

SYSTEMATIC LIST OF BIRDS, 1986

By
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Note: "Lundy rarities". 1985 was a transitional year in which, it is hoped, observers became familiar with the list in the log book of "Lundy rarities" (species not classed as national rarities but very uncommon on the island), for which descriptions are required. For 1986, adequately documented records of "Lundy rarities" are given below, with the names of the observer(s); records not accompanied by satisfactory substantiating details have been excluded. The same will apply in future years. 1985 records documented since the last report are confirmed below; those remaining unconfirmed have been discarded.

The sequence and nomenclature follow that of *The 'British Birds' List of Birds of the Western Palearctic* (which follows the Voous sequence).

Red-throated Diver *Gavia stellata*. One was present from 11th to 17th January. Erratum: the 1985 report stated that there have been four previous records of Red-throated Diver. This comment should have referred to Black-throated Diver *Gavia arctica*: Red-throated Divers are recorded much more frequently.

Great Northern Diver *Gavia immer*. One from the beginning of the year until 26th March. Single birds were also seen on 31st October, 1st November and 11th December. An unidentified diver was seen on 23rd October.

Great Crested Grebe *Podiceps cristatus*. One in the Landing Bay on 28th September (B. Tollitt) was the third Lundy record, the others being in October 1970 and May 1971.

Fulmar *Fulmarus glacialis*. Present, breeding. Occasional reports of small numbers outside the breeding season, including 40 on 16th January.

Manx Shearwater *Puffinus puffinus*. Presumed breeding. In late July, calls from a burrow were thought to be those of a small chick. Recorded offshore between 31st March and 22nd August, including passages of 150 per hour south on 5th May, 220 per hour north on 9th May and 300 moving east on 17th July.

Storm Petrel *Hydrobates pelagicus*. Single birds were seen offshore on 26th June and 5th October. On the nights of 19th to 22nd July, 29 were caught and ringed, attracted to a tape lure. This suggests that nocturnal visits to waters very close to the island, if not to the island itself, are routine for this species.

Gannet *Sula bassana*. One, oiled, on 8th March. Regular offshore records from 22nd April to 28th October, highest numbers being eleven on 9th May, ten on 19th and 22nd July, eighteen on 26th August, ten on several dates in September and fifteen on 6th October.

Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo*. Spring records of up to four birds on ten dates between 1st April and 25th May were typical. However, four reported on 13th June were exceptionally late. The autumn passage produced ten records between 16th August and 16th October, sixteen on 23rd September being the maximum.

Shag *Phalacrocorax aristotelis*. Present, breeding. Maximum counts outside the breeding season were 27 on 22nd September and twelve on 14th October.

Grey Heron *Ardea cinerea*. One on 4th April was the only spring record. There were reports on eleven days between 12th July and 5th September, probably involving four individuals.

White-fronted Goose *Anser albifrons*. A flock of four was present on the island from 5th to 24th April. The previous latest spring date was 19th March.

Snow Goose *Anser caerulescens*. One flew north along the east side of the island on 22nd May (B. Gibbs). This North American species frequently escapes from wildfowl collections in Britain, as well as occurring as a wild vagrant; the time of year suggests the former in this case.

Wigeon *Anas penelope*. A male was present on 2nd and 17th January. Autumn records consisted of an early female on 26th and 28th August and a male from 19th to 30th October, joined by a female on 21st.

Teal *Anas crecca*. Recorded on ten days between 16th January and 13th March, the maximum being six on 19th and 21st February.

Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos*. Two were present from 26th April to 27th May, one remaining until 19th June. Then one from 23rd to 28th August and on 27th October. All records were of females.

Shoveler *Anas clypeata*. A female was seen on Pondsby on 6th May (N. Willcox et al). There have been eight previous dated records involving eleven individuals.

Common Scoter *Melanitta nigra*. A female or immature was present in the Landing Bay on 12th and 14th February (N. Willcox et al) and two flew east past the North End on 26th October (P. Claburn).

Marsh Harrier *Circus aeruginosus*. A female was seen in the Pondsby area on 17th May (C. Baillie). There have been six previous dated records, involving seven individuals, three of them in spring.

Hen Harrier *Circus cyaneus*. At least three birds were recorded: a male on 5th May and female or immature birds on 7th, 9th and 20th May and 10th September. An unidentified harrier was seen on 3rd November.

Sparrowhawk *Accipiter nisus*. There were seven reports of single birds in spring between 15th April and 19th May. These were followed by a female on 12th and 17th August, then records on fifteen days between 25th September and 21st October, mainly of single birds but with two on 30th September and 1st October.

Buzzard *Buteo buteo*. One was seen on 6th and 7th November.

Osprey *Pandion haliaetus*. One flew north off Shutter Rock on 20th March (N. Willcox). This is the sixth record in recent years and much the earliest, the other two spring birds having arrived in May.

