhat thin belt of South American tropical and neo-tropical area from southern and eastern Brazil down to northern Argentina, where I saw this one. A

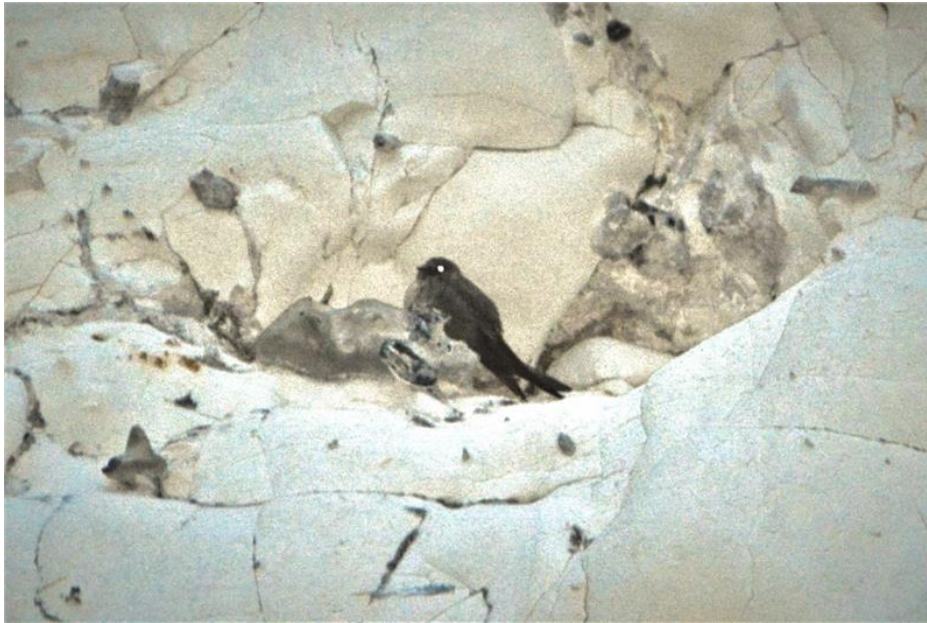
creamy-yellow stomach offsets blue wings and a vibrant turquoise eye-stripe that makes this

species very evident as its crashes around palm-tree foliage and other tropical plants. I was visiting the dramatic waterfalls of Iguazú, or Iguacu if you are on the Brazilian side, in Argentina, which is a little bit of a circus, reaching the edge of the falls by a toy train, but the cataracts themselves are stupendous and a walk to minor falls away from the main ones is fantastic. You'll have the jungle to yourself, and along one I saw several species of the family of birds called manakins and, craziest of all, a Black-billed scythebill (*Campylorhamphus falcularius*), which you will just have to search for on the Internet as unfortunately I could not get a photo. It has the longest bill I have ever seen in relation to body size, and the most curved. The Plush-crested jay is not so rare, but it is a delight to watch.



20 November **Tacazze sunbird** (*Nectarinia tacazze*) ... How the year is racing away on the wings of a dove. Anyway, a very bright bird for this day, the Tacazze sunbird, which lives in the Horn of Africa and one or two other countries, Kenya and Uganda, notably. Sunbirds are the Old World equivalent of hummingbirds (after all, its Latin name

means “nectar-drinker”) and of which in the Old World none exist. It is named after the Takkäze River, which forms the border between Ethiopia and Eritrea and is one of the tributaries of the Nile. Yet again, the bird in the photo is a male, very colourful, while the female is drab and brown, and it is the largest of the sunbirds and thus I rather think the largest of all hummingbirds and sunbirds. This photo was taken on the banks of another river, the Shebele, which flows to Mogadishu, Somalia, where my wife grew up. She was thrilled when we visited its Ethiopian banks.



23 November
Crag martin
(Ptyonoprogne rupestris) ... Here we are at the 150th BotD, and that sequence takes into account, or actually does not, weekend days, national holidays both in the United Kingdom and US and my vacation days, which shows how this virus has certainly

overstayed its welcome. So, get ready for a nerdy bird story. On Saturday morning, my oldest friend Alex who I have been birding with since I was 11 years of age sent me a message that just said “Eastern yellow wagtail. Worth.” As you no doubt all know, Worth is Worth Marshes, next to Sandwich, where indeed the sandwich was invented by the Earl of Sandwich, “sandwich” meaning “sandy harbour” in Old English. I thought, I’d like to see that. As you no doubt all know, too, Eastern yellow wagtail (*Motacilla tschutschensis*) was split from the Yellow wagtail (*Motacilla flava*). Worth is an hour from my home, and when I got there, no further sign of the bird had been seen, but I did find two Lapland bunting, a species I have never seen before. All in all, an enjoyable jaunt, but just as I was leaving a message came through on the bird app I subscribe to saying “Eurasian crag martin, Kingsdown.” I checked where it was, and I was 15 minutes away. Sorry for the poor photo, as it could be espied only from the base of a white cliff, the same, famous White Cliffs of Dover, and only really examined well with the aid of a telescope. It was just a little too far away for a large camera lens. It was found by a non-birder who noticed a swallow- or martin-type bird in a part of the year where they should have all returned to Africa, so he called a birder friend who came for a look, and then the news went haywire. That was at 3 p.m., and it gets dark here in November at 4, so I was just able to get there to see it in the last light. I can only imagine birders at home seeing the discovery, glancing at their watches and realising there is no way they’ll be able to see it that day. Some birders no doubt did not sleep that night, to make sure they were in place for when the sun rose, and indeed a small handful were lucky as at first light it stretched its wings and flew south as all knew it would. They knew, as we did the day before, that there was a good chance of seeing it as the bird had to roost for the night, and this species does that on inaccessible cliff ledges, but these are the thin margins the obsessed dwell in. I for one would not have bothered that next morning, even if I had not seen it the day before ... I do not think I would have!? I called Alex on the way home and he asked if I had seen the wagtail. I say no, but then related the story, and as this crag martin was only the 10th ever to be seen in the U.K., we both realised the mathematically small chance of me being in the right place at the right time. Crag martins are hirundines, that is, in the swallow family, and live around the margins of the Mediterranean. It is best identified when it is flying (I did not see that) when a series of white spots can be seen on the underside of its tail, but the detail I saw in the dying minutes of the day was sufficient for me to tick a new “lifer” bird for my list. This Thanksgiving Week started off on a bang.



24 November
Blackcap (*Sylvia atricapilla*) ... A female example of a bird this time around, one of Europe's *Sylvia* warblers and of which the male has the black cap, the female the brown. This species is usually seen in breeding pairs, the two together always a glorious sight to see. Quite common across Europe and Asia, the Blackcap is a species that is only partially migratory, so many spend the winters in

the United Kingdom. Indeed, several species of warbler and other passerines have started to winter here, too, as winters get more clement. I photographed this one, and with a berry in its bill, at the Slimbridge World Wetland Trust reserve in Gloucestershire, England, which was set up by Sir Peter Scott, an artist and conservationist, in 1946, with the WWT having gone on to become a worldwide organisation in terms of conservancy, breeding and environmental sustainability. Some refer to the Blackcap as the Northern nightingale for its tuneful song.



25 November **Wilson's snipe (*Gallinago delicata*) ... 150th BotD is today! Let's celebrate with some birdwatching this weekend! And I did some this weekend, too.**

The Wilson's snipe is a bird of marsh that has its first part of its Latin name, as other snipe species do, translated from the Latin, and also pretty much from the Spanish, as "little hen."

That family also lists the

Woodcock, which might not grace the dinner plate anymore but used to probably before the age of the supermarket. Snipe have long, stocky bills that literally push straight through the mud in search of food. The Wilson's snipe used to be a subspecies of the Snipe, which we get in the United Kingdom, but in 2003 scientists split the species into two, with the Wilson's being resident in the New World, not the Old. I photographed this one at the confluence of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, which I encouraged everyone to visit. That is where the Meriwether Lewis-William Clark Expedition started out from in 1803 on their adventures

west. It is not so much to look out, that area, but I found it hauntingly beautiful, and I got the sense that the ground beneath me was constantly shifting. The Missouri is the longest river in the US, but I believe it is not counted as such as it is technically a tributary of the Mississippi, so is therefore technically not a river. (BotD will take a two-day break as of today as readers from the US are celebrating Thanksgiving. There are always things to be thankful for even in this very strange year. It will be back on Monday. My Italian wife and myself both hold US passports, so we will be celebrating too.)



30 November Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) ... Back after Thanksgiving, BotD begins the new week with one of the most powerful birds of all, the majestic Golden eagle, which inhabits broad chunks of the Northern Hemisphere, including the western US and some parts of Europe, although there can be isolated pockets of them. That probably is because they require large spaces of wilderness. Indeed, in the United Kingdom that generally means the more rugged areas of Scotland, but reintroduction schemes are taking place in English sites such as the Lake District. Their biggest enemy are gamekeepers, who see them and other raptors as enemies to their grouse populations for profitable shooting excursions. Prison sentences or fines of real substance need to be introduced, or some will just feel they can get away with killing these amazing creatures. I photographed this one in what is one of its most isolated homes, in the Bale Mountains of Ethiopia,

where I have no doubt the species has evolved in small but distinct ways from other populations. I have seen one in the U.K. on the Isle of Skye, and they are magnificent to watch. Their wingspan can be more than 7.5 feet in length, noticeably longer than the tallest basketball player.



1 December Pied wagtail (*Motacilla alba*) ... The Pied wagtail is the most common European wagtail, seen often chirping along concrete reservoir banks, on open fields and sports fields and even in car parks, but I rarely see them perched in trees, hence my wanting to take this photo, which was shot this August in beautiful Cuckmere Haven, which contains the Cuckmere River as it

meanders widely to the English Channel at the base of the Seven Sisters chalk cliffs. The Pied wagtail, a subspecies of the White wagtail found across Europe, has a black back as opposed to the White's grey one, but as the Pied is the variety we get in England that is name we stick with. The female is a little more grey (this is a male in the photo). All wagtail species, not surprisingly, wag their tails as they take breaks from flying or eating, and it is thought they do so to alert other birds or predators that they are being vigilant, although no one really knows.

2 December Yellow oriole (*Icterus nigrogularis*) ... The Yellow oriole is a striking bird of black and yellow that lives in the very northern countries of South America and a few of the very southernmost islands of the West Indies. It is notable for, like some other genres of birds, notably weavers, building a nest to resemble a hanging flower basket attached



to a branch by a long rope of twine it collects and creates bit by bit from the vicinity. It is quite similar in colour to the Golden oriole, which is a rarity in the United Kingdom and a bird I dream of seeing in my own country. I have heard one only once, in the De Biesbosch national park in The Netherlands. I found this Yellow oriole on a very beautiful, sunny day that turned into a violent storm in the northern Colombian national park of Tayrona. The small rivulet we had crossed on the way to the remote beach, administered by the Kogi Native American people who live high up in the neighbouring, massive Sierra Nevada de Santa Maria mountain, turned into a racing stream that we got soaked to the chest trying to

cross. That was fun, in hindsight, and ended up with me and my companions jumping into a hot spring to warm up again.



3 December Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*) ...

Technically, a species known as the Black-legged kittiwake, as in western parts of the US there also is the Red-legged kittiwake (*Rissa brevirostris*). The Kittiwake is the “soft-looking” member of the gull family, no brooding presence, somewhat mean-looking faces and aerial attacks on ice-creams with this

species. Its thin, pure-yellow beak helps it look sweeter, too. This species’ inland range really only covers the United Kingdom and the northern islands of Japan; elsewhere it frequents coasts. It is just that the U.K. is small enough that the bird is present around and in it all, but sightings inland, even in such a small island, are not common, and especially not in summer months when it takes to the open oceans. I took this shot at the wonderful Minsmere reserve in Suffolk, England, a coastal site, where much of the original conservation work took place on behalf of British birds, starting in the 1930s. A community of these birds recently started to take shape along the iron bridges spanning the River Tyne in the largish English city of Newcastle, and they are subject to a protection order now, the bird having swapped cliff edges for metal girders.

8 December Rustic bunting (*Emberiza rustica*) ... Apologies for my unannounced absence on Friday and Monday, but it suddenly became prudent to take some leave (use it or lose it, I believe is the refrain), and I took full advantage by having two days of birding. Some decent and no-so-decent photos will emerge this week from those adventures, suffice to say yesterday was a day of thick fog here, which does



not happen in the United Kingdom very often at all despite a thousand movie clichés. On Friday, though, absolute joy as I found at 8 a.m. in the morning on Thursley Common, Surrey, a very rare Rustic bunting, a Scandinavian/Siberian species that is now classed as

vulnerable, its numbers lately reduced. A bird of taiga and conifer, it winters in China and Japan. I found it after a squelchy walk across boggy heath and within a small flock of common Reed buntings, and there was also another species of uncommon bunting there, too (that is to come later this week). The Rustic bunting is picked out from the others by a small crest, a bill that has the lower mandible a different colour from the top one, two white wing bars and, most tellingly, a broad white supercilium eye-stripe, all of which are obvious in a field guide, less so in the field itself. Plus, every bird in that thick piece of scrub and gorse in which I found it was very active. The literature says the U.K. sees eight or nine a year, usually to the far north of Scotland, Orkney and Shetland. I reported the news, and I think many birders enjoyed seeing it this weekend.



9 December Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*) ...

*Apologies for the photo ... I could hardly see beyond my nose in the fog. When I was a child the order of rarity of the four harrier species resident in or occasionally seen in the United Kingdom was as follows: Hen; Montagu's harrier (*Circus pygargus*); Marsh harrier (BotD 19 May) and Pallid harrier (BotD 19 May).*

Now it is perhaps Marsh; Pallid; Montagu's, and Hen, although perhaps the Hen harrier can be seen if lucky in winter. And I was! This is the first one I have seen for more than 30 years, and it is a species that grouse gamekeepers disgustingly try to eradicate despite that being against the law and the bird protected. Good work is being done by many to help save the few breeding pairs that breed in the U.K., most in remote landscapes in Scotland, Wales and Northern England, but the penalties simply are not stern enough, and one gets the distinct impression any fines are paid by the land-owners, not the gamekeepers, more worried about having rich "sportsmen" paying exorbitant amounts of money to shoot grouse and partridge, which are re-stocked every year in their millions to satisfy that urge. I saw this one in the gloaming murk of last Monday in the Isle of Sheppey in my home county of Kent, and it floated along a field before swooping up and away. I assume that the mist covered my presence, and I was very happy about that. This is a female, commonly referred to as a ringtail; the males have slate-grey bodies and wings ending with black tips, and one of those I have not seen for even longer. What a bird! (Please have a look at Internet images or video, as I realised my photo is poor.)



10 December Little bunting (*Emberiza pusilla*) ... A bright photo amid yesterday and tomorrow's photos taken in deep mist. In BotD on 8 December was featured the Rustic bunting, and I mentioned I found another uncommon bunting on that day, and here it is, the Little bunting, one of my favourite species. I have only seen one once before, that being on 28 January, 2018 (I know as

not surprisingly I keep detailed lists) in Walthamstow Marshes, a day in which I and several other birders stood for two hours in toe-splitting cold for a bird that had been reported but was quite sensibly staying warm within the brambles. When it did pop up for 15 seconds, we all saw it, and 15 seconds later we had all dispersed, most of us to the local café for coffee. This time around it was warmer. What a colourful, serene face has the Little bunting, a species that like the Rustic bunting also breeds in Northern Europe and Siberia and winters in East Asia, so perhaps it is not such a huge surprise they both might be caught up with a flock flying in their right direction, just not the Little's and Rustic's. Males and females are identical. I saw this bird sitting on a bush with its back towards me, so my camera shutter was going mad as I tried to get a few with its head twisted around and facing me.

11 December Barn owl (*Tyto alba*) ... Please excuse the terrible photo, magnified and cropped, but it is a Barn owl after all! The graininess of the photo to me somehow feels more evocative of its life on the fringes of our cognisance, or some mumbo-jumbo like that. Even after you've seen one, you're never quite sure you have. One of the five owl species to be seen in the United



Kingdom, the Barn owl is probably the best known, but like all owls it is seldom seen. A species that hunts right at the end of twilight and into the night, it can occasionally be seen hunting as one drives along country lanes bordering fields, the owl flying up, down and across them in an act known as quartering. This really is a "ghost bird." I have seen video of them flying that has been recorded with state-of-the-art sound equipment, and barely a ripple emanates. Doubled with its excellent eyesight and hearing, prey such as mice and voles stand

no chance. The species' enemy is rain. Those soft, silent feathers do not like rain, and if it pours for days this is a bird in big trouble. As I mentioned with the Hen harrier (see BotD 9 December), I saw this species on this Monday's foggy afternoon. I was in a spot in Kent called Capel Fleet, and I was hoping to see another species of owl, the winter-visiting Short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*), but on scanning fenceposts in the gloom I saw a white shape that on strenuous squinting of the eye revealed the majesty of the Barn owl, with its inset dial face and yellowish and white feathers. My heart jumped! I rested my big lens on a fencepost, and this was the best effort I could manage, a poor effort that still shows an owl, so nothing else is of consequence. It is a species distributed across North America, too (indeed, it has the widest global distribution of all owls, despite being absent from most of Asia), but I wonder how many Americans, and others, have seen one? I have seen maybe 20 ever, and some of those have just been a white blob in a nest box that I just knee from instinct or familiarity was one.



14 December Great bustard (*Otis tarda*) ...

For the last week of BotD for this very strange year of 2020, five species have been selected from my excursion on Saturday, 12 December, one of those memorable days of birding when everything went right. The weather was sunny (there was a nip in the moderate wind), and I saw a host of wonderful birds and two new species for me for the United

Kingdom. First up is the world's heaviest flying bird, the Great bustard, which looks like a small tank. There is a reintroduction programme for this species in the U.K. with maybe 100 individuals, the Great bustard (also see 15 May BotD, the Kori bustard) having been present in the country until 1832, but the one in the photograph decided to leave its Salisbury Plain home for a field in the wonderfully named village of Letcombe Regis, Oxfordshire. I have not seen one before in the U.K., only a sizeable flock of them south of Toledo, Spain (Iberia has approximately 60% of the global population of this species classed as vulnerable), and it is a stupendous bird. I'd be scared walking sedately around, looking as fat as this, a few days before Christmas (which is probably why they became extinct in England two centuries ago). The white eye-ring and malar (cheekbone) stripe on a bluish-grey head and the beautiful chestnut-black patterns on its wings are spectacular. Note that this bird cannot be counted on a "wild" list of species seen in the U.K. as it is yet to be self-sustaining (lots of birding arguments about this), not that the fact takes anything away from its magnificence.

15 December

**Eastern yellow
wagtail (*Motacilla
tschutschensis*) ...**

Resident usually in the far Russian northeast, but with a small handful in western Alaska, this species was until recently considered a subspecies of the Yellow wagtail. A few on occasion did over-extend themselves and end up in the United



Kingdom, and now because it is accepted as a species it now gets birders' serious attentions. (Also, see Pied wagtail, BotD 1 December). This was the reason for our mad Saturday of driving around the county of Somerset. One had been reported at Steart Marshes, but as is typical of this species, reports said it would appear for one minute in the 8.5 hours of light that we get at this time of year. My friend Alex, who I have birded with since we were 11, and I usually have a plan of avoiding large groups of birders (especially this year!), who essentially do a lot of chatting and no actual searching, in order to find things, or not, ourselves. There was much to look at as well. A small bird of prey called a Merlin swooped in with force and took out a Redshank for lunch, a Hen harrier (after not seeing one in decades, I have now seen two in five days) glided across the horizon and two Grey plover plodded over the mud of the Bristol Channel, an inlet off the Atlantic. Finally, we heard what we thought was a wispy pip of a wagtail, and, huzzah, the blessed bird settled down 30 feet from us for all of 40 seconds. It preened, then it took a quick bath in a pool, then it circled our heads and lastly it plunged down to disappear, probably yet again for hours. Maybe 10 of us madly scrambling birders saw it; the 40 or 50 strung along the path would have to hope for better luck tomorrow. Alex has a higher bird count of species in the U.K. than I do (as you know, I lived in the US for two decades), and we cannot even remember the last time the two of us saw together a new U.K. species. As you can see from my photo, the Eastern yellow has whiter flushes of what might be called pale yellow, and its plumage varies quite significantly. Also, there are a number of other subspecies of the Yellow in which the DNA does not vary significantly to attribute them full species status-hood. The Eastern yellow's tail looks like the uniform of a rounders or baseball-match referee!



16 December Great northern diver (*Gavia immer*) ... The Great northern diver is a species in the US is known as the Common loon, a bird famed for its eerie call during the breeding season, which sounds like a crazed person howling at the moon, that is, in Spanish, *la luna*, hence its American name. The three species of diver (this is the first one represented in BotD) we have in the United Kingdom breed only in the far north, mostly in the Scottish islands, and it is during that season that their spectacular colours appear. Down south we see them only in non-breeding plumage, but they are still beautiful and imposing. This one I saw last Saturday at just after 8 in the morning, and it is the closest I have ever seen one, a bird moving slowly into a corner of a reservoir as I lay flat on the bank waiting for it to come closer. It is my experience with divers that whatever the size of the lake or reservoir it is in, it will invariably be in the exact centre of it, hence giving poorer views. Hope that it decides to spend time in a smaller body of water or get there early enough that it has not been pushed away by there being too many people, birding or dog-walking, or simply walking. The huge bill is what is noticed first, but its piercing red eye and the intricate pattern of its wings also delight. It is a species of the Great North, hence its name, from the northern states of the US and Canada across Northern Europe and over to Russia and Siberia, but it winters also along both coasts of the US. This is the species depicted in the Canadian \$1 note, which in slang is referred to as a “loonie.”

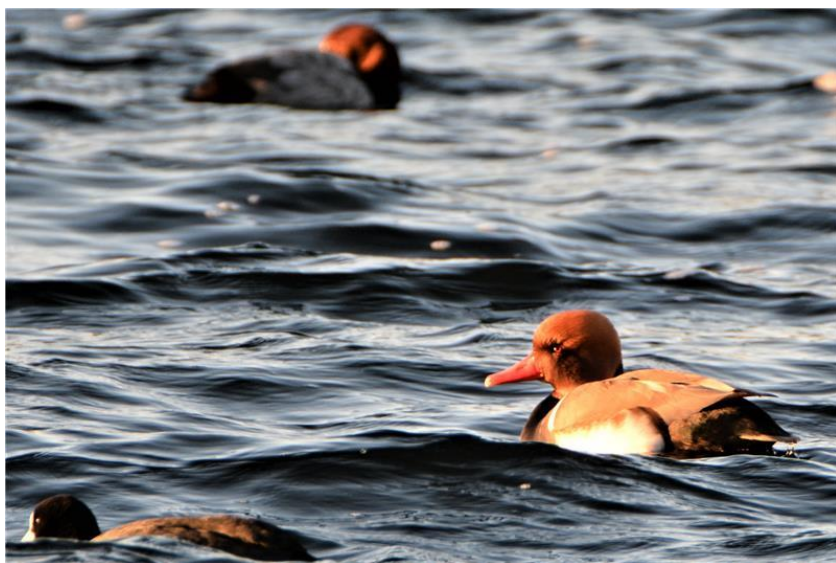


17 December Long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*) ... The Long-tailed duck truly is a duck of the northern skies, a spectacular species that breeds across the very top of the world and migrates much along the same geography, although juveniles and a few others of the species might skim the coasts of the United Kingdom and

those of the US on its Eastern Seaboard down as far as Cape Hatteras. This duck also looks more spectacular, in my mind, in winter, when its head turns from black to white, along with its primary wing feathers. Its tail remains a twin parallel of lengthy build. The first of this species I saw in the U.K. turned up in a tiny pond, two miles from my home, in Peckham, London, much to the bewilderment of those who went to see it. That was a female, which lacks the long tail and is browner, and in 2013, so I waited until last Saturday before I saw a male in this country, in the middle of Barrow Gurney Reservoir, Somerset. It was a little out of good camera range, but I could have stayed all day watching it—as you know from the BotDs this week, we had other things to find. I had only previously seen males in Iceland, in the waters of Faxaflói around capital Reykjavík, so seeing one in England was truly a momentous occasion. In the US this bird is known now also as the Long-tailed duck, but some still use the older (and less politically correct name) of Oldsquaw, supposedly for its call that supposedly to some sounded like a Native American woman calling to friends, or something ridiculous like that, so it is said (I have never seen and thus heard the species in summer so could not possibly say).

18 December Red-crested pochard (*Netta rufina*)

... The Red-crested pochard is the last BotD of my trip last Saturday to Somerset, another new species for me for the United Kingdom, but it is a curious one. Its breeding range is mostly Central Asia, the so-called “Stans”—Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, &c. with some scattered populations in Europe. It winters in India, Morocco



and Western Sahara and the Nile Delta, but its colourful head and bill has made it popular with zoos and private breeders. The U.K. population most probably is a remnant of escaped populations. That said, unlike the Great bustard (see BotD 14 December), it is accepted as a

full British species as it has self-sustained for more than the required number of generations to allow it to be listed. Its main U.K. home for some 500 individuals only is the Middle England counties of Northamptonshire, Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire, and for some reason birders upon seeing them do not report them. I have just never caught up with the species, but five seem to be intending to winter in Cheddar Reservoir, Somerset, the area that gives the cheese its name, so right at the end of that Saturday we decided to see if we could see one. Also, in this photo is (to front) a Coot (*Fulica atra*) and (blurry to the back) a Pochard (*Aythya ferina*), a far more numerous species. And we saw only one Red-crested pochard, although it did not take us long to find it. Which just leaves me to say that this is the last BotD for 2020 as we all move into the holidays. I would like to wish you and your families a very merry Christmas or holidays and a Happy New Year definitely a happier New Year!

4 January, 2021 BotD:
Glanville fritillary
(Melitaea cinxia) ...

Happy New Year. It has to be a better one than 2020! I have made the bold decision to start the new year with my humble photographic efforts of butterflies, not birds (birds will fly back eventually!), from ornithology to lepidoptery, but sticking to British butterflies, delicate, beautiful things we birders get interested



in during the hot months when birds hide. The United Kingdom has 59 species, although that might be changing to 60, and there also are one or two rarities that occasionally make their way across the North Sea and English Channel. Our butterflies are small, a result of the cool conditions here. First off is the Glanville fritillary, named for Eleanor Glanville, the British 17th Century entomologist who discovered it. One cool thing about butterflies is that there can be completely different colours and patterns on either side of what are extremely delicate wings, although butterflies can be extremely powerful fliers, even, as I hinted, crossing large bodies of water. The Glanville fritillary has its extreme northern distribution in the south of England, with the Isle of Wight its only stronghold, but a population was nurtured a decade ago and now is naturally sustainable just a few miles from where I live in South London, and during lock down and tiered restrictions last summer I repeatedly ran the 18-mile round-trip to that population to hopefully see an adult, which before that I had not managed to do. This species requires chalk land, south-facing slopes and English plantain, the food plant its larvae need. Anyway, that was one beautiful way I got through 2020, running and running some more and seeing when the butterflies were caterpillars, larger caterpillars and pupae, and what a joy it was when my consistency and exercise showed me my first adult. Running is helped by needing for butterfly photos a fixed-60mm macro lens, not the heavier and bulkier 600mm giant I use for birds, which, along with butterflies, have always been better and will always remain better than COVID-19!

5 January BotD: Brown hairstreak (*Thecla betulae*) ... The Brown hairstreak is nominally the largest of the five hairstreak butterfly species present in the United Kingdom and often the very hardest to find. It prefers to spend its time at the top of Ash trees and Blackthorn bushes (from where plum-like sloes derive (I have just finished making my 2020 sloe gin)) feeding on the secretions of aphids and other insects that themselves have fed on tree sap. This



individual remains the only one I have ever seen (I did see a second in 2021), at a spot called Alners Gorse in Dorset, England, a reserve between the villages of Hazlebury Bryan, Fifehead Neville and Okeford Fitzpaine (fans of the literature of Thomas Hardy will recognise that we are in Hardy County here). I am sure it was a newly hatched adult that was in the vulnerable position of needing to dry its wings and pump blood into its veins after emerging from the pupae, but that was to our luck. I saw it with my friend Alex. The butterfly emerges as an adult in July, and there might be in warmer years a second brood in October, and it is restricted to southern England and southern Wales. Hairstreak butterflies get their name from the thin lines, in this case white, that cross the wings.

6 January BotD: Comma (*Polytonia c-album*) ... The Comma is one of my favourite British butterflies, and it gets its odd second-part Latin name from the names of two other somewhat related butterflies that the Comma was initially thought more closely related to. I can think of only one other species anywhere that has a hyphen in its Latin name,



also an English butterfly (see BotD 1 March) but I am sure one of you can find one. It gets its English name from the tiny white mark (readily seen above in the photo) on its the underside of its wings (the top side is far more orange and lacks the mark). This is a butterfly that underwent a hideous downward spiral in numbers, probably due to industrial pollutants, but has made a remarkable recovery in most parts of England and Wales. It was on the Welsh borders that it was almost restricted to during its leaner years, but it now can be found along

most country lanes and hedgerows, where at various stages of its life cycle it feeds on Common nettle, as well as hops, which is why we see it a lot in my home county of Kent, elm (at least the newly sown elm that can resist the devastating, decades-long attack by Dutch elm beetle) and willow. When the sun shines on its over-wings, fantastic browns, crimsons, oranges and yellows appear, and it is the only British butterfly with scalloped wings, which helps it be identified from some distance. That wing shape also is where it gets its colloquial name of Angel-wings. I took this photo 100 metres from one of my favourite birding reserves, Oare Marshes, so that was a nice start to that day.

