

SYSTEMATIC LIST OF BIRDS, 1989

By

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

Note: 'Lundy Rarities'. These are species not classed as national rarities but very uncommon on the island (for further details see the island log book). Records of them are only included in this report if they have been fully documented, with satisfactory substantiating details in the log book or submitted to the Bird List editor. Observers' names are included below for species which are national or Lundy rarities.

Red-throated Diver *Gavia stellata*. One was seen at the North End on 29th March, one during the boat crossing on 14th October.

Great Northern Diver *Gavia immer*. A first winter bird was in the Landing Bay on 29th and 30th January and 2nd and 12th February. One - an adult in almost complete summer plumage - was present from 23rd to 29th October and one on 19th December.

Fulmar *Fulmarus glacialis*. Breeding. Reported as present almost daily from the beginning of the year until 28th September. Thereafter the only observations from the island were of singles on 17th October and 31st December.

Manx Shearwater *Puffinus puffinus*. Presumed breeding. The first report was of one on 26th April. There were then scattered records through May and regular sightings of one or two hundred offshore from early June to mid July. Birds were moving west past the South End at about fifty per minute on the evening of 16th July. After 24th July the only subsequent records were of three on 28th July and one seen during the boat crossing on 23rd September.

Storm Petrel *Hydrobates pelagicus*. One was seen off the East Side on the evening of 30th June. Twenty-three were caught on the nights of 20th and 21st July, including one ringed in Eire the previous summer (see the Ringing Report, p.27). One was seen during the boat crossing on 30th October.

Gannet *Sula bassana*. Apart from eleven moving south on 4th February, there were only very occasional records of up to three birds in the first three months of the year. After one on 11th April there were twenty on 26th April. Thereafter there were regular records until 4th November, peak numbers being twenty on 11th and 12th May, fifteen on 16th and 18th July, twelve on 13th August and 25th September, eighteen on 4th, twenty-nine on 13th and twenty on 14th and 17th October. Subsequently there were singles on 25th November and 30th December.

Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo*. Birds were seen on twenty-one days between 26th March and 30th May, mainly flying north. Numbers were mostly in single figures but in April there were eleven on 8th, fourteen on 20th and seventeen on 23rd and in May eleven on 3rd. After six on 22nd June there were twenty-five further records from 30th July to 26th October, involving consistent southward movement between mid August and the end of September. Peak numbers were ten on 18th and 23rd August, twelve on 3rd and thirty-two on 27th September, ten on 9th October. The majority of other records were of ones and twos.

Shag *Phalacrocorax aristotelis*. Breeding. Present throughout the year.

Little Egret *Egretta garzetta*. One was seen flying in the Quarry Bay area on 19th September (L. McCallum) and by Rat Island on 23rd September (D. Andrew, J. & J. Makin, A. Thorley). This record has been submitted to the B.B. Rarities Committee. The only previous accepted Lundy record was of one between 22nd and 26th April 1957. There was a major influx of this species into southern England during the autumn.

Grey Heron *Ardea cinerea*. All records were of single birds, between 9th June and 30th September. A juvenile was seen on ten days in June and July, followed by six further records, three in the second half of August and three in the second half of September.

Brent Goose *Branta bernicla*. One was in Lighthouse Field on 24th to 29th November (L.Gibson, A.M.Jewels, J.Steer et al.). It was a dark-bellied bird *B.b. bernicla*. There have been nine previous records, the last of these in 1984.

Wigeon *Anas penelope*. A female was seen on 17th and 22nd January, a male on 13th to 18th September and one on 23rd November.

Teal *Anas crecca*. Three were seen on 1st January but there were no spring records. A juvenile was on Pondsburry from 9th to 13th July, up to eight there between 9th and 15th September, then four on 30th September rising to five on 3rd and 4th October, with up to three remaining until 16th. There were seven further records between 12th November and the end of the year, with three on 12th November and two on 5th December, the others being singles.

Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos*. With up to twenty-two birds of domestic origin present, the arrival of wild birds was not easy to detect but two were reported on 2nd and 29th August and one on 23rd October.

Pochard *Aythya ferina*. A drake was on Pondsburry on 2nd January (A.M.Jewels). There have been five previous accepted records.

Tufted Duck *Aythya fuligula*. A drake was seen on Pondsburry on 13th September (M.Gade). There have been eleven previous accepted records.

Common Scoter *Melanitta nigra*. Twelve were seen off Rat Island on 30th June.

Red-breasted Merganser *Mergus serrator*. A female or immature bird was in the Landing Bay on 29th and 30th October (A.M.Jewels, A.M.Taylor, N.Trout et al.). There have been four previous accepted records, two of which were also in October.

Black Kite *Milvus migrans*. One was seen ranging widely over the island on 10th May, then soaring over South Light and leaving to the south on 11th (A.D.Warren et al.). Another was seen at the North End on 21st May.

These records have been submitted to the B.B.Rarities Committee and if accepted will be the second and third island records, following one in April 1984.

Marsh Harrier *Circus aeruginosus*. A remarkable series of spring records began with an adult female in the south of the island on 24th April (A.M.Jewels, G.Brace et al.). This was followed by perhaps as many as five further individuals: a bird considered to be an immature female on 8th May, a probable immature male on 9th, another immature on 11th and 12th and further sightings of immature females on 14th and 15th May (B.Gibbs, B.Lewis, A.Warren et al.). There have been seven previous Lundy records, four of them in spring.

Hen Harrier *Circus cyaneus*. A female was seen on 6th May, a male on 14th and 15th May and a female on 28th to 30th September.

Montagu's Harrier *Circus pygargus*. A male was seen flying in the Quarter Wall area on 15th May (B.Gibbs, I.Prophet). There have been nine previous records, the most recent being in 1977. Six of these were in spring.

Sparrowhawk *Accipiter nisus*. A female was seen on nine days between 6th and 28th April. There was then a female on 23rd July, one from 7th to 13th September and a female on 1st and 2nd October. Between 28th October and 19th November there were twelve records of singles; most were of females but an immature male was reported on 14th November.

Buzzard *Buteo buteo*. One was reported on 15th May and one on 17th October was joined by a second on 18th. One was seen drowned off Ladies Beach on 21st. The other remained until 30th October.

Rough-legged Buzzard *Buteo lagopus*. One of the 1988 birds - the female - remained on the island until 11th May.

Lesser Kestrel *Falco naumanni*. A female was seen in the northern half of the island on 6th May (J.Allen, A.Warren). A description has been submitted to the B.B.Rarities Committee. If accepted, this will be the first Lundy record of this Mediterranean and East European species.