Kestrel *Falco tinnunculus*. There were regular records of single birds from the beginning of the year until mid June, then almost daily from 9th August to the end of the year. From mid August to mid October two or three birds were present on most days, with eight reported on 31st August and five on 22nd September and 11th October; mainly singles thereafter.

Merlin *Falco columbarius*. There were five spring records, all of single birds, between 10th April and 11th May and fifteen in autumn between 21st September and 6th November, with two birds present on five dates: a typical year.

Hobby *Falco subbuteo*. Unusually there were no spring records but three in autumn, on 4th and 28th September and 3rd October.

Gyr Falcon *Falco rusticolus*. A bird of the Greenland race was present on 12th April (N. Willcox). A description has been submitted to the B.B. Rarities Committee and, if accepted, this will be the fifth Lundy record. Three of the previous four were in spring.

Peregrine *Falco peregrinus*. After a single bird on 3rd January, there were scattered records of single birds from early April till the end of the year and two birds on five dates in spring, six dates in autumn.

Water Rail *Rallus aquaticus*. After single reports in January and February there were up to three birds present on most days from 29th September to 18th October, then a scattering of singles to the end of the year.

Spotted Crake *Porzana porzana*. One was caught and ringed in Millcombe on 2nd October and reported again on 12th (J.M.B. King et al). The four previous records have all been in spring.

Corncrake *Crex crex*. One was seen on 3rd October (Mrs B. Tollitt). The majority of past records have been in spring.

Moorhen *Gallinula chloropus*. There were occasional observations of single birds in January, May, June and July, up to three in August and September and four in October, then occasional singles again to the end of the year. Since several records from August onwards were of juveniles, it is possible that breeding occurred for the second year running.

Oystercatcher *Haemantopus ostralegus*. Presumed breeding as usual. Recorded throughout the year except in December, maximum numbers reported being thirteen in January, nine in September.

Ringed Plover *Charadrius hiaticula*. One on 19th July and singles on seven days between 23rd August and 1st October.

Golden Plover *Pluvialis apricaria*. There were scattered records of up to four birds in January and February and five in March. Spring numbers were very low: after a gap through most of April there were up to four between 25th April and 14th May and an isolated bird on 19th June. Autumn records were all between 16th September and 30th October, with peaks of eighteen on 30th September and thirty-one on 3rd October; otherwise four or fewer. See Table 1.

Grey Plover *Pluvialis squatarola*. One record: a single bird on 13th October.

Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*. Present, breeding. Scattered reports throughout the year, the greatest numbers occurring in mid February, when up to 30 were seen. Otherwise, numbers were very low, with a maximum of seventeen on 21st July and not more than four present from August onwards.

Knot *Calidris canutus*. One on 25th September.

Purple Sandpiper *Calidris maritima*. There were two spring records: four on 28th March and two on 1st April. Two on 8th September were followed by singles on four more days, the latest on 30th October.

Dunlin *Calidris alpina*. Singles on 15th May and 24th June were the only spring records: far fewer than usual. There was then one on 15th July and two singles in early August. The main autumn passage was between 23rd August and 29th September, with small numbers on most days, maxima being eleven on 27th August and seven on 5th September. Three later birds arrived on 14th October and one on 16th October.

Buff-breasted Sandpiper *Tryngites subruficollis*. 1985: the unsubstantiated record in the 1985 L.F.S. report has since been confirmed: a juvenile was present from 24th to 29th September 1985 in the Acklands Moor/Airfield area (C.A. Mason).

Jack Snipe *Lymnocyrtus minimus*. Single birds were found on 18th and 25th January, 8th February and four autumn dates between 12th October and 12th November.

Snipe *Gallinago gallinago*. Recorded on most days in January and February, usually seven or fewer, but twelve on 7th January and seventeen on 20th January. There were then scattered spring records of single birds until 12th April. One or two were seen occasionally from 17th July onwards until the main autumn arrival began in mid September. Then recorded almost daily to the end of the year, with numbers mainly four or less but eleven on 26th September and 12th and 14th October, twelve on 29th November. See Table 1.

Woodcock *Scolopax rusticola*. Three were seen on 11th January, followed by a scattering of singles from 5th February to 23rd March, with three on 16th February and two on 16th March. There were six singles in autumn between 27th September and 6th November, then two on 4th December, one remaining to the end of the year.

Black-tailed Godwit *Limosa limosa*. In May, one on 6th, two on 7th and one on 9th were later than usual for spring. One on 2nd July was more typical for this species.

Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus*. Seven reported on 17th and 20th March were exceptionally early. Six were seen on 26th April and 1st May, with one or two subsequently until 20th May. Two on 11th June were unprecedented. Singles on 21st July and 22nd and 23rd August were followed by up to five on four dates in September, the last being on 21st. See Table 1.