7 January BotD: Grizzled skipper (*Pyrgus malvae*)

... One of the numerous species within the skipper family, this is a butterfly that emerges quite early in the year (actually, there is no month butterflies cannot be seen in the United Kingdom, although there are not surprisingly fewer to be seen in the winter months). One of its remarkable assets is that it has perfected over millennia a process of vibrating its wings to scare off ants, which are predators to its larvae. A small handful of other butterflies do this, too, but



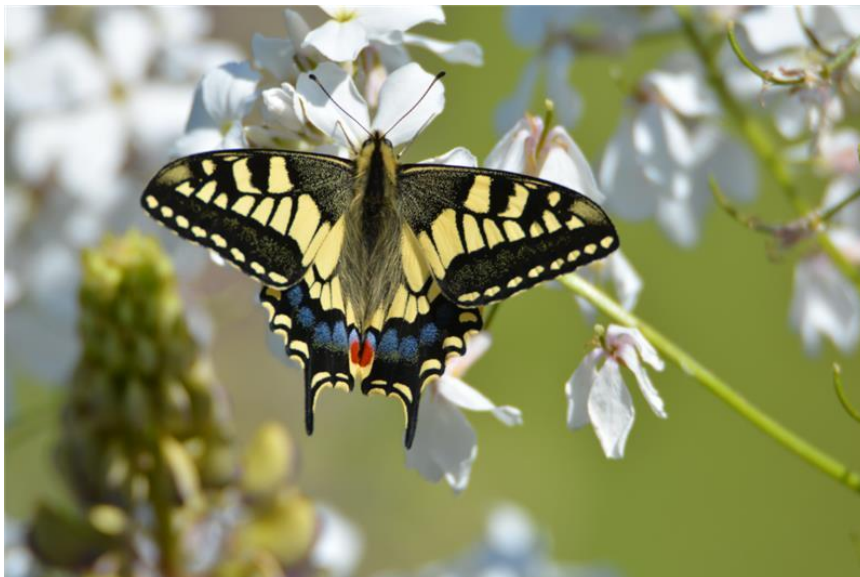
not within the skipper family. I took this photo at a local beauty spot called Magpie Bottom, near Eynsford, in Kent, beside the River Darent, which flows through Dartford, where I was born. That spot was bought by a couple to save it from any form of development, and it is a haven for butterflies and orchids. It was a gloriously hot day, and life was slow in movement, which allowed me to lie down flat at the same level as this little thing. Those colours! That slate blue, and the chequered pattern of its wings! The last 25 years have not been good to its numbers, but the south of England remains its stronghold. The fortunes of butterflies, perhaps even more so than birds, provide us a definite story line as to how we are treating our planet.



8 January BotD: Small blue (*Cupido minimus*)

... With a Latin name that most likely means “the smallest love,” the Small blue, not surprisingly one of our smallest native species, is no cutie, especially in its larval stage where nests, or balls, of caterpillars often number into the 100s and are cannibalistic to one another when their larval food sources are

diminished. Perhaps it can be forgiven, as it does produce such an exquisite adult stage. I have photographs of one sitting on my pinkie finger, so small is it, and note should be made that while it is in the “Blue” family of butterflies, which also, confusingly, contains the Brown argus (an upcoming BotD), it is not particularly blue, more a slate grey, except around its upper thorax. If the sun catches one at the right angle, blue does shine through, though, and that is a great thing about butterflies, how light can refract off them and produce an array of different colours at different angles of diffusion, just as do hummingbirds and sunbirds. I photographed this one at Howell Hill Nature Reserve in Surrey. It was the second butterfly species I saw when I decided to start searching for our 59 or 60 species, and I did not realise that London and the Southeast is its principal home, so much so that once I met a lepidopterist who had seen every one of those species, and a few more, in the U.K., except for the Small blue! “Well, there’s one by my foot right now,” I said, at which point he sunk to his knees in some form of butterfly reverence that I let him get on with.



11 January BotD: Swallowtail (*Papilio machaon*) ... We’ll

start the second week of the butterflies’ section of BotD with the only British rock-star species, the Swallowtail, or correctly the Old-World swallowtail. The family to which it belongs is scattered across the world, with the US for example having more than 30 species, a few

of which look remarkably similar to this one, the family’s only species found in the United Kingdom. (There is, I think, only one other member in Europe, the Scarce swallowtail.) In the U.K., it is restricted to a few spots in the county of Norfolk to the east, and only for a month as an adult in June. Second broods are tremendously unusual, and thus it is one of our rarest butterflies. It can only live in areas where there grows a plant called Milk parsley. I travelled

to a fen (the local name for marshland) called Strumpshaw and hoped I would be lucky, as we do not have very many Swallowtail to begin with, the sun needs to be shining and males need to have decided then and there to use up some precious energy moving from cover to patrol areas likely to have females. When one did come, it was immediately evident, the country's largest species slowly flapping across my view and fortunately deciding to get some more energy from the aforementioned Milk parsley. Find the plant, and one might find the butterfly. Their numbers in the U.K. dived due to less-than-enlightened land management, which saw the maze of small fields and largely uncharted canals, dykes, sluices and cuts as inconvenient to tractors and the like, but conservation efforts have steadied the population. Look at those colours! This photo was with a 600mm lens, as I could not get very close to them, and I had to hope not a single thing would come between me and the subject, otherwise what you would see here would be a series of spectacular blurs.

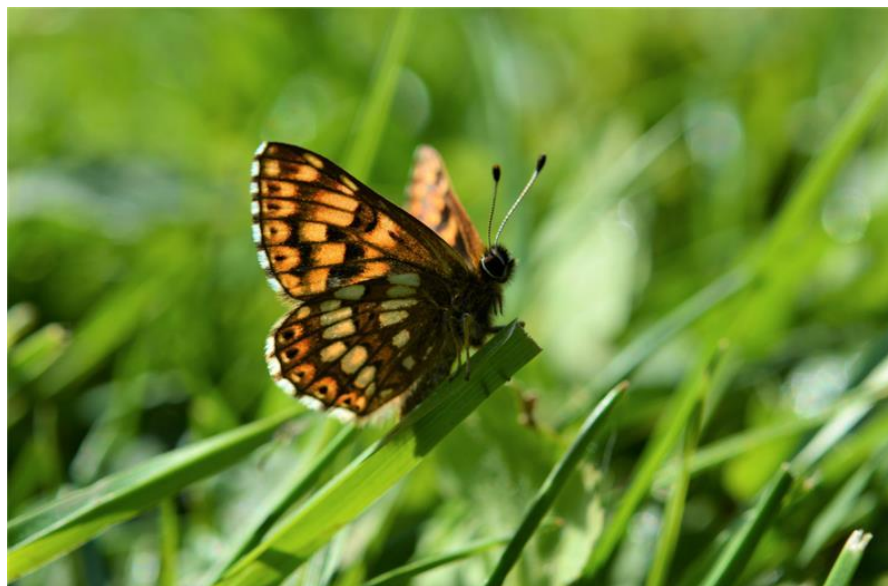


12 January BotD:
Black hairstreak
(Satyrium pruni) ...
 BotD on 5 January was the Brown hairstreak, and here is its close cousin, the smaller Black hairstreak, which might just be the hardest hairstreak species of the five in the United Kingdom to find (actually, I said that, too, of the Brown hairstreak). The

literature says it is “found only in thickets of Blackthorn in woodlands on heavy clay soils between Oxford and Peterborough in the East Midlands of England,” but three years ago an amateur lepidopterist discovered a new colony near Burgess Heath in Sussex, way to the south of the area described above, and fairly easy for me to reach. This was a phenomenal find, as this butterfly as a colony has been recorded as being able to move for less than six or so miles in its entire existence—the group's existence, not an individual's. What that means is that at least two butterflies have to fly more than that distance to set up a new colony. The two areas mentioned are about 50 miles apart as the crow flies, and of course those two butterflies can only move to a new area if that new area has the right foodstuff. Blackthorn is common, but if there are roads and towns and fields in between, the species is not moving anywhere, and insects are very finicky, fastidious and picky. The butterfly was still hard to find, and I learned that finding them does not involve getting up very early as it might with bird species, the first one I saw not popping out until almost midday. Similar to the White-letter hairstreak (*Satyrium w-album*), the Black hairstreak is one of the country's rarest butterflies, and I kept my eye rooted on this one as it flew out of cover until it decided to settle, and even then I was lucky to even get one shot of it being not 90% hidden by vegetation.

13 January BotD:
Duke of Burgundy
(Hamearis lucina) ...

Known affectionately just as “The Duke” and named thus no one knows why (its Latin name “*Lucina*” refers to the Roman goddess of childbirth), this species was once regarded as a member of the fritillary family of butterflies but is actually the only



British, and European, member of the metalmarks group of butterflies. It is not a member of the iron-workers' union but a small, wonderful little thing that has its range restricted to chalk grassland in wooded clearings. There was real concern that this would be a species that would disappear from the United Kingdom., but careful management since the turn of the century has seen its numbers increase by 90%, but, as we also say looking at STR data, that is from a very low base. Numbers are now such that if you want to see one you stand a good chance of doing so, probably in mid-May on a sunny morning, if you are patient, and also lucky, and I saw this one in my home county of Kent at a place called Bonsai Bank. I did not know exactly where they might be, but spending time crossing and crisscrossing a suitable area, eventually I indeed was lucky, and I saw how exquisitely small these insects are. Cowslip and primrose are the plants it needs for feeding. Interesting fact: In this species, the male has four functional legs, while the female has six.



14 January BotD:
Gatekeeper (*Pyronia*
tithonus) ... **This is the**
175th BotD. My goodness!

A species found only in Europe but widespread there, the Gatekeeper gets its name for its supposed habit of settling on gateposts and field fences during the hot days of late July and early August when the farmers notice them due to that month being perhaps slightly less

hectic right before the harvest. This is a butterfly that on one day is non-existent, then suddenly for a month it is everywhere and then it is gone just as swiftly. It really is a sign that summer is soon to peter out, just as the gorgeous Orange tip (*Anthocharis cardamines*) is a definite sign that spring has arrived. The butterfly in the photo is a male, and that is easily told in this species by the presence of those black marks on the upper wing, marks that contain scent glands known as *androconia*. As this species feeds on grasses as larvae and

blackberry flowers as adults, it is widespread, and in August hundreds can be seen at a time along the margins between woodland and field.



15 January BotD: Grayling

(*Hipparchia semele*) ... Also known as the Rock grayling, supposedly for its wings' colours and how they meld effortlessly against a backdrop of rocks and, in my photo's case, tree bark, the Grayling is a species that has orange and brown outer-wings. These, however, are never seen, by anyone, well, hardly ever, the only photos of them being grainy, bad ones, or of dead ones displayed with pins, as all butterflies were seen, that is, "collected," in the Victorian era.

Indeed, this photo is the only one of this species I have taken. They never settle and seem to be constantly conducting very important business. Scientists say adults will dry their wings upon being born and then fly directly six or seven miles with a few others of their species on some preordained route to find nectar and females. It prefers coastal areas that heat up nice and quickly. Its numbers

are declining everywhere, but certainly inland. Endemic to Europe, it is now on lepidopterists' "concerned" list, and work is being done to boost its numbers. Added to all of those attributes that make it hard to find is that it only has one brood a year, with eggs being laid in late August and adults emerging in early August the next year. Do the maths. That is not long for slow humans like myself to catch up with one, not alone take what I humbly might say is a half-decent photo. I love this photo. Those swirling greys, jagged black lines and white washes, it looks as though it has emerged from the lichen on the bark of the tree.

19 January **BotD:**

Clouded yellow (*Colias croceus*) ... Yesterday BotD took a day off due to it being Martin Luther King Jr. Day, so if you were enjoying a holiday in the US you did not miss anything. Rest assured! Do not lose sleep!! BotD comes back with the spectacular Clouded yellow, which along with the Painted lady, are the United Kingdom's star migratory butterflies. Most



butterflies do not migrate, or if they do it is for a mile or two, not hundreds and hundreds across continents and bodies of water, but this is one species that does, spectacular when you consider how much they weigh, next to nothing. The Clouded yellow is widespread across Europe from Turkey and Siberia in the east to the United Kingdom and Ireland in the west, and in years of bounty it explodes in huge numbers, and the more there are in mainland Europe the more will fly over the English Channel to southern England, largely in a line from Norfolk southwest to Cornwall. In some years I do not see any; in others, 10s and 20s of them, but one thing they have in common is that they never sit still, and if they do they will notice bumbling humans trying to coolly inch closer from about 20 feet away and take off immediately. Hurrah for huge camera lenses. This photo I took on Oare Marshes, Faversham, Kent, and in an area of that marsh that is not so visited, but an area that contains its principal food source, the nectar of clover. When it flies, the butterfly, that is, not the clover, its yellow is a yellow that I have never seen in nature except for the Great kiskadee, a bird of South and Central America and the West Indies, and the Yellow-throated warbler, a bird that I have seen on several occasions in New York City's Central Park. In the U.K. it is a colour that certainly lights up the sky.



20 January
BotD: Wood white
(Leptidea sinapis) ... A translucent beauty, almost ghostlike, certainly ephemeral, the Wood white is a very patchily distributed butterfly species of the southern part of the United Kingdom. It

exists across Europe and Siberia, but it needs the right conditions of woodland glades, wide-ish swaths of grassy area that are not too busy with other vegetation but also provide the grasses and foodstuff it needs at various stages of its life. The females breed only once, and that does not help its numbers, which have been in decline, but there are two broods a year, and that helps populations due to one of those broods probably having better climactic conditions to survive through to the next year. Some people might just see it as a white butterfly and lump it in with the Small white (*Pieris rapae*) and Large white (*Pieris brassicae*) species that together are colloquially called Cabbage whites by gardeners, who think they exist solely to destroy their neatly tendered garden crops. The Wood white, like all White species, never sits still, and the one in the photo I think is a female that had finished its courtship and was awaiting renewed attentions from her paramour. I had walked three miles across some beautiful Surrey countryside to an area called Oaken Wood, which is its only home for many miles from where I live. I wandered into the wood from the far side from its car park. Walking along an area called Botany I soon saw my first of several Wood whites, which remain the only ones I have seen. After that jubilation I spent an hour walking up and down the glade slowly waiting for one to settle, thinking pretty soon that none ever would. That is a sight to behold, though, as their flight is quite slow, and you actually get to see a butterfly flutter its wings, not just speed by at breakneck speed. It is a fallacy that butterflies are slow. Most are very strong flyers, fast and direct.



21 January BotD: Small tortoiseshell (*Aglais urticae*)

... One of the most beloved British butterflies, the Small tortoiseshell has sadly suffered a decline in numbers in the last decade or so, which is not the result of a lack of foodstuffs, as its larvae feeds on the common stinging nettle, but most likely because of the increased populations of its predators, namely wasps.

What a beautiful thing it is,

with its array of oranges, browns, blacks and yellows, and that row of blue, almost pearl-like droplets at the base of its hind-wings. My photo—taken in Dent, Yorkshire on the day of the Queen’s Diamond Jubilee on 4 May, 2012—shows a particularly well-groomed individual, as butterflies are no mere wallflowers. A butterfly that has successfully bred will show scars for its efforts, as it fights other butterflies or narrowly evades predators such as birds (yes, I know!), the aforementioned wasps, dragonflies, even fish. There also is a species named the Large tortoiseshell, but it is exceedingly rare in the United Kingdom. I have not seen one, but reports do come in that its numbers and colonies are increasing on my island. The Small tortoiseshell I did not see at all in 2019, but last year in lockdown I found three or four in my nearest decent area for butterflies, and that was a joy, a re-acquaintance with old friends, so to speak. It is one species distributed evenly around the U.K., so there is hope that a couple of mild years will see it bounce back to the numbers where it should be, settled on leaves in whatever direction you turn to look.



22 January BotD:

Common blue (*Polyommatus icarus*) ...

This is as its name suggest the United Kingdom’s most common blue butterfly, a family that has nine U.K. members, maybe a 10th soon as one is beginning the colonisation of our shores, but despite it common-ness it is a beautiful creature, especially on a sunny morning where sheets of blue can be seen

flitting over green grassy slopes. My photograph does show the female (above) and male in a tender moment, but it also shows the differences in coloration between the two genders. The male’s upper wings display far more blue than do the female’s, and the male’s thorax is bluer, too. Its Latin name *icarus* is evidently named for the Greek myth of Icarus, who together with his father Dædalus tried to escape Crete by making and wearing a pair of wings but, in

Icarus's case, flying too close to the sun, which melted the wings' wax ... and we all know what happened then. This butterfly in my experience does not show such foolhardiness, going about its business quite successfully. Colonies have recently been discovered in Québec, Canada, the first outside of the Old World, which might mean it will reach the US at some point ... Don't stay up, though, that might take some time yet.



25 January **BotD: Brown argus (*Aricia agestis*) ...** Quite easily mistaken for a female Common blue butterfly, the Brown argus is also in that Blue family, despite being, well, brown. This is a gorgeous little thing, and when I see it, I know summer is here. You can see a sheen of blue on its thorax, and an adult in full splendour, newly dried from the pupae, shows this

blue admirably. As with birds, obtaining colour takes butterflies a lot of energy, and with the whole idea of an adult butterfly being to locate a member of the opposite sex pronto, with all of its flying around, battering into branches, being pestered by other butterflies of the same species, and others, and being attacked by various things wanting to eat you, well, all that is enough to see even the brightest colours dull fast. If you see its underwings, then you would never mistake that it is not part of the Blue group. Another butterfly favouring chalk slopes and grassland, this species arrives every May at my favourite butterfly site of Hutchinson's Bank, where last year I also found Man, Early Purple and Bee orchids, much to my pleasure, as I was searching for it.

26 January **BotD: Orange tip (*Anthocharis cardamines*) ...** Nothing screams "spring is here!!!" in the United Kingdom more than does the Orange tip, which one moment is non-existent, the next fluttering along rides and groves in profusion, little specks of white and (on males) orange filling the heart with joy. I have probably said this about



other butterfly species, but this is one that *never* sits still, hardly ever. They have a liking for cow parsley, and the females' white and grey-green coloration make them very difficult to see when they do decide to sit tight for a while. What is interesting is that research in the

U.K. has shown that the 1°C change in average temperature over the last two decades has resulted in this species appearing 17.3 days earlier in the year.



27 January
BotD: Purple emperor
(*Apatura iris*)
... The Purple emperor is one of the United Kingdom's most spectacular butterflies and has been given the nickname of "His majesty," rather annoyingly to be honest when one is seen and complete

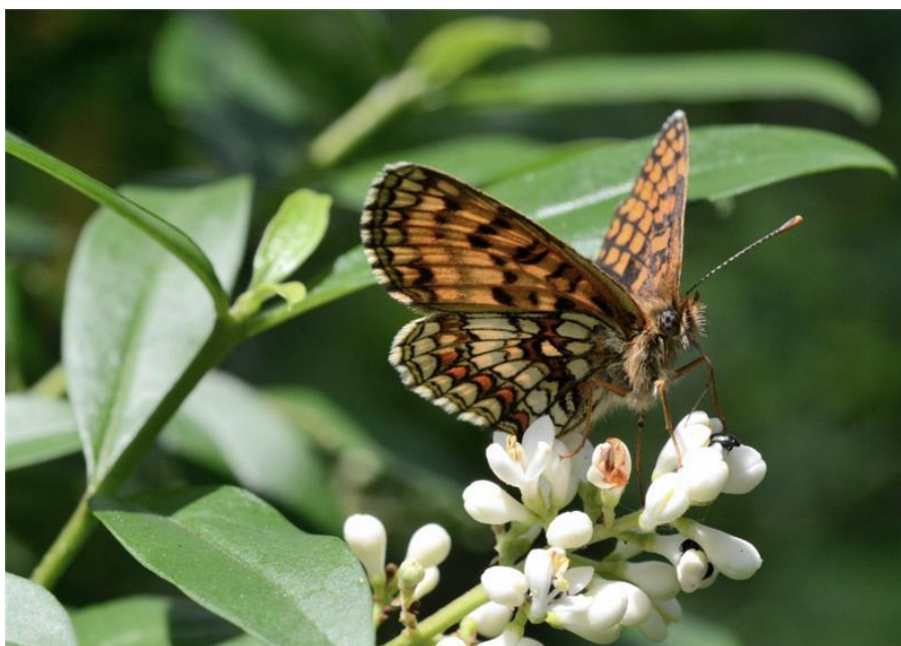
strangers shout out "His majesty has arrived" and, so I have seen, even bow. It is fine to be enamoured, respectful of and delighted by nature, but there are limits! This is a species that emerges only at the very end of June and in July, and people go to huge lengths to see them. The males have upper, fore wings of bright purple, but that often needs the sun to be shining on them at the right angle, which is difficult to see as they tend to fly all the time at the tops of very tall trees, known as "master" trees, only coming down to feed. The females are brown and orange and spectacular in their own way. They are attracted to faeces, please excuse the reference, but there you are, and also to concoctions such as rich, Indian-cuisine sauces, tamarind, that kind of thing. This photo I took at the end of June 2020 when I was at a spot called Black Down, West Sussex, picking bilberries, what you might call blueberries, although they are slightly different, ours being a wilder, tarter version, but still delicious. They are backbreaking to pick, and they are small, and the day was the very hottest of 2020, so as I took a rest at the base of a tree, and as I did so I saw one float gently over and settle—the butterfly, that is, not a bilberry. This almost never happens to anyone, and I almost welcomed it as royalty ... but I resisted.



28 January **BotD:**

Brimstone (*Gonepteryx rhamni*) ... Utterly unique in the U.K. if both its colour and size are taken into account, this is a species that spends a lot of its time tucked behind leaves quite happy with its own company, or at least that is my experience. I find them relatively easily due to their size (about the size of a normal wristwatch face). It is also one of our species that

hibernates, that is, the adult does not die after breeding in the first calendar year of its life. Instead, it feeds continually after the adults' emergence in the early summer, then, after seven months or so, it goes into hibernation and then breeds the next spring. So, it is a butterfly you can see most of the year. The Peacock and Red admiral are other U.K. species that lead this type of life, rather than the wham-bam-gone existence of most.



29 January **BotD:**

Heath fritillary (*Melitaea athalia*)

... Known colloquially as the "Woodman's follower," the Heath fritillary is a butterfly species found across Europe and Asia from Japan to its westernmost reaches in the United Kingdom, where it is one of our more uncommon butterflies. Again, this is a species that

has benefitted by human conservation but also suffered from our activity. This photograph is from one of its strongholds, in Blean Woods near Canterbury, Kent, and from which we have just learnt the pandemic year of 2020 saw its numbers noticeably increase, which is obviously good news. It gets its nickname from its requirement for coppiced woodland, that is, the old practice of repeatedly cutting trees down to their stumps to encourage the rejuvenation of those stumps. The butterfly follows the axes and breeds in areas in which the lower-level woodland plants are allowed to grow due to there being more light thanks to that coppicing. Blean Woods also is earmarked for the reintroduction of the Eurasian bison to the U.K., some 6,000 years after it disappeared from England. This might not be the best idea, but time will

tell, I imagine. The Duke of Burgundy (see BotD 13 January) is another species that requires this involvement from woodsman and -women.



1 February BotD: Large blue (Phengaris arion) ... This beautiful butterfly, not surprisingly the largest member of the Blue family present in the United Kingdom, is a success of conservation, a butterfly reintroduced to the country following its extinction—a country-wise extinction is called an extirpation—in 1979, although in the 1950s there were 100,000 individuals. Large-scale agricultural practices and, probably, the use of certain, now-banned chemical fertilisers probably were the causes. Found across Europe and northern Asia, this species requires the presence of a species of red ant, which the caterpillar being chemically, even physically, similar to, tricks into being taken down into the

ants' nests, at which point when the larvae develop they have a ready-made food source. This is no different to the female adult of the Cuckoo (see BotD 25 September) laying her egg in the nest of a host bird, such as a Reed warbler (*Acrocephalus scirpaceus*) or Meadow pipit (see BotD 3 June, 2021), to be fed by that host bird after the young, larger, stronger chicks have hatched and kicked out all the other eggs. This butterfly anecdote is so utterly incredible, but its existence also requires wild marjoram and thyme and a large habitable space of undeveloped, similar territory, so all those needs inevitably reduce its homes and numbers, and it remains threatened in the U.K. The year 2020 is said to have been its best year since its reintroduction in the 1980s. The upper-side of its wings have large black splodges, even larger and more uniform than the ones you can see here in my photo and which make its identification obvious. Its one publicly open home in the U.K. is Collard Hill in Somerset, where I took this photo. That home is a very steep slope, so I just lay down at an impossible angle and waited for an individual to skip along the vegetation above me.



2 February BotD: Peacock (*Aglais io*)

... One of the more instantly recognisable of British butterflies, the Peacock certainly has bold colours and design, and it is a species that can be seen all year, either on the wing or hibernating under a leaf, where they are decidedly hard to find. For all those crazy colours on the forewings, its hind-wings,

that is, its undersides are dark browns, blacks and greys, which help it blend in with the undergrowth of woods and hedges. There are American species that go under the names of peacocks, too, but they are not related to the one in the photograph. This also is the classic species in that its larvae needs stinging nettles, and its adults need buddleia, both of which tend to be abundant, and there are no concerns about its population numbers. They certainly brighten up one of those spring days in which the sun does not want to cooperate. The large circles in its design are thought to mimic eyes of owls and the like to scare off anything that might think it would be better served as dinner. I cannot remember where I took this photo, of what looks like a newly hatched adult, but probably I was checking the path so as not to step on something delicate.



3 February BotD: Essex skipper (*Thymelicus lineola*)

... The Essex skipper is one of about seven skipper butterfly species in the United Kingdom, and it is a Victorian discovery, during the first heyday of butterfly collecting and study when naturalists realised it differed from the Small skipper. This is a species found also in the US, where it is known as the European skipper,

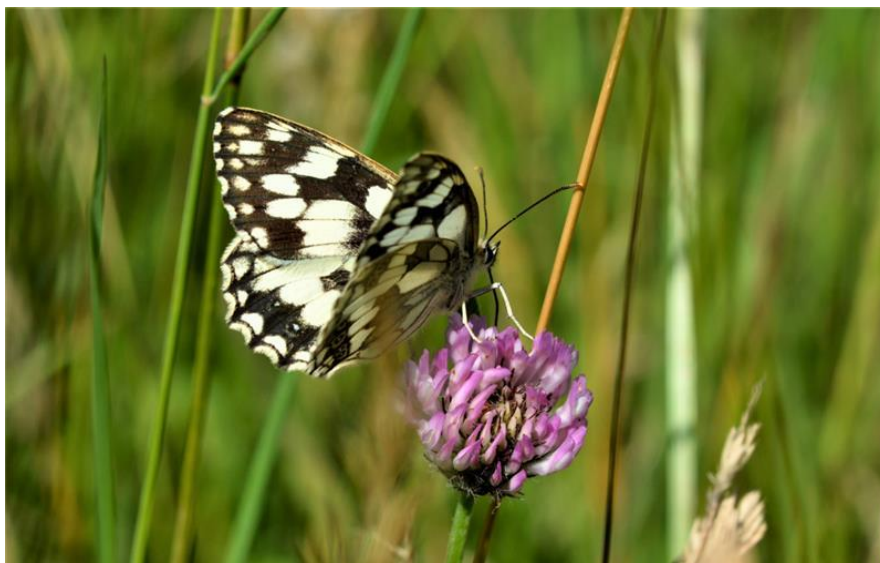
after it was accidentally, or on purpose, more likely, released in Canada and from where it spread into other provinces and northern US states, where it is now abundant. The way to tell Essexes are from the solidly black tips to their antennae, not the easiest task when out looking for them. They appear—as do all skippers—fairly small butterflies, from their habit of folding their forewings half over their hind-wings when at rest. In the U.K. they can be found across southern England and not just in the county of Essex, famous for David

Beckham. There is one skipper species in the west of England called the Lulworth Skipper, found initially at beautiful Lulworth Cove on the coast, that I have yet to see and looks almost identical, so that is an identification nightmare that awaits me, as it could look also similar to a Large skipper, which is not that much larger than a Small skipper.



4 February BotD:
Purple hairstreak
(Neozephyrus quercus)
 ... So called due to the bright purple coloration on its upper-wings, the Purple hairstreak makes up one-fifth of the United Kingdom hairstreaks, and I have only seen it the once in a reserve in Dorset in West England. One day I will get a photograph showing its full splendour, but the view I

did get still shows beauty, an odd purplish-grey to the under-wings, black and orange spots and that thin white line, the hairstreak, from where this family of insects get its collective name. I am studying Italian now, and those who endured Latin and its primers will know that “*quercus*” (“*quercia*” in Italian) is Latin for an oak tree, for that is the main foodstuff for this species’ larvae. Oak trees are tall, and because the adults whizz around the tops of oak trees, it can prove very difficult to pin down, just like the pluperfect subjunctive in Latin, even though lepidopterists suggest it is our most common hairstreak! Find oak trees, and you stand a chance ... “*ex glande quercus*,” from the acorn the oak, or the acorn never falls far from the oak.



5 February BotD:
Marbled white
(Melanargia galathea) ... On any one day in June one can be wandering through their favourite butterfly glade and not see a single example of this species, and then the very next day they are everywhere, lightening up the skies and bringing polar-opposite colours to

the yellow ragwort and purple Viper’s-bugloss and Devil’s-bit scabious (flowers have great names, too, don’t they?), three plants it seems to adore and sits on a lot. The Marbled white has good years and not so good years, so it is to be celebrated as it competes with a species

called the Dark-green fritillary for full control of any particular June meadow. This is a member of the Browns family of butterflies, whereas BotD has mentioned before that the Brown argus (see BotD 25 January) butterfly is a member of the Blues. In the United Kingdom, it is an insect found in the very south, so where I live is its stronghold, and they are completely absent from Ireland. The photo is of a male, as the dark markings on a female's under-wings are more brown than black.