Kestrel *Falco tinnunculus*. Singles were seen intermittently through January and February. Records were more regular between 19th March and 28th May and they included two on five occasions, four on 23rd to 25th April and three on 7th May. Birds were then reported almost daily from 13th July to the end of October, with peaks of three in late July, four on several days through August and September, rising to six on 30th September, twelve on 6th October and then dropping steadily to two for the last week of October. One, sometimes two, were seen regularly until the end of the year.

Merlin *Falco columbarius*. A male was seen on 18th March and a female on four days between 22nd and 28th April. One was reported on 30th May, an exceptionally late spring date for the species. Early autumn records included single females on 30th August and 9th and 10th September. There were almost daily records from 25th September to 30th October, mainly involving single birds but with two on six dates and four on 17th October. One was seen on 22nd November.

Hobby *Falco subbuteo*. Spring records included one on 20th April and singles, involving at least two individuals, on ten days between 12th May and 1st June. One was seen on 28th September and an extremely late bird was reported on 6th November.

Peregrine *Falco peregrinus*. There were scattered records of single birds in all months of the year, with more regular reports, sometimes involving two birds from late March to late May and four on 23rd April. There were also two on 26th June and 20th July. Reports became more regular again between late September and late October, with two or three on twelve dates in this period.

Quail *Coturnix coturnix*. A female was found in the north of the island on 16th May and a second female by Brick Field on 17th, both remaining until 19th (A.M.Jewels, A.Wilkinson et al.). There were another two near Quarter Wall on 2nd and 3rd June, one (identified as male) on 5th and one on 29th June (R.J.Campey, M.Gade). One was flushed from Southwest Field on 3rd October (D.Scanlan et al.). There have only been thirteen previous records this century, all in spring. The 1989 series was therefore unprecedented, reflecting the exceptional spring influx that occurred throughout England.

Water Rail *Rallus aquaticus*. One was present from the beginning of the year to 1st February and one on 27th March. There were autumn records on many days from 24th September to 27th October, mainly involving singles but with two on five dates and three on 4th October. The only winter record was one on 9th December.

Corncrake *Crex crex*. One was caught and ringed at Quarter Wall on 6th May (J.M.B.King et al.). There had been six in the previous ten years, only one of which was in spring.

Oystercatcher *Haemantopus ostralegus*. Breeding. Present throughout the year. Peak counts included eight on 14th February, eleven on 23rd July, eight on 25th October, thirty on 25th November and twenty-five on 7th December.

Ringed Plover *Charadrius hiaticula*. Records were scattered through the summer with three present on 10th May and singles on 25th and 26th May, 7th and 8th June, 21st July, 11th to 15th August and 27th August. From 7th to 19th September there were up to seven at Pondsburry. These were followed by two on 25th and 26th September, one on 1st and 2nd October and two on 23rd and 28th October.

Dotterel *Charadrius morinellus*. Spring birds were present from 5th to 10th May, with three on 6th and 9th. At least five individuals appear to have been involved. They were followed by one on 14th May. The only autumn record was of one on 21st September.

Golden Plover *Pluvialis apricaria*. There were only four records in the first half of the year: one on 1st February, four on 15th February, three on 26th March and one on 22nd to 25th April. In autumn there were seven singles scattered between 3rd August and 17th September. There were then almost daily records from 23rd September to 18th October with peaks of nine on 28th September, twelve on 4th October and ten on 10th October. Later singles arrived on 27th and 30th October and 15th November. See table 1.

Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*. Breeding. One or two were seen on several January dates. Records became regular from 20th February onwards, with counts of sixteen on 12th and 20th March, thirty on 1st April, seventeen on 14th May and twenty-two on 18th July. There were scattered records of up to three birds in August, then none till 23rd September, after which there were up to five daily to 19th October. From then on there were records on twelve days to 9th December, involving one to four birds except on 23rd November when there were twenty-five.

Knot *Calidris canutus*. A juvenile was at Pondsburry on 13th August. This is the earliest recorded autumn date for the species.

Sanderling *Calidris alba*. One was seen on the Landing Beach on 25th August.

Baird's Sandpiper *Calidris bairdii*. A juvenile was at Pondsburry on 19th and 20th September (M.Gade, A.M.Jewels, S.Nagle et al.). The record has been submitted to the B.B.Rarities Committee and if accepted will be the second for Lundy, following one in September 1974.

Little Stint *Calidris minuta*. A juvenile was at Pondsburry from 15th to 17th September: the third record in the last ten years.

Purple Sandpiper *Calidris maritima*. A scattering of spring and autumn records: one on 2nd and three on 5th March, one on 2nd April, singles on 2nd and 28th October and two on 4th October.

Dunlin *Calidris alpina*. After one on 24th April, birds were seen on most days from 5th to 18th May, with four on 5th, two on 6th, five on 10th but otherwise singles. These were followed by singles on 24th May and 2nd June, three on 8th June. One or two were seen on several days from 5th to 26th July. Then from 5th August to 4th October there was a scattering of records, mainly singles but with two or three birds on several dates. Two were seen on 27th and one on 29th October.

Ruff *Philomachus pugnax*. One was seen on 19th, 25th and 26th September.

Jack Snipe *Lymnocyrtus minimus*. One was seen on 29th April, the latest spring record apart from one in May 1979. After one on 12th September there were reports on most days from 29th September to 9th October with a peak of eleven on 3rd October, coinciding with peak Snipe numbers. There were further singles on 17th October and 6th and 16th December.

Snipe *Gallinago gallinago*. Recorded in every month except June. The majority of reports were of ones or twos but early peaks included nine on 7th January, seven on 1st February, five on 19th March and eight on 5th April. In May there were just two singles, on 10th and 20th. Birds were present again from 16th July, including four on 6th August, six on 12th September, twenty-three on 3rd and ten on 8th and 15th October, six on 24th November and eight on 23rd December. See table 1.

Woodcock *Scolopax rusticola*. Single birds were seen on 1st and 22nd January, 12th and 14th February. In autumn there were singles on 12th and 25th October, 6th and 11th December and on seven days in November, with two on 3rd and 20th November.

Black-tailed Godwit *Limosa limosa*. Singles were seen on 8th and 21st May, 9th, 10th and 21st July and 2nd September. Spring records have become later in recent years: there have been no others in May apart from one in 1985 and two in 1986, and the bird on 21st is the latest in that month. The July and September records are more typical.

Bar-tailed Godwit *Limosa lapponica*. One in summer plumage was present from 3rd to 10th May.

Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus*. In spring there were records on almost all days from 16th April to 28th May. Peak numbers were seven on 19th April, six on 2nd and 3rd May and eight on 11th May. Most returning birds were seen between 14th and 23rd July, including seven on 18th and nine on 22nd. There were later singles on two days in late July, five in mid August and on 7th September and 7th October, with four birds on 2nd October. See table 1.

Curlew *Numenius arquata*. There were three records in early January including thirty on 2nd. Then after one on 17th February there were scattered ones and two from 4th March to 11th June and three on 17th April. From 24th June to the end of the year there were again scattered records mainly involving single birds but with occasional small groups of up to seven and larger flocks including twenty-four on 25th June, forty-nine on 17th and forty-six on 21st July; seventeen on 28th September, twenty-nine on 1st and thirty-four on 17th October; sixteen on 29th November and twenty-eight on 26th, forty on 31st December. See table 1.

Redshank *Tringa totanus*. One on 8th May was followed by one on 21st and two on 22nd July and singles on three days from 23rd to 28th August: all typical dates for this species.

Greenshank *Tringa nebularia*. One bird was seen on 4th, 6th and 7th May.

Green Sandpiper *Tringa ochropus*. One was seen on 4th May, two on 19th July and further singles on 25th July and 24th August.

Wood Sandpiper *Tringa glareola*. One was present from 24th to 26th May.

Common Sandpiper *Actitis hypoleucos*. There were eight spring records, between 16th April and 21st May, including three birds on 29th April and two on 2nd and 3rd May. Returning birds were restricted to singles on 16th and 22nd July and 11th October.

Turnstone *Arenaria interpres*. After six on 16th January and one the following day, there were four March records including four birds on 2nd. In May there was one on 2nd and two on 11th. There were occasional sightings from 15th August to the end of the year, mainly involving up to three birds but with five on 26th August and 21st December.

Great Skua *Stercorarius skua*. One seen at the Terraces and Pilot's Quay on 16th and 18th May was unprecedented, the previous earliest record having been on 31st July 1985. There was one in the Landing Bay area on 30th October.

Little Gull *Larus minutus*. A juvenile was on Pondsbyrny on 28th August (A.M.Jewels). This is the sixth Lundy record. All have been in autumn.

Black-headed Gull *Larus ridibundus*. Spring records included singles on 9th April and 7th to 14th May. There were then sightings on eleven days between 5th and 21st July. Most were of one or two birds but there were five on 16th and twelve moving north on 18th. Eleven moved south on 28th August, followed by ones and twos on eleven dates between 14th September and 3rd November. There were six records of singles in December.

Common Gull *Larus canus*. There were two records: a single on 4th October and two on 9th December.

Lesser Black-backed Gull *Larus fuscus*. Breeding. After scattered records of up to twelve in January, birds were present daily until 22nd October. There were no records of numbers during this time. There were three reports of up to three birds later in October, then one on 18th November, thirty-six on 16th and six on 23rd December.

Herring Gull *Larus argentatus*. Breeding. Present throughout the year. The only counts reported were 200 on 1st January and in December 100 on 9th and 200 on 12th. A total of 2-3000 gulls of this and the following two species - proportions unspecified - were off the East Side on the next two days. A yellow-legged bird was reported on 9th May.

Great Black-backed Gull *Larus marinus*. Breeding. Present throughout the year. Counts included twenty on 7th January and in October sixty on 12th, thirty on 17th and 18th and fourteen on 21st.

Kittiwake *Rissa tridactyla*. Breeding. Recorded as present daily from 14th February to the end of August. Scattered records early in the year included 100 off Surf Point on 15th January, 200 off the Quarries on 22nd January and 200 on 5th February. There were four records of small numbers in September and October, including twenty off the South End on 29th October. The only later reports were eighty in the Landing Bay on 9th December, 100 on 17th and unspecified large numbers between these two dates.

Sandwich Tern *Sterna sandvicensis*. Single birds flew north on 19th April and 16th May.

Arctic Tern *Sterna paradisaea*. One was seen on 2nd October. Two birds which were Arctic or Common Terns *S. hirundo* were seen on 21st July.

Guillemot *Uria aalge*. Breeding. There were seven records of small numbers through January and February, then continuous presence reported from the beginning of March to 28th July. Breeding success was thought to be lower than usual. There were eight records of up to three between 29th September and 29th October, then one on 12th December.

Razorbill *Alca torda*. Breeding. After one on 29th January, continuous presence was reported from the beginning of March to 27th July. There were six records of up to eight birds between 28th September and 29th October, followed by three on 12th and singles on 19th and 21st December.

Puffin *Fratercula arctica*. After three reports between 26th and 31st March, birds were reported regularly from 20th April to 30th July, with two later birds on 21st August. Peak counts included sixty on 4th June (Campey this volume, p.28) and, combining intensive surveys of different areas of coast on 17th to 21st July, sixty-nine during that period. Birds were seen carrying fish into two different burrows at this time.

Stock Dove *Columba oenas*. There were spring records of one on 20th April, two on 24th April and one on 15th May. In October there were singles on 4th and 18th.

Woodpigeon *Columba palumbus*. After one on 5th January, two on 12th and one on 19th February, records were regular from 19th March to 21st October. Peak counts included four on 23rd April, six on 17th and 18th May, four through June and July, three on 22nd August, five on 12th September, eight on 6th and six on 12th October. There were six records of up to three birds in November, two of singles at the end of December.

Collared Dove *Streptopelia decaocto*. The first two arrived on 27th March. At the end of March and throughout April the maximum number was four. May peaks included twenty-three on 7th, eighteen on 19th and sixteen on 23rd. After four on 4th June, numbers declined and records became less regular, with one and sometimes two birds seen, to the end of July. The only August record was one on 28th. There were singles on 7th and 19th September, then one daily from 4th to 29th October, with two on 15th. See table 1.

Turtle Dove *Streptopelia turtur*. After one on 23rd and 24th April, there were daily records from 2nd to 29th May. Daily numbers during this time averaged five, peaks being eleven on 8th and nine on 19th and 20th. In June there were two on 3rd and 4th, then four singles to 16th. Further singles were seen on 9th and 20th July, 24th and 25th September and 3rd to 6th October, with two on 5th.

Cuckoo *Cuculus canorus*. The first was recorded on 20th April and there were singles on five further days in April. There were records on thirteen days of May, up to 23rd. Maximum numbers were three on 9th, 18th and 20th. Subsequently there were singles on 12th and 22nd June and 10th, 22nd and 26th July.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus*. One was seen in the area of the Terrace trap on 25th October (R.A.Duncan, J.Hampshire, A.M.Taylor et al.). Descriptions have been submitted to the B.B.Rarities Committee. If accepted, this will be the fourth Lundy record of this North American species, following birds in 1874, 1986 and 1987, all in October.