Curlew *Numenius arquata*. There were influxes in February and March, maxima being about 70 on 7th February, about 34 on 14th February and 14 on 6th March. Scattered records throughout April, May and June involved up to three birds except for seven on 23rd June. July produced some larger groups including 30 on 23rd. Recorded almost daily from mid August to mid October including several flocks of between 20 and 50, and 84 on 26th September. One or two birds present from 2nd November to the end of the year. See Table 1.

Redshank *Tringa totanus*. Two on 5th February were followed by singles on 8th May, 17th July and 23rd August.

Greenshank *Tringa nebularia*. Single birds were seen on 21st and 23rd August, 9th and 14th to 16th September.

Green Sandpiper *Tringa ochropus*. Single birds were seen on 1st May, 15th June, 20th and 31st August: a typical spread of records.

Common Sandpiper *Actitis hypoleucos*. One on 13th May was the only spring record. In autumn there were singles on 20th to 23rd July, 24th August and 29th September, followed by a late two on 5th October.

Turnstone *Arenaria interpres*. A good showing: recorded in all months except July and October, highest numbers being five on 9th February, four on 8th and 9th May and 21st to 23rd June, seven on 11th December.

Arctic Skua *Stercorarius parasiticus*. One on 19th August was the only record.

Black-headed Gull *Larus ridibundus*. As usual, records were scattered throughout the year, occurring in all months except January, March and August. They were mainly single birds, with a few twos and threes in spring and autumn, five on 20th July and seven on 6th October.

Common Gull *Larus canus*. Present on several days in late February, the first on 22nd and increasing to at least 50 on 27th.

Lesser Black-backed Gull *Larus fuscus*. Breeding. A census revealed 178 pairs (see Willcox, N. *Larus Gulls on Lundy*, p. 21 in this report.) Counts outside the breeding season included 300 adults on 24th August, 100 on 10th October.

Herring Gull *Larus argentatus*. Breeding. A census revealed 1117 pairs (see Willcox N. as above). 150 were reported on 15th October.

Glaucous Gull *Larus hyperboreus*. An immature bird flew north across Jenny's Cove on 20th May (C. Baillie). This is the fourth island record. The previous three all occurred in April, in 1974, '83 and '84.

Great Black-backed Gull *Larus marinus*. Breeding. A census revealed 66 pairs (see Willcox, N. as above). The maximum autumn count was 300 on 15th October.

Kittiwake *Rissa tridactyla*. Breeding. No census. Winter records included 150 on 19th January.

Sandwich Tern *Sterna sandvicensis*. Three were seen in early May (exact date unknown). In autumn there was one on 18th September, two on 20th and 21st September and four on 1st October (later than usual).

Common Tern *Sterna hirundo*. One on 18th September.

Arctic Tern *Sterna paradisea*. One on 1st October. There was also an unidentified Common or Arctic Tern on 16th August.

Guillemot *Uria aalge*. Breeding. No complete census.

Razorbill *Alca torda*. Breeding. No complete census.

Puffin *Fratercula arctica*. Presumed breeding. No complete census. The earliest report was of four on 12th April. The maximum count was of 25 at North End on 19th June.

Stock Dove *Columba oenas*. One from 5th to 9th April and another on 7th November.

Woodpigeon *Columba palumbus*. Presumed breeding. Present throughout the year. Most reports were of one to four birds but nine on 27th April and eight on 28th December suggest small movements via Lundy.

Collared Dove *Streptopelia decaocto*. After a single bird on 23rd April, there were small numbers present on most days in May, with about 25 on 20th. From sixteen at the beginning of June, numbers declined and records became less frequent through July, and August produced only three reports of one or two birds. In September, up to three birds were seen on eleven days and the last report was of one on 11th October. A typical year for this species. See Table 1.

Turtle Dove *Streptopelia turtur*. The first of the spring, on 2nd May, was followed by twelve more records of one or two birds up to 28th June, with ten on 6th June. Autumn reports were restricted to five singles between 23rd September and 8th October, with two on 27th September.

Cuckoo *Cuculus canorus*. After one on 24th April, May produced eleven records of up to three birds and June four on 11th and one on 15th. Unusually, there were no autumn records.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus*. One was seen briefly in the St. Helen's Copse and lower Millcombe areas on 31st October (P.A.T. Clabburn and N.A. Willcox). Descriptions have been submitted to the B.B. Rarities Committee. If accepted, this will be the second Lundy record of this North American vagrant, the first having been found dead in October 1874.

Short-eared Owl *Asio flammeus*. A poor year with just two records of single birds, on 3rd April and 18th September.

