



**Lundy Field Society
Annual Report 2016**



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Editing and production by Tim Davis

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www.lundy.org.uk

LUNDY FIELD SOCIETY

ANNUAL REPORT 2016

(66th Report)

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE 2016

President:	DIANA KEAST	
Vice Presidents:	PROFESSOR JENNIFER GEORGE JOHN HARMAN DR KEITH HISCOCK DR MYRTLE TERNSTROM BEM	
Chairman:	DR KEITH HISCOCK	
Vice Chairman:	ALAN ROWLAND	
Honorary Secretary:	MICHAEL WILLIAMS	
Honorary Treasurer:	ROGER CHAPPLE	
Honorary Membership Secretary:	SANDRA ROWLAND	
Committee:	ANDREW CLEAVE MBE BELINDA COX ANDRÉ COUTANCHE CHRISTOPHER DEE PROFESSOR TOM DICKINS TREVOR DOBIE PROFESSOR JENNIFER GEORGE PROFESSOR JOHN HEDGER PAUL JAMES TIM JONES DIANA KEAST CHRIS WEBSTER	(2015-2018) (2016-2019) (2015-2018) (2015-2018) (2016-2019) (2015-2018) (2015-2018) (2015-2018) (2016-2019) (2016-2019) (2015-2018) (2015-2018)
Lundy Marine Protected Area Advisory Group Representative:	ROBERT IRVING	(co-opted)

Non-Committee posts:

Island Representative:	GRANT SHERMAN
Bird Ringing Coordinator:	TONY TAYLOR
Editor, Annual Report:	TIM DAVIS



Former LFS Warden Hugh Boyd with joint Lundy bird recorder Tim Jones at Quarter Wall Pond in October 2007 – see Hugh's obituary on page 25. © Tim Davis

CONTENTS

Editorial	<i>Tim Davis</i>	4
Chairman's Foreword	<i>Keith Hiscock</i>	5
Honorary Secretary's Report	<i>Michael Williams</i>	6
Honorary Membership Secretary's Report	<i>Sandra Rowland</i>	8
Honorary Treasurer's Report	<i>Roger Chapple</i>	10
Lundy General Manager's Report	<i>Derek Green</i>	14
Lundy Warden's Report	<i>Beccy MacDonald</i>	17
Report of the Lundy Marine Protected Area Advisory Group	<i>Robert Irving</i>	19
Obituary: Charles Thomas 1928–2016	<i>Henrietta Quinnell</i>	23
Obituary: Hugh Boyd 1925–2016	<i>Tim Davis & Tim Jones</i>	25
Birds on Lundy 2016	<i>Tim Davis & Tim Jones</i>	27
Bird Ringing on Lundy in 2016	<i>Tony Taylor</i>	63
Fauna and Flora Records 2016 (for groups other than birds)	<i>Tim Davis & Tim Jones</i>	67
Manx Shearwater Nestboxes	<i>Helen Booker & Tony Taylor</i>	101
Trial Survey Approaches for Lundy Storm Petrels	<i>Helen Booker & Mark Bolton</i>	103
New Records of Freshwater Flatworm Species on Lundy – <i>Dalyellia viridis</i> & <i>Phagocata vitta</i>	<i>Alan Rowland</i>	106
Map of Lundy		108
Lundy Field Society Constitution		110
Sources of Information		inside back cover

EDITORIAL

Welcome to the 66th Annual Report of the Lundy Field Society. Several months later in the making than usual, I hope nevertheless that you find much to interest you from what was a memorable year in which we celebrated the Society's 70th anniversary.

Our Chairman Keith Hiscock opens proceedings with his view from the summit, after which follow the regular reports by the Society's officers, overviews by Derek Green and Beccy MacDonald of on- and off-island activities, and a summary by Robert Irving of another busy year for the Lundy Marine Protected Area Advisory Group.

During the course of the year we lost two of our longer-standing and most influential members in their given fields, archaeologist Charles Thomas who passed away in April, and ornithologist Hugh Boyd who died in July. Both were inspirational figures. Obituaries, penned by Henrietta Quinnell and Tim Jones and myself, reflect the depth and extent of their achievements, and their contributions both to the LFS itself and to the island more widely.

After the bird report for 2016, a round-up of the year's bird ringing activity and an exhaustive compilation of fauna and flora records from the LFS Logbook, we close with three articles. Helen Booker and Tony Taylor describe in words and pictures the making and installation of Manx Shearwater nestboxes in the Old Light shearwater colony. Helen and Mark Bolton consider how best to survey breeding Storm Petrels in different parts of the island following the first confirmed breeding record in 2014. And Alan Rowland closes this year's offerings with descriptions of two freshwater flatworms, both new records for Lundy.

Sixteen colour plates – sponsored for a seventh year running by our printer, Short Run Press of Exeter – bring colour to the report, with images of a range of species from differing Lundy habitats: open sea, rocky shores, cliffside, cave, freshwater pond, woodland and more. They include a stunning photograph by Richard Taylor of a *Convolvulus* hawk-moth resting on one of the granite marker stones along the main track and Sharon Reed's delightful picture of a Black oil beetle on a South Light step. My thanks to all the photographers.