8 February
BotD: Silver-studded blue
(Plebejus argus) ...
 Another member of the Blues family that can be hard to identify, especially if one sees only its under-wings. The main ID factor is small silver bolts, or studs,

from whence it derives its name, at the base of its hind-wings. Its under-wings look remarkably similar to those of several species of Blues, and it take an expert (not me!) to instantly see what species any individual is from a quick glance across maybe four or five different types of Blues. A lover of heather, as can clearly be seen in my photo, this species arrives as an adult in late June to mid-August and has—as does the Large blue (see BotD 1 February)—a symbiotic relationship with a species of ants, which protects it for most of its life, well, until it becomes able to fly. The ants protect the larvae from predators while feeding off a sugary substance produced by those larvae. Fortunately for photography, this is a species that decides not to fly a great deal, and once one has been found, the eyes quickly adjust and start seeing quite a number. I took this photo in Fairmile Common in Surrey, not more than 100 metres from the busy A3 road that connects the M25 orbital motorway to central London. This is one piece of the heathland that used to travel unbroken from almost the doorstep of London all the way down through Berkshire, Sussex, Surrey, Wiltshire and Hampshire and is a treasure trove of nature. Large areas, fortunately, remain, but it is in need of protection. (Note: On 6 February I ran to and from Hutchinson's Bank nature reserve and after searching for a while found two webs of Glanville fritillary (see BotD 4 January) caterpillars, all snug under some leaves and out of sight of predators. The cycle of life is beginning again; and I also received my first COVID-19 vaccination last Thursday.)



9 February BotD:
Silver-washed fritillary (*Argynnis paphia*) ... This is another United Kingdom butterfly to have the word “silver” in its name. (Yesterday, 8 February BotD featured the Silver-studded blue, and tomorrow we will have the Silver-spotted skipper). The Silver-washed fritillary is the largest of the three and identified from other similar fritillaries, notably

the Dark-green fritillary, by those lengthy black dashes of black going down the fore-wings. The literature says this species is not uncommon, but I always rejoice at coming across it. Maybe I just do not live in the right area for it to be one of the dominant species. Its underwings show a pattern of white (or silver, as its name would suggest) and delicate green, which is as attractive as its upper-wings’ bright oranges and blacks. It prefers woodland, not open meadows, and it moves incredibly quickly. How fast butterflies move is of constant amazement to me. Yes, they are delicate, but so strong, too, creatures that should never be underestimated. I found this one walking with a friend in a wood in Somerset, West England, where we went especially to find one, and the first butterfly we saw waft across the path was indeed a Silver-washed fritillary.



10 February BotD:
Silver-spotted skipper (*Hesperia comma*) ... The Silver-spotted skipper, as promised, is the last of the three butterflies of the United Kingdom with the word “silver” in its name, and as there are no “bronzes” or “golds” present, this is it for Olympic Medal butterflies. This skipper I tried to see

in 2019, but as I visited Headley Heath, one of its few homes close to London, in mid-July, I

might have been a week or two too early, although on that first visit I did see my as-yet only White-letter hairstreak (see BotD 1 March). Then, during the pandemic when we were allowed to travel regionally, but not to stay anywhere, I returned, but I could not find the triangular, sloped area of land that I had considered the year before to be prime real estate for this small butterfly. I was looking at my map, trying to ascertain where that patch could be, and with maybe an hour of light left finally I found it and very quickly saw what for me was a new species, made a little more difficult by there being two other species of skipper there at the same time. This butterfly is present in the US, where it is known as the Common branded skipper, but also as the Holarctic grass skipper, and, just to add to the confusion, the US also has a separate species to *Hesperia comma* that also is called the Silver-spotted skipper, although scientists would call that one *Epargyreus clarus*. Thank goodness for Latin names! The U.K. version, the one in my photo, is rare and can only subsist on chalk slopes, which means it is pretty much present only in southern England, but conservation efforts have increased its numbers by 1,500% over the last 20 years, with there now being about 300 colonies, up from a paltry 68.

11 February **BotD:**

Adonis blue (*Lysandra bellargus*) ... Yet another blue, one that can be told apart from Common blue (see BotD 22 January) by the thin black lines at the edges of its fore-wings extending into the white borders, but on a warm day, trying to keep one's balance on a steep chalk slope, as the butterflies whizz around and never settle, ID can take a little effort. Finding them often is a case of finding the



flower Horseshoe vetch, a small, yellow-orangy thing (see photo) that its larvae feeds on. In the photograph is a male, the females being a brown, with a decorative border of orange spots, not unlike the Brown argus (see BotD 25 January) , which as you surely know by now is a Blue, too. I found this one on Denbies Ridge, near Dorking, Surrey, with the only company being one other person on the slope, a man rather unsuccessfully trying to operate a drone, those very annoying things scattering interruptions into the July breeze. Yet another butterfly in which much conservation work has gone into, the species being pushed farther south in England, which, anyway, constitutes its most northerly home. That work is beginning to show good results.



12 February BotD: Wall
(*Lasiommata megera*) ...
Also known as a Wall brown, this is a species that must be for me the most widely distributed of the rarer United Kingdom butterflies. The four I have seen have been in Kent, north Norfolk, south Sussex and, the last, in Somerset. The markings on this species always fascinate me, the subtly different browns on the perimeters of its hind-wings, the blacks and

oranges punched with white dots. It loves the sun, and maybe its habit of perching on warm stone surfaces gives it its name. That is a sensible trait, given that it can warm itself up both by direct sunlight on its back and the heat emanating from stone, but also from sand dunes and bare ground. I saw the one in my photograph on a long run in Sussex, and as I came up a steep road, I saw it to the left and came to a sudden halt to take a snap on my mobile phone, and as you can see it is very much proving from whence it gets its name.



16 February BotD:
Dark green fritillary
(*Speyeria aglaja*) ... The Dark green fritillary is a medium-sized United Kingdom butterfly that enjoys patrolling the meadow fringes of woodland. It inhabits areas of bracken across a large geographical range stretching from the U.K. all the way over to eastern Asia, as well as to Morocco, no doubt using the narrow Straits of Hercules

between Gibraltar and Tangiers to orientate itself. The butterfly's upper-wings are all orange and black, with a neat, delicate row of white pearls on the wings' edges, but the under-wings display (as is shown in my photograph) large white spots that are quite delightful. Its name comes from the greenish colour of its thorax. Females are slightly less orange and have a pale, creamy white coloration to the tops of their upper fore-wings. I see this species quite often in late May and June, and this particular one I saw after I had seen my one and only Black hairstreak (see BotD 12 January), walking out of one habitat, entering a sunnier area of bracken and immediately seeing this fritillary, happily oblivious of the nearby habitat of the

rarer hairstreak. I followed all of this with a pint at a local pub (remember that idea!), sitting out of doors, but then a four-hour trip home due to a broken-down train.



17 February BotD: Small white (*Pieris rapae*) ...

Ready for more confusion, and the underlining of why Latin names are important? The Small white is present across Europe and Asia and also in North America, where it is an invasive species and known as the Cabbage white, but in the United Kingdom it is called that, too, along with its close cousin the Large white, which in turn is not a

butterfly present in the New World. Probably it is much more simple just to lump them together, with some people likely to regard them as pests. British people collectively call both species Cabbage whites for their caterpillars destructive bent on kale, spinach, cabbage and the like, and both whites are incredibly difficult to photograph in my opinion. They never stand still. My photograph I regard as a small miracle, because firstly it is in focus, secondly because it does, I hope, show off its beauty despite its mono-coloration and commonplace nature. It has two broods a year in the U.K., but I believe it breeds continuously in North America, and it adapts to nearly every environment, so it is here, or there, to stay. I still like its subtle yellowish-grey colours and dull black markings on the upper fore-wings.



18 February **BotD: Red admiral (*Vanessa atalanta*)** ... One of the more common and recognisable of the United Kingdom butterflies, and also one of the few to hibernate as adults, this species can be seen all year, although in winter they tend to be hidden away, keeping warmer, or there are just simply fewer of them at that time, certainly in a cooler climate such as England. In the Mediterranean this is a species evident most of the year, and scientists say that those that pupate early in the year after hibernating show bolder colours than those that become adults in the summer. Its striking red, white and black coloration, plus its relatively large size for a U.K. butterfly, mean many people who know or care little about nature are familiar with it, perhaps because it feeds on Buddleia, a plant that many people plant in their back gardens. It is present even in Hawaii, and it migrates to and from many of its breeding locations.



19 February **BotD: Small copper (*Lycaena phlaeas*)** ... The Small copper is not surprisingly one of our smaller butterflies, and I think one of our gentlest. At least to me, I always see them on warm days flying never too far from where I first spot them and alighting on the ground or on a low leaf for me to get a far better look. It is found across the Northern Hemisphere, and in North America it is known as the American copper, or

Common copper. Its orange-red is a more intense hue of those colours than those found on our fritillary butterflies (see BotD passim). It also is another butterfly that loves chalk, so I assume in the States it has adapted to other environments, and the males are very territorial, and they are so across a small area, which might explain my previous comment. It might appear gentle to me, but to others of the same species probably not so. I took this photograph at the Minsmere reserve in Suffolk, England, when I had gone to see a Purple swamphen, the first time it had ever been seen in the United Kingdom. I missed it. It had flown away the night before, and in birding parlance this is called “dipping,” and it is not a nice feeling, but wandering around the beautiful reserve I came across this fellow, which made up for the failed birding ... well, a little.



22 February **BotD: Green hairstreak (*Callophrys rubi*)** ... The Green hairstreak is the only United Kingdom butterfly that has green wings, and as you can see in this photo (those who attended the Zoom nature talk I did would have seen this photo already) the green does get a little worn as the adult moves through its precarious last stage of life, trying to avoid being eaten, trying to find a

mate, battling with other competitors in its own species. One of five hairstreak species found in the U.K., the first part of its Latin name completely ignores its bright, unique colour and means “beautiful eyebrows” for that white line that surrounds the eye, while the last part of the Latin name does not refer to the colour red at all (that would be even stranger) but to the blackberry plant, the bramble, which is one of its host plants. Found across Europe and Russia, this is a difficult little thing to find when it is at the height of its beauty in early spring, just because that green does allow it to hide effortlessly among leaves and the like.



23 February **BotD: Chalkhill blue (*Lysandra coridon*)** ... The Chalkhill blue is a denizen of chalk hills, not surprisingly, short-turfed, thin-soiled landscapes with the minerals and plant food stuff it requires, which is Horseshoe vetch, and only Horseshoe vetch. Where the flower can be found the butterfly is often found in sizeable numbers. It has the most gorgeous

antennae of white and black stripes tipped in yellow, and it has an equally smart perimeter of white, although the example in my photo (a female, which is browner than a male) has been through the wars, yet another butterfly in my collection to have done so. It has had identical chunks bitten out of its lower wings, so much so that the shape seen here could be thought to be its actual shape, so symmetrical are its bodily losses. The first Chalkhill blue I managed to photograph was amazingly still, until I noticed it had a broken wing, poor thing. Usually, they are a skittish species found across Europe and Asia Minor, but not in Scotland or Ireland.



24 February BotD:

Meadow

brown (*Maniola jurtina*) ...

An inhabitant of Europe, Russia, Mesopotamia and Northern Africa, there can be a week or two where nature-spotters see almost nothing else but this species. On a trip to the Isles of Scilly, off Cornwall, a couple of years ago, I had a week in early September when there were

literally carpets of them. I thought at the time if I wanted to write a natural and social history of these beautiful islands, I would call it something along the lines of “Song thrushes, Meadow browns and honesty boxes,” the latter being a novelty in the United Kingdom of people who make jam or grow vegetables, et cetera, and then leave them outside their houses and farms along with a piggy bank and price list. I love them, and I genuinely think most people pop in the correct money. Its coloration varies a little across the species, and novices can tell the difference between it and the similar-looking Gatekeeper (see BotD 14 January) by the fact that it generally comes to rest with its wings closed, while the Gatekeeper leaves them flat and open to catch the sun.

25 February BotD:

Speckled wood

(*Pararge aegeria*) ...

Oh, my giddy aunt!

We have reached the 200th BotD today!

The 200th!! If you want to see all 200 (of course you do!) I have put a new page up on my website, so please double-click on the photo on this page.

The Speckled wood is another common



species in the United Kingdom, one that likes woodland rides of dappled light, in which males will roam up and down their own stretches in territorial splendour, casting out any intruders of their own species and any other. Some butterflies are fearless, and it would not surprise me if a Speckled wood decided to take on a Bald eagle, that is, if we had that species over here. Females have been shown to choose males that are able to best keep their territories. This all sounds rather like *West Side Story*. The strongest survive, and everyone wants their genes to remain in the strongest pool. Speckled woods live in Europe and Africa, and they are brighter and more orange the further south one goes. Females tend to be browner overall. In Scotland it is only patchily represented.

<http://www.terencebakertravel.org/bird-of-the-day--an-on-going-covid-19-series.html>



26 February BotD:
Painted lady (*Vanessa cardui*) ... Even the males are ladies in this superb species, a butterfly that migrates every year from the Atlas Mountains of Morocco and from across the very top of Africa, in some years reaching very large numbers in the United Kingdom. In other years they might be hard to find. Two years ago was a bumper year, and as I walked from Hythe to Blean Woods in Kent to

see my first-ever Heath fritillary (see BotD 29 January) I walked along one footpath through arable fields and hedgerows with literally an onslaught of them flying around me, at least 500 in a couple of miles. In North America, there is a similar but separate species called the American painted lady, although I think Americans have lost something, now it is no longer called there by its former, wonderful name of the Cosmopolitan. 2019 also was a great year for the American species, with reports in California of there being more than a million on the wing at one point. This species is yet another butterfly featuring orange, black and white, and the under-wings are very attractive, too, in their mottled greys, pale yellows and browns. That something so small can migrate so far is one of nature's miracles.



**1 March BotD:
White-letter
hairstreak
(*Satyrium w-album*)**

... I am not sure the curiously spelled last part of its Latin name has a “w-” due to how the species gets its name, from the white lines on its hind-wings that appear to show the letter “w.” As you will remember from the Comma butterfly (see BotD 6 January), that, too, has the last

part of its Latin name similarly constructed, in its case, “c-album” (I shall have to do some research”!). The last of the five British hairstreak species to get its slot in BotD, this one also is a difficult species to see, spending much of its time at the tops of trees, preferably its favourite species, the elm. The demise of the elm tree in the U.K. due to Dutch elm disease that has been around for 50 years or so hindered this species’ numbers dramatically, but new strains of disease-resistant elm planted by horticulturalists have resulted in a partial rebound. I found this one, though, completely by chance in the open as I was searching, unsuccessfully on that day, for a Silver-spotted skipper (see BotD 10 February) that usually can be found in the open on low plants, so my eyes lit up when I found instead a White-letter hairstreak, Expect the unexpected, I guess, is the lesson, and do not believe you understand anything about nature.



**2 March BotD: Large
skipper (*Ochlodes
sylvanus*) ...** The Large skipper is the largest, not surprisingly, of the British skipper species, of which we have already seen three. “Large” is relative to other skippers, and it is only marginally so and much smaller than probably 80% of all United Kingdom butterfly species, skippers or not. A common butterfly that most likely is considered a

moth by non-butterfly types, it frequents sunny pieces of woodland and wooded edges, and its last name, from the Latin for green or woody, that is, sylvan, underlines its chosen habitats, which stretch from the United Kingdom across Europe and Asia to Japan. This is a

species that makes one immediately lean over to inspect the tips of its antennae, as that is the major ID point to separate four species in the U.K. The literature, however, tells the observer to look for the Large skipper's "hooked antennae," but out in the field this makes no sense, to me at least. Like Captain Hook from Peter Pan? Or does it mean the convex shape of the antennae as seen in the photo?

3 March BotD: Ringlet
(*Aphantopus hyperantus*) ... Another common United Kingdom species, and even if its colours are not the most page-turning, I rather like the boldness of its circular marks, its ringlets, against its grey-brown set of wings and its narrow fringe of delicate white. Inhabiting northern parts of Europe and Asia, it is evidently a butterfly that does not



like it too hot. I started my interest in butterflies when I was in Scotland in 2014 and decided to climb one of its Munros (pronounced the same as Marilyn Monroe's last name), that is, mountains of more than 3,000 feet in height. I was climbing one called Schiehallion (just a little more than 1,000 feet ... but do not allow that somewhat small height to fool you, if the mists come down, these are dangerous places to be) on a gorgeous day and someone I stopped to speak to was looking at a butterfly, a very close sibling called a Mountain ringlet. If you live in the south of the country this is one of the most time-consuming butterflies to find, for the geographical separation, so I have always enjoyed the idea that it was the first one I saw, as I have since seen none. The regularly named Ringlet is fond of woodland and blackberry bramble, which helps its numbers.



4 March BotD: Small pearl-bordered fritillary (*Boloria selene*) ... The Small pearl-bordered fritillary is another of the small handful of butterflies that Europe shares with North America, which is no small feat considering how small butterflies are and how large the Atlantic Ocean is. In the US it is known as the Silver-bordered

fritillary, the idea being the same, to name it after the row of silver marks along the edges of

the undersides of its hind-wings. Unfortunately, it is a frequenter of grasslands, and as many consider such expanses as wasted farmland, it has suffered in its numbers, on both sides of the pond. Estimates that 80% of its numbers have disappeared in the last 50 years is not good reading. In the United Kingdom, it is found in the west and the north, largely, and I saw this one at a spot called Ubley Warren in Somerset, an area of limestone pockmarked with remnants of former low-scale lead mining. I had no problem finding one, so much so that I considered it relatively common until I stopped coming across them. It has a closely related sibling called the Pearl-bordered fritillary, resident in the U.K., too, but rarer and which I have not seen.

5 March BotD: White admiral (*Limenitis camilla*) ... The second largest butterfly resident in the United Kingdom, the White admiral lives in the high tree tops and whizzes around like a maniac. Well, that are my excuses for offering only a so-so photograph of one, one I saw in Dene Woods as I was searching for a Purple emperor (see BotD 27 January), which I failed to see at the time.



The shot does show its size, I think, although that utterly depends on how small or huge the plant it is sitting on it, doesn't it? But anyway, the White admiral is also another butterfly that has a range extending from Western Europe across Russia and Asia to Japan, and its underwings are more crisply delineated and memorable than its upper-wings, in my view. If you want to see one in the U.K. come to Southern England between June and August, so it really is a butterfly of the summer. Its larvae and caterpillars resemble bird droppings, remarkably so, which protects them against predation.



8 March BotD: Small heath (*Coenonympha pamphilus*) ... Probably our smallest butterfly with the longest Latin name, the Small heath is a butterfly of meadows and open areas of bracken, another species that when it appears does so in large numbers. The smallest member of the Browns family, it flies low to the ground across most of Europe, Asia and North Africa, where there is suitable habitat, and always settles with its

wings closed. There are several butterflies in the United Kingdom that have that trait, and it is always amazing to see a photo of one with its wings outstretched, so much so that you believe you are looking at a species completely new to science, or at least to you. Its larvae feed on grasses, its adults on ragwort and bramble, none of which thankfully is at a premium, and the species has multiple broods a year, so all in all a success, even though numbers have reduced. That is indicative of all butterflies worldwide, I imagine, and our relentless obsession with “taming” nature and natural environments. It also is notable for the aggressiveness between males searching for a female and for its habit of congregating in small areas to try and outperform each other for the attention of a partner.



9 March BotD: Dingy skipper (*Erynnis tages*) ... It is possible some people regard the Dingy skipper as a bit, well, dingy, a relative mess of browns, blacks, greys and colours in between, but I always rather enjoy coming across it, although, if truth be told, not as much as I do the Grizzled skipper (see BotD 7 January). Many

regard its colours to a good suit of Harris tweed, which is something I have always liked the reference to. An inhabitant from Western Europe to Eastern Asia, this species has two broods in the southern parts of its range but only one in its northern homes. It also is able to colonise various landscapes from grasslands to sand dunes and woodland clearings to disused quarries and abandoned railway lines, of which there are quite a number in the United Kingdom now mostly used as recreational walking paths. It is attracted to the wonderfully named plant the Bird’s-foot trefoil. Butterflies have the grace and simplicity to always be better and remain better than COVID-19!



10 March BotD: Small skipper (*Thymelicus sylvestris*) ... The last of the skipper butterflies to be portrayed in BotD, the Small skipper does have somewhat pointed wings, or at least oval-ish in shape, but my photo almost makes it look as though it is round. It is not the smallest skipper either, with four species being its size or smaller. It also is another butterfly that cannot be found in Ireland,

which is surprising considering Ireland has plenty of good habitat and is not far for most butterflies to migrate to and colonise. Ireland does, though, have one endemic butterfly of its own, the Cryptic wood white, a close relation to the Wood white (see BotD 20 January). Very much a summer butterfly, the Small skipper has expanded its numbers in the last decades. The two black marks coming from its thorax diagonally out across its wings are thought to be scent scales that have a role in attracting partners, and it can be told apart from the Essex skipper (see BotD 3 February) in that the lower side of its antennae are orange, not black.



11 March BotD: Green-veined white (*Pieris napi*) ... A very easy butterfly to overlook, the generally common Green-veined white looks sufficiently like “Cabbage” whites for most people to ignore. It inhabits all of the top of the world, from far Eastern Asia to the far Western US, where the “Mustard” and “West Virginia” white butterflies are considered to be the same species, so you are free to call it by

which name you prefer. There is a fourth sub-species, the Dark-veined white, so to see them all start booking trips post-pandemic. Again, just as with so many birds, maybe the four sub-species will be split into four distinct species. I believe the example in my photo is of a female, as I can only see one splodge of black circular markings, and the males have two. When they breed the males inject a compound called Methyl salicylate, along with their DNA, which repels other males. That’s pretty amazing.



12 March BotD: Holly blue (*Celastrina argiolus*)

... The Holly blue has a delicate shade of blue tipped with sort of a pixellated grey-black and with a bountiful supply of small black circles on its hind-wings, altogether an attractive little thing that usually can be seen in a massed throng patrolling hedges of buddleia and other food stuffs. Silver-blue might be the best way of describing its coloration. It normally has two generations of adults per year, in April and then

in late July into September. Exceptionally pleasant springs and summers might result in a third, and there are two sub-species in the US, the beautiful named Spring azure and Echo blue. Its main enemy is the Ichneumon family of wasps, which is its parasite. A good year for wasps might well mean a bad year for Holly blues, but as we say in the United Kingdom that is all “swings and roundabouts,” nature finding its way of balance, as the Holly blue will be back to good numbers soon enough.



15 March BotD: Long-tailed blue (*Lampides boeticus*)

... Well, we have reached the last United Kingdom butterfly that I have photographed (there are perhaps a dozen I have not seen), so tomorrow we need a new “B” for the title BotD? Back to birds? Something else? The Long-tailed blue is the newest colonist to the U.K. from mainland Europe, getting a toehold on Southern England chalk scrapings and where lives its favoured plant, Everlasting sweet-pea. The first sightings of a small but significant number were in 2019, and they came back in 2020, in which they had to two broods, a very late one in September unlikely to leave any surviving adults, but the first brood does and speaks of warming temperatures and populations naturally expanding out of their former territories. I caught up with my only example following a 25-mile run across the South Downs Way from Hassocks to Lewes to Brighton’s Whitehawk Hill, preparing for my now

twice-postponed 100-mile run across the South Downs, and I only had my mobile phone with

me, hence the poor photo, but as a recollection of a very rare creature that is making history, I am very happy with it. This is a female. Its “long tail” refers to two small protuberances at the base of its hind-wings.



16 March BotD: Bee orchid (*Ophrys apifera*) ... Welcome to Day 1 of Year 2 of Working from Home, at least for most of the London STR office, and for everyone else it was not too long after that. My goodness! Well, birds will fly back into this space, but for the next three weeks or so it will be about botany (thus keeping a B in BotD!), or more accurately United Kingdom orchids, which are not the huge, splashy affairs of the tropics but more subtle, yet hugely alluring specimens largely remaining rare or localised. Whenever I come across them my eyes open in wonder. First off, the Bee orchid, perhaps one of the species more likely to be uncovered. This is one of our species practising mimicry, in its case its flowers resembling bees, which attract real bees to try and mate and, in the process, pollinate the flower, although this orchid does self-pollinate, too, so I guess it has a backup system. The species loves chalk (many orchids do, which is why the Southeast of England is such a hot spot for them; lucky for me, as this is where I live), but it exists across Europe, North Africa and the Middle East. It is my ambition this spring and summer to uncover a few more species I have not

seen before. I have been doing my research, and as we are allowed to leave our homes on 29 March, well, botany is the freshness and new life that will lift us all out of the era of COVID-19!



17 March **BotD: Greater butterfly-orchid (*Platanthera chlorantha*) ...** I have managed to see only two of this species, which tends to grow apart from others of its species. That's a very mysterious thing about orchids, with their complicated pollination stories and, on some occasions, symbiotic relationships with trees or fungi mycelium roots and networks. There is one species, the Ghost orchid (*Epipogium aphyllum*), which is in the United Kingdom but has not been seen since 2009, that has a reproduction process that no one seems to understand, it popping up every 20 years or so miles from where it was last seen. Anyway, back to the Greater butterfly-orchid, which has a close cousin, the Lesser butterfly-orchid (*Platanthera bifolia*), which like the Ghost, I have not seen. The Greater is a resident of Europe and North Africa and flowers in June and July in unimproved grassland and chalky woodland that receives fair amounts of light between the trees. It is one of the most graceful of our orchids, I think.



**18 March BotD: White helleborine
(*Cephalanthera damasonium*) ...**

Helleborines are a family of orchids that are as equally beautiful as full-blown orchids, but I say that with the actual knowledge of only ever seeing this one species of them. Again, this year, I hope to see Marsh, Broad-leaved and Red helleborines, if no others of their type. I found this one, with several others, in an innocuous residential area near Dorking, Surrey, as I was on my way to see my first Adonis blue butterfly (see BotD 11 February), a square field that appeared not to be a reserve, more the pride and joy of local residents. How it manages to avoid the baseness of local government authorities is anyone's guess, but it was a very pleasant discovery. Owner of a very long Latin name, the White helleborine is home in Europe and Asia. It never fully opens its flowers (what you see in my photo is pretty much it, but still, I think you would agree, beautiful), and it can be told apart from the very similar Narrow-leaved helleborine, apparently, by looking down on both and inspecting how

the stems holding the flowers radiate from the central stem. I am thinking this takes more practice than it initially sounds like it would do.



**19 March BotD:
Pyramidal orchid
(*Anacamptis pyramidalis*)**

... Purple, pink, mauve, these are the colours of most British orchids, the Pyramidal, I think, instantly recognisable by its tightly held, cone-shape grouping of flowers. A relatively common species, large numbers of these can be found in their colonies, usually on southern-facing chalk hillsides, but also it is a

great coloniser of disturbed areas such as road verges, quarries and the like, even airport fringes. It is resident in a sweep of Europe from the United Kingdom largely southeast to the Mediterranean and over to Iran. It is pollinated by *lepidoptera*, that is, butterflies and moths, and its roots, its tubers, are an ingredient when ground up called salep, which is used in some forms of ice cream. If you ever have had Turkish ice cream, which is delicious and thick enough to stand up on its own, then you would have had salep, but thankfully the Turkish

government banned the export of it at the beginning of this century, a necessary move for the survival of several species of orchids as it is estimated it takes 1,000 orchid tubers to make one kilogram of salep.



22 March BotD: Monkey orchid (*Orchis simia*) ... One of the United Kingdom's rarest orchids, the Monkey orchid has petals that do resemble tiny monkeys complete with legs and arms, even little feet and hands, and if you were to gently prise the lip of the flower over, what looks like little eyes and a pair of lips, but it is not to be confused with the South American tropical species named *dracula simia*, of which there are countless photos on the Internet—some real, some very faked. In the U.K. our Monkey orchid is known from only two places, but one of them is in Kent, my county, and examples are easily found in May and June. It is one of my favourites. Its existence in the U.K. appears a little odd, as elsewhere it is found in warmer parts of the Mediterranean, Eastern Russia and Iran, and it is thought its decline in the U.K. and other parts of Europe is due to uncontrolled agricultural practices. It is a close relative to the Military orchid, which I hope to see in May as one of the few places it can be found is close to my brother's home, and we

should be allowed out of lock down by then. Hopefully!



23 March BotD: Southern marsh orchid (*Dactylorhiza praetermissa*) ... Also known as the Leopard marsh orchid for reasons I cannot fathom (something to do with changing spots?), the Southern marsh orchid is a strange botanical specimen in that it frequents cooler parts of Europe, from the United Kingdom across Northern Europe to the Baltics and also exists only in conjunction with fungi, the orchid receiving symbiotic help from fungi root systems known as mycelium. Isn't natural history wonderful? There also is a Northern marsh orchid that will be in BotD soon, which resembles its Southern cousin very closely and is so similar that I do not think I could tell the difference unless I knew what part of the U.K. I was standing in. Literally, the Southern species stops at a line vaguely crossing one of the narrowest stretches of

England from just north of Liverpool and Manchester across to the top of the county of Lincolnshire.



24 March BotD: Fly orchid (*Ophrys insectifera*) ... Another orchid with flowers that mimic an insect, hence the last part of its Latin name, *insectifera*, in its case a fly. This is one special orchid that can be so troublesome to find. They tend to grow alone from others of its species in the dappled fringes of woodland, along paths where the sun can penetrate, but they seem always difficult to spot. The first one I found was after I became convinced I would not find one, but then it just popped into my vision, and I stared at it in disbelief. It is only found in Europe, and in the United Kingdom in the south almost exclusively, and it is very dependent on birch trees. Birch is the tree of new life. It is the first tree species to grow if any area has been burned or cut back, and as you might know the English translation of Icelandic musician Björk's name is "birch." The Fly orchid is pollinated by species of wasps called Digger wasps, not flies at all, and the flower's design seems to be indifferent to that, too, as attracting the insects is not a flower but a

pheromone released by the flower that mimics that released by female wasps. I sure the pollinating flies are guided to the "fly" flower even if the flowers do not identically resemble the wasp.