Swift *Apus apus*. After an early bird on 16th April and some singles in the first ten days of May, the main spring passage was between 11th and 30th May with up to twelve birds on most days but about 50 on 16th. A scattering of June records again involved up to twelve birds, apart from 50 on 13th. Numbers were lower and observations less frequent in July and August, with influxes of 25 on 12th July and 20 on 9th August. There were six September records, mainly singles, the last being on 27th. See Table 1.

Wryneck *Jynx torquilla*. One was present from 15th to 29th September.

Short-toed Lark *Calandrella brachydactyla*. One was present, mainly in the Castle Hill area, from 13th to 16th October (P. Leonard et al). This record has been accepted by the B.B. Rarities Committee and is the sixth for Lundy.

Skylark *Alauda arvensis*. Breeding. Present throughout the year with up to 30 in cold weather in January and February, up to 23 in August and some days of heavy passage between 30th September and 12th October, with 500 reported on 10th October. Numbers were mainly below ten from early November onwards but there were 40 on 6th December.

Sand Martin *Riparia riparia*. The first arrivals were four on 16th March. Subsequent spring passage was spread between 5th April and 14th June, peaks being 30 on 27th and 29th April, 25 on 6th May and 20 on 13th May. Four on 21st July and six on 18th August preceded the main autumn movement between 1st September and 2nd October including 50 on 4th September and 20 on three days in late September. See Table 1.

Swallow *Hirundo rustica*. After small numbers from 1st April onwards, the main spring migration was between 24th April and 6th June, with over 100 on most days from 13th to 30th May including 600 on 27th. After occasional records through the next two months, autumn numbers started rising on 30th August and remained high until mid October, with over 1000 on seven days, the peak being 2000 reported on

26th September. Up to twenty occurred daily until 6th November, then a few until the last on 16th November. See Table 1.

House Martin *Delichon urbica*. One on 16th April was followed by up to twenty on most days from 26th April to 18th May, after which numbers increased dramatically, with between 50 and 500 from 19th to 30th May. There were four records of four or fewer in June and one in July. Return passage started on 26th August, with up to 40 on most days in September and up to 30 in the first half of October but 200 reported on 26th September and 75 on 2nd October. One or two later birds were recorded until 4th November. See Table 1.

Tawny Pipit *Anthus campestris*. One was seen on the Airfield on 9th October (J.M.B. King). There have been five previous records, all in autumn.

Tree Pipit *Anthus trivialis*. The first were two on 27th April. One or two were then seen almost daily from 8th to 18th May. One reported on 17th June was exceptionally late for spring. Autumn records were between 27th August and 14th October, averaging two or three per day but with peaks of ten on 25th September and 1st and 2nd October. See Table 2.

Meadow Pipit *Anthus pratensis*. Breeding. No census. Sporadic reports through January and February involved up to four birds. The first major influx was 50 on 7th March and the maximum was 600 on 16th. After the breeding season, 125 were reported on 24th August and the main passage, with over 100 birds daily, was from 16th September to 15th October, peaks being 2000 on 25th September and 3000 on 10th October. Smaller totals, up to 70, continued to move through until 2nd November after which numbers remained in single figures to the end of the year.

Rock Pipit *Anthus petrosus*. Breeding. No census. Present throughout the year.

Yellow Wagtail *Motacilla flava*. The first arrived on 26th April, followed by seven on 27th. There were then scattered records of up to four until 26th May. The main autumn passage, involving up to seven birds, was between 14th and 24th September but extreme dates were 3rd September and 9th October. One bird on 15th September was identified as being a Blue-headed Wagtail *M.f.flava*.

Grey Wagtail *Motacilla cinerea*. One was seen on 11th and 14th March, the peak time for spring movement of this species. Later birds were reported on 7th April and 5th and 19th May. In autumn, birds were present on most days from 5th September to 22nd October. There were mainly between one and three but peaks were ten on 1st and seventeen on 14th October. See Table 2.

Pied Wagtail *Motacilla alba*. One or two were present from 6th March until early April, after which there were additional birds on some days, the peaks being six on 23rd April and five on 15th May. The presence of juveniles in July suggested that a pair had bred. In autumn, numbers started rising in late August, with 21 on 31st. Other peaks were 50 on 4th and 16th September. Number declined in the first few days of October and, apart from twenty on 15th October, stayed in single figures from then until the last on 4th November. Three spring birds and several in autumn were considered to be White Wagtails *M.a.alba*. See Table 2.

Wren *Troglodytes troglodytes*. Breeding. Present throughout the year. No census.

Dunnock *Prunella modularis*. Breeding. Present throughout the year. No census.

Robin *Erithacus rubecula*. Breeding. Present throughout the year. No census.

Nightingale *Luscinia megarhynchos*. A single record: one on 15th September.

Black Redstart *Phoenicurus ochruros*. One on 25th February was followed by six reports of single birds between 4th and 27th May; later than usual for spring. After singles on 8th and 30th September, the main autumn movement was from 9th to 18th October, with up to five birds present. One was also seen on 6th and 10th December.