Long-eared Owl *Asio otus*. One was seen on 6th October in Millcombe and on the Terraces (E.H. and N.McMahon et al.). It was then seen daily to 10th and on 15th and 18th October. This is the seventh Lundy record, the first since 1975.

Short-eared Owl *Asio flammeus*. In the north of the island, six were seen on 13th February and two on 7th and 11th March. There were singles on seven days from 22nd April to 18th May, with two on 29th April. There were ten further sightings of singles, scattered between 10th September and the end of the year, and two on 24th September and 12th October, four on 18th November. This is an exceptional series of records, both because of the number of sightings in the year and because six is the greatest number ever reported on the island at one time.

Swift *Apus apus*. The first were seen on 23rd April. Birds were then reported almost daily to late May and slightly more patchily through June and July (probably reflecting patchy coverage rather than sporadic arrivals). Peak numbers included fifteen on 25th April, sixty on 8th and 9th and 100 on 16th May, twenty on 10th and fifteen on 15th June and thirty on 18th July. In August the only reports were five on 4th, four on 18th and two on 28th. One was seen on 10th September.

Kingfisher *Alcedo atthis*. One flew south near Shutter Point on 6th September and one was seen flying southeast during the boat crossing on 13th November. These are the first records since 1980. There have been no previous records later in the year than September.

Hoopoe *Upupa epops*. One was seen in Millcombe on 26th March: a typical date for this species.

Wryneck *Jynx torquilla*. One was seen at the Terraces on 7th September and one in Millcombe from 24th to 30th September.

Skylark *Alauda arvensis*. Breeding. Present throughout the year. Reported numbers included fifteen on 1st January, fifty on 22nd January, forty-two on 24th July, forty-seven on 1st October and thirty-five on 22nd October. After twenty on 1st November, numbers dropped to about ten for most of November and December.

Sand Martin *Riparia riparia*. After three on 20th March and up to sixty-five in the last eight days of the month there were only three reports in the first half of April, including forty on 9th. There were daily records from 18th April to 19th May, peak counts being 300 on 20th, 150 on 21st and 23rd April, 150 on 1st, thirty on 4th and 8th, fifty on 18th May. There were ones or twos on ten days between 25th May and 10th June, then up to three between 13th and 30th July, apart from 17th when there were sixteen. In August there were up to fifteen in the first half, then influxes of 200 on 28th and 150 on 31st. In September up to ten were seen on most days but there were eighty on 1st, fifty on 12th, thirty on 17th and twenty on 30th. Up to three occurred in early October, the last being on 15th. See table 1.

Swallow *Hirundo rustica*. Breeding was reported at Stonecroft on 4th August. The first four were seen on 26th March. Records were patchy until 12th April but included ten on 31st March, sixty on 9th April. From 12th April to 23rd October there were sightings virtually every day. The main spring movements were between 20th April and 18th May, with over 100 on most days and peaks of 300 on 22nd and 29th April, 400 on 4th May, 1000 on 9th and 400 on 16th and 18th. From then until 12th June, numbers varied between ten and 100, apart from 200 on 4th June. Numbers stayed steady at about twenty in the second half of June, in the first half of July at about ten and then between one and ten until 27th August. Numbers were in the hundreds on many days over the next eight weeks. Peaks included 300 on 28th August, 7th and 30th September, 1000 on 8th and 9th October, 500 on 12th and 300 on 18th. There were late singles on four days to 9th November. See table 1.

Red-rumped Swallow *Hirundo daurica*. One was seen at Quarter Wall Pond and later in St. John's Valley on 18th May (B.Gibbs, I.Prophet et al.). The record has been submitted to the B.B.Rarities Committee and if accepted, will be Lundy's fourth, following birds in March 1952, October 1980 and October 1987.

House Martin *Delichon urbica*. Breeding. After early singles on 26th March and 15th April, there were daily records until early September. Spring peaks included 100 on 23rd and 150 on 29th April, 150 on 16th and 18th May and seventy-five on 4th June. By mid June numbers were stable at about twenty but reported figures declined gradually in the second half of July, then fluctuated between two and thirty through most of August. Breeding was attempted in three areas: a nest being built on 7th May, at last year's site on the eastern Sentinel Rock, was still occupied on 16th July. On the latter date there were also one complete and two incomplete nests being visited by birds on the south cliffs of Rat Island, again as in 1988, and a new site was found above the eastern entrance of the Needle's Eye cave, with two complete nests and one incomplete one being visited. Young were being fed in the Sentinel Rock nest on 18th August.

On 31st August, numbers rose to 100. Birds were then seen on most days until 23rd October, mainly in small numbers but with 100 on 6th and eighty on 17th September, fifty on 8th, 9th and 18th October. A late bird was seen on 30th October. See table 1.

Richard's Pipit *Anthus novaeseelandiae*. One was seen at the Ugly on 22nd April: the island's first spring record, part of an exceptional influx into England at that time. In autumn there were singles on 24th to 26th September, 4th and 5th October and 9th October.

Tawny Pipit *Anthus campestris*. One was seen on Castle Hill on 15th October (T.J.Davis, T.A.Jones, A.J.Vickery et al.). This is the ninth Lundy record. All have been in autumn.

Olive-backed Pipit *Anthus hodgsoni*. On 24th October one was seen briefly at Quarry Pond, then relocated in the North Quarry where it stayed until 29th, apart from one day spent in the Millcombe area (R.A.Duncan, J.Hampshire, A.M.Taylor et al.). It was caught and ringed on 26th. The record has been submitted to the B.B.Rarities Committee and, if accepted, will be the first for Lundy of this Asian and east Russian species.

Tree Pipit *Anthus trivialis*. The earliest singles were on 20th and 24th April. Between 6th and 29th May there were birds present on most days, mainly three or fewer but with six on 15th and four on 20th. In autumn there were five records between 11th and 16th September including six on 12th, then singles on 1st, 3rd, 4th, 17th and 18th October. See table 2.

Meadow Pipit *Anthus pratensis*. Breeding. Present throughout the year. Numbers were in single figures in early January. There were counts of thirty on 11th March and ninety-two on 24th July. Southwards movements in autumn included 100 on 23rd and 200 on 30th September, 200 on 1st, 100 on 17th, ninety-four on 23rd and fifty on 30th October.

Rock Pipit *Anthus petrosus*. Breeding. Present throughout the year. Reported numbers included ten on 7th January and ten on 19th October.

