

Distinctly larger than a Meadow Pipit and smaller than a Starling both perched near to it; rather heavy headed with a short strong bill and a longish rounded tail. The underparts were off-white and a thick, or very dark brown, stripe ran from ear coverts through eye to bill and a dark band across the forehead separating a small pale area above the bill from pale orange-brown crown and nape (palest above the eye); mantle was dark greyish brown and was separated from the wings by very distinct white bars; wings very dark with a small creamy patch on lower edge of folded wing formed by the tips of the primary coverts.

The secondaries appeared to be the same colour as the mantle, wing coverts rather darker and rump patch white or pale grey; tail blackish with white outer edges. The bird was watched until dusk but was not seen again.

A. M. TAYLOR.

**Woodchat Shrike** *Lanius senator*. 21st to 23rd September, 1974.

First seen at 18.30 hours on 21st September at Millcombe House garden and it stayed in the Millcombe area until 25th September.

Slightly longer and more thick-set than a Pied Flycatcher, the only bird present for comparison, it was light grey underneath and darker on upperparts as it perched on twigs at the side of the lawn, taking insects up to its perch where it often flicked up its tail on landing.

The bill was fairly short, dark and slightly hooked, eye dark and fairly large, legs almost black, forehead light grey-brown, crown and nape and ear coverts were light grey with very close grey-brown barring and side of neck slightly barred chin very pale grey, breast light grey with extremely little barring, flanks light grey and slightly barred, very pale grey belly and light yellowish-grey undertail coverts.

The tail was grey with light edges and was slightly rounded, rump grey, mantle grey-grown with very little barring, scapulars lighter grey, wing coverts brown with light edges, primaries and secondaries grey-brown with light edges and a yellowish patch seemed to be just behind the primary coverts.

The bird, an immature, was seen by many observers during its stay.

C. C. BAILLIE, N. A. CLARK.

**Glaucous Gull** *Larus hyperboreus*. 2nd April, 1974.

A rarity on Lundy and the first definite Lundy record as two white-winged gulls in 1949 and 1952, either of this species or Iceland Gulls, were not specifically identified.

Seen on the east side of the island at about 15.00 hours as a large pale gull gliding slowly north a few feet above the top of the sheer part of the cliff passing at a range of less than 30 yards.

Apart from the primaries, which were paler than the rest of the bird, it was finely marked with brown all over, giving the impression of a pale pinkish-brown colour.

The bill was large and heavy, as in the Great Black-headed Gull, with a dark spot at the tip.

Seen near to many Herring Gulls and a few Great Black-backed Gulls in flight it was significantly larger than the Herring Gulls and at least as large as the Great Black-backed Gulls and appeared more heavily-built with rather broader wings.

An immature bird it was probably in its second summer plumage.

A. M. TAYLOR.

#### RECOVERIES OF RINGED BIRDS, 1974

Species	Ring No.	Age and date at ringing	Date and place of Recovery
Dunlin	BV 17.906	Pullus 8.9.72 23.7.74	Skjaoholmen, Nesseby, Norway.