Redstart *Phoenicurus phoenicurus*. Spring passage was from 21st April to 30th May, most being in the first week of May with a maximum of four on 4th. In autumn, the first was reported on 30th August but most occurred in the second half of September, peaks being twelve on 21st and twenty on 26th. After a decline in numbers in early October, there were scattered records until 29th. See Table 2.

Whinchat *Saxicola rubetra*. In spring, between one and three birds were seen on most days from 2nd to 20th May. Autumn records were from 24th August to 15th October with two or three on many days but more in the second half of September, the peak being ten. See Table 2.

Stonechat *Saxicola torquata*. There were scattered records of one or two birds from the beginning of the year until 11th March. The next report was not until 22nd September when there were one or two until 29th, then one from 9th to 16th October.

Wheatear *Oenanthe oenanthe*. The first arrived on 8th March and there were scattered records until the beginning of April, then higher numbers for the next six weeks, peaks being fourteen on 3rd April, twenty-five on 14th and 15th, twenty on 22nd and an exceptional 100 on 4th May. Small numbers remained and bred. The first autumn peak was sixty-six on 24th August and numbers were steady at between fifteen and thirty-five in the second half of September. In October there were thirty on 9th, but otherwise numbers were in single figures, the last being on 16th. Two on 12th October were considered to be Greenland birds *O.o.leucorrhoa*. See Table 2.

Swainson's Thrush *Catharus ustulatus*. One was found dead in Millcombe on 27th October (J. Ogilvie per A.M. Taylor). A description has been submitted to the B.B. Rarities Committee. If accepted, this will be the first record of this North American vagrant on Lundy.

Gray-cheeked Thrush *Catharus minimus*. One was in the St. Helen's/Tillage Field area of the East side path from 26th October to 2nd November (P.A.T. Clabburn, A.M. Taylor et al). Descriptions have been submitted to the B.B. Rarities Committee. If accepted, this will be the second record of this North American vagrant on Lundy, the first having been caught in October 1985.

Ring Ouzel *Turdus torquatus*. There were five spring records of single birds, on 7th and 10th March, 6th and 16th April and 16th May. In autumn the majority were seen between 9th and 17th October, with up to five present. A late bird was seen on 6th and 10th November.

Blackbird *Turdus merula*. Breeding. Present throughout the year. Records of up to 45 in early January suggested hard-weather movements. The main autumn influx involved 200 birds on 12th October.

Fieldfare *Turdus pilaris*. Occurred regularly in the first two and a half months of the year, with peaks of fifteen in January, twenty-six in February and five in March. There were three records of single birds in April, the last on 27th. After the first autumn bird on 1st October, the major arrivals were 25 on 12th and 31 on 16th October, 1000 on 2nd and 100 on 20th November. There were scattered records of up to ten in December. See Table 2.

Song Thrush *Turdus philomelos*. Small numbers were present for the first two weeks of January, the maximum being fifteen on 3rd. Thereafter one or two were recorded regularly until mid March. There were three records of one bird in April. In autumn there were reports on most days between 23rd September and 23rd November, peaks being ten on 1st and fifty on 13th October, twelve on 2nd November. Up to ten were present from 20th to 31st December. See Table 2.

Redwing *Turdus iliacus*. Up to 30 birds were recorded regularly until mid March, with forty on 5th February. There were then twenty on 13th April. Autumn passage started on 23rd September. The two major influxes, both estimated at 1000 birds were on 13th October and 2nd November. There was a later peak of sixty on 20th November, then very few records until the last ten days of December, when there were up to thirty present. See Table 2.

Mistle Thrush *Turdus viscivorus*. The only spring bird was seen on 1st May. In autumn, four arrived on 11th October and one or two were seen subsequently until 1st November.

Grasshopper Warbler *Locustella naevia*. Spring records fell between 27th April and 20th May. Birds were present on six days, the maximum being three. In autumn, extreme dates were 9th September and 1st October, the maximum number being two except on 15th September when eleven were seen.

Sedge Warbler *Acrocephalus shoenobaenus*. In spring, birds were present from 1st to 30th May. Most records were of four or fewer but there were eight on 7th. The first autumn record was on 31st August and there was a scattering of reports of one or two birds until 26th September. A poor showing, reflecting low numbers in the country as a whole.

Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus scirpaceus*. The only spring bird was on 13th May. One or two birds were seen on nine days in September, from 13th to 27th.

Melodious Warbler *Hippolais polyglotta*. One seen on 4th September and another trapped on 16th were followed by records of a single bird on most days from 26th September to 3rd October and on 9th October. Unidentified *Hippolais* warblers were reported on 15th June and three dates in September, one on 2nd being considered probably an Icterine Warbler *H. icterina*.