Yellow Wagtail *Motacilla flava*. In spring there were records on eighteen days between 20th April and 22nd May, all involving one or two birds except on 18th May when there were five. There was a juvenile on 17th July. The autumn records were on twenty days between 23rd August and 4th October, mainly involving one to three birds but with peaks of seven on 12th September and six on 24th September.

Grey Wagtail *Motacilla cinerea*. Singles were seen on 18th, 19th and 23rd May, 8th and 20th June and 20th August. There was then an almost continuous series of records from 3rd September to 3rd November, involving singles to 27th September, then up to three until 15th October when there were seven. Numbers were down to two on 24th October and one from 27th onwards. There were later singles on four days from 20th November to 9th December. See table 2.

Pied Wagtail *Motacilla alba*. Breeding. Birds were continuously present from 24th February to 30th October. Spring counts included six on 12th, 26th and 30th March and twenty on 2nd May. White Wagtails *M. a. alba* were reported between 20th April and 22nd May, the maximum being six on 23rd April.

A pair was feeding young on 30th May and fledged juveniles were reported from 2nd June onwards. On 13th and 14th July there were ten birds, including juveniles and by 19th there was a pair feeding recently fledged juveniles, presumably from a second brood.

The maximum August count was five. September peaks included eleven on 3rd, eighteen on 10th, thirteen on 24th and fifteen on 29th. Up to six White Wagtails were reported on five days between 31st August and 24th September. Apart from a few days of passage including twelve on 6th and sixty on 15th, counts in October were mainly about three, declining to one or two in the last week. There was one late bird on 12th November. See table 2.

Wren *Troglodytes troglodytes*. Breeding. Present throughout the year. The only recorded count was ten on 1st January.

Dunnock *Prunella modularis*. Breeding. Present throughout the year, with an estimated ten on 1st January.

Robin *Erithacus rubecula*. Breeding. Present throughout the year. Ten were reported on 1st January.

Nightingale *Luscinia megarhynchos*. There were two records, one on 24th April and a juvenile on 30th July. Previously, autumn birds have not been reported before mid August.

Black Redstart *Phoenicurus ochruros*. The only spring record was of a male on 9th April. A female was seen on 21st July. There have been no previous observations in this month. Autumn records were between 17th October and 12th November, with daily sightings of up to four from 25th to 30th October and singles on six other days.

Redstart *Phoenicurus phoenicurus*. The main spring passage was between 19th April and 22nd May with one or two on many days and three on 24th April, four on 7th May, five on 11th and three on 18th. A late female was seen on 2nd and 4th June. There were autumn records on about half the days from 28th August to 18th October. Most counts were of three or fewer but there were four on 28th August and six on 12th and 25th September. See table 2.

Whinchat *Saxicola rubetra*. After one on 29th April, there were spring records on most days between 29th April and 19th May, rising to seven on 7th and five on 17th. The autumn passage was between 28th August and 15th October, with a patchy set of records rising to seven on 3rd September, four on 12th, six on 24th and five on 28th, then four on 4th October. See table 2.

Stonechat *Saxicola torquata*. After one spring bird on 14th May, and an early autumn single on 15th September, autumn records were concentrated between 23rd September and 3rd November. There were five or six on most days from 30th September to 8th October, otherwise mainly ones and twos but occasionally up to four. One was seen on 26th December. See table 2.

Wheatear *Oenanthe oenanthe*. Presumed breeding. The first arrived on 18th March. Unfortunately many spring reports were of presence rather than actual numbers but recorded figures included twenty on 28th March, fifty on 20th April rising to 250 on 23rd (the highest spring number ever reported) and seventy-five on 5th May. Birds thought to be of the Greenland race *O. o. leucorrhoa* were seen between 21st April and 5th May, with three on the last date. There were sixteen on 4th June but by late July only one or two on most days. Numbers gradually rose again through August, to ten on 21st and a peak of fifty on 28th. There were between five and fifteen through the first half of September, rising in the second half to between twenty and fifty on most days, with 100 on 25th and ninety on 28th. After the first week of October, when there were peaks of twenty-five on 1st and 5th, numbers remained at five or below and records became sporadic until the last on 27th October. See table 2.

Ring Ouzel *Turdus torquatus*. A male was seen on 8th to 10th February, the earliest recorded date for this species. It was followed by a female on 26th March and a male on 27th. The main spring passage was from 19th April to 1st May with one or two on most days but five on 24th and six on 25th April. Autumn records were between 29th September and 31st October, with one or two on twelve days and four on 15th October.

Blackbird *Turdus merula*. Breeding. Present throughout the year. Reported numbers included between twenty-five and fifty through January and peak counts of 100 on 2nd, 15th and 22nd October and 25th November.

Fieldfare *Turdus pilaris*. Sporadic records through January and to 22nd February involved up to sixteen birds. There were then seven on 4th March, one on 2nd April and one on 22nd, 23rd and 26th April, followed by nineteen on 29th April - an unusually high number so late in spring. Autumn passage started with two on 4th October. There were eighteen on 10th October and four other records, of one or two birds, in the month. After six on 6th and one on 8th November, there were daily records of between ten and fifty from 12th to 30th November and between two and twelve on most December days, rising to fifty on 28th with twenty thereafter. See table 2.

Song Thrush *Turdus philomelos*. Breeding. Reported as present, with only occasional counts recorded, from the beginning of the year to the end of July. In January there were ten on several days and fifteen on 22nd. In late March there were two singing males. On 23rd and 30th May birds were seen carrying food, indicating breeding, in the Brick Field and Quarter Wall area. In the second half of July there were one or two in Millcombe on several days. After just two singles in August, one or two were seen daily from 2nd to 11th September, then one on 24th and 25th September. Records were regular from 29th September to 4th November, with peaks of twenty on 15th, 16th and 27th October. There were nine later reports to the end of the year, involving up to three birds. See table 2.

Redwing *Turdus iliacus*. Reported as present daily to 23rd March, with several counts of thirty in January, fifty on 12th February and thirty on 18th March. A late spring bird was reported on 9th May. After an early returner on 25th September there were daily records from 30th September to 7th December, with peaks of 500 on 9th, 250 on 18th and 250 on 31st October, 500 on 12th, 400 on 15th and 200 on 23rd to 25th November. There were six records of up to ten from 22nd December to the end of the year. See table 2.

Mistle Thrush *Turdus viscivorus*. After two on 15th October there were singles on five days to 10th November.

Grasshopper Warbler *Locustella naevia*. One on 18th April heralded a major spring influx, with daily records to the end of the month and numbers rising to twenty on 23rd and 24th April and fifteen on 29th. There were a further twelve May records, the last on 16th, with peaks of five on 2nd and six on 8th. After one on 23rd July there were further singles on 3rd and 13th September and one or two daily from 30th September to 4th October.