25 March BotD: Early purple orchid (*Orchis mascula*) ... To celebrate the freshness of comment and data at today's Hotel Data Conference, which I am covering, I present to you one of the first orchids to emerge every year, the Early purple. I am lucky to have a wood full of these very close to my home, in a spot called Frylands Wood, where tucked between the bluebells are even one or two very rare white forms, variants if you will, subspecies. This orchid emerges at about the same time as the Early spider orchid, which I hope to see over the Easter holidays as then we are allowed to travel more than five kilometres from our homes, even though maybe early April might be a week, even a few days too early. I will take my chances. Another native of Europe, with a few

seeping into the Middle East, the Early purple contains no nectar and is yet another orchid attracting pollination via insects, although what insect its flowers are meant to mimic I cannot fathom. Maybe you can? Okay, now HDC's analysis of Europe is about to start, so back to the portal.



26 March **BotD: Common twayblade (*Neottia ovata*) ...** This is certainly not our most colourful orchid. Common across both Europe and Asia, it is, as you might suspect, a species that blends in very well in its grassy and shrubby homes, with most people I am sure being blissfully unaware of its existence. It does have beauty in its details. Its flowers attract a variety of insects to pollinate it, which the plant does by ejecting a substance called *pollinia* (from the word pollen) when an insect lands on its petals, which act rather like a fulcrum. It is as though the insect lands on one end of a seesaw, while the other end, in natural history known as a *rostellum* and containing the pollinia, springs toward it. The orchid has a symbiotic relationship in terms of its nutrient requirements with fungi, so all in all it is a clever little thing, and again if you look at its petals (in my photos, definitely the ones near to the base of the stem), quite gorgeous.



29 March BotD: Lady orchid (*Orchis purpurea*) ...

On this day after three months of full lockdown, the English and Welsh are now allowed to travel more than five miles from their homes, although the advice is to still stay at home. To “celebrate,” the Lady orchid is a jewel, with fairly large, robust spikes of flowers, each one representing a “lady” attired in a pink and white dress and crimson bonnet, and with dainty arms, which might be an decades-old image of fashion but was probably very accurate when the species was named in Victorian or Georgian times. This is another rare species in the United Kingdom, but there is a small forest of them in my county of Kent, in a place called Yockletts Bank, near the village of Stelling Minnis and reached at the top of a narrow footpath that opens up to a sunny bank. It is quite tall for an orchid species, but not as tall as a Lizard orchid, which will soon come to the pages of BotD. It gets its last part of its Latin name for its sepals and upper petals that are purple, although

there are numerous other species in the U.K. that certainly out-purple it. It is resident in Europe and some parts of Western Asia. I was very happy in that I walked my Mum slowly up the bank to find her this orchid at that Kentish site, along with Fly orchid and Greater butterfly orchid (both see previous BotDs), all of which she had not seen before.



30 March BotD: Green-winged orchid (*Anacamptis morio*) ...

This species is named for the tiny, thin greenish lines that travel vertically down its petals, but I admit they are not readily visible in my photo, which I took in the beautiful, small valley of Park Gate Down, yet again in my county of Kent, known as the Garden of England. The last part of its Latin names comes from the Latin for “clown,” with its green veins and pink spots supposedly reminiscent of a clown’s costume or makeup. Also, again, it is a plant found only in Europe and the Middle East, and it is closely related to the Early purple orchid (see BotD 25 March). It is a long-lasting orchid, too, with some individuals living more than 15 years. The orchid is now classed as vulnerable/near-threatened, mostly due to the use of fertilisers and other chemicals in agriculture, which mess around with the root systems of fungi, as it (as we have seen with several other orchid species) is dependent on a symbiotic relationship with toadstools and mushrooms.



31 March BotD: Common spotted orchid (*Dactylorhiza fuchsii*) ... The Common spotted orchid is the United Kingdom's most common and distributed orchid, which sometimes fills whole slopes of chalk and limestone hillside, its mauve spikes eclipsing the green of the grass and celebrating the summer. The last part of its Latin names hints of another flower of similar colour, *fuchsia*. I know of a field of this orchid in a spot called Chapel Bank that cannot be reached unless some degree of athleticism lets you climb a wall or wire fence, but once one is into it, possibly illegally, the scene does hint of an Eden, plus if you are able to get out the other side, made more difficult by thick bramble, a ditch and another fence, then there lies the White Bear pub in the hamlet of Fickleshole. Common, yes, but also quite exquisite, and it does have a couple of varieties, a much more purple-pink version and an all-white one.



1 April BotD: Man orchid (*Orchis anthropophora*) ... We have had the Lady orchid (see BotD 29 March), and now is the time for the Man orchid, this species' petals and flowers supposedly resembling little men on the march down the pub, or somewhere, although the last part of its Latin name, *anthropophora*, suggests they are in the shape of non-gender-specific humans. Nonetheless, this is a species that elicits delight about orchid-searchers as it is very hard to find due to its pale colour and thin spikes. It enjoys living in well-drained, chalky soil, so thus often is found—if found it can be amid unobstructed grasslands—after a knee-painful clamber up the sides of hills. It is resident across Europe and parts of Asia, but southern England marks its most northerly range. There is a beautiful spot 30 minutes from me called Magpie Bottom, which was saved from developers by a couple in the late 1960s and who also saved an ancient grove of yew trees, which normally are found only in churchyards, a tradition that probably is pagan, not Christian. The

couple when they got older sold the Magpie site to the Kent Wildlife Trust, so today it is protected, and nine species of orchids can be found there. I plan on returning in June.



6 April BotD: Bug orchid (*Anacamptis coriophora*) ... I apologise for not stating there was a very long weekend over here in the United Kingdom for Easter and that BotD was taking a break, and that I also was somehow writing this daily update on the Corporate Communications' Teams page, not the STR General one—but now it is back where it belongs. I had no luck yesterday trying to find an Early spider orchid (it's too early, apparently, to see them in Kent, even though they have been seen in Dorset in the West Country), so today we have the Bug orchid, a species I found in Puglia, Italy. As I stopped by the roadside to look at a map, on the other side of a low wall I saw this beautiful species staring back at me. We were looking for a small hotel called the Riposo del Vento, or "The resting of the wind," which is comprised of "*trulli*," dome-shaped houses that look like beehives and are indigenous to Puglia, otherwise known as Apulia. The word *Anacamptis* means "bent backwards" in Greek and refers to a family of orchids, which all have a particularly pungent smell, which

might not be nice to humans but is enjoyed by its insect pollinators. This orchid is not found in the U.K., but I thought it was beautiful enough to sneak its way into these pages.



7 April BotD: Northern marsh orchid (*Dactylorhiza purpurella*) ... The northern version of the Southern marsh orchid (see BotD 23 March), this orchid is the species we see in the United Kingdom to the north of the country, in North England and Scotland, and it favours boggy, damp meadows, although it is tolerant of both acidic and alkaline soil. It is another orchid with the suffix “*purpurella*,” much along the lines of that of the Lady orchid (*Orchis purpurea*; see BotD 29 March)), a species with predominantly purple coloration. Apart from the U.K. and Ireland, it is only also found in Denmark, which makes it geographically speaking uncommon, although a better description would be that it is “locally common.” I found a large area of them as I pulled into a cottage called the Woodhouse on the Isle of Skye in Scotland, which is in the hamlet of Milovaig, literally the last lane off the last road on the final promontory of this beautiful place. Hundreds of orchid spikes dotted a squashy area of sheep tracks, cottongrass and rivulets

pouring off a cliff facing the Outer Hebrides islands.



8 April BotD: Lizard orchid (*Himantoglossum hircinum*) ... This is the United Kingdom’s tallest orchid, often reaching a metre in height and producing myriad flowers that sort of look like little geckos, not that we have geckos over here. This orchid also is a serious rarity, but if one pays £7 to park in the beautiful Sandwich Estate in Kent, there it is seen quite effortlessly in May tucked behind the sand bunkers of the Royal St George’s Golf Club, where there have been played 13 Open Championships but which hikers and orchid-spotters have access across on three public footpaths. (Yes, one has to sort of come off the footpaths to get close to the orchids, but only by 10 feet or so.) I plan on going to see them next month, as last June (when our first lock down ended) the few I found seemed to be drying up, as might be evidenced in my photo. Their labellum, that is, the part of the petal that attracts the

pollinating insects, is long and twisted, coloured brown, green, purple and white, and combinations thereof. Supposedly, this orchid smells of goat, although I personally did not get that impression, but that seems a good point to leave the world of orchids as I have run out of photos. Tomorrow?



9 April Hoopoe (*Upupa epops*) ... Back to birds, and I sincerely hope that one species will be the species to fly us back to our offices, for when I return to the Blue Fin, I will end BotD. The first bird back up for our avian friends is the spectacular Hoopoe, which can be found across Europe, Asia and North Africa but very rarely in the United Kingdom. The photo is of one I found in Harran, Turkey, but I do have one on my British list, from the Kentish coast at Dungeness, literally the first speck of England across from mainland Europe. The photo of that is so bad. At first, I got a two-second-long glimpse of one distantly walking from behind one clump of grass to another, but those two seconds were wondrous, and I did get to see it far closer and for longer for an hour or so later. When one arrives in the U.K., it is a superstar bird for its long crest and cinnamon, black and white plumage, plus the fact that often it

does like to sit out in the open. One very cool thing about the Hoopoe is that it can open its beak when that beak is wedged into the soil, so it can digest worms, insects and the like, rather than spearing them and pulling them out. In Ancient Egyptian mythology, the Hoopoe was sacred, while in Roman culture a Hoopoe painted alongside a name told others that the person was the successor and heir of his (yes, not her) father's wealth and property. Birds will continue to be the flight out of the dull spaces of COVID-19!



12 April White-throated sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*)

... Hot off the press, or at least from Saturday, a new species for me for the United Kingdom, but a species I am very familiar with from my years living in New York City. Apparently, there have been fewer than 50 records of this species accidentally landing on U.K. soil, so it generated much excitement. Driving south through London

at 5:45 a.m. is a joy, with no traffic, and I arrived at the spot this bird had been seen the day before at 7, joining another 10 or so souls, and we searched for an hour before this little jewel scurried through some white-blossomed bushes. It landed on the one picnic table set up in a

very small reserve consisting of a small patch of woodland on both sides of a stream and sitting in front of a large square of allotments, those being areas of land rented out at a peppercorn rent for people to grow vegetables. The sparrow duly performed for us for five minutes before flying off and not being seen again for four hours. This species has two forms, the one in the photo with black and white stripes on the head, the other with tan and black stripes, and birds of one type always breed with those from the other, which is presumably why collectively they are called “white-throated,” not “black and white-striped” sparrows. In North America they breed in Canada and New England and spend winter in the south and east of the US, which is why in New York I’d see them as they moved through twice a year.



13 April Snow bunting
(*Plectrophenax nivalis*) ... The Snow bunting is one of the hardiest birds of all, a species that spends all its existence in northern climes, breeding in such places as Iceland, Northern Siberia and Northern Canada. I saw a large flock happily flitting around in a snowstorm in the Icelandic town of

Ólafsfjörður, where I was stranded (happily) for a day as the weather closed off the roads, and in the ruined Icelandic hilltop fort of Breiðabolsstaðir where supposedly a hero of one of Iceland’s epic sagas lived. Iceland is the only place, along with Western Alaska, that this species spends all year, and every winter a few examples reach the shores of the United Kingdom. Before they migrate, they need to bulk up by 30%, and only those that have done so sufficiently will be able to make the correct decisions as to where to migrate, which is quite extraordinary, but which evidently makes for a stronger gene pool. I found the two in the photo on the beach at Reculver Abbey in Kent, England, on 3 January this year, just before we headed into lock down (now over!), and they are quite difficult to pick out among the pebbles, even if one can hear their distinctive chirping. The male is whiter overall than the female, and immature birds sort of sit somewhere between the two in plumage.



14 April Red-backed shrike (*Lanius collurio*) ... The Red-backed shrike used to be a breeding bird in the United Kingdom, but a nesting pair has only been very rarely found here since the late 1980s. It does still breed in northern parts of mainland Europe, and it is not adjudged to be endangered as a species. Readers might remember we have featured three other shrikes in BotD, all in

2020, Woodchat shrike (16 July), Great grey shrike (20 August) and mega-rare, off-I-went-as-fast-as-I-could Masked shrike (19 October), all of which are collectively known as butcher birds for their habit of impaling prey on thorns. The Red-backed shrike is startlingly beautiful in its male adult form, a red back (obviously) set against a grey head with a black eye stripe. The one in my photo is a juvenile but still, I think, exquisite, and you will see it has caught a wasp. This individual turned up on Wanstead Heath in East London, which is watched closely as a birding site due to it being in the city. It is also very close to the former and current stadiums of my beloved football/soccer team West Ham United. The word “shrike” derives from the Old English form of the word “shriek.” Once a shrike is found, it has the kind habit of repeatedly hunting and returning to the same perch, occasionally flying off to another close one.



16 April Sanderling (*Calidris alba*) ... The Sanderling is a dear little thing, if I can be guilty of giving human characteristics to birds, a small wader, a sandpiper, that skips along the shoreline as though it is a little nervous of the gentle tide, probing for small molluscs and insects in the mudline. This is where its name comes from, from the Old English *sand-yrðling*,

translated as “sand ploughman,” or as the Americans would write “sand plowman.” (The last part of that name points to Icelandic, or Old Norse; the last part of its Latin name means “white,” as in albumen, and that also is a former name of the kingdom of Scotland.) Its broad bill helps in its ploughing. I do not see them as much as I would like to, considering they are

not uncommon, although I am most likely to see them on their migration up and down the planet, most likely in winter. It is one of the world's truly global birds, breeding in the Arctic regions of Canada, Russia and Scandinavia and wintering as far south as South America and Australia. Some might fly 10,000 kilometres on migration, others 2,000 kilometres, with perhaps the latter ones deciding to stay off in England. I saw this one on 3 January in Kent. The two coasts of the US will see them also in migration, all of which is incredible for a bird that weighs on average 50 or 60 grams.

**19 April Ring ouzel
(*Turdus torquatus*) ...**

This species, a species of thrush like the American robin, migrates to the United Kingdom in spring to breed on moorland (high plains with sparse tree cover) in the North of England, Wales and Scotland, thus, in my part of England is a bird only seen as it stops off to fuel. This one I found on



Saturday in a small reserve on the edge of the town I grew up in, Erith, literally the last place on the south bank of the Thames going east but still technically in Greater London. Despite being in an urban setting, I only could alert one other birder to the find, and it was not found the next morning, so there you are, a bird that sort of belongs to me. This is a difficult species to see, in my experience. The males are black, thus setting off its white bib to more effect, but the browner females (as in my photo) still are able to show that clash of colour. They winter in southern Europe, North Africa and Turkey. "Ouzel" is the old English name for the Blackbird, which this species resembles (minus the white coloration) and that is of the same family. The Ring ouzel in some parts is called a Moor blackbird, or Fell blackbird, fells being another word of "moor." I enjoyed watching it in the company of four of another thrush member, the Song thrush.

20 April Red-knobbed coot (*Fulica cristata*) ...

This is a species that is exceedingly rare in Europe, and each of the few birds there are in the continent—as can be seen in my photo—is tagged very prominently with an identification band, which will not bother the bird in its daily goings-on. This is a species that mostly lives in North Africa, and its overall numbers



are not small enough to have scientists worried. It might look benign, but the coot family contains birds that are quite aggressive, squaring up to threats many times their size and also being very stern parents, so much so that many fatalities do occur between parent and chicks. That might seem strange in nature, although again maybe in the long run it strengthens the gene pool. I saw this individual in the Parc Natural de s'Albufera de Mallorca on the Spanish island of Mallorca in the Balearic Islands, and I knew they'd be a good chance of seeing one there. It still took some searching. Out of breeding season (and you can see this bird is in the process of collecting nesting material) this coot lacks its red knobs or devil horns, and as its distribution overlaps that of the Coot (*Fulica atra*), which looks near-identical in non-breeding months, identification at some times of the year can be tricky.



21 April Tawny owl (*Strix aluco*) ... Huge success last evening! The Tawny owl is the United Kingdom and Europe's most common owl, but try finding one, and you might just go mad in the attempt. Last September, when Francesca and I, and the three cats, Super-black, White and Pieball, stayed in a cottage in Somerset, we heard the hooting of one on several nights, but try as we might, we could not glimpse where the sound—the most classic

sound of all owls—came from. No such problems last evening when I was running through a local park, and my eyes just went straight to one, sitting in a tree, which I think most likely was standing guard over some unseen chicks. I went back a little later to take some photographs, but the light was poor by then, and I switched to black-and-white mode. (And just a few days after finding a Little owl—see BotD 15 April.) Maybe I will return, as I think

it will be in the same place for at least until late May. There is a general code among birders that the locations of owls must never be publicly revealed. This is a purely nocturnal bird, hunting at night, hidden by day, and it is its ears that are its best help in hunting, rather than its eyesight, which is not as exceptional as myth suggests. It is also highly territorial, and often its fledglings get into trouble if they cannot find vacant territories at such time as its parents kick it out of theirs.



22 April Guira cuckoo (*Guira guira*) ... This species of cuckoo, rather a scruffy type, is found in southern South America and is termed an “opportunistic predator,” which I would guess is the same as any hungry meat-eater. Its Latin name suggests it is unique (where Latin names have the same name for both its Linnean classifiers that is likely to be the case), and

it frequents open areas and wetlands. I saw this one while horse riding (I am a very poor equestrian) in the superb Parque Nacional Iberá in North-eastern Argentina, when I came across two gauchos roping horses. The cuckoo perhaps was hoping that the boisterous churning of horses’ hoofs might reveal some beetles and worms, or the like, as it was sitting on this branch with seemingly no care in the world. That park is well known to birders (but very difficult to reach) for being the home of what might be one of my favourite species, the Strange-tailed tyrant, but unfortunately I was not able to get a photo of one of the three I saw. Unlike some other cuckoos, this species does not lay its eggs in the nests of foster birds but does the right thing and builds its own.

23 April White-crowned pigeon (*Patagioenas leucocephala*) ...

The day after I received my second dose of AstraZeneca COVID-19

vaccination from a nurse called Matilda who said she was originally from St Lucia, a birding tale related to those sun-kissed islands of the Atlantic Ocean. The White-crowned pigeon is a pigeon living in what we in the United Kingdom



call the West Indies, our American friends the Caribbean, but its range just pokes into the US, into Florida, and probably only on the islands very close to Key West. I photographed this, I think, with a 300mm lens on film, and this particular image is a computer-scanned version of my photo. This particular bird caused great excitement. I was told by staff at the Key West Tropical Forest & Botanical Garden on Stock Island, the last-but-one key before Key West itself, that this species had not been seen there since a hurricane ripped through the islands the autumn before. I was there the next spring. It was not such a piece of ornithological sleuthing on my part, just luck that the day I visited there were no other humans and that there after a kilometre of walking were three White-crowned pigeons happily perched in a tree and which had decided that very day to come back. It was very nice to report that I had seen them, for the bird evidently meant a lot to the staff. Considered near-threatened, this species nests in mangrove swamps. Most people, I think (I want to think), understand how important mangrove is as a protection against flooding and as an animal habitat, but it does not hurt me to remind people again.

26 April BotD: Early spider orchid (*Ophrys sphegodes*) ... A return to United Kingdom orchids for one more day. I have long wanted to see an Early spider orchid, and I did search in April, with no luck, as while the weather has been nice here since the latest relaxation of COVID-19 rules on 12 April, March and the first two weeks of the cruellest month were cold and wet, so everything natural has been put back a little while. This weekend, though, success. When I say success, I mean I searched for more than two hours and found one

orchid, and it having one flower only. As you can see from my photo, there are unopened buds. It is also tiny, no more than four or five inches in height, so it takes some searching, I can tell you, but finally an example stared back at me. The U.K. has two orchids that come earlier than the others, hence their names, the Early spider and the Early purple (see BotD 25



March). More Early spider orchids will come soon, and I will go back, to look for some genetic variations, too. The Early spider orchid is named for those two tiny light green parallel lines at the top of the bloom that supposedly resemble spider fangs. It is a beautiful thing, with its flower displaying chocolate, purple, lilac, green and yellow. In the U.K., it is known from only a small handful of places, all on the edge of the southern coast, on chalk. This one is from Samphire Hoe, Kent, a reserve created by re-employing the rock that came out of the Channel Tunnel to France. Instead of dumping it in the sea, they decided to build a reserve below chalk cliffs that extends the country a few hundred metres. This is the opposite of what usually happens, as annually we lose bits of Kent, Dorset and Norfolk, and other counties, to weather and erosion. Orchids in bloom are far healthier than meetings on Zoom!



27 April Cactus wren
(*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus*) ... With perhaps the longest Latin name we have seen thus far in BotD, the Cactus wren is a desert and scrub specialist limited to extreme southwest US and northern and western Mexico. Baja California probably sees its largest population, but I found this one on top of a US road sign advertising Congress, Arizona, in Yavapai County, probably to the

most northerly of its range, but which is apt as it is Arizona's state bird. That might be an odd choice considering it is only found in a small section of the state, but who am I to argue? It is the US's largest wren species, and the subspecies found in Arizona—*couesi*—is the largest of the species' nine subspecies and noted for its pale belly, which can just be seen in my photograph and which might have been enhanced if the bird in question chose one of its favourite perches, the top of a Saguaro cactus. It is not considered threatened, but it has numerous predators, including snakes, foxes, coyotes and even Greater roadrunner

(*Geococcyx californianus*), a species of cuckoo. Birds will stay in our dreams long after the pandemic is over!



28 April Red kite (*Milvus milvus*) and Pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*) ... BotD provides a double-whammy today with two species not one, but both have fascinating stories. Out for a walk this weekend in Oxfordshire, I stumbled across a completely white Pheasant. It is not technically an albino, for it had black eyes, whereas albinos would have pink ones. Rather it is leucistic, that is, it lacks all pigmentation, but seeing

one is still incredibly rare. The British Trust for Ornithology told me there can only be a very small handful around the country, and for a species that is reared and released into the countryside in huge numbers every year for that savage act of paid shooting parties. The chap from the BTO who wrote to me said he had seen only two in 45 years of birding. The Pheasant usually is a warm brown-red colour, with golds, greens and purples, and the only colour this example retains is its rich red eyebrow. Pheasants are native to India and South Asia and just into Eastern Europe, and the ones in the United Kingdom were first brought over by the Romans 2,000 years ago and more. The pheasant was being closely inspected by a Red kite, which 30 years ago in the U.K. was confined to one very small area of Wales, down to fewer than 10 individuals, but it has become a recent success story, following a reintroduction pretty much in that area of Oxfordshire I was walking around, the village of Nettlebed. Now it is not surprising to see them in most counties of Southern England. They are scavengers, like the American Bald eagle, and this one swooped down several times to within 10 feet of the pheasant, perhaps not knowing if such a white pheasant could be living and breathing. This was an incredibly blessed experience to have.

29 April Desert wheatear (*Oenanthe deserti*) ... The fourth species of wheatear to grace BotD (Wheatear: 14 September; White-crowned wheatear: 22 October, and Hume's wheatear: 13 November) the Desert wheatear is a bird frequenting, not surprisingly, arid landscapes, the one I saw (a juvenile male; adult males are more striking in appearance) being in



the fabulous At Wathba Reserve in the United Arab Emirates' emirate of Abu Dhabi, perhaps the only recognised and preserved reserve there. If I arrive in the UAE at 6 in the morning (as

is usually the case with Etihad Airlines) I hire a car and make a beeline straight for this place and start birding, jetlag be damned! The reserve is notable for it probably being the only reserve that when you arrive, you sign in and then have to—courtesy and politeness, even international relations, requires it, I believe—sit down cross-legged on cushions, drink the cup of tea presented to the visitor and chit-chat about this and that in snippets of English and hand gestures. This species of wheatear has a huge breeding range across the Arabian Peninsula, North Africa and Western Asia into India, and, like the Old World flycatcher it is, enjoys sitting on posts or stumps to swoop down on beetles and insects it sees on the floor.



30 April Grey wagtail (*Motacilla cinerea*) ... The third United Kingdom wagtail to fly into the pages of BotD, following the Pied wagtail (1 December) and Eastern yellow wagtail (15 December), the Grey wagtail (its Latin name can loosely be translated as “Ashy tail-mover”) is a species associated

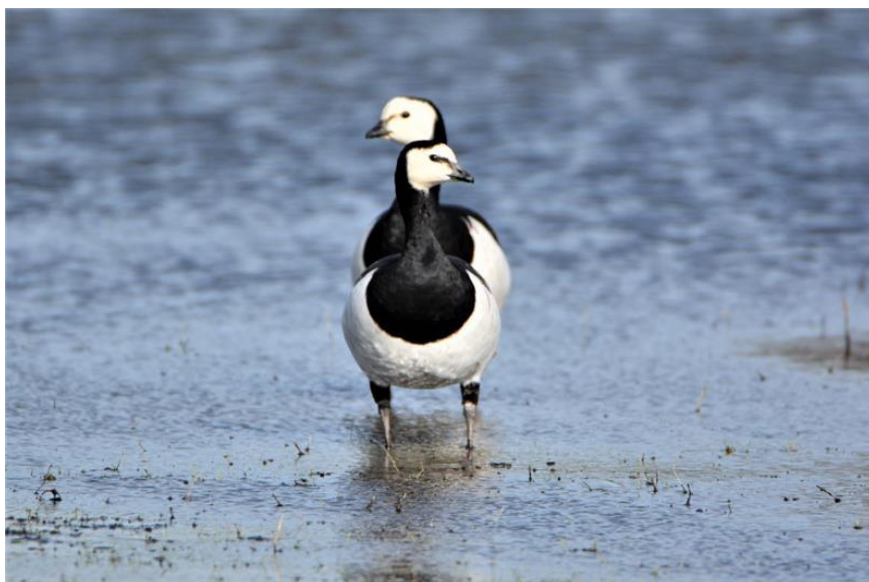
with rivers. It quite often likes to patrol weirs and canal locks, places where lengths of water have been arrested by human development and where a change in the water’s course might churn up insects and flies. This is probably also where it chooses to build its nests. I have seen Grey wagtail in the concrete car park behind my flat and, as would be more obvious, along the Pool and Ravensbourne (where this photo was taken in February) rivers close to where I live. It appears as quite an exotic species in the urban environment. Home is a wide area across Europe and Asia. Its yellows, greys and white eye-stripe, and its tail that wags up and down (some say to alert other birds that they are alert; others say to waft air across the hiding places of prey), produces a very beautiful thing to watch as it skips up and down rivers on stones and roots peaking above the water line. In the breeding season, males have a black throat. And good luck and fortune, Leigh Heath, in all your endeavours!



4 May **Speckled pigeon** (*Columba guinea*)

... Apologies for there having been no BotD yesterday. I believe I forgot to mention 3 May was a public holiday in the United Kingdom, the first of our two in May, and, of course, as is normal on such a holiday the weather was mixed. Off to warmer climes then for the Speckled pigeon, which also is known as the African rock pigeon and inhabits all of Africa south of the Sahara Desert. With such a huge range, there are subspecies, the one in my photograph being the Abyssinian speckled pigeon. These birds like to be close to humans, or at least their buildings. This was the species that was the first thing I saw on reaching what might be the most isolated place I have even been, the village of Sheikh Hussein, 130 miles (but five hours' drive) from Goba, which is at the base of the Bale Mountains where I had wanted to go to see the incredibly rare Ethiopian wolf, which is a wolf but appears

more like a large fox. Sheikh Hussein is also about 200 miles southwest of the city of Harar, but Google Directions does not allow a direct route to be made online, even though that is what we did. Sheikh Hussein is home to a tomb (my pigeon is sitting on the top of it) of a Muslim holy man of that same name, and once a year it receives thousands of pilgrims, despite their being no restaurants or hotels. No doubt the pigeons take advantage of crumbs being left by those masses.



5 May **Barnacle goose** (*Branta leucopsis*) ...

One of the United Kingdom's smaller goose species, the Barnacle goose derives its name from ancient naturalists believing that during the times of the year when it cannot be seen on our islands, this bird disappeared under bridges or in caves or on cliffs and hung upside down like limpets or barnacles,

rather like bats. How they were born was supposedly not from eggs but from pieces of floating wood adrift in the sea. These theories were written in the 12th Century and believed for many centuries, so preposterous was the idea that birds could migrate thousands of miles to another continent, only to return later to the exact same places. It has three distinct populations, and the one that breeds on the Norwegian islands of Svalbard winter on the west

coast of the U.K., specifically on the Solway Firth that is the border on that side of the country between England and Scotland. There also is in southern England a non-migratory population, less than 1,000 birds, that have become wild but are believed to have been originally escapes, and the two birds in my photograph are most definitely two of them. These showed up at the Crossness Reserve in the town I grew up in, Erith, and were quite the stars, having never visited there before.