Lesser Whitethroat *Sylvia curruca*. In spring, one or two were seen on most days from 4th to 19th May. Singles were reported on four days in autumn, from 9th September to 3rd October.

Whitethroat *Sylvia communis*. Up to five were present on most days between 1st and 30th May, the majority being from 11th to 20th. There were three reports in mid June, including three on 13th. After scattered singles in late August, most autumn arrivals were from 4th to 25th September when between one and four were usually present but there were fifteen on 16th. Four records in the first half of October included three on 10th. See Table 3.

Garden Warbler *Sylvia borin*. The main spring passage was between 11th and 19th May, including twelve on 13th, but there were also singles on 4th May and 17th June. Autumn records were from 20th August to 15th October, most being in the last ten days of September including twenty on 21st. See Table 3.

Blackcap *Sylvia atricapilla*. Spring records were confined to the period 16th April to 30th May, with one or two on most days but peaks of four on 4th May and seven on 19th. The autumn passage was from 15th September to 11th November, with most in the first half of October. Peaks were ten on 21st and 27th September, twenty on 8th and seventy on 13th October and eight on 2nd November. See Table 3.

Yellow-browed Warbler *Phylloscopus inornatus*. There was an exceptional arrival in autumn, with birds present on most days from 29th September to 15th October and 27th October to 4th November, with a late single on 30th November. The maximum at one time was five from 8th to 11th October. At least eleven individuals were involved since ten were caught and ringed and an unringed individual was seen subsequently.

Wood Warbler *Phylloscopus sibilatrix*. There were five singles in spring, between 7th May and 22nd June, and three on 20th May. After the first autumn bird on 30th August, there were reports on most days from 20th to 29th September including three on 23rd.

Chiffchaff *Phylloscopus collybita*. Three overwintering birds were seen on 2nd January. The next record was of four on 16th March and small numbers continued through April, May and most of June. The only confirmed arrival of any significance was of 30 on 1st May, but other falls of unidentified Chiffchaffs/Willow Warblers occurred in late April and early May. One was present in July. The first autumn arrival was ten on 24th August but most were recorded between 16th September and 17th October, September peaks being thirty-five on 17th, twenty-five on 22nd, seventy-five on 27th and 100 on 29th. October numbers were lower, with fifty on 8th the maximum. After only single figures in the second half of October, there were

fifteen on 4th November but none between 10th November and 17th December, then up to three wintering birds present to the end of the year. See Table 3.

Willow Warbler *Phylloscopus trochilus*. Recorded on most days from 2nd April to 17th June. The main arrivals included 200 on 27th April and 1st May, 100 on 4th, 150 on 6th and thirty on 16th May. There were scattered reports throughout August, including three falls of between sixty and eighty, on 12th, 24th and 30th. Most appear to have come through between 9th and 16th September but most of the records at this time were of unidentified Willow Warblers or Chiffchaffs, involving up to 500 birds. Numbers declined from fifty on 17th September to single figures in early October with the last on 17th. See Table 3.

Goldcrest *Regulus regulus*. There were two on 17th January but spring records were very sparse, with scattered sightings between 17th March and 27th April involving one to five birds. In autumn, small numbers were present from 2nd September to 7th November, twenty on 29th September and 6th October being the maxima. There were three sightings of single birds in the last six weeks of the year. See Table 3.

Firecrest *Regulus ignicapillus*. One on 2nd January was the only record until 11th September. Most autumn observations were from 24th September to 17th October, eight on 6th October being the most. There were three more sightings of single birds until 4th November.

Spotted Flycatcher *Muscicapa striata*. The spring passage was between 6th May and 6th June, maximum numbers being fifteen on 13th and twenty on 19th and 30th May. Two pairs remained to breed, in Millcombe and V.C. Quarry. Autumn movements started in mid August and continued until 11th October, with peaks of fifty on 4th, 10th and 20th September. A very late bird appeared on 31st October. See Table 3.

Red-breasted Flycatcher *Ficedula parva*. Four birds arrived in autumn, two on 29th September and singles on 14th and 31st October.

Pied Flycatcher *Ficedula hypoleuca*. Spring records were from 22nd April to 30th May, most being between 3rd and 23rd May. Up to six were present. Autumn passage was from 17th August to 12th October, with daily totals mainly below six but fifty on 10th September and fifteen on 26th. See Table 3.

Blue Tit *Parus caeruleus*. The only record was of one on 9th January.

Great Tit *Parus major*. A single bird was seen on 9th May.

Golden Oriole *Oriolus oriolus*. A singing male was present on 9th June.

Red-backed Shrike *Lanius collurio*. A male was seen on 16th May and one was present from 7th to 12th October.

Woodchat Shrike *Lanius senator*. One was seen on 30th May.