Sedge Warbler *Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*. The first arrived on 19th April and there were then records on most days to 20th May. April peaks were twenty on 23rd and 24th, fifteen on 29th. In May there were twenty on 3rd and 4th and apparently exceptionally large numbers, unfortunately unrecorded, from 7th to 11th, reflected in ringing totals including thirty-seven on 7th, twenty-five on 8th, eleven on 10th and nine on 11th. From then on there were up to four daily. Later, a male was singing on 28th May and 23rd June. There were four singles between 21st July and 6th August and one or two birds on four days from 7th to 15th September.

Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus scirpaceus*. There were singles on 31st August and 13th September.

Melodius Warbler *Hippolais polyglotta*. Singles were seen in Millcombe on 28th August and 1st October. The only previous October records were in 1986.

Barred Warbler *Sylvia nisoria*. A first winter bird was in Millcombe from 23rd September to 5th October: the peak period for this species.

Lesser Whitethroat *Sylvia curruca*. In spring there were records on ten days from 23rd April to 11th May, involving five birds on 29th April and 7th May, three on 5th May and otherwise ones and twos. There were later singles on 20th and 25th May. The only autumn record was two on 24th September.

Whitethroat *Sylvia communis*. After up to four on most days from 23rd April to the end of the month, the major spring arrivals were in the first half of May, with peaks of forty on 3rd and thirteen on 17th and apparently larger, unrecorded numbers between these dates, judging from ringing totals of thirty on 7th, twenty on 8th, fifteen on 10th and seventeen on 11th. From 20th May to 11th June there were one or two on most days, rising to four on 6th June. One male remained to 27th June and was also reported on 15th and 27th July. There was a patchy spread of autumn records from 28th August to 30th September, with peaks of four on 5th and 23rd September and seven on 12th. See table 3.

Garden Warbler *Sylvia borin*. Spring passage was between 3rd and 19th May, with one or two on most days, three ringed on 7th and four seen on 15th. Six later records of singles, the last on 4th June, referred to a singing male. There were scattered autumn records from 3rd September to 27th October, involving one to three birds on seventeen days, five on 4th October and six on 2nd and 5th. See table 3.

Blackcap *Sylvia atricapilla*. The spring passage involved records on almost every day from 15th April to 23rd May. April peaks included fifteen on 23rd and 24th and twelve on 29th. In May there were fifteen on 2nd and 3rd, sixty or more on 8th. A late female was seen on 4th June and a male on 30th July. In autumn there were records on most days from 12th September to 7th November, mainly involving numbers in single figures but with several larger influxes in October including twenty on 2nd, fifteen on 5th, thirty on 17th and 18th, eighteen on 23rd and sixteen on 27th. Later records included nine on 12th November, three on 5th December and four singles between these dates. See table 3.

Yellow-browed Warbler *Phylloscopus inornatus*. After one on 15th October there were two on 16th, 17th and 24th October.

Wood Warbler *Phylloscopus sibilatrix*. The first spring record was on 2nd May. It was followed by one or two on most days from 7th to 17th May and four on 15th. In autumn there were two on 14th August and singles on 28th August and 11th and 23rd September.

Chiffchaff *Phylloscopus collybita*. A wintering bird was seen regularly from the beginning of the year to 19th February, with two on 28th January and 16th February. After early singles on 11th and 22nd March, the spring passage involved an almost continuous series of records from 25th March, including forty from 27th to 31st March and on 9th and 10th April, then 100 on 18th and 23rd April and twenty-five on 2nd May. There were later records of up to four to 19th May, then one or two singing males daily to 14th July, joined by a third from 2nd to 8th June. One on 27th July and four on 30th were followed by singles on 20th and 27th August, then twelve on 28th. There were scattered records of up to twelve in the first half of September, then arrivals of 150 on 24th and 100 on 26th and 29th. A bird considered to be of one of the eastern races was reported on 23rd. Through October most days had numbers in single figures but there were peaks of forty on 2nd, twenty on 5th, twenty-five on 9th and fifteen on 16th and 17th. A few remained to 5th November, followed by four later singles to 24th November. See table 3.

Willow Warbler *Phylloscopus trochilus*. Breeding. After three singles in late March, from 26th, the main spring arrivals were from 9th April, with sixty on 9th and 10th, estimates of 250 on 15th and 18th, 2000 on 23rd and 200 on 29th, then 1000 on 2nd May. Between ten and 100 were recorded daily to 17th May, after which a few singing birds lingered into June. Though there was only one record between 10th June and 15th July, adults were seen carrying food to young in Millcombe on 17th and 19th July and three juveniles were seen on 22nd. Thereafter there were regular reports until 25th September with peaks of eighty on 31st July, sixty on 6th, forty on 10th and 1000 on 28th August and 100 on 12th September. Later ones and twos were seen on five days to 17th October. See table 3.

Goldcrest *Regulus regulus*. There were occasional ones and twos through January and February, rising to four on 7th March and six on 11th. Then, after a brief lull, there were daily records from 25th March to 13th May, including about sixty from 27th to 31st March and twenty from 19th to 24th April and otherwise up to ten birds. Four on 17th May were the last spring birds. After singles on 19th to 22nd July and 11th August there was a continuous series of autumn records from 27th August to 13th November. Peak counts included fifty from 30th August to 1st September, 200 on 24th, 500 on 26th September, 300 on 6th and 500 on 15th October. There were three further November records, finishing with two birds on 23rd. See table 3.

Firecrest *Regulus ignicapillus*. One or two birds were seen each day from 30th September to 6th October. There was then a series of records from 17th to 23rd October, with three on each of these dates, six on 18th and one or two on the intervening days. Later singles were seen on 27th and 30th October, 13th and 16th November.

Spotted Flycatcher *Muscicapa striata*. Breeding. The first spring bird arrived on 24th April. Continuous records started from 5th May, with May peaks of thirty-six on 11th and thirty on 15th, 16th and 18th. After twenty-five on 2nd and forty on 8th June, numbers stabilised at about ten until early July, then lower for two weeks until by 21st July two pairs were feeding fledged young in Millcombe. The first noticeable influx of autumn migrants consisted of 150 on 28th August. From then until 6th October there were between one and fifteen birds on most days except on 12th September when there were thirty. See table 3.

Pied Flycatcher *Ficedula hypoleuca*. Spring passage involved birds on most days from 19th April to 20th May. There were twenty on 23rd April, nine on 28th and at least ten on 7th May. Otherwise most records were of up to three birds. There were later reports of one on 5th June and a surprising seven on 23rd July. In autumn there were records on many days from 31st August to 10th October. Most involved singles or up to four birds but there were six on 3rd September and an influx in the last week of September peaking at thirty on 25th. See table 3.