6 May Black-headed ibis
(Threskiornis melanocephalus) ...

The second ibis species to grace the pages of BotD (also see Sacred ibis, 2 November), the Black-headed ibis lives in the Subcontinent and Southeast Asia and migrates northeast to Mongolia, South Korea and Japan, among other places

in that general area. I found this one in an almost impossibly bright-green tea paddy in Sri Lanka, which takes its tea cultivation very seriously, amid colourful landscapes and the bright hue of the women employees' clothing, although seeing the hardships of tea-pickers takes some getting used to. This ibis can be instantly recognised for being the only ibis species with a black head and beak and solidly white body, and it is distributed widely across its range, but nevertheless is considered a near-threatened species, with its Indonesian population now low in numbers. This was the only one I saw. When we were travelling across Sri Lanka we had a driver, who was a real sweetheart, and by the time we finished our four days with him I think he was stopping the car on his own whim if he thought he had seen something interesting and was becoming as excited about seeing birds as we were. Maybe he is still out there with a pair of binoculars? Ibises, along with herons and egrets, do not have calls, rather all they can do is make sort of a grunting noise, unlike cranes that have haunting vocalisations.



7 May Spotted redshank (*Tringa erythropus*) ... A close cousin of the Redshank (see BotD all the way back in 27 March, 2020, when lock down first started), the Spotted redshank is the rarer of the two, although still considered common. It is a species United Kingdom birders love to find as they tend to—the bird, not the birders—stay on their own (well, perhaps birders do that, too), not even in small groups. The bird in

my photograph, which was taken in Oare, Kent, is in winter plumage, perhaps just starting to moult into summer plumage, where it becomes quite black with a white eye-ring. It is quite spectacular to behold when it is coloured so. The second part of its Latin name reminds those interested in nomenclature of the Robin (see BotD: June 8), which has the first part of its Latin name being “Erithacus,” which as with the Spotted redshank denotes the colour red (in the redshank’s case, not the robin’s bright breast coloration but its legs, its “redshanks.”) I have said before I grew up in a place called Erith, so this name always sticks in my mind. It breeds across the top of the world and winters in sub-Saharan Africa.



10 May Brown-headed barbet (*Psilopogon zeylanicus*) ...

Perhaps a strange-looking thing, the Brown-headed barbet is a species endemic to the Indian subcontinent, including Sri Lanka, where I took this photograph. A fruit-eater, it is happy in gardens and agricultural lands, as well as in open

woodland, so thus helping its numbers. Perhaps this individual was feasting up, knowing the weather was soon to change, for not long after I had seen it Cyclone Ockhi smacked into the island from the south, which I think resulted in perhaps 800 deaths, many of them fisherman but 27 of them on land in Sri Lanka. That all said, I saw people quite happily cycling through the hurricane and swerving around trees bending over in the wind; and this in one of the areas devastated by the tsunami in 2004. That night we asked if we could move down a floor in the small hotel we were staying in, and the staff was very happy to do that, so that my wife Francesca and I, and about 20 geckos that had taken shelter, could ride out the worst of the storm’s excesses. Next morning, all was calm, and I was greeted again by the sound of birds.



11 May Tree swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor*) ...

Indigenous to North America, but all of it, from the south of Mexico to the central middle of Canada, the Tree swallow is a boldly coloured bird of black, blue and white that migrates up through the US on the way to its northern US and Canadian breeding grounds. It is not as ubiquitous as the Barn swallow (*Hirundo rustica*), which is indeed the most widely distributed swallow species in the world, found in every continent save Antarctica, but it will

likely be seen by Americans as it flies north during spring and summer, and its most southernmost breeding grounds will be in Tennessee and the states along that state's longitudinal line. I photographed this one at Jamaica Bay Natural Reserve, which is in New York City close to John F. Kennedy International Airport and the unique community of Broad Channel, where residents are more likely to need a boat than a car, and is, so the New York Times informed me yesterday, is the only part of New York City, apart from Staten Island, to have Republican representation. This is where the A subway train stops on the way to The Ramones' Rockaway Beach, and a walk of about a mile is required back north to the reserve, which is a wonderful outlet for nature. They nest in holes in trees, not in eaves of houses, and the like.



12 May Black-throated thrush (*Turdus atrogularis*) ... A banner day as we reach the 250th BotD, with a rare-thrush special! Yet another member of the thrush family, the Black-throated thrush is a bird of far-Eastern Europe and Asia, but joyfully one got mixed up with a flock of Redwing (see BotD 28 May) and somehow reached England. Where the flock decided to settle

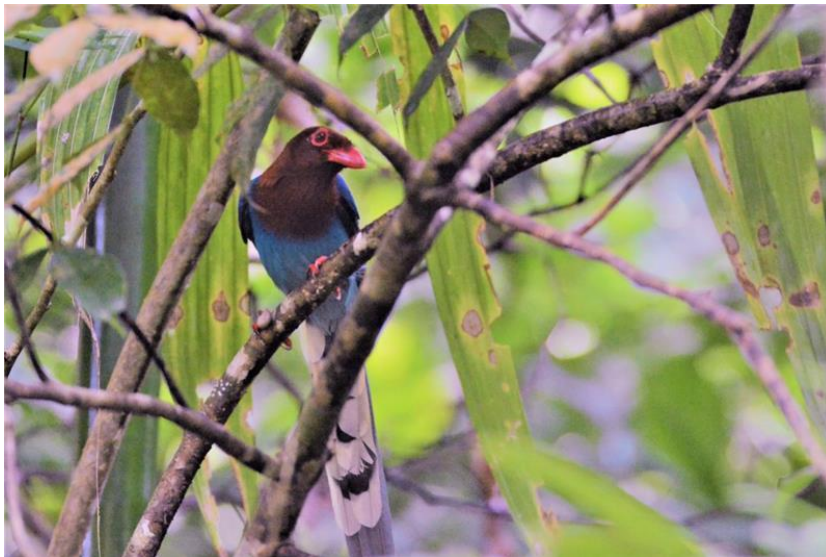
was quite comical, in the grounds of Whipsnade Zoo near Dunstable, Bedfordshire, a few miles northwest of London. A visitor with some birding knowledge must have known that this visiting bird to the rock wallabies, anteaters and ocelots was rare, and soon the news got out to the birding community. I arrived on the first Saturday in December 2019 after it had been reported and queued up with 40 other birders all who paid their £20 entrance fee the very moment the zoo opened. The bird, we had been told, favoured one tree in particular, and there it was. It did fly off, probably perturbed as to the numbers of people looking at it but was relocated on the bush in my photograph. The bird stayed for about a month, gorging on berries with its cousins, and the zoo apparently made £50,000 of much-needed income just due to those wanting to see this one rarity. Perhaps surprisingly, this species was lumped together with the now separate Red-throated thrush (*Turdus ruficollis*), only one of which has ever reached the United Kingdom. No, I did not see that one.



**13 May Reed bunting
(*Emberiza schoeniclus*) ...**

Very often overlooked, the Reed bunting is a common bird of marshes and reed beds, building its nest deep in the vegetation and popping up to the tops of those reeds to feed on seeds and sing their songs. I find the interesting thing with common birds is to try and photograph them in a way that says something new about them. Perhaps I do not

succeed, but I rather like this recent shot, with its neck feathers blown up behind its head, the solid green background and the bird seemingly looking far across the landscape. It makes me wonder what it is thinking? It lives across much of Europe and Asia, with the more northern birds migrating south in those continents for the winter but also with many staying in the same spot all year, which is the case with the population of Southern England. This is a male of the species, the females being browner and with less obvious distinction between its shading. (I will add here that last evening on a run with my Dulwich Runners AC running club I saw my first Swift (*Apus apus*) of the summer, always a joyous occasion. I am not sure my running friends shared my elation, but there you go.)



**14 May Sri Lanka blue
magpie (*Urocissa ornata*) ...**

This is the most colourful bird I think I have left in my files that has not yet graced BotD, apt, I hope, for the news that Hotel News Now has just won the US national silver prize at the American Society of Business Publication Editors' annual AZBEE awards for its series coverage of United Kingdom hotel group

Travelodge, its changed operating model, reaction to that by its assets' hotel owners and how the entire situation unfolded. The series won the gold award at the regional level, and now silver at the national level; and my colleague Danielle Hess has been awarded Young Leading Scholar recognition, so it is a day to celebrate with one of the world's greatest birds. Despite its bold coloration, this is not an easy bird to find. Endemic to a wedge of South-central Sri Lanka and also gracing the country's 10¢ postage stamp, it is classed as vulnerable, that is, its existence is threatened, down to some 15,000 individuals. I saw it during a glorious 20 minutes watching a feeding flock, when numerous species come to one area to feed but do so

in a hierarchical manner, small birds coming in first, larger ones later. This is one always in a certain order, perhaps for other reasons unknown to us. We think it has something to do with there being safety in numbers but also because the size and numbers in such a flock help disturb insect prey, although not all the members will be carnivorous. The Sri Lanka blue magpie is known as the *Kehibella* in the local Sinhala language, written as කහිබෙල්ල (my excuse for adding some swirling characters from this language.)



17 May Asian openbill (*Urocissa ornata*) ... I thought the Asian openbill would be a suitable bird for this day in which United Kingdom hotels can reopen fully after the last four and a half months of lockdown, but whether consumers will open their billfolds (a bad joke probably less understood in the U.K.) remains to be

seen, with the advice being to still eat outdoors if the weather behaves. Currently, it is not. This species, a species of stork found throughout the Indian subcontinent and western parts of Southeast Asia, is a bird of open marshes and agricultural paddy fields and the like. You might notice from my photograph that it has a distinct gap between the upper and lower mandibles, which it is thought is an evolutionary adaptation to allow it to hold better snails and other shelled molluscs, also snakes and frogs, that are its principal foodstuffs. That gap also is where it gets its name. If it eats the Golden apple snail so much the better, as this is now a pest in Sri Lanka and many regions where it is not indigenous, yet again the fault of humans who for its pretty colours collected this species of snail for its aquariums.



18 May Raven (*Corvus corax*) ... The ultimate lord and lady of the crow family, the Raven is a bird mixed indubitably with myth, lore and legend, sometimes a harbinger of doom. Ravens keep to themselves, or in groups of two or three, magisterial across the Northern skies, a so-called

trickster peering down inquisitively and judgmentally at Viking ships, the navies of Henry VIII, the fleets of boats sailing to Dunkirk and the cod fisherman leaving the wild coasts of Britain. The rumour is that if the Raven leaves the Tower of London, then the United Kingdom will be invaded (it helps then that those in the tower have their wings clipped.) I once saw four Raven sitting on consecutive fence posts on the Isle of Skye, Scotland, just below the Cuillin Mountains, but all that happened to me when I saw them was that I had a very good dinner that night. In North-western US and Canadian cultures, of the Haida, Kwakiutl, Tsimshian and others, the Raven is one of the two chief moieties, along with the eagle, the spiritual ties to which all people belong. I saw this individual looking imperious at Samphire Hoe, Kent, when I went looking for an Early-spider orchid (see BotD 26 April), and they are becoming more common across the southern parts of the U.K., whereas not too many years ago they were confined to northern and Welsh upland areas of moor and mountain.



19 May Siskin (*Spinus spinus*) ... Another relatively common species that often is overlooked, the Siskin is a bird that enjoys spending time dipping in and out of dense vegetation with the occasional strut on an exposed branch as it searches and makes short work of seeds on which it eats. It might often be the bird that attends to your garden

bird-feeder, the one some people might fail to recognise, perhaps mistaking it for a Greenfinch, a close cousin. In my photograph is a female, very attractive but a little less green overall than a male. This Siskin is a type of finch, one with two populations, the first across all of Europe, the second in eastern Asia and Japan, but these two groups do not differ discernibly in plumage. One oddity of this bird, shared by only a few other species, is that birds will regurgitate food for more dominant members of the flock, a behaviour known as “allofeeding.” Penguins do this, and it is thought it is a process in which social cohesion, solidarity and safety can be maintained and fostered. As always, birds will stay in our dreams long after the pandemic is over!

20 May **Red-backed flameback (*Dinopium psarodes*)** ... There are some wonderfully colourful woodpeckers in the world, and this one must make the Top 25, its bright red back and head marking it out among the tropical vegetation it inhabits in Sri Lanka, to which it is endemic, found nowhere else on Earth. And what a wonderful name it has too, the Red-backed



flameback. It has a white line, which in my photograph can be seen on the side of its face and just above the wing, that swirls down almost its entire body in an S-shape and looks like a decal on a 1970's souped-up Corvette, or some such motor car. I only saw one of this species while in Sri Lanka and it was from my breakfast balcony as I ate Sri Lankan hoppers and the yellow-most eggs I have ever seen. (Yes, sadly, I go to breakfast with my binoculars and camera!) Despite not being found elsewhere, this is the most common woodpecker species on the island. There were a fair number of birds in the gardens of the Little Tamarind hotel I stayed in near to the town of Tangalle, caused by them seeking shelter from the cyclone that hit the day before and I outlined in BotD 10 May—Brown-headed barbet.



21 May **Gannet (*Morus bassanus*)** ... A large member of the sulid family of seabirds, the Gannet is a distinctive species donning a yellow head, white body and black wing tips that can be seen on the Northern Atlantic coastlines of both the Americas and Europe, where it can mass in huge colonies. When they do crowd together during breeding season, in

numbers approaching 60,000 pairs, the cacophony can be magnificent, and they also are known for their ravenous appetites, so much so that my Mum would always tell me off for eating like a gannet when I was shovelling in the food apparently too fast. They are also a joy to watch when they are fishing, fish being their main diet. A Gannet will fly high into the sky before angling one wing down at an angle, after which the whole body descends like a weighted dart and punctures the water in a streamed line that gives the fish it has seen little chance of escape. This technique is permitted by its specialist nostrils that do not allow water to go the wrong way, eyes that can transform in a second short-sightedness into long-sightedness so as to both see a fish from distance and close up under the water, a series of

sacs that fill up with air, which can be transferred to the lungs, and oily sebaceous glands that make feathers waterproof. All in all, another remarkable bird.



24 May Green sandpiper (*Tringa ochropus*) ... The Green sandpiper is bird naturalists wait longingly for in the mid-summer, and it usually stays around the calendar to March. It is loved for its bobbing, jerky action as it hunts for insects in the mud and which always proves a delight to observe. It only very, very occasionally breeds in the United Kingdom. Recognisable for the tiny dots patterned on its wings, it is not green at all,

really, not on the first sighting, but it is its legs and bill that give it its colourful name. They also seem quite happy frequenting former quarries and sewage works. It appears to be quite nervous, and when disturbed it flies off in a zig-zag pattern. There is a myth in Scandinavian countries that the souls of departed men turn into Lapwing (see BotD 2 October), while those of departed women turn into Green sandpiper.



25 May Black-collared starling (*Gracupica nigricollis*) ... This species was the first bird I saw when I reached Hong Kong's famed Mai Po nature reserve, and I had no idea such a species existed, not even that a predominantly white starling would have a yellow face pattern, so it was a wonderful surprise. Its black collar is quite elegant, as though it has

dressed up for a glittering occasion, and the yellow is in fact bare skin, which is not an uncommon trait in birds. Endemic to Southern China and some Southeast Asian countries, this starling was perched on a pylon as I ambled along the lane to the reserve from the bus stop on a secondary road that soon ends at the Chinese border. I was jet-lagged, and as you need a permit to enter the reserve (which I had already due to a fortuitous meeting with the chief warden of the reserve when he and I separately both happened to be travelling in Sri Lanka) that meant I found myself wandering along a restricted road utterly alone, which can be done in crowded Hong Kong but seemingly always requires a bus ride. This survival of this species is not considered a concern.



26 May Smooth-billed ani (*Crotophaga ani*) ... These jolly little things are Smooth-billed ani, members of the cuckoo family of birds and resident across much of the Caribbean and Central and South America, as well as in some parts of Florida. Communal birds, as can be seen in my photograph, they like open countryside, especially agricultural land, and they expand when forests are deforested. Its bill is very noticeable, large and with defined grooves running along it from tip to base, and a close cousin, the Groove-billed ani (*Crotophaga sulcirostris*), possesses this feature even more prominently. Like most cuckoos, Smooth-billed ani are not the best flyers in the avian world and seem happy enough hopping and running along the ground. I saw these ani in a coffee plantation just outside of Santa Ana, El Salvador, where I was the year before its volcano blew, displacing 70,000 people. One thing I remember from

visiting this country is the government rule that it is illegal to cover over political graffiti, even if any town's political persuasion has changed. I am sure this sharpens people's minds to remember the political nightmares suffered by this country and others, such as Nicaragua, during the 1970s and 1980s, with the hope the situation will not return.

27 May Blue rock thrush (*Monticola solitarius*) ... The Blue rock thrush actually is a species of chat, like the Stonechat (see BotD 24 July) and Robin (see BotD 8 June), not a thrush, such as the Redwing (see BotD 28 May, wow, a year tomorrow!). It looks more like a thrush, than a chat, or Old World flycatcher



(which chats are), but there you go. That out of the way, we can celebrate what a wonderful thing this is, a splash of blue (this is either a female or a juvenile and thus a little less blue) picking its way through rocks and on cliff sides searching for insects in crevices and gaps. It is the national bird of Malta, which is nice as I have seen one there, but this individual I found on the Greek island of Kastellorizo, the farthest Greek isle going east, and pretty much half the way around the side of the south coast of Turkey. This island has one village, and the walk between the harbour and the cathedral on the small hill is one of the world's best and ends at a small restaurant on a square that is empty except for that restaurant and where two

old women start cooking after mass has concluded. I hope they are still there, as there is only one child, and she says she cannot cook. This species inhabits a thin sliver of the world, literally across from Iberia, Mediterranean, Middle East and South Asia, and it rarely ever finds its way to the United Kingdom.



28 May Goldcrest (*Regulus regulus*) ... Almost to the year in which BotD celebrated the Firecrest (see BotD 1 June) today we have its close cousin the Goldcrest, the two species sharing the accolade of the United Kingdom's smallest species. A bird that likes to flit swiftly between the branches of conifer trees searching for seeds, this bird is easy to find but often difficult to see well. Its Latin name, repeated, of "regulus" does not mean "regular" or

"normal," but rather from the Latin for "king," or "royalty," so it might be better known as the king of all birds, *regulus*, and it is a member of the kinglet family, which in the US is represented by the Ruby-crowned kinglet (*Corthylio calendula*) and Golden-crowned kinglet (*Regulus satrapa*), at least the species I would regularly see in New York City's Central Park. The Goldcrest is a little less flashy than the Firecrest but instantly recognisable by its golden Mohican haircut. This photograph, which I took on the same day I saw the mega-rare Masked shrike (see BotD 19 October), is the best I have managed of securing a shot, these little gems so restless it is hard to pin them down. Please note BotD will be back on 3 June, following the U.K. Bank Holiday and an extra day off. Enjoy Memorial Day. The barbecue is open, apparently!



3 June Meadow pipit (*Anthus pratensis*) ... A species that can be overlooked (there are no bold colours popping out), the Meadow pipit remains a favourite for its habit of flying from tussock to tussock or post to post as it displays and views the landscape. In the south of England, I catch up with this bird in marshes and along seashores, but for the long weekend last weekend (in the United Kingdom it is simply called the

second May bank holiday) I visited Cumbria in North England, the bit of that county that borders the Yorkshire Dales. All is majestic bare mountain sides, known as fells, lonely farms, snaking, stone walls and cascading waterfalls. It is the breeding area for a few species that I might see in my neck of the woods probing for insects in the mud and living a solitary existence, but here they are active, notably the Curlew (see BotD 1 May, 2020), which is an increasingly rarer breeding species but of which I saw many. Many of these species are

ground-nesters, which requires protected or managed areas. Much work has been done with farmers to alter their activities to help with bird numbers. The Meadow pipit, which breeds across Northern Europe into Russia and is resident all year in the U.K., has a bold, streaked chest and pale red legs, and I think overall it is quite attractive.



4 June Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*) ... A member of the hirundine family of swallows and martins, the Swallow—more correctly the Barn swallow—is the most widespread of that family across the bird, and indeed it exists in both the United Kingdom and the US. This is the species of which we say, “one swallow does not a summer make,” although Francesca, my Italian wife, says the same saying in Italian uses “spring,” not “summer,” an indication of when these birds reach the Mediterranean, not the U.K., from their wintering grounds in Africa, which can be even at the southernmost tip of that continent. There is little better to do in nice weather than to watch swallows swoop up and down hunting for insects borne on the warmer air and then gliding into their nests built in house eaves and little-used buildings.

Usually, it is my experience that I only see

Barn swallows sitting still in the autumn when they amass in large numbers to get ready for the migration south, but I saw this one at the close of the day (in the U.K. in June this can be at 10:30 p.m.) perched in soft light, so I took advantage of the situation to take some photographs. What a beautiful combination of red, blue and white, with that fantastic, forked tail, although Francesca says it looks odd to her when she sees me get very, very excited (I’d call it happy) when I see a Swift (*Apus apus*), which looks somewhat similar but is from a different family and usually arrives a month later and leaves a month earlier than the Swallow but soars around the sky with even sharper turns and pirouettes. I read that the Barn swallow is the national bird of Estonia, so this is a chance of saying hello to STR’s dear Nele Magi.



7 June Cattle egret (*Bubulcus ibis*) ... The Cattle egret, a member of the heron family, is a very widespread species that breeds in the US and is now resident all year in the United Kingdom, whereas 10 years ago, even two or three years ago, it would have been considered a rarity. On a birding

app I subscribe to, BirdGuides, this species was 10 years ago given an M (mega) rating, last year a R (rare) rating but now a L (local) rating, and close to where my oldest birding friend Alex Carlisle lives on the Somerset Levels (where this photograph was taken) last year we counted 143 birds. It is very adaptive, as one would guess, and is present now in most parts of the world. I saw my first in the U.K. on the Rainham Marshes on the edge of London, but now birders glance at them less and less. The U.K. represents its most northerly range, and even now it is unlikely to be seen too far north in my country. Another species, the Little egret (see BotD 7 May, 2020), which followed a similar U.K. trajectory, but 10 years previously, is not mentioned at all any more in excited birder conversation. The Cattle egret gets its name from its habit of following closely cows and the like, those heavy beasts churning up the soil as they walk and exposing worms and insects for the egrets to eat. They also eat ticks and other parasites, so farmers like them, too, and some juveniles and young adults sport snazzy yellow-golden crowns.



8 June Vermilion flycatcher (*Pyrocephalus obscurus*) ... A New World flycatcher, the Vermilion flycatcher is the most resplendent of that family, a scarlet shock of a species that like most of its family loves to perch on the highest branch, repeatedly coming back to it after searching for food. I have seen three of these birds, I think, the first on the edge of Cabo San Lucas, Mexico, in an area of seasonal ponds that now is a golf course (why!?), the

second in northern Argentina and the third, my only one in the US, at the Grand Canyon's Artist's Retreat (an artist lived there for almost two decades, and the family raised a son in it, a three-hour walk at least back up to the trail head and then another two miles to the North Rim Lodge Hotel, where the tourists go), five miles down the North Rim of the Grand

Canyon and where a friend and I completed a run across and then back across the largest hole in the world, a running feat known as the Rim to Rim to Rim. Actually, I saw more than 10 new species on that run, but as we changed from our cold-weather gear (May on the North Rim sees the last of the year's snow) to regular running gear (the canyon gets warm) a Vermilion flycatcher popped out to see what the strange humans were up to, half-naked humans with no other humans around for miles or hours at 5 in the morning. This species' Latin name essentially means "dark flamehead," which I like, and once again it is the male that sports all the grand coloration. Arizona marks the most northerly of its range, which stretches down through Central America and most of South America.

9 June White-cheeked pintail (*Anas bahamensis*) ... This species of duck is confined to the West Indies and South America, the one I photographed being on the island of St. Kitts, on its Great Salt Pond, close to where this small island has a ferry that goes to its even smaller sister island of Nevis. The road here gets narrow and climbs up and down some hills patrolled by Vervet, or African



green, monkey (*Chlorocebus aethiops*), and my 12-kilometres run there on a very hot day seemed a little too much to make the return jaunt on foot, so I hopped on the back of an open-back truck being driven to capital Basseterre by a friendly Kittitian. This duck, cousin to the Pintail (see BotD 21 July), also is known as a Bahama pintail, but I have no idea why that one island has the honour of having the duck be named after it. If one turns up in the United Kingdom it is an escapee, as this species is on occasion kept in private aviaries and zoos, especially an uncommon variant that is almost all white and silver but still has that splash of red on the base of the bill. That said, I like the normal coloration, the juxtaposition between its red, white and black of its head and somewhat leopard-skin patterns on its flanks. It needs salty water, well, brackish, that is, a slightly saline concoction of fresh and sea water, but it is happy pottering around coasts, where one assumes the water is normal sea water.



10 June Ceylon hanging parrot (*Loriculus beryllinus*) ... A tiny green parrot, smaller than a sparrow, the Ceylon hanging parrot probably resembles numerous other parrots around the world, but this one is unique to Sri Lanka. When I went on an organised bird trip in that country we stayed at the mostly terrible Blue Magpie Lodge, in the village of Weddagala, and immediately after arriving

we were all led to the garden to see our first Sri Lankan endemic bird species, which normally hang (as its name suggests) upside down in fruit trees. Birding is rarely that easy. Indeed, the next endemic species we saw, the Serendib scops-owl (see BotD 3 April, 2020) required a 45-minute climb up a rocky stream through thick jungle, with leeches and all. Exclusively a fruit-eater, this parrot never will be seen on the ground, and it nests in tree holes. I think when I saw several of them it must have been during the breeding season, for outside of that point in time they usually are solitary birds, which goes against how often we think of parrots, macaws and the like as communal, chattering species, all colour and noise, squawking from the treetops and screaming across river courses.



11 June Rüppell's black-chat (*Myrmecocichla melæna*) ... I will not even try and pronounce its Latin name, although it looks wonderful. The Rüppell's black-chat is not considered endangered, but its range is very specific, a relatively thin, north-south rectangle through central Ethiopia and a small scrap of that country's northern neighbour, Eritrea. It has a conspicuous white patch on each wing, but that is hidden when it perches, as it is doing in my photograph, and I was told by a birding local that this is the one of the more difficult species to see in Ethiopia. Not for us, though, as it would come for breakfast on each of the three days I stayed at a lodgings of isolated, small huts high up in the Abyssinian clouds. The species is named for

Eduard Rüppell, a German ornithologist, who was travelling in Africa in the 19th Century and for whom also are named other species of flora and fauna, including a starling, a bustard, a vulture, a warbler and a weaver in the bird world, two plants, two bats, a species of ground lizard, a butterfly, a skink, a chameleon and a fox, which I have seen on the United Arab Emirates-Oman border. Birds will stay in our dreams long after the pandemic is over! **Please note BotD will return on Tuesday, 15 June. See you then.**



Extra lengthy one today ... Please read on ... **15 June Blackbird (*Turdus merula*)** ... One of the United Kingdom's most-beloved birds, this is the species of which Sir Paul McCartney sang when he aired "Blackbird singing in the dead of night; take these broken wings and learn to fly." **I feel I have flown this weekend, too.** Some of you were kind enough to sponsor me for my taking part in the 100-mile Centurion Running South Downs Way event in southern England that started at 5:15 a.m.

on Saturday, following postponements from June 2020 and November 2020 due to obvious reasons. I completed the distance—100 miles (160 kilometres), 12,700 feet of climb, 58 recognised hills, temperatures ranging between 75 degrees and 85 degrees and 450 runners, 150 of whom did not finish—in 24 hours and 41 minutes, beating the cut-off by five hours and 19 minutes. Gower Tan, who some of you might know from his many years at IHG Hotels & Resorts and my running and training companion over 24 months (we signed up in August 2019 (runners need to have completed at least a 62.5-mile (100-kilometre) event in the last three years)), and I wanted to run sub-24, but I am wildly happy with my time. Honestly, parts of it were nothing less than brutal, and I was close to dropping out at mile 46 when my shins were in terrible pain, but the adage among ultra-marathoners is "make sure you keep on moving. Never stop, one step after the next, as everyone will have a dark patch," and when I made my turnaround it was the time for Gower to have some bleak patches, but we dug in together, and thanks to aid stations, good friends setting up additional crew stations (one at 2:15 a.m.; thank goodness England is northerly enough to only have five hours of darkness in June!) and another friend who ran with us for 11 miles to get us to the last major aid station, well, these are the things that saw us shuffle to the finish line in Eastbourne Stadium and a final, emotional 400 metres around a track. Anyway, that Beatles' song has a more involved narrative, but the line that mentions the bird remains true, and there is a snippet of its song in the Fab Four's track. It is the species, closely resembling the rarer Ring ouzel (see BotD 19 April), likely to wake you up at 3 in the morning with its beautiful song. The reason it has what might be deemed a dull name is that in medieval times in the U.K. the word "bird" was only given to winged species of a certain size, while anything larger—larger than a blackbird, for sure—were called collectively "fowl," which now we give over only to birds we eat such as partridge, pheasant and the like, and as the blackbird was the only "bird" that was all black, it was the obvious name. A Carrion crow, 100% black, would not have even been in contention, although it could presumably have been named the "blackfowl." And now I say all that, I can add that the female blackbird is brown, not black, and both genders have a spectacular yellow bill and eye-ring. These are common birds, but I delight whenever I see them. Birds will stay in our dreams long after the pandemic is over! Note, if anyone would like to add to my sponsorship for the 100-miler (I have raised £1,750 (\$2,500) for a charity that puts those rescued from human and sexual trafficking, once safe and monitored, into six-month hotel-industry intern positions with job-placement and post-training help, I would be very grateful. It is a charity that STR has long supported. Thank you—

https://uk.virginmoneygiving.com/fundraiser-display/showROFundraiserPage?userUrl=TerenceBaker_100MilesforYouthCareerInitiative&pageUrl=3



16 June Egyptian vulture
(*Neophron percnopterus*) ... This is not the best photograph to grace BotD, but it is very topical, as one has turned up on the legendary birding destination that is the Isles of Scilly, a group of islands off Cornwall in the Atlantic Ocean. This species, which lives from Iberia across North Africa to India, has not been seen in the United Kingdom for 153 years. There are only approximately 40,000 of them left in the wild, and my photograph

is from the United Arab Emirates, high up the Jebel Harat Mountain that overlooks Oman. I took my snap from the grounds of an Accor hotel, the Mercure Grand Jebel Hafeet Al Ain, two-thirds of the way up that huge mound of rock. As I write, the Scilly bird is on the remote island of Bryher, and there will be a mini army of birders on route to these islands, which are difficult to reach in the first place. I will not be among them, but I am visiting in October. A creamy white bird with a yellow, hairless face and black wing tips (they often appear darker due to bathing in iron-rich sand), they are impressive and large, soaring around the thermals of warmth, and as with all vultures hugely important in terms of their scavenging and clean-up role in the natural world.