Jackdaw *Corvus monedula*. There were sightings of single birds on six days between 11th March and 31st May. These probably involved four different birds.

Carrion Crow *Corvus corone*. Breeding. Present throughout the year. The maximum count was twenty-eight on 25th September.

Raven *Corvus corax*. Breeding. Present throughout the year. The maximum count was fourteen in mid October.

Starling *Sturnus vulgaris*. Breeding. Present throughout the year. Peak counts were 300 on 9th January, 195 on 24th August, 100 on 16th October and 250 on 2nd November.

House Sparrow *Passer domesticus*. Breeding. Present throughout the year. About forty were counted on 23rd May and there were about sixty in late October.

Chaffinch *Fringilla coelebs*. Breeding. Present throughout the year. There was some evidence of hard-weather movement in January, with thirty present on 25th. In autumn, numbers started rising at the end of September and reached a peak of 600 on 12th October. Later arrivals included 200 on 24th and 450 on 31st October and 300 on 2nd November. Numbers had declined to about twenty by mid November.

Brambling *Fringilla montifringilla*. One on 13th and 15th April was the only spring bird. Autumn records fell between 30th September and 16th November, peaks being six on 16th October and fifteen on 2nd November.

Greenfinch *Carduelis chloris*. Two were present in January and one was seen on 7th March and several days in April. Autumn records were sporadic from the first on 12th September through to the end of October, the main arrivals being seven on 22nd September and five on 3rd October. Observations were more frequent in November until the last on 22nd. The highest numbers were seven on 5th and twenty-one on 20th. See Table 3.

Goldfinch *Carduelis carduelis*. There were records for many days from the beginning of the year to the end of May: usually three or fewer birds were involved but there were five in early February, up to seven in late April and four on three May dates. The autumn passage was from 21st September to 27th November, with up to five birds normally present but twenty on 2nd November. See Table 3.

Siskin *Carduelis spinus*. A male was seen on 30th May. This is only the third dated spring record apart from the pair which bred in 1952. Autumn records were between 22nd September and 2nd November but almost all were from 12th to 17th October, with eight on 13th.

Linnet *Carduelis cannabina*. Breeding. Present in all months except December. Most records were in single figures until late April when numbers had risen to thirty-five. Autumn maxima were 150 on 27th August and 21st September, 100 on 2nd October and 105 on 15th October. Otherwise, numbers were usually between fifty and seventy until the second half of October when they declined to twenty, the last report being on 12th November.

Redpoll *Carduelis flammea*. There were several reports in the second half of May, involving up to five birds. This is the usual time for spring birds to appear, but one on 14th June was exceptional. In autumn, two arrived on 10th October and one on 29th October.

Scarlet Rosefinch *Carpodacus erythrinus*. There were three spring records, on 11th May and 16th and 22nd June. The second two may relate to the same individual, an immature male. In autumn, an immature was present from 1st to 5th October.

Bullfinch *Pyrrhula pyrrhula*. One was seen on 2nd and 4th November.

Lapland Bunting *Calcarius lapponicus*. Birds were present on many days from 21st September to 29th October, the most being ten on 26th September and nine on 17th October.

Snow Bunting *Plectrophenax nivalis*. After one on 4th January and two on 4th February, there were regular records of up to six birds between 10th and 25th March, then one or two from 16th April to 17th May. Birds were seen on most days from 12th October to 3rd November, usually in ones and twos but with four on 16th and five on 28th October. Seven appeared on 12th November and there were three late December records involving one or two birds.

Ortolan Bunting *Emberiza hortulana*. After singles on 5th and 15th September, one was present from 26th September to 2nd October, with two on 30th September.

Rustic Bunting *Emberiza rustica*. An immature was present, mainly near the Old Light, from 12th to 15th October (T. Barker, P. Leonard, R.S. Slack et al). The record has been accepted by the B.B. Rarities Committee and is the first of this species on Lundy.

Little Bunting *Emberiza pusilla*. One was seen on the Airfield on 19th September (R.L. Castle, N. Trout). Descriptions have been submitted to the B.B. Rarities Committee.

Reed Bunting *Emberiza schoeniclus*. Singles were seen on 19th May and 2nd and 6th November.