Long-tailed Tit *Aegithalos caudatus*. One was seen in Millcombe on 27th October and a flock of ten there on 3rd November. These are the first records since 1984.

Coat Tit *Parus ater*. One was seen on 1st January, 5th, 10th and 12th February and from 23rd March to 2nd April. In autumn one was seen on many days from 6th October to 3rd November, with two from 10th to 16th October.

Blue Tit *Parus caeruleus*. There were occasional records of one from 1st January to 14th February, with two on 4th January. One was also seen on 22nd and 23rd March. The only autumn records were singles on 23rd October and 11th November.

Treecreeper *Certhia familiaris*. After one on 14th July there were seven further sightings that month, then one on the last two days of August, nine days in September and most October days to 18th. Two were reported on 6th and 18th October.

Golden Oriole *Oriolus oriolus*. A female was seen daily from 16th to 23rd May, with a second on 18th.

Red-backed Shrike *Lanius collurio*. Two different males were caught and ringed on 7th and 8th May and a first winter bird was seen in Millcombe on 4th November - the latest recorded date for this species.

Woodchat Shrike *Lanus senator*. A female was caught and ringed on 3rd May and remained in the Millcombe area until 5th (B.Hughes, J.M.B.King et al.). A juvenile was present from 28th August to 2nd September in the St. Helen's Combe area (A.M.Jewels et al.). These records have been submitted to the B.B.Rarities Committee and, if accepted, will bring the island's total to about thirty-five. Spring records have been slightly more frequent than autumn ones.

Jackdaw *Corvus monedula*. Two were seen on 15th March and singles on 31st March and 28th April.

Rook *Corvus frugilegus*. One was seen on 6th May.

Carrion Crow *Corvus corone*. Breeding. Present throughout the year. Counts included twenty-five on 1st January, sixteen on 29th January, twenty on 25th September, twenty-two on 22nd October and fourteen on 30th November and 26th December. A bird of intermediate Carrion/Hooded Crow form was seen on 4th May.

Raven *Corvus corax*. Breeding. Present throughout the year. Counts included five on 1st January, twelve on 23rd July and eight on 23rd October.

Starling *Sturnus vulgaris*. Breeding. Present throughout the year. Counts included 100 on 24th January, sixty on 5th March, sixty-four on 30th July and 130 on 7th August. As usual, numbers were high in the second half of October, with peaks of 650 on 17th, 725 on 23rd and 600 on 27th, followed by 1000 on 1st November. There were 200 on 22nd November and fifty on 9th December.

House Sparrow *Passer domesticus*. Breeding. Present throughout the year. Counts included thirty on 1st January, thirty-five on 27th November and thirty on 8th December.

Tree Sparrow *Passer montanus*. One was seen from 8th to 16th May. Until 1979 spring records were annual on Lundy, often involving small flocks. However, this is only the second record since then, reflecting the species' major decline on a national scale.

Chaffinch *Fringilla coelebs*. Breeding. Present throughout the year. The only counts before autumn migrants became noticeable were twenty on 3rd January and nine on 24th July. In October, there were 2000 on 15th, rising to 3000 on the next two days, and 800 on 23rd. In November there were fifty on most days but 1500 on 1st and 100 on 24th and 25th. After about sixty through the first week of December, numbers stayed at around twenty to the end of the year.

Brambling *Fringilla montifringilla*. The only spring birds were singles on 14th and 27th March. In autumn there were records on fourteen days between 4th and 27th October, mainly involving up to three birds but with ten on 18th and four on 23rd.

Greenfinch *Carduelis chloris*. In spring two were present from 20th to 27th April and three on 6th May. Then, after one on 23rd July - an unusual date for this species - there were autumn records on many days from 4th October to 4th December. The majority of counts were in single figures but after twenty on 15th and 16th October there were twenty-five the following day, eighteen on 23rd, fourteen on 1st November and twenty on 15th. From 17th onwards there were only two at most. See table 3.

Goldfinch *Carduelis carduelis*. Breeding. After singles on 5th February and 31st March, there were up to seven in early April, six from 21st to 23rd and five on several days late in the month, with smaller numbers in the periods between these peaks. Through May there were two or three on most days but up to six between 14th and 19th. On 18th one was seen carrying nest material in Millcombe. Up to three were reported through June and July, until on 26th July two adults and two fledged juveniles were seen. There were sporadic reports of up to five through August and September. There were records on most days in October, usually of up to four birds but with twenty-five on 10th, ten on 12th and five on 22nd. In November there were three on 3rd and one, sometimes two, on nine other days. There were three December records of a single bird, the latest on 22nd. See table 3.

Siskin *Carduelis spinus*. A male was seen on 8th January, then none until autumn. After one on 23rd to 25th September and five records in early October including fifteen on 6th, major passage was from 15th October to 1st November, including 100 on 17th and 22nd October, rising to 150 on 23rd, and averaging about twenty on the other days. There were later singles on 4th and 30th November.

Linnet *Carduelis cannabina*. Breeding. Birds were recorded as present from 9th January to 5th December. The occasional reported numbers were in single figures until 8th March when there were twenty. In May there were seventy-five on 12th and a flock of thirty-eight on 31st. July flocks included eighty on 10th and 200 on 29th, rising to 300 on 11th August then down to 100 on 21st. Numbers were reduced to eighty on 1st and 15th October and dropped steadily thereafter to leave two and occasionally three in November, then four on 1st and 2nd December before the last two were seen on 5th.

Redpoll *Carduelis flammea*. Singles were seen on 25th March and 18th and 19th May. In October there were records of two birds on 5th, 15th and 26th and one on 13th and 14th.

Scarlet Rosefinch *Carpodacus erythrinus*. Female or immature birds were seen in Millcombe on 20th and 21st July and 24th and 25th September. This species has not been recorded previously in July: it has been confined to May and June, September and October.

Bullfinch *Pyrrhula pyrrhula*. Single females were seen on 19th May and 11th and 12th November.

Lapland Bunting *Calcarius lapponicus*. A male was seen on 4th and 5th March. In autumn there were daily records from 30th September to 17th October, involving one to four birds on most days but six on 5th, five on 6th and fourteen on 15th October.

Snow Bunting *Plectrophenax nivalis*. Between 21st March and 6th April, single birds were seen on five days, two on three days and three on 31st March. Then a male arrived on 15th May followed by a female the next day; late, but not unprecedented, spring records. In autumn there were birds on most days from 6th October to 6th November with numbers gradually rising to eight on 17th to 19th October, then declining again. A later bird was seen on 29th November.

