

Greenfinch (*Carduelis chloris*). Very few. One on 1st January, two on 17th April and one on 20th April were the only records.

Goldfinch (*Carduelis carduelis*). One was seen on 1st January, one on 22nd April and one on 14th October.

Linnet (*Acanthis cannabina*). Up to twelve during April and family parties in June and up to 60 were seen during September.

Redpoll (*Acanthis flammea*). A single bird was seen on 24th September.

Chaffinch (*Fringilla coelebs*). Only small numbers of up to ten in April, up to four in August and September and up to ten in October and November.

Brambling (*Fringilla montifringilla*). One at Stoneycroft on 5th April, two at Signals on 7th November and four at St. Helens on 12th November followed by ones and twos.

Yellowhammer (*Emberiza citrinella*). One at Stoneycroft on 29th April.

Red-headed Bunting (*Emberiza bruniceps*). One from 29th May to 4th June.

Ortolan Bunting (*Emberiza hortulana*). One on 8th August.

Reed Bunting (*Emberiza schoeniclus*). A pair nested in June.

Lapland Bunting (*Calcarius lapponicus*). One on 15th September, two on 19th, one on 20th and 21st, two on 22nd, and one on 24th September.

Snow Bunting (*Plectrophenax nivalis*). Singles on 15th April and 22nd October.

House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*). Two on 7th April, two or three in June and up to six during September. A pair nested for the first time for ten years.

RECOVERIES OF RINGED BIRDS 1971

Species	Ring No.	Age and Date	Date and place of recovery
Shag	105.2054	Pullus 3.7.67	Portloe, Cornwall 9.6.71
Mallard	GM 19.304	Adult F. 10.5.66	Lundy ca. 24.6.71
Herring Gull	GM 19.160	Pullus 21.6.65	Braunton, Devon ca. 23.6.71
Herring Gull	GM 19.438	Pullus 7.7.67	Lundy ca. 18.10.70

THE NUMBER OF AUKS PRESENT IN JUNE 1971

R. W. BRITTON

The count of auks this year has been concentrated in an area between Battery Point and St. James' Stone. The figures are as quoted below but it must be remembered they can only partially reflect the true situation since the count had to be carried out in a limited period. What is of particular interest is an apparent increase in the numbers of Razorbills and Guillemots in the area between Pyramid Rock and St. James' Stone, particularly the two gullies immediately to the South of Three-quarter Wall Gully. Could there be a movement from Battery where a decrease is shown? Generally there does seem to be more auks on the cliffs than last year.

The state of the Puffins gives some reason for slight optimism. More were counted this year than in the two previous seasons. A total of 113 were counted on and immediately around Lundy. The colonies in Jenny's Cove were more

populated and seemed very active during all observations. One can only hope this was a good breeding season.

Predation from gulls continues on a grand scale and the effect, particularly on the Guillemots, is serious indeed. Ravens also are responsible for egg losses amongst cliff-ledge breeders. In addition to the Guillemots the Kittiwake colonies of the North End and on the West Side between North Light and Long Roost were seen being attacked by Ravens. An adult which showed some resistance was quickly despatched, this may account for several dead Kittiwakes seen in the bottoms of these gullies.

	Razorbills			Puffins			Guillemots		
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
Battery-									
Needle Rock	79	59	20	34	17	24	142	80	62
Needle Rock-									
Pyramid Rock	138	67	138	22	21	46	595	341	394
Pyramid Rock-									
St. James	30	39	72	—	2	2	14	32	188
Totals	247	165	230	56	40	72	751	453	644

EXETER UNIVERSITY BIRD CLUB: LUNDY 1971

B. J. GREGORY

A count of the auk colonies on Lundy was carried out by four members of the Exeter University Bird Club (viz. Messrs P. R. Marren, J. S. Aylett, R. A. Harding and B. J. Gregory), on 19th and 20th June, 1971. On the 19th the South End of the island was covered, from The Battery to Tibbett's Point, and on the 20th, the North End from The Battery to Brazen Ward.

All auks on the cliffs or swimming close to the cliffs were counted. Twice on the West coast, quite large flocks could be seen swimming about 600 yards out, too far for accurate identification in the heavy sea prevailing.

Weather conditions previous to the count almost certainly had an effect on the auks (as it did on the observers). On the 18th there was heavy rain the whole day from 08.00, (1.8 ins fell at Ilfracombe), with a westerly wind which increased to force 8 or 9 during the afternoon and evening. Many eggs may have been lost, as not a single Guillemot egg or chick was seen during the count. Nesting in crevices and holes, those of the Razorbill and Puffin are not seen so readily, of course, but only one bird of each species was seen carrying fish.

The weather conditions during the count were more favourable. On the 19th, fine with strong wind at first, moderating in the afternoon, but mist and rain from the West from 17.00 hours onwards, with the wind again increasing to force 8. On the 20th, dry at first but cloudy, Wind West force 5, becoming sunny and warm with less wind. During the whole of the period seas were moderately to very rough on the West coast and calm on the East side. Nevertheless, the occurrence of over 30 Puffins resting on the sea on the North-East of the island on the afternoon of the 20th is very curious.

Totals are given below for birds specifically identified on the cliffs or on the sea, whilst the attached map shows the island divided into areas and the totals for each area.

Razorbill	593
Guillemot	1108
Puffin	92