ESCAPE:

Red-headed Bunting *Emberiza bruniceps*. One on 4th June.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Golden Plover	0.3	0.1 1.0	1.6 0.2	0.2	1.2 0.4	0.1			0.1 3.4	3.5 1.1 0.5		
Snipe	3.5 4.1 1.9	4.0 2.7 1.2	0.1	0.1 0.1			0.2 0.1	0.2 0.1 0.1	0.2 2.3 4.2	1.7 4.4 1.1	2.1 0.7 2.1	0.6 0.3 3.2
Whimbrel			1.4	1.0	1.1 0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4 0.5 0.1			
Curlew		10 6.6 4.2	2.0 1.0	0.2	0.1 0.4 0.4	0.2 0.9	2.3 2.7	0.1 3.6 1.2	2.7 5.0 2.1	3.3 5.3	0.3 0.2 2.6	0.2 0.2 0.9
Collared Dove				0.2	2.7 4.6 6.6	4.8 1.3 1.2	1.2 0.3	0.2 0.2	0.5 1.0 0.7	0.3 0.1		
Swift				0.1	0.5 10 3.6	0.1 6.6 2.2	0.1 3.3 0.2	2.0 0.2 0.9	0.5 0.4			
Sand Martin			0.4	1.5 0.6 10	5.3 6.1 0.8	0.4 0.1	0.4	0.7	5.4 1.4 1.1	1.0		
Swallow				0.4 1.1 31	53 81 210	10 0.9 0.4	0.3 0.1	0.1 0.6 2.5	160 150 700	350 250 11	29 0.3	
House Martin				0.1 1.5	5.6 35 170	0.8 0.2	0.1	0.3	2.1 3.5 39	20 6.8 0.5	0.3	

TABLE 1: WADERS, COLLARED DOVE, SWIFT AND MARTINS ON LUNDY, 1986.

(Figures show the numbers of birds recorded per day, averaged over ten-day periods, throughout the year.)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Tree Pipit				0.2	0.1 0.9	0.1		0.9	0.7 1.5 3.8	2.3 0.4		
Grey Wagtail			0.2	0.1	0.1 0.1				0.4 1.3 1.9	2.4 2.3 0.2		
Pied Wagtail			0.3 0.6 1.0	0.6 0.9 1.1	0.5 1.8 2.0	0.4 0.4	0.2 0.5	0.5 3.3	9.7 15 15	5.1 4.8 1.4	0.4	
Redstart				0.8	1.3 0.3 0.3			0.1	0.9 3.5 7.7	2.3 0.4 0.9		
Whinchat					1.0 0.8			0.1	1.1 2.8 3.7	1.2 1.3		
Wheatear			0.3 0.5 0.6	4.6 6.3 2.5	15	breeding		14	11 18	4.4 3.4		
Fieldfare	6.2 1.9 2.1	5.0 0.5 0.3	0.1 0.9	0.1 0.2						0.1 7.2 0.1	170 30 7.3	2.3 0.4 1.5
Song Thrush	4.4 1.2 1.0	1.4 1.6 0.8	0.2	0.2 0.1					2.6	2.3 13 1.0	3.8 0.6 0.3	0.8 5.5
Redwing	16 3.7 6.1	9.7 4.7 1.0	0.8 3.6	0.1 2.0					0.9	2.3 130 18	160 19 4.1	0.5 11

TABLE 2: PIPITS, WAGTAILS, CHATS AND THRUSHES ON LUNDY, 1986.

(Figures show the numbers of birds recorded per day, averaged over ten-day periods, throughout the year.)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Whitethroat					1.1 2.8 0.5	0.4 0.1		0.1 0.3	1.0 3.5 0.8	0.5 0.2		
Garden Warbler					0.1 2.4	0.1		0.1 0.1	0.6 1.1 5.7	2.5 0.3		
Blackcap				0.2 0.2	1.6 2.0 0.4				0.7 3.9	8.6 18 1.0	1.9 0.1	
Chiffchaff	0.3		0.6 0.1	0.6 0.5 8.4	5.8 1.3 2.9	0.1 0.4 0.4	0.1 0.1	1.0	7.3 23 30	23 19 3.8	5.5	0.1 0.9
Willow Warbler				1.4 7.0 34	63 13 3.6	0.8 0.2		1.9 8.3 21	62 94 8.5	1.6 0.4 0.5		
Goldcrest	0.2		1.2	0.8 0.2 0.6	0.4 7.7 7.8	0.4 0.4 0.1			1.8 3.5 9.6	7.6 6.3 3.2	2.7 0.4 0.1	0.1
Spotted Flycatcher					2.0 1.4 0.5		0.4 0.3	0.3 3.4 11	20 20 12	2.4 0.2 0.1		
Pied Flycatcher				0.3				0.2 1.4	6.4 6.3 5.4	2.5 0.4		
Greenfinch	0.3 0.2		0.1	0.1 0.1 0.1					0.5 1.2	0.6	2.9 3.2 1.1	
Goldfinch	0.5 0.5	1.8 0.8 0.3	0.6 0.5 0.2	0.6 0.6 1.5	1.2 2.2 0.2				0.5	0.1 2.1 2.6	3.0 0.8 0.3	

TABLE 3: WARBLERS, FLYCATCHERS AND FINCHES ON LUNDY, 1986.

(Figures show the numbers of birds recorded per day, averaged over ten-day periods, throughout the year.)