Yellowhammer *Emberiza citrinella*. A male was present on 27th to 29th March: the peak month for this species.

Ortolan Bunting *Emberiza hortulana*. An immature male was caught and ringed on 23rd April: an earlier date than Lundy's five previous spring records. There have now been four spring birds in the last six years, following much older records in 1949 and 1975. In autumn there were singles on 28th August and 3rd, 10th and 27th September.

Yellow-breasted Bunting *Emberiza aureola*. One was seen in the village area on 19th and 11th September (R. Bower, A.M. Jewels). The record has been submitted to the B.B. Rarities Committee and, if accepted, will be the second for Lundy, following one in September 1982. (The 1984 record, mentioned in the 1984 and 1985 L.F.S. reports, was eventually rejected by the Rarities Committee.)

Reed Bunting *Emberiza schoeniclus*. Records were more numerous than usual, with singles on 16th and 17th May, 9th June, 17th July, 30th September, five days from 2nd to 14th October and 27th and 30th October.

LUNDY RARITIES: records rejected because they were undocumented or descriptions were inconclusive.

Sabine's Gull *Larus sabini*. One on 23rd December.

Tawny Pipit *Anthus campestris*. One on 21st August.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Golden Plover		0.1 0.4	0.3	0.4				0.3 0.1 0.1	0.1 0.1 3.3	5.3 1.9 0.2	0.1	
Snipe	1.6 0.5 1.3	1.8 0.3 0.4	0.4 0.6 0.5	0.1 0.4 0.6	0.1 0.1		0.5 0.6	0.5 0.4	1.4 1.5 2.3	9.8 5.0 1.6	0.8 2.7 1.7	0.6 1.2 2.5
Whimbrel				0.1 1.5	2.6 2.3 0.1		1.8 1.8	0.3 0.2	0.1	0.5		
Curlew	3.0	0.1	0.5 0.1 0.4	0.2 0.3 0.5	0.4 0.2 0.4	0.2 0.1 4.9	0.9 9.2 5.3	0.1 0.4	0.2 0.1 1.9	5.8 3.7 0.7	0.5 0.7 1.9	0.2 0.1 6.5
Collared Dove			1.1	0.6 0.8 1.4	5.9 5.2 4.5	1.9 0.7 0.6	0.3 0.4 0.2	0.1 0.1	0.1 0.1	0.7 1.1 0.7		
Swift				5.7	14 18 2.1	4.0 4.8 0.1	1.2 5.5 1.8	0.5 0.4 0.2	0.1			
Sand Martin			0.3 14	5.0 36 53	32 17 0.6	0.1	2.1 0.7	3.7 34	14 11 3.2	0.9 0.1		
Swallow			2.0	6.7 42 152	245 165 36	77 26 24	11 5.2 1.7	3.1 2.1 59	119 75 85	328 146 5.6	0.2	
House Martin			0.1	0.6 40	27 66 21	39 26 20	19 14 13	8.4 8.4 14	27 11 4.1	21 12 2.1		

Table 1: Waders, Collared Dove, Swift and Martins on Lundy, 1989.
(Figures show the number 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				0.1 0.1	0.9 2.2 1.2				1.3	0.3 0.2		
Grey Wagtail					0.2 0.1	0.1 0.1			0.4 0.5 1.3	2.2 3.5 1.5	0.2 0.1 0.2	0.1
Pied Wagtail		0.6	1.7 P P	P P 2.0	4.1	breeding		P 0.1	5.9 7.8 8.3	4.3 11 1.4	0.1	
Redstart				0.2 1.3	1.1 1.3 0.2	0.2		0.4	0.8 1.1 1.2	1.3 0.3		
Whinchat				1.7 2.0	1.7 2.0			0.3	1.4 1.0 2.5	2.0 0.3		
Wheatear			P P	P P 100	P P P		breeding	9.0	8.3 15 49	12 1.6 1.2		
Fieldfare	0.6 0.5 2.4	1.3 0.3 1.3	0.7 P	0.1 2.2	P P P					2.1 0.3 0.2	0.7 18 31	6.6 5.2 13
Song Thrush	P P P	P P P	P P P	P P P	P P P	P P P	P P P	0.1 0.1	1.0 0.1 0.5	4.0 7.7 0.2	2.9 0.5	0.2 0.4
Redwing	P P P	P P P	P P P	P P P	0.1				0.3	74 72 62	65 158 114	20 2.1

Table 2: Pipits, Wagtails, Chats and Thrushes on Lundy, 1989.
(Figures show the number of birds recorded per day, averaged over ten-day periods, throughout the year. P = present: numbers unreported.)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Whitethroat				1.7	17 6.6 0.6	2.1 1.1 0.7	0.1 0.1	0.5	0.9 2.1 0.8			
Garden Warbler					0.9 1.5 0.5	0.1			0.3 0.7 0.9	2.2 0.4 0.3		
Blackcap				0.8 6.6	12 3.9 0.1	0.1	0.1		0.5 1.8	17 12 7.9	1.7 1.1 0.2	0.3
Chiffchaff	0.3 0.4 0.5	0.4 0.8	0.1 19	18 25 24	6.3 1.9 1.2	2.6 1.2 1.1	0.1 0.5 0.5	0.1 1.2	0.7 2.2 5.0	17 7.0 4.3	1.5 0.3 0.1	
Willow Warbler			0.3	12 91 403	214 15 1.4	breeding	17	19 2.9 104	12 20 3.4	0.2 0.3		
Goldcrest	0.5	0.3 0.3 0.2	1.2 0.8 31	12 10 11	3.0 1.0		0.2 0.2	0.1 11	30 12 159	116 180 27	10 4.7 0.2	
Spotted Flycatcher				0.1	1.6 20 11	20 10 10	breeding	19	5.4 6.2 6.5	1.5		
Pied Flycatcher				0.1 5.4	2.8 0.8	0.1	0.6	0.1	1.7 0.9 8.1	0.9		
Greenfinch				0.2 0.6	0.3		0.1			0.3 11 6.5	4.1 4.4 0.9	0.4 0.1
Goldfinch		0.1	0.1	3.1 1.6 4.4	1.7 3.9 1.9	1.8 0.1 1.2	0.7 0.9 2.0	2.1 1.0	1.2 0.4 0.5	4.1 3.5 1.4	0.8 0.3 0.3	0.1 0.1 0.1

Table 3: Warblers, Flycatchers and Finches on Lundy, 1989.
(Figures show the number of birds recorded per day, averaged over ten-day periods, throughout the year.)