17 June Kentish plover
(*Charadrius alexandrinus*) ...

This is to my knowledge the only bird named for the country of England in which I was born, Kent, although there also is a species, the Dartford warbler, named for the town in Kent in which I was born. The

Kentish plover is now extremely rare in Kent (too crowded with people) or anywhere else in the country, my only sighting being in Dungeness (yes, but in Kent!). I had arrived very early in the morning at this recognised birding site and chatted with the one other person there, who said he had just that minute discovered the bird and was off to tell the wardens. As it was another two hours before they arrived, we had the bird to ourselves for quite some time. This is the male, which shows the boldest coloration of the species, which inhabits North Africa, the fringes of the southern Mediterranean and Asia. They prefer to nest in areas of high humidity and moisture and far away from people. There has been calculated to be approximately 38,000 of this species in Europe, which represents 15% of its global numbers.



18 June Rook (*Corvus frugilegus*) ... I have mentioned before that if asked what my favourite bird species is, I might reply the Redwing (see BotD 28 May, 2020), but the Rook gives it a very close run. The rook, a type of crow, is a largely black bird marked with a grey-white bill and lore, that is, the part of the bird that comes down from largely the area of the eyes to cover the top of the bill and which in its case is

featherless. Rooks nest in noisy groups in trees, and I can watch them for hours. A hierarchy of sorts appears to develop as some pop up into the air, make croaking noises and settle down again, while others fly in small circles around the trees. They nest close to farms, and their communities are known as rookeries. When they leave to feed they seem to float around in small groups of two or three, and I rarely see them in London. The one in my photograph was taken at Clayton Mills, Sussex, which just happens to be mile 68 of my recent run. I did not pause last Saturday to see if I could see another Rook, though. They are among the more intelligent of bird species, able to solve puzzles to get food, and the collective name for a group of Rook is a “parliament,” whereas many also know that the collective term for its close cousin the Carrion crow is a “murder.”

21 June Goldfinch (*Carduelis carduelis*) ...

Bird species will see rises and falls in their numbers across the decades via natural phenomena such as harsh winters or damp springs, but the Goldfinch is one species that seems to have done very well in the last few years. I see this colourful finch regularly now in the middle of London, and if a small flock of



birds alights on a tree behind my flat if it is not a family of Long-tailed titmice, then inevitably they will be goldfinch. With a bright red, black and white face and a characteristic slash of gold on its wing, this is a bright species for the urban birder. Native to Europe, North Africa and Western and Central Asia, the Goldfinch was a common cage bird, a practice that has utterly died out in the United Kingdom, I am pleased to say, and a campaign to stop this

hobby, and the very real trade in birds to satisfy it, was one of the very first battles waged by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, our beloved RSPB. I have been a member of it for more than 40 years, and when I joined I could only be a member of the Young Ornithologists' Club, as adult membership was deemed too high for me. Goldfinches and its song often are intertwined in art and music of a sacred kind, due to its practice of eating thistles linking it with Christ's crown of thorns.



22 June Orange-breasted green pigeon (*Treron bicinctus*) ... One of the few species in which the Latin name is far shorter than the English name, this species is further proof if any was needed that pigeons are a very cool genre of birds and mostly detached from the drabness (usually, but not always) of the Feral pigeons we see in our urban streets. The Orange-breasted green pigeon

could quite easily be named the Yellow-winged lilac-necked pigeon, or a variety of other names. Indigenous to the Indian subcontinent and a small region of Southeast Asia, it is a fruit-eater and often sits perched as it peruses its landscape, of which it must surely be a count(ess) or a duke/duchess for its regal splendour and marvellous shades. Its favourite fruit, apparently, is that of the wonderfully named *Strychnos nux-vomica*, aka the Strychnine tree, which as its name suggests is toxic to most animals. Perhaps a count/ess would have an official taster to guard it from poison? I love the little white splash at the base of its bill, just visible in my photograph. With so many other colours, why did evolution deem it necessary it has this, too, but I am very happy it does.



23 June Hawfinch (*Coccothraustes coccothraustes*) ... What a Latin name this one has, one worthy of it being the largest finch in the United Kingdom. Bold, noticeable and colourful, the Hawfinch most often is seen close to where I live in winter, but it remains a prized bird to catch up with. I saw the one in the photograph in the churchyard of St. Andrew's in Bramfield, just north of London, during what is referred to as an

irruption year, that being when a larger number than usual of birds of a species move south from Scandinavia or other northern locales due to population increases or a scarcity of food due to inclement weather. Its huge bill offset against a black and orange-brown head, and its

size, mark it out as a fantastic thing, and the white on its wing and tail are most evident when it flies. In the U.K. it was a very rare visitor until the late 19th Century, and it probably remains localised. The New Forest near Southampton, where our second king (at least of the modern era, that is, after 1066) William II, or William Rufus, was killed in a hunting accident, or at least that is what the cause of death was written down as. Over its entire European range (in summer it might migrate across Asia) it is not considered to be of concern regarding its numbers.



24 June Brown-breasted flycatcher (*Muscicapa muttui*) ... Also known as Layard's flycatcher, which at least gives it a sense of mystery, the Brown-breasted flycatcher might not win any prizes at the Rainbow Games for Birds, but I think it makes it up by being small, compact, delicate and well put together. I took this photograph while staying at a semi-luxury jungle camp in Sri Lanka called

Ahaspokuna, where Peacock called from the branches of trees and on occasion elephants would get too close. From the open-air sitting area in our tree house, this little gem would alight on a branch and sing its heart out, and its call became the temporary national anthem of our stay. Also, I liked the fact that it breeds in China and Southeast Asia and migrates to Sri Lanka and Southern India, so like me it was a visitor. The car that took us to this wonderful place stopped in the middle of nowhere along a road, and out of the bush stepped a very regal gentleman with a cold flannel each and two bottles of water. We then walked two miles through the jungle to reach a small plateau, a lost Eden, if that is not becoming unforgivably poetic, where the camp was. And the flycatcher does have some colour—its legs are yellowish-orange.

25 June Blue titmouse (*Cyanistes caeruleus*)

... The United Kingdom's smallest titmouse, the Blue titmouse is another beloved bird, a frequent visitor to bird tables and feeders in urban gardens, where it will likely be seen hanging on upside down as it pecks at nuts and seeds. It is quite happy just about



anywhere, though. With its blue crown and primary feathers and yellow breast, it is to a species that appears always in a great hurry, whizzing to collect grubs or down for its chicks and nests. The one in my photograph clearly shows it with nest material at its nest hole. It lives only in Europe, although a subspecies does exist in the very north of North Africa. This species is called in my county of Kent a “pickcheese,” for its habit of feeding off wheels of cheese, presumably from the days when we made our own, not purchase them from shops, although the most common nickname for it is the “tom tit.” Sailors love them, too, and it was a good day when one would settle on a boat as it meant land was not far away, that idea stemming from the bird’s tendency never to stray too far from home.

28 June Little gull (*Larus minutus*) ...

The only gull to my knowledge with both red legs and a black bill, the Little gull is the smallest gull species in the world, as its name suggests, breeding across Siberia and visiting the United Kingdom and other coastal parts



of Europe in the autumn and winter, where it lacks its solid head coloration. A dainty little thing, it is only a handful of centimetres larger than a plump sparrow. In the U.K., the first pair of Little gull that successfully bred, in Scotland at a reserve of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, was only in 2016, and scientists have noted the species’ drift westward in terms of nesting. I believe also there is a population in Southeast Canada and Maine. I saw this one at another RSPB reserve, Rainham, and it was all on its own in the middle of a small lake where it was feeding on small insects found on the water’s surface. It is lumped in the Latin family *Larus*, to which all gulls belong, but another Latin name for it is *Hydrocoloeus minutus*, and it is the only member of that family, so for the time being until the eggheads can settle their differences it will just have to bear two Latin names.

29 June Yellowhammer (*Emberiza citrinella*) ... Another beloved bird species in the United Kingdom, but one sadly that also has seen a decline in numbers, so much so that I am delighted when I catch up with them. Across its European home it is not classified as threatened. Known for its song that onomatopoeically sounds like “a little bit of bread and no cheese,” the Yellowhammer, a finch, frequents arable fields and open spaces, and I am watching one right now (the one in the



photograph; please excuse the odd finish to the photo, but it is an iPhone photo of the screen of my camera, as currently I have no way of downloading my camera's memory card, but in some way it shows the essence of being in the field, a little distant from all the tech that weighs us down). I am at Black Cottage, a place we discovered last year in the countryside outside of the Sussex town of Horsham that is surrounded by beautiful fields, hedges, trees and footpaths that lead after 20 minutes to the Black Horse pub in Nuthurst. We decided to stay here this year (no international travel after all) for three weeks, the first to work, the second two for a vacation (thus no BotD after 2 July until 19 July). The Yellowhammer is noted for being yellow, especially its bright head, and while there is the possibility of seeing it year-round, one does tend to see it more when the sun shines in spring and summer and it sings from the tops of bushes and low trees, and in the U.K. we might see two of its three subspecies, *Emberiza citrinella citrinella* (most definitely the one in my photo) and *Emberiza citrinella caliginosa*. Some populations migrate, and for some very arcane, possibly silly reason it has been introduced into South Africa, Australia and New Zealand. As if those three countries do not have a wealth of interesting, beautiful and unique species of their own?

**30 June Song thrush
(*Turdus philomelos*) ...**

The Song thrush is the bird that will be the third species to wake one up in the dawn chorus, and its song for me is the most pleasant, a flute-like song that rises and dips and invites you to investigate the woods. It is equally happy in gardens, although I hear that this is a tendency in Western Europe, not elsewhere in its range. Where I am



staying this week, one every evening slowly trawls the lawn looking for worms, and when I was in the Isles of Scilly three years ago, in September of that year, I saw hundreds and hundreds, so much so that if I was to write a travel book on those islands I would title it "Song Thrushes and Honesty Boxes," the last reference being (and I have mentioned these before) the practice in rural areas hereabouts of putting eggs, jam, vegetables and other homemade or farm goods in boxes in front of the relevant property for passers-by to buy and leave the correct money. The Song thrush is not rare, but it can be secretive at times. The spots on its breast often look like little hearts, and it is closely related to another species seen in the United Kingdom and Europe, the Mistle thrush (*Turdus viscivorus*).



1 July White-tailed stonechat (*Saxicola leucurus*) ... A close cousin of the (European) Stonechat (see 24 July), the White-tailed stonechat, very similar in coloration, frequents the Indian subcontinent and Myanmar (Burma), where I was when I took this photograph near Lake Inle, a gorgeous series of lakes in which fishermen catch fish standing one-legged

on wooden canoes, with their other leg somehow wrapped around the boat's wooden rudder. This is now done, I suspect, largely for tourists, which of course have now disappeared following the purge against the Rohingya people and this year's full takeover (again) by the military and the suppression of democratic voices. That all might mean little to our friend the stonechat, who like all in that family enjoys sitting on prominent branches and posts as it busies itself singing and being seen. I think nearly all aspects of its plumage, except a couple of white tail feathers (not visible in the photo; the bird might be a female, which is a little paler than the male and lacks those feathers), are identical to its European cousin, but that difference, and scientific breakthroughs in DNA analysis, have meant it and other birds now are treated as individual species, more and more so. Places like Myanmar might be temporarily closed to new study, but other places such as Colombia have opened in recent decades, and new species are regularly brought to science's attention.



2 July Yellow warbler (*Setophaga petechia*) ... The Yellow warbler is a New World warbler species that might be familiar to STR's Tennessee folk. When I lived in New York City, this would be a regularly seen spring migrant, the birds having travelled up from South America and the Caribbean, where it lives all year (thus, some do not bother with all that migrating hassle) on their way to their northern

North American nesting sites. The male in his breeding finery sports russet-red stripes on its breast and a cap of the same colour (the bird in my photo I suspect is a juvenile). Its plumage varies across its range, and there are up to 35 subspecies. There were more, but some were split into their own species, and some of those split birds have been split again, including the Barbuda warbler (*Setophaga subita*), endemic to the tiny speck of Barbuda, obviously part of

Antigua & Barbuda, which I found on a break from a lazy lunch in the sun. The Yellow warbler has two subspecies that visit the US (they winter in Central America and South America), the California and the Sonora, and both are deemed threatened. Overall, the species is doing just fine. BotD will be taking a break for its Summer Holidays until 19 July. See you then!)

19 July Bullfinch
(*Pyrrhula pyrrhula*) ...

On the day the United Kingdom clears away most of its COVID-19 restrictions (some are calling it Freedom Day, others Freedumb Day), perhaps apt is a species that gets its name from its large, heavy, bull-headed head, which in the current landscape might be seen as being the confidence we need or the obstinacy or bullheadedness we are



showing despite rising cases. Anyway, I am back from two weeks off in the delightful Sussex countryside, and while notable birds were largely absent, at least the first four days of this week will show notable finds (two birds, two orchids). First up, the Bullfinch, the male (in the photo) showing a bright red breast and a black head, while the female is pinker. You hardly ever see a couple apart in this species, although that is what happened when I was away. I saw a female without a male on one day, and the next in a completely different area the male without the female, but likely the missing half was not very far away in both circumstances. It is the second-largest U.K. finch, slightly smaller than the Hawfinch (see BotD 23 June). Found throughout Europe, its colours do not change across the seasons, although the red on the male might be a shade duller. I have seen numerous bullfinches over the years, but not so many that they are not a delight to catch up with again. They are



protected by law, but in decades past many would be culled as they posed a serious threat to fruit orchards, with the birds having a particular liking for pear and cherry buds.

20 July White-tailed eagle

(*Haliaeetus albicilla*) ... Well, BotD has had a few very rough photos over its history, but I think today eats the biscuit, with a shot I took two weeks ago today of a White-tailed eagle, the largest raptor in Europe. The species was once extinct in the United

Kingdom, but a 1980's reintroduction project to Scottish islands such as Skye (where I have

seen one, too), Mull and Rhum resulted in a small but steady population, and in recent years a second project has taken part on the Isle of Wight in the English Channel. The bird in the photo, a juvenile, is from that second project, with birders online stating it is probably seeking out a new territory for when it reaches breeding age. That would be very exciting, as it would mean an example on the mainland of England, for I saw this one in Amberley Brooks, Sussex, maybe 90 minutes' drive south of London if the inevitable traffic congestion is considered. The only view of the large Brooks area is from a bluff high up a hill, and there is a lot of ground to cover, much of it distant. There is only one footpath across the entire site. A careful scan revealed a shape that did not look quite right (a birders' trick—do not always look for birds, sometimes look for things that do not look correct), so I took a photo with a 600mm lens and then enlarged the image until I could see what it is in the photo. To my delight I saw that it was the eagle I was looking for, and then I took an iPhone shot of that pixellated image, complete with the sun's reflection, but one can see its enormous beak and eagle-shaped head. Juvenile birds lack the white tail that gives the species its name. It is a permanent resident across Northern Europe, and with a wingspan of almost eight feet it is slightly larger than the largest Bald eagle.



21 July BotD:
Musk orchid
(Herminium monorchis) ... Two orchid species for the next two days, and what orchids! Rare, very hard to find, their locations secretly kept to those who find them and absolute joys, for while birds move, orchids either do not or do but without singing and chirping about

it. On my two weeks' holiday in the South Downs, a range of hills ("dun" is old English/British for "hill" and a word still seen in place names, such as Snowdon, the highest peak in Wales) in Sussex and Hampshire, I gave up two days to search for these little beauties, a task that had me bent over nose to meadow, searching for pieces of undisturbed, short-grass chalk land in which orchids can thrive if there is no competition from other species. Nine-hundred and ninety-nine times out of a thousand in July one will see Pyramidal orchid (see BotD 19 March) or Common spotted orchid (see BotD 31 March), but occasionally one gets lucky. I had seen photos of Musk orchid, but I was blown away when after three hours searching on both flat ground and steep slopes, I saw one and saw how tiny it was, half the width of a pinky finger and about as tall. After I saw one, I saw another, then another, about 10 in all, and on one occasion (see photo) two together, but if I had not looked in one, small, particular square of land, they would have remained hidden, especially as they flower only from mid-June to the end of July. Its name comes from the notion that its scent smell like goat musk, but I must say I did not get that impression at all. In the United Kingdom it is limited to Southern England, and sparsely so. Botany is about the little things harder to find that make life a continual discovery and marvel!



22 July BotD: Frog orchid (*Coeloglossum viride*) ... The second and last of the rare orchids I found on my recent holidays, the Frog orchid is named because the heads of its blooms supposedly replicate frogs' heads, which they do on occasion. (Can that be seen in my photo? Yes, I think it can.) Its blooms do have reddish tints, which vary in redness (the one in my photo leans red), but often the orchid appears mostly green and thus hard to pick out amid thousands of spike of grass. That I found a group of nine sheltering behind a tiny patch of blackberry bramble near to Firle Beacon (mile 86 of my recent 100-mile run along the South Downs Way) was miraculous, and that I saw them at 7 in the morning when the only other person about was an inland kite-surfer meant no one else would know their location. Orchid theft unfortunately does occur, and there is a special, uncomfortable place in Dante's Nine Circles for such people. The Frog orchid is another chalk-loving species, but it also is happy in meadows, and in the United Kingdom it is

found more often in northern regions and not just the south. It simply remains rare wherever it is, or difficult to find, which is not quite the same thing, I assume. Chalk pretty much sums up my upbringing, growing up in Kent, which includes the North Downs, not the South Downs. Many kettles in the area must be regularly de-limed due to the amount of chalk in the water and that coats the filaments, but doctors say this is good for bones and teeth, so the pluses and minuses balance out.



23 July Horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris*) ... This species might take some unravelling. There are 42 sub-species of *Eremophila alpestris*, with the one in the photo being the main US species, *Eremophila alpestris* (with only two Latin names, regarded as the prototype for all the subspecies) and the main subspecies in the United Kingdom being *Eremophila alpestris flava*.

Twenty-six of those are found in the Americas, with the majority being in the US. I have never seen the U.K. sub-species (note: actually I have, in early January 2020, after this entry

was posted), but I have seen the principal US sub-species, the one on the photo, in the U.K., literally beneath the shadow of Heathrow Airport on the western edge of London. The hope is that I will see the U.K. sub-species, and one day it will be split into a full species, but that could all take some time. In the U.K., it is known as the Shore lark (this US species U.K. birders would refer to as the American horned lark). *Eremophila alpestris flava* is a winter visitor to the England's east coast, notably Norfolk, where it frequents stony beaches, hence its name. In the US, its name comes from its two black head stripes that can be raised to look like horns. This is also true in the Slavonian grebe (U.K. name; see BotD 27 April, 2020), known in the US as the Horned grebe. That black face coloration, together with prominent yellow and white markings, instantly identifies the lark whatever its sub-species is. Birds are diving and swooping where the Delta variant surely will start to dwindle and succumb!



26 July BotD: Broad-leaved helleborine (*Epipactis helleborine*) ... BotD does not usually jump so liberally from side to side, but I truly did not expect to find another orchid species until now unseen by myself. Helleborines are orchid members in two family groups, *Cephalanthera* and *Epipactis*, the Broad-leaved helleborine being from the latter. It blooms in July and August, and its flowers are delicate, small affairs on long stems, but the beauty is so apparent in its colours and shape. I got out early this Saturday, and I am glad I did as the rest of the weekend was a washout. Walking in an area I was familiar with, I decided to walk around a bushy shrub-tree off a small path, something I have not done before as it requires tip-toeing through some meadow, but as I reached the far side of the bush I caught a glimpse of a long stem, its flowers suddenly all loudly saying “hello.” Just the one plant, and there it will remain, quiet, hidden, secretive. There was no one else around on that misty July morning at 6 a.m., so I will return unobtrusively in a

week's time, as I think then it will be at its glory. As you can see, at least one bud remains tightly bunched. This species grows in Europe and Asia, and it has been introduced into the Americas. Its flowers do not always show the pinks and red inherent in my photograph, sometimes appearing green or yellow, and presumably even more hidden. It can self-pollinate but also can be helped by wasp species. You might be able to see an insect in my photograph, but I have no idea if this is one of its pollinators. That would be nice, to take an image of a pollinator in the midst of it forming the next generation of orchids. Botany is the secret life that slowly, beautifully emerges amid what we consider are problems!



27 July Bonaparte's gull (*Chroicocephalus philadelphia*) ... As the last part of its Latin name suggests, this is an American species of gull, indigenous to North America and Cuba, but strangely, wonderfully, one has turned up for nine years in a row to moult on the North Kent, England, coast close to my home. I have seen it in several

years, as though revisiting a schoolchild friend who has moved a little farther away, and on one occasion (as shown in the photograph) it has still been in its summer plumage. Why it comes to Oare Marshes year after year to moult into its duller winter colours, and how it came there, even to the United Kingdom, in the first place remains a mystery, as also does where it remains for the rest of the year? Bonaparte's gulls are recorded in other U.K. spots (maybe two or three gulls get blown across the Atlantic every year), but I do not know if any of those other sightings are the same individual. Similar in appearance to some other gulls such as Franklin's gull (*Leucophaeus pipixcan*; another US species) and Black-headed, it is distinguished by its black head, bill and wing tips and bright red legs, and it is named for Charles Lucien Bonaparte, who spent a decade as an ornithologist in the US and was the nephew of the Corsican general. It is also a graceful flyer (not all gulls are; actually, most are not) and is the smallest of the gull species, with the exception of Little gull (see BotD 28 June) and then Saunder's gull (*Chroicocephalus saundersi*), which it also resembles. (By the way, when birds and animals' Latin names end with an "i" after a name or surname, it means that a man discovered it, or it is named after a man, while if it ends with an "ae" it means a woman discovered it or is named after a woman.) Birds will become more and more prized as free spirits as we slowly gain back our flying feathers!

28 July Greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*) ...

The Greenshank is a small wading species frequenting northern Europe and northern Asia in breeding months, southern Africa and southern Asia in non-breeding ones, and the last part of its Latin name hints at clouds or mist, *nebula*, due to it being at home in marshes and hazy, coastal estuaries and



deltas. Its English name comes from its green legs, that is, its shanks, even though that green is perhaps one of the lightest shades of green imaginable. They certainly are not red like those

of its cousin, the smaller Redshank (see the fourth-ever BotD, on 27 March, 2020). Its identification is best confirmed by its bill, which has a slight upturn at the very end of it, and the great migration it annually takes is quite stupendous. A very close cousin, the Nordmann's greenshank (*Tringa guttifer*) is very, very rare, perhaps down to 1,000 birds (no, I have never seen one), with the last research team tracking this species being plagued by mosquitoes in the wilds of Siberia and requiring armed guards against wolves and bears. My regular Greenshank, the one in the photograph, is from the far more sedate Higher Moors pool on the Isles of Scilly, off Cornwall.

29 July Fieldfare (*Turdus pilaris*) ...

Another member of the British thrush family, the Fieldfare is like the Redwing (see BotD 28 May, 2020) a winter visitor, and in a London park it might be possible to see dozens and dozens of the birds of both species feasting on berries, although it must be said I have come across few Fieldfare in the last couple of years. I think this is



more of the case of me not going to the right places, rather than the birds not coming down annually from Scandinavia and Northern Russia where they breed. As with several species from those parts, the colder the winter farther north, the more come down to the south of England and parts of mainland Europe of the same latitude. It is identified instantly by its grey head, yellow bill and reddish back, and I believe the second part of its English name is akin to the word "wayfarer," a traveller passing through, in its case through fields. The folklore of my county of Kent states that the earlier they arrive in late autumn, probably the harder the winter will be.

30 July Chinese pond heron (*Ardeola bacchus*) ...

Found, evidently, in China and a few neighbouring countries, the Chinese heron is one of six pond heron species on the planet. I have seen this species on each of the five occasions I have travelled to that part of the world, but those times have always been outside of breeding season when its colours change from browns, tans, beiges and



whites to brown-purples, reds and dark greys. Many species appear very different in and out of breeding season, but this one I think is one of the most transformed. It is not rare, and it is easily seen due to its daily activity of hunting for small fish, frogs and the like. Only the yellows of its legs and bill, and the bill's black tip do not change. The one in my photograph is from the large Chinese town of Zhaoqing, which I reached from the Star Ferry pier in Hong Kong by pointing to the very farthest destination, one appearing to me in Chinese characters, being given a ticket, journeying for three hours amid cooking foods and noisy, seemingly almost violent mahjong games and hoping what I found was to my liking. It was. There was a lack of tourists, and just two kilometres' walk north of town was a sizeable park of sugarloaf-style hills called Seven Craggs dotted with bridges, temples, lakes and shrines. The town is on the Pearl River, and the birds abounded.



2 August White-rumped sandpiper (*Calidris fuscicollis*) ... Another species hot off the presses. I drove Francesca, my wife, to Gatwick Airport yesterday, her first time flying in 18 months, and the first time she has seen her twin sister, who lives in Valencia, Spain, since the start of the pandemic (worryingly, she said not everyone at the airport was wearing a mask), so as I dropped her off at 6:50

a.m., I thought let's go and see some nature, and I was rewarded with a new species for me in the United Kingdom, a White-rumped sandpiper, an American species I know well from my days living in the US. There I would see them there whilst they were on passage from their wintering grounds in Patagonia in farthest-most South America to their breeding grounds in northern-most Canada and Alaska. Another of the world's long migrations! Its white rump is evident when it flies, and while I preferred it when it stayed still, which it did, and right in front of me for 10 minutes, I was happy when it did skittle away as I could then see its diagnostic trait, that is, its white rump. It can also be identified by its very long wings, no doubt a help in those long flights, the tips of which go back almost as far as its tail does, and its greyish appearance. This particular bird when it arrives in the U.K., as with many species, usually is a juvenile, an inexperienced bird blown off course, but this example is an adult in full summer plumage.



3 August Iceland gull (*Larus glaucooides*) ... If you want to turn yourself slightly crazy, then decide to understand the vagaries of gull identification, and they are gulls, not “seagulls” at any time. A friend of mine would visibly redden if anyone called them seagulls, which I always thought rather an extreme reaction, but there you go. Trying to determine Iceland gull from

Glaucous gull is a good start to move closer to madness, but the bird in the photo is definitely an Iceland gull, identifiable by the long wings that go beyond the tail, which is pure white, and an overall whiteness, too, but other gull species might have some of those traits, and not all Iceland gulls are predominantly white, with some birds approaching adulthood showing more grey on their wings. A rounder head in the Iceland gull also might be a tell-tale sign, but when the wind is blowing, the feathers are moving, the birds are moving, my goodness, it might be enough to take up knitting instead. The Iceland gull breeds in Greenland and Canada and only visits Iceland in the winter. I saw this one (the bird to the right; the other gull is an immature Herring gull) in Dungeness, one of my favourite places on earth, and the bird is actually sitting on a roof of the site’s nuclear power plant, which thankfully is just one small area of a vast reserve. Warm, hopefully clean, water comes out of the power plant and allows to live small fish and other aquatic life, which in turn attracts sea birds.



4 August Ceylon green pigeon (*Treron pompadora*) ... Today, I have chosen a colourful, magnificent species, more proof (I have said this before) that the pigeon family is one full of spectacular species. This is one of my

favourite photos, taken from an uncomfortable angle from inside a rickety bus travelling through the Udawalawe National Park in Sri Lanka. I saw the two birds, the male to the left, and gently tapped the roof of the bus, as I was asked to if I wanted the driver to stop. What colours! That narrow yellow band on the wings, and a softly shaped head, well, it just all comes together in an amazing creature. The bird’s diet is fruit, and they usually are found

singly or in pairs, and I was told that to see them perched like this is a grand thing, as normally they are flying very swiftly between one part of the forest and another. This is less so a pigeon of gardens and parks.

5 August Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*) ... Known technically as the Great cormorant, but to United Kingdom birders simply as the Cormorant, this species is a common occurrence along rivers and marshland, a consummate hunter of fish. To that extent, it was traditionally used by Asian fishermen instead of nets or rods, the birds



having string tied around their necks so they could not swallow the fish they caught. I assume at the end of their fishing they would be then allowed fish for their own? All black with a patch of yellow on its throat, it flies along rivers low to the water, and I assume many birders give it little thought, but I liked it when I saw this one stretching out its wings. That is behaviour probably seen more so in cormorant species in hotter locations. In Norway, they can be hunted, but there also is a legend there that those drowned at sea whose bodies are not recovered turn into cormorants and inhabit the Norwegian island of Utrøst, an isle that can only be occasionally discovered by humans during sea journeys.

6 August Dunnock (*Prunella modularis*) ... Once known as the Hedge sparrow, the Dunnock became the Dunnock because it is not a sparrow at all, but an accentor, a family of birds that usually inhabit uplands and mountains. The Dunnock does not. It likes lowland hedgerows, woodland and gardens, but easily disappears into deep cover when it feels threatened. If when walking along a country lane you see a shape you know to be a bird suddenly erupt across the lane or deeper into the hedge, it is likely to either be a Dunnock or a (Winter) Wren (*Troglodytes troglodytes*), a smaller bird. It is also the only accentor not to have the word “accentor” in its name. Common in the United Kingdom, I am sure it is overlooked by many who would think it is merely a sparrow, but its grey head, brown



facial markings and rich red-brown back, and the way it skittles around, makes it attractive, at least to me. Its English name comes from its colour, brown, or “dun,” and because it is small, “ock,” a suffix used in words such as “hillock,” a small hill. They are not in the same family as the (Eurasian) Robin (see BotD 8 June, 2020) but behave similarly, especially in connection with their fierce territoriality.



9 August Black-and-white warbler (*Mniotilta varia*) ... We are down to the last handful of bird species, maybe three more weeks of them, as first I am off to the International Hotel Investment Forum in the very first few days of September and then London STR is back full time into the office (so the most current guidance goes) on 6 September, although nothing, of course, is black and white, except, that is, the brilliant Black-and-white

warbler. This is one of my favourite US species, one of the first warbler species to reach New York City during spring migration, and a little creature that acts more like a Nuthatch (see BotD 6 April, 2020) or Treecreeper, scuttling up and down tree trunks probing for insects in the cracks and crevices of bark. A species of New World warbler, it winters in the Caribbean and South America and breeds in Canada and the northern US. Males have a black throat and heavier black streaking when in breeding plumage than do the females, and all have a very long hind claw that helps them forage in woodland.



10 August Western reef heron (*Egretta gularis*) ... Pointing our sharp bills in the right direction, we’ve only gone and reached the 300th BotD today. Have a glass of champagne!” I really think we will all be fully back in our offices way before number 400, and I’ll then end the series, but on we go ... A member of the family that contains egrets, too, this heron frequents marshes,

lakes and parks across distinct sections in southern Europe, the Middle East, Africa and Asia, but such is the distance between each grouping, obvious differences have led to the classification of five or so subspecies. The one in the photograph is from the United Arab Emirates, from Yas Island, metres from the Formula 1 racing track that I have—obviously during permitted times—run around, and it is surprisingly hilly for what looks like a flat course when shown on the TV. Adding to the confusion is that this species has two distinct morphs, one with the attractive shade of purple-grey seen in my photograph, another with all-white coloration, which can be easily confused with other egret species, such as Little egret (see BotD 7 May, 2020), and it has been known to hybridise with that other species. Slowly but slowly, scientists believe it might soon breed in the Americas. Some are seen in the US as they wander around, and the first breeding pair is expected to arrive in Brazil at some point in the not-so-distant future. Keep your eyes peeled, and then check all the ID pointers to understand what it is you are seeing. This species can be a muddle.

**11 August Alpine swift
(*Tachymarptis melba*) ...**

The Alpine swift is a breeding bird of the Mediterranean and Red seas, a fast-moving aerial hunter that on very rare occasions is seen in British skies. I have not seen one in the United Kingdom, but I was delighted to find a whole colony of them on the Greek island of Chalki,



an island on which I had not seen any up to that point, or since. The last part of its Latin name has nothing to do with peaches but is a fusion of Latin words for black (from the word that gives us melanin) and white (from the word that gives us albumen). They need craggy, dark caves, rock faces and abandoned stone houses in which to breed, and the almost entirely destitute but wonderful village of Chorio on the island was perfect for them. This photograph is taken there, but the people who lived there were all taken, or went themselves, to Tarpon Springs, Fla. The only settlement now on Chalki is the coastal village of Chalki, also known as Emporio, or “market.” It is divided into two parts, both hugging the rocky shore, and one person told me that he knows of inhabitants from one side who have never been to the other. I am not sure if this is just not a colourful line to tell visitors. The Alpine swift is told apart from the Swift (*Apus apus*) by its white belly.



12 August **Rufous-capped babbler (*Cyanoderma ruficeps*)** ... A species of somewhat limited range, stretching across Laos, Thailand, Vietnam and Eastern China, the Rufous-capped babbler is happiest in semi-tropical jungle, where it flicks and flits very quickly through the understory. Well, that's my excuse for a far-than-sharp photograph of the one I saw in the hills of the Tai Po Kau Nature

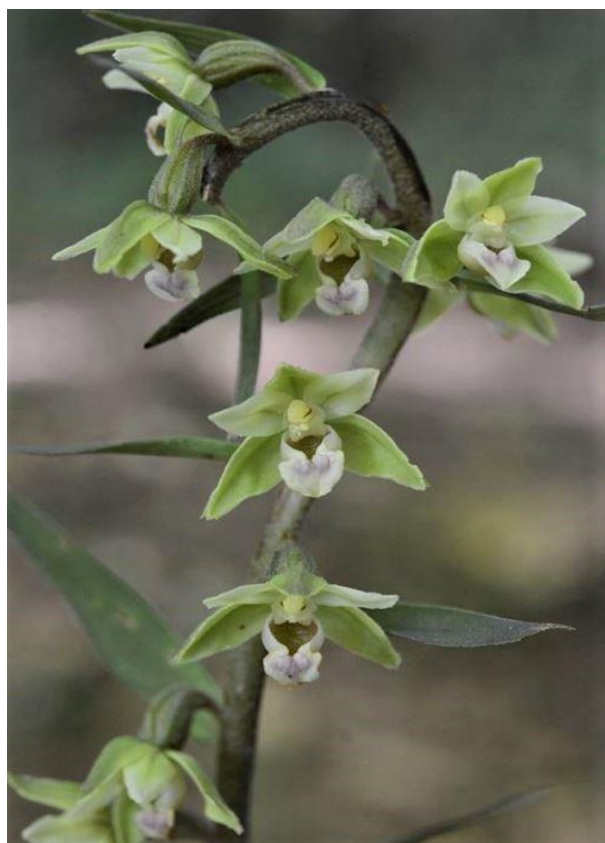
Reserve on Hong Kong Island. This reserve is reached by the one bus service out of all of them that looked like it had been started five minutes before, with just a red number painted on breeze blocks to signify where one might—possibly, if the bus driver could be bothered—be able to embark. The terminus was behind the subway station in the town of Tai Po, which has Hong Kong's principal university. I was there in November 2019, and the subway station was literally awash with anti-China political posters, which I am sure have been swept away now, along with a few students, no doubt. The Rufous-capped babbler, obviously getting its name from its russet-brown head, but also with a yellow belly and a wonderful flash of white on its wings, is a species that feeds in mixed flocks that journey from one bit of the forest to the next, in numbers that provide safety. I saw other species zip through, too, but there were all too fast to identify.



13 August Purple sunbird (*Cinnyris asiaticus*) ... Yes, I realise it is not purple, and that is because this is the female of the species. Yes, so sexist, but the yellow of this bird is very attractive, as is the shape of the bird, with its curved beak relatively long to its body size, although that full curvature is not quite apparent in my photograph that I took in the Vietnamese national park of Thung Nham, one of the few

natural sites that has not been destroyed in that country, unfortunately. In Vietnam, this bird is known as “Hút mật hòng đen,” and I know this as my guide wrote it down in my notebook. Sunbirds are the New World equivalents of hummingbirds, which generally have thinner, longer bills but live only in the Americas, and like hummingbirds, sunbirds feed on nectar which they take on the wing by flapping furiously to keep delicately, majestically, in the

same position. It is a cousin to the Tacazze sunbird (see BotD 20 November), but their ranges do not coincide. The males, as I hinted, have purple heads and stomachs, but their wings, like those of the female, are brown in colour.



16 August BotD: Violet helleborine (*Epipactis purpurata*) ... Back to orchids, most likely for the very last time, but yesterday, 15 August, walking through a Kent woodland I saw in a shaft of light a helleborine facing me from some 10 metres away. I could easily have missed it, but on closer inspection I realised it was the rare Violet helleborine, not the more common Broad-leaved helleborine that was the subject of BotD on 26 July. (Also, see White helleborine, BotD 18 March.) Its blooms are quite similar to that of the Broad-leaved, but its main identification is its purplish stem, as is hinted by its Latin name, and after I saw this first one, on looking around I found a further 19 spikes. I

was in a wonderland, and there was not another soul around for the 45 minutes or so I remained with these little prizes, which bloom in late July through early September, perhaps only through late August. This was like being given the keys of Narnia, all the Turkish delight one could hope for and the Wicked White Witch having decided to end her reign of terror and enter a monastery. Its flowers are so delicate, and it prefers shade, although not the dark. It is very localised in where it decides to live, and it is only found in four countries—

United Kingdom, France, Serbia and Slovenia. It can be pollinated by insects, but it, too, like the Greater butterfly orchid, BotD 17 March and other orchard species, can but self-pollinate and live via a dependence with fungi root systems, known as mycelium. Joy of joys is my final opinion. Botany is the cool breeze across the forehead of health.



17 August Buzzard (*Buteo buteo*) ... Another bird species with a repetitive Latin name, the Buzzard is a mid-size raptor whose numbers have increased noticeably in the United Kingdom in the last two decades. When I first started birding, the only raptor one would see with any degree of normalcy was the Kestrel (see BotD 16 April, 2020), but other

raptors have joined them in sufficient numbers, which might be an indication of improved farming techniques and local authorities not mowing every inch of grass 10 times a year. The Buzzard, as it is known, is now a regular sighting, although I always have little luck photographing one until last weekend, when I was at Cliffe in Kent successfully finding a Spoonbill (see BotD 17 July, 2020). The Buzzard is a bird whose range spreads across Europe and Siberia; there are some individuals that summer in the southern part of Africa, likely to be those birds that breed in Southeast Europe and Southern Russia. Others stay put. It is a big-headed bird (the size of its head, not its image of itself), and its coloration varies from dark individuals to lighter ones, such as the example in my photograph, at least on their under-wings. What utterly beautiful markings this bird has! I have seen photos of those living in the Alpine regions of Austria, France, Italy and Switzerland in which they appear white, almost snowy, on their heads and backs. Its closest cousin in the Americas is the Red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), the species made famous by Pale Male that lived, well, at least when I lived in New York City, on the window ledge of the apartment of comedian Mary Tyler Moore. Birds have the graceful wing feathers that will take us all air-borne to the clearer skies beyond.



18 August
Herring gull
(*Larus argentatus*) ...

The Herring gull is the large, ubiquitous gull of beach, landfill and city, the one that might swoop down and steal your sandwich if you place it on a picnic table or the top of your ice-cream if you leave

it uncovered by your hand. They can be as large as cats, and they make that wonderful haunting noise as they follow fishing boats back to harbour and in the early mornings as seaside towns wake up. I like this photograph as it was the last one I took after I had been out in a boat 10 kilometres from the Isles of Scilly off Cornwall successively looking for rarer shearwaters and petrels. Its drop of blood red on a bright yellow beak is attractive, and if this was rare birders would rave about that, but once again familiarity breeds contempt because the Herring gull is not rare. Increasingly on British beaches and river edges it can be mistaken for Yellow-legged gull. Chances are, though, it will be this species, but while here in the United Kingdom we see it as abundant, its distribution is small, from the United Kingdom along Northern Europe to Scandinavia and north-western Russia to the Baltic Sea. Of course, there is confusion in all of this, as the American herring gull (*Larus smithsonianus*) is sometimes called the Smithsonian gull and is not recognised by some US birding organisations as being a full species, so if that is the case the Herring gull has a range right around the top of the world.



19 August **Chestnut-naped francolin**
(*Pternistis castaneicollis*) ...

Also known as the Chestnut-naped spurfowl, this bird is a large, ground-loving bird endemic to Ethiopia and Somalia. Weighing up to a kilo or more, its plumage has all kinds of different variations of brown, black and white, with stripes, scallops, twists and streaking, along with a small

red bill and red legs. To some it might look like dinner, I suppose. Its belly is white. When I was camped in the Bale Mountains of Ethiopia, I noticed a small flock of this species would always be there when I woke up and stuck my head into the world, so one morning I crept along the ground (no doubt looking foolish) to where they were, camera ready, but I still was only able to take a so-so photo before they hopped down the seemingly un-hoppable slopes of the mountain we all were perched on. I think in this photo you can kind of sense it making all the calculable decisions as to exactly where and how it is going to leap into the void. The Bale Mountains is a huge land mass that appears as a different planet from the Rift Valley plains that surround it. In 2020, the Black-fronted francolin, formerly the same species as the Chestnut-naped, was named as a full species, one that can only be found in the southernmost edges of Ethiopia. Another trip perhaps?

20 August White-eared bulbul
(*Pycnonotus leucotis*) ... Bulbuls are superb flashes of colour amid the oases and sands of Arabia, and its range also extends across India and into Southeast Asia. There are several species of bulbul, but the White-eared is among the more common, with both males and females possessing an evident yellow patch known as a vent. It has adapted from woodland to the gardens of towns and cities. I



found this one in the middle of a roundabout (the colour in the background essentially is the Sahara Desert) in the dusty town of Al Manama in the United Arab Emirates' emirate of Ajman. There is hardly anything there, but I had wanted to go because when I was a child my stamp collection had a series of stamps from this specific place, which originated in a 50%-50% business deal between an American businessman, Finbar Kenny, and the area's government, the idea being that stamp collectors would want to collect stamps from there due to their oddity. Why the stamps appeared to come from Al Manama and not Ajman, I do not know. Perhaps Al Manama sounded more exotic. In the 1960s, Kenny was in charge of department store Macy's stamp-collecting wing (yes, I guess it then had one), and he made a habit of striking deals with cash-strapped governments to release stamps, and a lot of stamps. Later, he became involved in a business scandal in the Cook Islands in the Pacific Ocean, which saw him found guilty of bribery, and everything came crashing down. As one website on the matter said, "today, collectors generally ignore them," that is, these "special" stamps. I certainly did not buy any at that age, so I have no idea how they came into my possession. Anyway, the bulbul is a pretty thing with its black and white head.

23 August Black stork (*Ciconia nigra*)

... This is a new bird for me to have seen in the United Kingdom, this Saturday, and it is a very unusual visitor to our shores.

Breeding in Spain, Eastern Europe and across the central band of Asia, as well as a distinct population in Southern Africa, it is the rarer stork species of Europe, with the White stork the one

usually seen nesting on churches in Spain, Portugal and parts of France. I was up very early on Saturday (3 a.m. anyone?), and the stork took some finding after first being reported the day before. I saw frustrating glimpses of a head as it worked its way very, very slowly along a dyke hidden by reeds, but later as I was searching for other birds, it suddenly flew over my head, and I took this photograph. The light was not good, but to also capture an Avocet (see BotD 30 April, 2020), which took exception to the stork, evidently, was an extra prize and shows off the size difference nicely. Black stork is far more shy than is the White, and while it is not considered endangered it is sparsely spread out across its range. In other words, it is a good find wherever it is seen. White stork is being reintroduced into the U.K. at the Knepp Estate, but even though I made a journey to see those this summer, and how wonderful they are, they cannot be added to a birder's U.K. species list until at least four generations have successfully been reared. Yes, a little nerdy, but there you go. This Black stork is a juvenile bird and lacks the glossiness of the adults, but it is still a very fine thing.



24 August Pacific golden plover (*Pluvialis fulva*) ...

Another new species I saw last weekend in the United Kingdom is the Pacific golden plover, a sort of an El Dorado bird for the golden specks on its back, which do glisten in the sun like an Incan horde newly discovered peeping out of a Machu Picchu slope after



heavy rains. There are three full-species varieties of Golden plover, the Pacific; the Eurasian, which congregates in winter in notable numbers in the U.K., and the American golden plover (*Pluvialis dominica*), which as it hints is the New World variety but that I have also seen in the U.K. Seeing the Pacific variety got me the full swoop. Fans of Latin will see the first part of its Latin name hints at “rain”—“*lluvia*” in Spanish, “*piovvere*” in Italian—as it was (is) believed the birds gather when it is due to rain, perhaps as cows are supposed to lie down on the grass when it is to pour. The Pacific golden plover differs from the Eurasian by being a little more slender and longer-legged, and the white stripe against its black face although quite striking is shared by the other varieties to some different degree. It breeds across Northern Russia and the west coast of Canada into Alaska, so it has to be blown way off course to reach my tiny islands. I kept on circling back to look at the one example (the one in my photograph) that had been found, and it hardly ever moved from a small muddy puddle of water, but after I had experienced the joy at seeing the Black stork (see BotD 23 August), for, yes, both rarities had the common sense to be in the same place on the same weekend, the plover had neared the sea wall on which I was standing, the closest I stood to it. Its beauty then could be seen much closer. It is very rare now I get to see two new species on the same day, and as the Frampton Marsh reserve was so full of other birds, it was a glorious day.

**25 August Collard dove
(*Streptopelia decaocto*)**

... A very nice-looking, prim dove, with a gentle cooing that has one note less than that of a Woodpigeon, the Collared dove is often overlooked here in the United Kingdom as it is not rare and is also a relatively recent coloniser of our islands, the first one being seen in 1953, the year the Queen had her



coronation. The first pair to successfully breed here was in 1956. This species has also been introduced into the US, and I have it on my US list as one day walking out of the office where I worked in Garden City, Long Island, I could not believe my eyes when in front of me was not a somewhat similar Mourning dove, common in the US, but this type. In England, I, too, might not glance twice at one, but in the US it was an exciting find. The same bird, two different emotions. The second part of its Latin name, which means “eighteen” comes from a Greek legend in which an employee wanted the gods to make a sign that would remind everyone how poorly she, and perhaps others, were paid by their bosses, and the gods came up with the idea of the Collared dove. I cannot see how this would have shamed the ruling classes, but there you go, I am very far, far, far from being a Greek god.

26 August **Grey plover** (*Pluvialis squatarola*) ... In the same family as the Pacific golden plover (see BotD 24 August) the Grey plover is known as the Black-bellied plover in the US and this replicates the idea of some other birds' names of other jointly held species such as the Grey phalarope that in the US is known as the



Red phalarope. Why the dramatic change in names? Solely because of when those people in those different geographies see these birds. The Grey plover is thus named in the United Kingdom because we see it in winter, when it has lost its breeding-season black belly, and it is the same notion with the phalarope, Americans, if lucky, seeing it with fantastic red coloration to its head and neck. In the U.K. we see the Grey plover when it migrates south during the winter, as it escapes the harsher climate to the north of Scandinavia, Russia and Greenland where it breeds. During winter and early spring, it can be seen across a large chunk of the world, and I saw the one in my photograph in Abu Dhabi. I only saw this one, but that was enough to make me marvel at how such tiny creatures can travel such huge distances and, by good fortune, then stand in front of me and my camera. Younger birds of less than one or two years do not migrate but stay in the vast regions of cold, which means they either have amazingly thick down and feathers to keep away the icy conditions, or it is just their instinct not to migrate and thus, perhaps, have younger generations be at less risk from predators, fatigue and adverse weather. A miraculous bird, I think.



27 August **Whimbrel** (*Numenius phaeopus*) ... The Whimbrel is a species of North Europe that can be confused with the Curlew (see BotD 1 May, 2020). The two species can be told apart by the Whimbrel's shorter beak, slightly smaller size and the three stripes on its head, the central one being a russet-brown verging more on brown that

allows the paler eye-stripes to stand out. Such identification is a case of experience, for one can look at every picture in the guidebook, look at pictures of Whimbrel and Curlew together,

but out in the field things become often just far more difficult. The Whimbrel is a species of curlew, just not the Curlew, which is properly known as the Curlew, although no one in the United Kingdom would call it as such. A few years ago, the Hudsonian whimbrel (*Numenius hudsonicus*) was split from the (Eurasian) Whimbrel (as that is what it is properly known as). My oldest birding friend, Alex, went all the way to the tip of Cornwall to see the Hudsonian subspecies. Actually, he went to see a Dalmatian pelican (*Pelecanus crispus*), a mega-rare species in the U.K. that might be reintroduced (a very slow process) after an absence of 2,000 years. Anyway, he saw both species, and then one day a couple of years ago sitting at home he saw news that the two species, Hudsonian and Eurasian, had been split. He thus could say he had seen one more species in the U.K., and to nerds this is known as an “armchair tick,” or “armchair check,” I imagine it’d be called in the US. In the U.K. the Whimbrel breeds only in the very northern Scottish islands, such as the Orkneys, Shetland and Lewis, and its name derives from the supposed sound of its call. I took this shot in Dubai, where I was more excited to see it than I was the Greater flamingo (see BotD 2 April, 2020) around it and which can just be seen in my photograph.

30 August Red-tailed wheatear (*Oenanthe chrysopygia*) ... I believe this is the fifth or sixth species of wheatear to appear in BotD, a wide-ranging and adaptable family. The Red-tailed wheatear also is known as the Persian wheatear, which might be one of the only few examples of birds called a Persian-something or other. I like that, and it also



used to be regarded as a subspecies of the Kurdish wheatear, “Kurdish” being a term I see attached to birds even less; and it is also called an Afghan wheatear, although on second thoughts that now has made it worryingly into perhaps being a pawn in a deadly game of Middle Eastern chess. I saw this one on the rocky slopes of Oman’s Khor Najd, an impossibly beautiful bay reached only by a sandy, 10-kilometre road that requires slow driving (still possible in a regular car) and a head for heights. I did not drive down to the bay, though, but after having reached a viewpoint was more than happy to pop out of the car, sit on a rock, pour some coffee from a thermos and watch the splendour in front of me, which included this wheatear. This one is a male, which can only be told from the female for that little patch of grey-black between its eye and bill. As it lives between 1,300 metres (4,000 feet) and 4,000 metres (13,000 feet) above sea level, it is not always the easiest bird to track down, but it is not considered rare.



31 August Ring-necked duck (*Aythya collaris*) ... A North American duck species that people of Tennessee and New York, for instance, will be very familiar with. It is named for the black ring around its neck, but as its head and lower part of its neck to its breast, indeed, also its breast, are black, too, that identifying trait cannot

always be seen. It is far easier to recognise for the white sliver of colour that runs down from the top to bottom of its bill, but that is on the male, and on the female the only light stripe on the bill is also shared in the female of the Tufted duck, which is very common in the United Kingdom, albeit perhaps not so brightly. If a female Ring-necked is seen in the U.K. a better sign is the light eye-stripe running across its head. The first of the three I have seen of this species in the U.K. was a fleeting glimpse of a male between clumps of vegetation; the second a more distant individual but also one more in the open, which allowed me to say, yes, I have seen one in my country, and then last December the female in the photograph showed up just south of London, and it seemed quite happy to parade up and down before me on a small pond in a small nature preserve that I think was created as part of a housing development. As it breeds across Canada all the way east to Newfoundland, a fair number do get blown across to the British Isles, the first land they would see going east and across a distance that is far closer than say New York City is to the U.K.



1 September Rock pipit (*Anthus petrosus*) ... With a Latin name like *Anthus petrosus*, one knows this has to be a rugged, tough little bird, and it is. In the United Kingdom, we have four pipit species (if rarities that on occasion are blown in are not counted), and the Meadow and Rock versions probably are the easiest to see. The Tree pipit

unfortunately has seen a decline in numbers, and the Water pipit (*Anthus spinoletta*) is a ghostly, pale phantom of a bird that likes wet marshland and migrates to us in the grey days of winter, although a nearby reserve to where I live, Rainham, seems to have them regularly

visit each year. The Rock pipit, as its name suggest, patrols rocky coastlines and river edges, picking out insects amid the seaweed and stones, and it remains in the same territory throughout the year. The bird in the photograph, however, is an example of the *Littoralis* subspecies and does migrate to the U.K. from Scandinavia, so it was very nice to find it, and also at Rainham, on a part of the River Thames that looks across the river to Erith, where I grew up and my parents still live. This is a bird that cares not a hoot for driving rain or toe-curling cold. Everest expeditioners should study it for survival tips, I think, certainly as its main population lives and breeds in Norway. Norwegians are great explorers, and they have regularly been in competition with Brits to reach distant destinations and high peaks. I was once at a lecture in Dubai by famed explorer Ranulph Fiennes, related to actor Ralph, and he refused to answer a question about his next expedition, despite being 75 at the time, in case there were any Norwegians present in the audience.



2 September Red-wattled plover (*Vanellus indicus*)

... This desert bird often is seen as a bright bundle of colour in the sandy browns of relative nothingness. My experience of them is that they will let you get quite close, but one step too near and they will fly off to a point that was the original distance between you and it when you first saw it, and never far from water. Like most plovers it

cannot perch. Yes, it can stand, but it is not able to pop up on a post or strand of barbed wire. Its black head and throat, its white flanks and belly, red bill and yellow legs allow it to be recognised instantly and effortlessly. It is present across Arabia to Southeast Asia, and in India there is a belief that it sleeps on its back with its legs in the air, which has led to an expression that someone who appears as if they have the weight of the world on their shoulders must be related to the species, for the idea is that on top of the sleeping plover's legs, in that position sticking straight up in the skies, rests the rest of the planet. So, next time someone is moaning at their workload, you can equate them to *Vanellus indicus*.



3 September Tufted titmouse (*Baeolophus bicolor*) ... To celebrate the end of my first work trip in 18 months (several STR folk are in Berlin, Germany, for the International Hotel Investment Forum), today we have a little bird of white and blue-grey, with wonderful rosy-orange flanks. Tufted titmouse measure no more than 15 or so centimetres, tiny things that I have fond memories during winter days of watching them feed from the bird feeders placed in New York City's Central Park's The Rambles, where it would take turns with the American goldfinch and, on occasion, White-breasted nuthatch to get to the seeds placed out for it. As all know, bird feeders should only be used during the cold months when birds can struggle to find food, never in warmer months in which young birds need to learn from

their parents how to feed themselves and, in turn, their own young. It is a common bird throughout the Eastern parts of the US, but its numbers west of the Mississippi are far fewer and extend only into a part of that range. This is the bird that chips "peter, peter, peter," the best way of knowing it is around and similar to other members of the titmouse and chickadee families. It does not resemble the European species the Long-tailed titmouse (see BotD 24 April, 2020) but it acts in the same way in that its young stay with their parents into their second years and even might help out with the raising of the family that comes along during their first year of life. They are not turned out after a few months of being fledged as some bird species are. The Tufted titmouse stores food as would a squirrel. The Black-crested, or Mexican, titmouse (*Baeolophus atricristatus*) was considered the same species as the Tufted until 2002, when it was split (the two were, I think, lumped together some decades before that, for initially they were separate), and one now needs to visit Texas and regions of bordering states to see one of those, and also to be lucky. Mexico provides more chance.



7 September White-fronted goose (*Anser albifrons*) ... This is a goose that floats down out of seemingly nowhere to suddenly cover fields of marshland across North America and North Europe during winters. So-called because of the white splotch on the upper part of its beak, this species is known as the Greater white-fronted goose in the US, but also as the Specklebelly in some areas for the mottled coloration on its front. It is not

a given that one will find these geese every winter as they are quite happy being far from where humans are likely to walk, sitting in the greyness of an early morning, head bent down probing for food. I saw these ones on the Isle of Sheppey in North Kent as I walked from the small car park at its very eastern tip, Shellness, into a mat of foggy air particles that swallowed me full. It was quite beautiful, one of those days you feel you have the world to yourself. That was not true, as I did see one other person, who was also looking for the flock. One hundred metres away from them, and they are ghosts, a slight chirruping all that could be

sensed of them. I think the beauty, or murk, depending on one's view, can be seen in my photo. Adding to the mystery is that in the north of England and Scotland one sees the Greenland variety of the species, while in England and Wales we see the Russian version. Those seen in the US come from Alaska and Northern Canada.



8 September Crested lark (*Galerida cristata*)

... This perky little bird can be found across Mediterranean Europe and Africa and over to China, with occasional lost birds seen in the United Kingdom, and it loves dry, open spaces in which it hunts for insects. It has the grand habit of racing into exposed areas such as the greens of golf courses and places that some might look at as

abandoned but provide critically important areas for wildlife, and there it lifts its crest up as though on high alert. The lark family of birds is an extensive one, and sand-colour species predominate. I found this one at a market on the outskirts of Abu Dhabi that sold carpets, but sadly cheap, Chinese imports, not the wonderful creations that we're led to believe are everywhere in the Middle East and can be haggled for at great expense of cash and time, but hopefully with a wonderful experience. I have a smallish Berber carpet from Tangier, Morocco, I bought in the souk there in 1989 and then sat on as I had tea with American composer and novelist Paul Bowles, who wrote "The Sheltering Sky" and other novels and lived there for most of his life (I hinted at this in BotD 13 May, 2020). He would receive guests with the expectation that British tea bags would be left. I cannot remember a single word he said to me, or me to him, if he talked to me much at all, and I probably just mumbled something stupid about enjoying his novels, but that was all a very long time ago. The Crested lark has a whooping 33 subspecies, but I think you will be happy if I spare you the details. It is easily confused with the Skylark (see BotD 30 June, 2020).

9 September

**Black-throated
diver (*Gavia***

***arctica*) ...** While the Black-throated diver is quite a bold bird in winter, in its summer breeding plumage it is spectacular, but to see it then I need to travel to remote lochs in the northern parts of Scotland.

Living in London

I am far more likely to see it as shown in my photograph, which was taken in a small lake in Shoeburyness, Essex. Usually, birders in my part of England would see them flying low over the sea along coasts, and trying to determine what species of three, maybe four, divers it is proves difficult. As I have mentioned before, a “diver” is its genre in the United Kingdom, “loon” in the US, where this species is known as the Arctic loon, although the only place it might be seen in that continent is Alaska, and if lucky. This one I saw was so content sitting on a still pond maybe 20 feet from its edge I thought it might have been sick, but a couple of days later it flew off to do whatever it is divers do in winter. In Europe it only breeds in Scotland and Scandinavia, but it also has all of Siberia in which to raise families. And yes, the Black-throated diver has a white throat in winter, but what a spectacular bird it is even then, with that powerful head and grey-black beak, white dots on its wings and that gentle speckling of brown-grey down its head, and when it takes off from water (these birds never are seen on land) it runs along the surface for a number of metres before becoming airborne.



10 September **BotD:**

Great reed warbler

(*Acrocephalus*

***arundinaceus*) ...** As members of the Old World warbler family are concerned, the Great reed warbler, as its name suggests, is a monster, measuring some 20 centimetres in length. Yes, that is not huge, not as large as, say, the average goose or swan, but considering the Reed

warbler, a close cousin, measures approximately 13 centimetres, the difference is quite stark. That helps in identification, and the initial impression for a United Kingdom birder is that you are looking at a freakishly large Reed warbler (*Acrocephalus scirpaceus*). The example in my

photo is the only one I have seen, and it is a rarity here. I saw it at the Crossness Nature Reserve close to where I grew up and that I have mentioned in relation to the species Ring ouzel (see BotD 19 April, 2021) and Barnacle goose (BotD 5 May, 2021). It was mostly hidden in some reeds in a closed-off part of the reserve that now I have access to after becoming a member, paying an annual due, but I and a small handful of others could only see it if it flew across a very small viewing area as we craned our necks from behind vertical steel fencing. I have a poor photo of it perched and this poor photo of it flying away. It breeds across much of Europe, but not in the U.K., and it winters in Southern Africa. To reach it, a necessity before I succumbed during the second lockdown to buy my first car in something like 30 years, I needed to jump on a 122 bus for 40 minutes, a train for 10 (one came immediately, which was fortunate) and a sprint of two kilometres, and as I saw it within two minutes but not again, well, I was very lucky, but I think by now you probably understand my passion for birds and wildlife.

13 September BotD:

Red kite (*Milvus milvus*) ... The Red kite (we did portray one in BotD on 28 April, 2021, but it shard billing and is so small in that day's photograph that I think it is worth sharing again, and enlarging) was a mythical bird for most British birders when I was growing up, a very rare species confined to a couple of



small areas of Central Wales, but since the 1990s it has made a spectacular comeback with a reintroduction programme in the Home Counties of Berkshire and Oxfordshire. These are scavenger birds, and thus like vultures have a critical role in tidying up carrion. In Medieval times, there were reports of Red kites circling over London, polishing up dead animals, and it does on occasion return to the capital. Soon, I think, it will be there year-round. On my train journeys to the west, I used to see Red kite just upon leaving the station at Reading, some 20 miles from London, but now I see them on the other side of the city. On one recent walk to the village of Nettlebed, Oxfordshire, I must have seen 30, and a tile mural of the village's name and major sites has an image of a Red kite on it, testament to its appeal and commonality. I saw my first one on a return visit to England in, probably, 1997. Living back here now, I see them regularly, and in countries quite distant from their reintroduction areas. And they are magnificent things, with that orange-red colour, forked tale and pale head. Its home is across Western Europe and into parts of Northern Europe, not a huge range, but its numbers are deemed stable now, and long might that be the case in this hopefully more enlightened age of the banning of insecticides and far less poisoning of raptors and other animals wrongly seen as a threat. They also are starting to recolonise Ireland.



14 September BotD:

Isabelline wheatear

(*Oenanthe isabellina*) ...

Yet another wheatear species to be featured in BotD, the Isabelline wheatear is happiest in scrubby desert, flicking between acacia bush and stone wall as it hunts for insects from a perch. Once thought to be a species of thrush, it lives in the drier vastness of Arabia and Southern Russia into the Stans, the former possessions of the Soviet

Union, and on very rare occasions one turns up in the United Kingdom. Perhaps 25 somehow have made it over to my little islands, but it is quite easily misidentified as a female Northern wheatear (see BotD one year ago exactly, 14 September, 2020), so the opposite might also be true, that an Isabelline has shown up but been misidentified, perhaps not given much of a third, if not second, look. It is also very similar to the Desert wheatear (see BotD 29 April, 2021), so much so that I hope I have identified both correctly, with the Desert variety having a smaller head and less white on the tail. (As one would say, all mistakes are the author's own.) This one I photographed being extremely tolerant of my presence in Oman, in a small encampment where I took tea with locals and that I have mentioned before. Scrub is invaluable for birds, so much so that the latest ecological thinking is that "scruffiness" is conservation's best friend, not managed reserves that might be constructed to look after the fortune of one species, or just a few more. Let nature be nature is the general thinking. This wheatear displays white on its rump when it flies, and I particularly like that faint orange-tan ban across its sandy-colour breast. A neat little thing.



15 September BotD:

White-breasted waterhen

(*Amaurornis*

***phoenicurus*) ...** This species is quite the bully of Asian marshlands, apparently, perhaps an unfair description, for perhaps that reasoning derives from it being one of the few members of the rail, or "rallid," family that is not secretive, hidden away in the reedy depths, but out in the open, croaking away noisily,

especially in the breeding season. It is deemed to be crepuscular, that is, it feeds and is active in the two periods per day of twilight, but I saw this one in the middle of the day, slowly

feeding along a muddy channel of water and taking a swim across a wider stretch of water, after which it disappeared, perhaps to be furtive and secretive again. It is all black, except for its white breast, from whence its name derives, and it has a red and yellow bill. So loud can it be that several of its local names are onomatopoeic, that is, its name reads like the bird's call. That also means on numerous occasions such birds prove frustrating as they croak away but remain constantly out of sight. The Yellow rail and Black rail, both present in the US, are notorious for this trait, both species being very nocturnal and rarely seen. Actually, I believe they are also rarely heard. The White-breasted waterhen lives in India, Southern China and Southeast Asia, and this one I saw in Vietnam, but they adapt well, and there are reports of them living more than 1,500 metres above sea level, if there is the right habitat, and also being early colonisers of new lands masses, perhaps those popping up from volcanic activity.

16 September BotD: Blackspotted pufferfish (*Arothron nigropunctatus*) and (Wo)Man (*Homo sapiens*) ... Not much of a description today as I know very little about fish, even probably less so about my fellow humans, but instead a sincere note of farewell from BotD. Today is the first day I am back in the office on a five-work-days-on, five-work-days-off basis, as we all are here at the Blue Fin in London, so a series that started organically from a comment on Teams about a bird in a garden in Tennessee comes to an end after 389 birds, butterflies and orchids that I hope you have all enjoyed reading and marvelling about. I hope you enjoyed

following this series as much as I have enjoyed writing it, and I would like to thank you for your comments, questions, interest and kindness over more than 19 months. Nature is stupendous. That Blackspotted pufferfish in this last entry I saw in the waters of Koh Lanta in Thailand, and it is the only photograph in this entire BotD series I did not take, as that is me in the scuba equipment captivated by the underseas world. The last three divers in off the boat (myself included) on that day were very happy we were slow off the mark, last to enter the water, as we were the only ones to see a Leopard shark (*Triakis semifasciata*), which we spotted immediately on reaching the seabed and after slowly equalising our pressure. If anyone wants the full list of BotD entries since 23 March, 2020, please write. It is obviously a large document, and I will try and edit a little in terms of how the photos interact with the text. It can also be seen here: <https://bit.ly/3tqrJwZ> ... Birds, butterflies, botanical specimens and beasts—they are all just very cool!



18 October BotD (Isles of Scilly Fortnight-long Special): Buff-breasted sandpiper (*Calidris subruficollis*) ...

BotD is back for a two-week, 10-day, fortnight special covering my trip in early October to the famed Isles of Scilly off the coast of Cornwall, a three-hour ferry trip (the sea can get choppy; we sailed in 40-kilometre-per-hour winds, which was fine as two days



before that meteorologists had predicted 65kmh) from Penzance that starts to offer good birds from the moment it leaves the port of Penzance, including my first-ever, critically endangered Balearic shearwater (*Puffinus mauretanicus*). Each day I will give a little flavour of these islands, and of course a bird that I saw in my week there. First up is the wonderful Buff-bellied sandpiper that I and my friend Alex (we have been birding together since we were 11 or 12) found on the isle of Bryher, one of the five inhabited islands in this chain. This bird, which had been reported in the days before we arrived, took some searching for among several expanses of heather and moorland where there are any number of places it could hide. It is a rarity in the United Kingdom, and it is rarities that draw birders to these isles, as well as to other fringe U.K. island groups such as the Shetlands and Orkneys, where it is hoped a combination of migration and strong winds blow birds off their usual courses to land on our green shores. This sandpiper, one of three *Charadrius* wading birds to feature in the upcoming 10 BotDs, is a North American species, breeding in the tundra of Alaska and Canada and usually migrating to South America for the winter, but there it was waiting for us. It is I think a juvenile bird, for it lacks extensive buffy coloration to its breast, but its yellow feet, black bill and reddish head are memorable. My birding history dates to a date decades ago when my uncle, seeing I had an interest, took me to a marsh in my home county of Kent, and unbeknownst to us there was a rarity present there—yes, a Buff-breasted sandpiper. I had not seen once since that day until this latest trip. Birds will continue to fly back into your lives again and again.

19 October BotD
(Isles of Scilly
Fortnight-long
Special): Dotterel
(*Charadrius*

***morinellus*) ...** There are not the number of birders going to the Isles of Scilly in October that there were in the 1980s and 1990s, of which legendary tales are told of friction between birders and locals, gaggles of birders sleeping



whether they could lay their heads and other shenanigans, but there do remain numerous birders here every year. Most base themselves on the main island, St. Mary's, which is where regular boats go to the other four inhabited islands. There is some danger in this. Say you took a boat in the morning to Tresco and then a rarity is found on another isle, it might not be possible to get from Tresco back to St. Mary's and out again to, say, St. Agnes to see it. Then there is a nervous evening spent before the boats resume the next morning, all the time having to hear excited accounts of the bird being seen by others and whose smiles and excitement appear to never end. The happiness is palpable. So is the worry. Will the bird still be there tomorrow? Perhaps for a mega-rarity the boat captains might schedule one-off sailings, but they cannot be assumed. The Dotterel, not a rarity but a superb thing, is a bird I had seen once before, but with poor views, so the chance to see one 20 feet from us was too good a chance to miss. They breed in remote spots of Scotland, and they migrate south back to Africa and the Middle East. We had been on Bryher for the Buff-breasted sandpiper (see BotD 18 October) and the Dotterel was on Tresco, and these are two islands that are joined by a ferry heading back to St. Mary's as they are almost in touching distance of one another. It is, I believe, the only exception to my comments above, and even this option only allows for two hours to troop up the hillside and onto another moor, locate the bird, watch and enjoy it and get back down to the ferry. Thankfully these islands are small. When we located the bird, we then set about looking like idiots crawling through the heather, stopping every once in a while for the bird to feel comfortable with our presence, in order to take photographs. It is a bird that does allow close proximity, though. Indeed, its Latin name suggests a "fool," someone or thing too trustful, and the word "dotterel" has the same root as the insult "dotard," which I doubt is used any more in anger, except perhaps at Oxford or Harvard.



20 October BotD (Isles of Scilly Fortnight-long Special): Whinchat

(*Saxicola rubetra*) ... A close cousin of the Stonechat (see BotD 24 July, 2020), the Whinchat is a summer visitor to the United Kingdom, unlike its close kin, so it was on the Isles of Scilly feeding up before it commences south through mainland Europe and onto Africa.

Recognised by its pale or

white supercilium above its eye, it too perches on gorse and twigs as it hunts for insects. I saw this bird as I was searching (in vain as it happened) for what I now consider my “nemesis” bird, the Rosefinch (*Carpodacus erythrinus*; another bird with “erith” or “eryth” in its Latin name; see Robin, BotD 8 June, 2020), which in the United Kingdom is anything but common. I was on the isle of St. Agnes, which I visited twice on this trip but I missed out on when I came for the first time to the Isles of Scilly in 2018. St. Agnes is the most westerly, inhabited place in England. Next land, the US of A! It has a population of 85, but it does have a very good pub, the Turk’s Head, at the harbour. There are no roads, merely paved tracks, or dirt tracks, and it is delightful. I was walking through the island when another birder introduced himself and said that we followed each other on Twitter. Indeed, the camaraderie between birders there is high, and almost as soon as a rarer bird is found, birders throughout the isles, and beyond, will know about it very soon. The Whinchat gets the “whin” part of its name from that being Old English for gorse, a prickly, dense bush-like plant, which, indeed, it is sitting upon in my photograph.

21 October BotD (Isles of Scilly Fortnight-long Special): Buff-bellied pipit (*Anthus rubescens*)

... This bird was the real find of the trip, an American rarity that in the US is called the American pipit and often is referred to in the United Kingdom as the American buff-bellied pipit, although as there is no other bird named thus, that seems rather a redundancy. It used to be



considered the same species as the Water pipit, but its eye ring differentiates the two species and so does the richness of its buffy-ness. This was found on the isle of St. Agnes, and when birders first came to the Scilly isles in the 1960s and 1970s, St. Agnes was considered the

only place to be. For some reason it was thought that if a rare bird would show up, it would show up only there and not on the other four isles, but perhaps there were just far few birders looking and they all stayed there? The Isles of Scilly have hundreds and hundreds of islands, some of them being mere rocks, others more extensive but uninhabited and largely off-limits. The isle of Gugh (pronounced “Goo”) has only two houses and can be reached from St. Agnes by a sand bar that disappears at high tide. I did visit, and I had my lunch by a menhir, known as the Old Man of Gugh, a 3-metre-high stone placed there by our Bronze Age ancestors. There are numerous tumuli, stone tombs and other prehistoric ruins dotting the islands. On St. Agnes, the pipit was busy feeding along a track by the coast, and it could be watched as one sat on a large rock by the coast, although unfortunately we also saw a dead, young Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*) pup who might have got into problems in the storm that also greeted our departure from Penzance on the mainland two days before.

22 October BotD (Isles of Scilly Fortnight-long Special): Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*)

... Commonly known as a Bonxie, the Great skua is the pirate of the oceans, a large gull that often gets its food by harassing smaller species to give up their catch. It is extremely good at



this. This skua was the first notable bird we saw on a six-hour pelagic, that is, a dedicated birding trip in a boat that goes out into the open sea outside the shelter of the islands to search for seabirds, often trying to lure them in with chum, a foul mixture of unused fish parts and other matter. Some “chum-makers” swear by adding tamarind and other spicy sauces. Whatever our mixture was, we were quite successful. Pelagics off the

Isles of Scilly are best in August, while October it is better for birds that dwell on land. We did manage to see also Arctic skua (*Stercorarius parasiticus*), only my second and a bird known in the US by the name Parasitic jaeger; Razorbill (*Alca torda*), Guillemot (*Uria aalge*, known in the US as a Common murre; Manx shearwater; Sooty shearwater, a Common dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*) and even two Puffin, which should have long departed areas close to land. You simply do not know what will turn up, including some mega-rarities from the Southern and Middle Atlantic Ocean. The Great skua is a chunky bird, a good middleweight boxer, that is, if birds understood the Queensbury Rules, and it is recognisable for being all brown across its back and head and with two pale stripes along its underwing, clearly seen in my photo. As hinted at above, in the US birds of the genre “skua” are known as “jaegers.” It breeds in northern European spots such as Scotland, Norway and the Faeroe Islands and will attack other birds if it feels they are threatening in any manner. Birders in the far North know to wear a hard hat if they are walking through a Bonxie area, as they can draw blood if they swoop down to give out a stern calling card.



25 October BotD (Isles of Scilly Fortnight-long Special): Glossy ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*) ... The Glossy ibis has a prehistoric look to it. I have seen three Glossy ibis in the United Kingdom, so when a possible fourth sighting offered itself literally minutes after coming off the Scillonian ferry I jumped at the chance. This is the closest I

have seen one. It is likely to be a species that colonises the U.K. very soon, with reports of them are becoming more frequent. The first one I saw was in the early 1980s, with a pair living in Kent for a number of years but not, as far as I know, reproducing. It was a megarrarity then. This one was on the Porth Hellick pool on St. Mary's, the main island, and that is probably a swift 30-minute walk from the harbour. As some of you might know, I run a little bit, so I jogged there and was lucky to see it fairly quickly, lucky as it proved frustratingly elusive for some. Porth Hellick pool and marsh lie close to a beach of the same name off which (the Isles of Scilly is practically a litany of shipwrecks) drowned the wonderfully named Sir Cloudesley Shovell, who at the end of his life was Admiral of the Fleet and who also was the Member of Parliament for the city of Rochester (you could probably buy an MP's position back in those days) in my home county of Kent, also until his death. His boat struck some rocks, and approximately 2,000 seamen were drowned. There is a small, weathered plaque commemorating his passing on the beach there, and both times I have come to the islands I have visited. All shipwrecks belong to the Crown but shipwrecking on such remote islands as the Isles of Scilly (they are less remote now, but still isolated) was until the end of the 19th Century a lucrative trade, and there are rumours that a half-dead Shovell was helped along in the process, but of course, of course, that is the stuff of legend.



26 October BotD (Isles of Scilly Fortnight-long Special): Pectoral sandpiper (*Calidris melanotos*) ... The second of the rare *Calidris* sandpipers we saw on the islands, albeit the least rare. In fact, 2021 has proved a good year for this species to land in the United Kingdom. I have now seen this species four times in the country, with three of that number since this

August. One even showed for a few days in the London Wetland Centre just to the west of the very centre of the capital. It is a slim wader, with an attractive brown half-moon of brown speckles on its breast. On the Isles of Scilly, I saw it twice at Porth Hellick pool, and on the second time it snuggled up to a Snipe for a few seconds as though they were best friends (the sandpiper is the one to the left). It has particularly attractive patterns on its wings, sort of a scalloped, turtle-shell design. If a bird possessed a brighter, more pronounced supercilium then maybe identifying it as a Pectoral sandpiper might be wrong. Identifying rarer sandpipers can be a challenge. Porth Hellick is very close to the only café farther up the island, and we now know that crab migrate to deeper waters in October, which meant the establishment was no longer serving crab sandwiches, which came as a bitter disappointment, certainly as when we searched for another lunch spot the Turtle dove (see BotD 23 July, 2020) we had been searching for reappeared and gave fantastic views. You cannot win them all. This sandpiper breeds across most of the top of the world in suitably remote boggy areas and migrates south to South America, as well as to Southeast Asia and Australia, that is, it covers the globe, although if a bird breeds to the Northwest of the world it will probably migrate down south to the Southwest. I also read yesterday that the islands' one bank branch, from Lloyds Bank, is to close. This is a problem throughout the U.K., even in London, but on a tiny island group this will pose considerable challenges, no doubt. Savings before people, would be a critic's view.

27 October BotD (Isles of Scilly Fortnight-long Special): Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*) ...

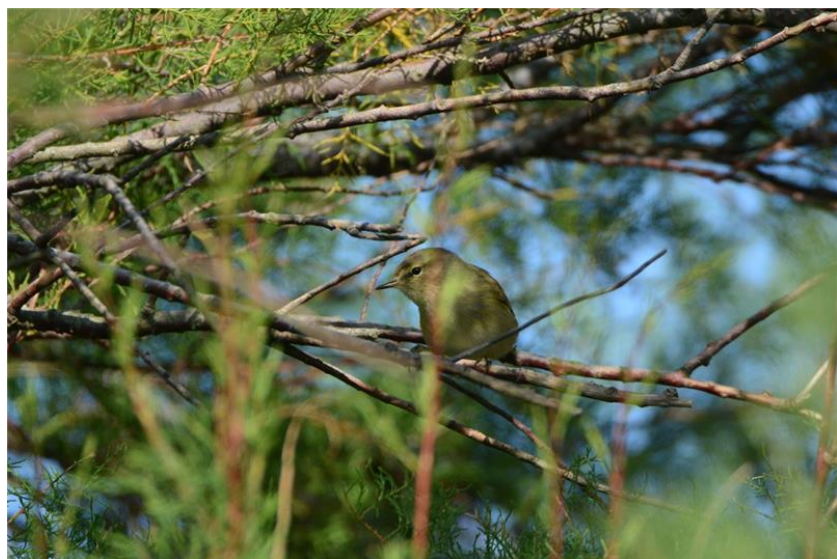
Finding a Pink-footed goose that one knows does not come from a dubious source, such as a private zoo-collection or a bird-conservation reserve, and that is enjoying some freedom as an escapee, is not always easy, and discussion can rage as to



their origin and whether they can be viewed as being truly wild birds. Some say that might not matter, but I think it adds to the enjoyment of finding and seeing a species if one knows that it has flown there on migration, or because it is lost. If two Pink-footed geese arrive on a small island, as is Bryher on the Isles of Scilly, there likely will be no further argument. One can always visit the English county of Norfolk in winter, when up to 150,000 gather. Then the fun might be trying to pick out the one zoo escapee! This goose species can be recognised from various others that look similar, such as Greylag (*Anser anser*), Tundra bean goose (*Anser serrirostris*) and Taiga bean goose (*Anser fabalis*), by its tri-coloured bill, a grey-black stripe separating a pink base and a pink tip. Two were gently paddling around a small pool called The Pool, named because there are only two pools on the isle and the other one is much smaller. The pool is next to the famed Hell Bay Hotel, probably the finest accommodation in Scilly, which certainly must be a great place to finally reach for it requires several modes of transportation and then a 15-minute walk. (Adjacent Hell Bay gets its name from having notorious reefs and rocks that have shipwrecked many boats.) Pink-footed geese breed in Greenland, Iceland and Svalbard, all very northern, icy locales, and nearly all winter in the U.K., so it is a species we Brits can call our own.

28 October BotD (Isles of Scilly Fortnight-long Special): Willow warbler (*Phylloscopus trochilus*) ...

The hope of all birders coming to the Isles of Scilly in October is that they will get to see warblers, notably Siberian or American species. British birders will crumble at the knees if they happen to see an American warbler species such as Chestnut-sided, Black-and-white (see



BotD 9 August) or Wilson's warbler (*Cardellina pusilla*) on this side of the Atlantic Ocean, and it does happen. We want the winds to be strong at some point, winds blowing eastward,

but without causing difficulty for the ferry from the mainland, so we can get to the islands, and then we want those winds to die completely, thus leaving those rare, waylaid birds in the same place we are. I was lucky to see two American species, the Buff-bellied pipit (see BotD 21 October) and Buff-breasted sandpiper (see BotD 18 October), but on my week on the isles I saw precious few warblers foreign or domestic. I did see this very common Willow warbler, which despite numbering in their millions in the United Kingdom rarely in my experience allows for any opportunity to photograph it. I spotted this one when I saw movement in the bushes, hoping it was a rare Rosefinch, the bird I was looking for and failed to find. The Willow warbler is very, very similar to the equally common Chiffchaff (*Phylloscopus collybita*), named for its call, with the difference being it has black, not pink, legs and has a different call. Birds call less or not at all in the autumn, and it is difficult to see leg coloration as birds flit through the branches of densely packed trees. It is a pretty little thing with its yellow-cream and black eye-stripes. This was on the isle of St. Agnes where I bumped into a birder I know from London with the real, fantastic birder's name of Jamie Partridge, who was the one to have found the rare Buff-bellied pipit that I saw four days before.

29 October BotD (Isles of Scilly Fortnight-long Special): Western sandpiper (*Calidris mauri*) ...

I hope you have enjoyed this bonus section of BotD. The last day in which Alex and I were on the Scillies we spent on the main island, just because we needed to get the ferry back to the English mainland later in the afternoon. It was the



only day it rained, albeit somewhat short-lived on that occasion, and we sheltered under huge rocks overlooking the wild Atlantic Sea. The ferry crossing back was as though we were going over a pond, and we saw a Minke whale (*Balaenoptera acutorostrata*) during the crossing. That evening, we stayed in a hotel in Cornwall before driving back to Alex's house for lunch, after which I, having left my car there, drove home. Stopping for petrol, I looked at my phone and saw that a mega-mega-rare Western sandpiper (13th for the United Kingdom) had been found in Hampshire, which was only a little out of my way in terms of my drive home. Off I went, so the rarest bird I saw all week was not on the Isles of Scilly at all, but it was a tremendous week of birding and visiting those beautiful, calm, joyful islands. The Western sandpiper, the third of the three *Calidris* sandpipers of the week, is very common on the Western shore of the US, probably the most common species of its family there. It breeds in western Alaska and summers in the south of the US and in Mexico, so Americans will generally see it on passage, but we Brits will hardly ever see it. British birders had a dilemma, though, as in Yorkshire, some 250 miles to the north, at the same time was found a Long-toed stint (*Calidris subminuta*), also a *Calidris* wader, that was the fourth ever for its species in the U.K., the first one that birders had access to in 40 years and a bird that has not spent more than six or seven days ever on British soil, so off went northwards a huge flock of birders. So it was left to maybe a dozen birders looking through hundreds and hundreds of Dunlin (*Calidris alpina*), yet another *Calidris* species, also similarly plumaged, to pick out the smaller, greyer and (yes) slightly thicker-billed Western sandpiper, but we did locate it, and I

even managed to capture it in flight (see photo), which might well turn out to be one of the few, if not the only, such photos of this species in the U.K. I shall investigate and also do some more birding. We are planning to return to the Scillies next October. Until next time, birds will continue to fly back into your lives again and again.



14 February, 2022 **BotD**
(One-time special
reprise!): American
robin (*Turdus
migratorius*) ... **BotD is
back for one day only
to report on what
might be the thrill or
ridiculousness of
birding, and,
coincidentally, this also
marks the 337th Bird
of the Day!** Up very
early on Saturday for a
slow drive to Eastbourne
on the south coast of the
United Kingdom to

arrive right at dawn to see my first U.K. example of a species I must have seen 500,000 times when I lived my 20 years in New York City. The American robin is a species very familiar to anyone in the US, maybe the most common species there, but in the U.K. the one I saw was the 29th individual ever found. I am aware of the oddity or ridiculousness of my quest this weekend, of the idea that this bird is quite dull in the US—although I have always enjoyed the way it moves forward rapidly with three steps, then stops, then starts again, and when there are hundreds on Central Park's Great Lawn all doing the same, it looks slightly Charlie Chaplin-esque—but extremely exciting in the U.K. This is 100% due to it being rare, that I do not have that species on my U.K. list of species seen, in which it now represents number 301. This Saturday was a glorious sunny day, and I saw the robin, which as I have mentioned before actually is a thrush, very quickly, flying and perching within five metres from where I was standing. I was present with five other birders, but by the time another hour had gone, there must have been 300 who had arrived, all with their tripods and telescopes on a small little cul-de-sac street at the end of a residential area where it borders a field with scattered bushes and trees. I wondered before how long the locals started to get a little agitated. The weekend I saw it was the first weekend a lot of birders could find time to come and see it. On the other side of the field was one edge of Willingdon Golf Club, which I skirted at about mile 99 of the 100-mile run I completed last June from Winchester to Eastbourne. The ridiculous thing also is that rarity makes you look at a species again, seeing that it is quite stunning. The example, I believe, is a first-winter male. The second part of its Latin name is misleading. It is utterly a New World species, and the only place it spends all year is the US, with its only migration being that some of its huge number winter in Mexico and summer and breed in Canada, as well as in the US. As I watched it, I bumped into a birder called Richard who I had met before while birding, and he had driven down from Norwich, at least twice as far as I had, but then he, too, like you and I understand that birds continue to be far better than COVID-19 as we start to fly away from the pandemic.



30 March, 2022 BotD (Another one-time special reprise!): Crested caracara (*Caracara plancus*) ... **BotD is back (again!) for one day only to report on an escapee that reveals more oddities about the obsession of birding.** The

Crested caracara is a member of a family of large falcons that live across Central America, Caribbean and South America. I have seen this particular species in Guatemala, Panama and Argentina, but yesterday as Francesca, my wife, was on a run around a pocket-handkerchief-size park right behind our apartment, she sent me a photo of what she described as a “strange bird.” I instantly knew what it was, so later I went down to see it, informing some birding friends along the way. There it was, digging away for worms, before hopping onto a tree branch. It is thousands of miles from home (there is a small population in Central Florida, and Central American birds do range into southern Texas and Arizona), but

this one, as it turned out, is an escapee from London Zoo. Several weeks ago, during a falconry display, it evidently thought, “enough of this circus, I’m off,” and for the last 20 days or so it has been occasionally spotted in parks and on commons, always south of the river. Why it decided upon minute Mayow Park, Sydenham, to spend time in, I do not know. This is a species that cannot be counted for a birder’s United Kingdom list, and of course as you know by now the “list” is everything. Some birds that are not able to be counted are more open to discussion as to their inclusion; this one, is not in anyway discussable. No wild examples have ever been seen in the U.K., or, indeed, in the Western Palearctic region, which includes such fringe locations as the Canary Islands off Western Africa. If this “exotic” had been spotted in a park that is inconvenient for me, I would probably not have bothered to go and see it, but as it sat five minutes’ walk away, I did, and it is a spectacular thing, it has to be said. A rescue team from the zoo was alerted, and along it came, but it was unable to lure the bird, and it remains at large, so I believe, and, like the rest of us, it is gliding above the worries of the pandemic, soaring on the thermals of freedom, or something like that.

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White-fronted goose—	7 September 2021
White helleborine—	18 March 2021
White-letter hairstreak—	1 March 2021
White-rumped sandpiper—	2 August 2021
White stork—	3 August 2020
White-tailed eagle—	20 July 2021
White-tailed stonechat—	1 July 2021
Whitethroat—	2 July 2020
White-throated sparrow—	12 April 2021
Whooper swan—	21 September 2020
Willow warbler—	28 October 2021
Wilson's snipe—	25 November 2020
Wilson's storm-petrel—	11 November 2020
Woodchat shrike—	16 July 2020
Woodland kingfisher—	16 November 2020
Wood sandpiper—	5 August 2020
Wood white—	20 January 2021
Woolly-necked stork—	13 May 2020
Yellow-browed warbler—	14 August 2020
Yellow-fronted barbet—	30 July 2020
Yellowhammer—	29 June 2021
Yellow-headed caracara—	17 November 2020
Yellow oriole—	2 December 2020
Yellow warbler—	2 July 2021