Indeed my thanks to everyone – writers, photographers, proofreaders (this year especially Tony John) and contributors of records via emails and the LFS Logbook – who have helped to make the six Annual Reports that I have edited as full and informative as possible. Keith Hiscock takes over the helm for the 2017 report onwards. For me, preparation of the annual LFS Logbook, assisting where I can with the production of LFS publications, continuing as joint Lundy bird recorder, and not least spending as much time as possible on the island will ensure Lundy features as strongly as ever in my life.

May your own days on Lundy be as fulfilling.

TIM DAVIS
November 2017

CHAIRMAN'S FOREWORD

Seventy years of the Lundy Field Society! We hope that our founders, Martin Coles Harman and Leslie Harvey, would have been proud of what we have achieved and what we do. I am! But all that we do depends on the support of members and the support of the island. My thanks as always to the LFS Committee whose skills, knowledge, enthusiasm and hard work make the Society what it is today. We could not do what we do without feeling welcome and useful on the island, so our thanks to Derek Green and all of the islanders for that welcome.

We continue to greatly enjoy the hospitality of André and Marie-Jo Coutanche for our committee meetings in Bristol. In 2016 we held one meeting in, appropriately, Government House on Lundy and, at the end of September, in the fascinating Bodleian Library book store in Swindon.

In November, we said goodbye to Lundy Warden, Beccy MacDonald, a great supporter of the LFS and with whom we worked closely throughout her tenure. Conor Wilmott, Assistant Warden over the past two years, is also thanked for his good work on the island. Our decision to provide some financial support to the island to enable continued work by the wardens was done after withdrawal of support by Natural England as a part of wider cutbacks. Steve Pratt, another islander who was greatly important to the LFS, announced his departure late in 2016. As Ranger, Steve determined the tasks to be done by our Conservation Break working parties.

The Annual Report, the Journal (Volume 5 was published in 2016) and the Bulletin (*Discovering Lundy*) are all high-quality publications which serve to inform members of aspects of history and nature on and around the island, as well as the business of the LFS. Our thanks to all who contribute but especially to editors and compilers: Tim Davis, Jenny George and Belinda Cox.

I was pleased to be able to make my small contribution to 'Discover Lundy' in September. The week was so full of events that I had no time to regret that cancellation of the *Oldenburg* sailing (and transfer to the helicopter) had meant that my diving gear didn't make it to the island. My personal highlight of the week was making the excursion to the West Side to watch the shearwater ringing activities around the nesting boxes that the LFS had helped to construct.

A significant part of my time during the year was spent reviewing drafts of a new marine management plan (the last one was dated 2001) that will give goals, objectives and targets within an attractively presented and readable document. By the end of the year, work was ongoing towards making the plan a model that other marine protected areas might follow.

The LFS is represented on the committee that is bidding for funds from the Heritage Lottery to secure the future of the Church. Our particular interest is in the potential for the 'St Helen's Centre' to be a base for learning and research about the island. (The news in early 2017 that a significant grant had been awarded to the project came as a great fillip to all involved.)

There seems never-ending scope for new research on Lundy, as well as ongoing work and for new ways of disseminating the information gained. If you have an 'ology', do consider applying for a grant from the LFS to help you undertake your research.

It was in 1966 that I first camped on and explored Lundy with two friends. Fifty years later there remains much for me to discover and enjoy about the island.

KEITH HISCOCK
April 2017

HONORARY SECRETARY'S REPORT

At a meeting in Exeter on 29 May 1946 the Lundy Field Society was founded by Leslie Harvey and Martin Coles Harman. Seventy years later the Society is still going strong making a significant contribution to the conservation and study of a small island in the Bristol Channel. In 2016 we marked our anniversary during the 'Discover Lundy' week in September with a range of activities covering all our areas of interest, both academic and informal. On the academic side we covered migrant birds, fungi, freshwater biology, archaeology, flora, seashore marine life, astronomy, bird ringing, moth trapping and terrestrial invertebrates. More informally we held a social gathering in Government House, a golf tournament, two film nights, two photography workshops, had talks about Lundy's history, the HMS Montagu and bellringing, performed the play 'Granite' set on Lundy, and held a baking competition and a quiz. The focal event of the week was a commemorative dinner when 63 people sat down to a three-course meal in the Marisco Tavern and enjoyed the superb catering of chef Dave Bradley and his team.

A plaque (originally designed by John Dyke for the 50th anniversary of the LFS) commemorating Martin Coles Harman and Leslie Harvey, the Society's founders, was unveiled at the Old Light in pouring rain at the start of the week. A special postal cover was also produced and all mail posted from the island during the week received a special franking.

'Discover Lundy' 2016 was a great success and we record our thanks to everyone who led an activity or was involved in the organisation in some way. Our thanks also to the islanders who made us so welcome as well as joining in some of the activities (and winning the quiz!).

All of this was on top of our usual activities. The 'Sir Jack Hayward Award' went to Luke Sutton to enable him to continue his research into Lundy Peregrines, and for a second year running a contribution of £1,000 assisted the funding of the Warden's post. Three conservation working parties took place during the year, with the usual mix of rhododendron clearance and seedling searches, drystone walling, fence repair and gully clearing, while in September the 'Steps of Doom' became the 'Stairway to Heaven' when the steep steps from the Ugly to the Lower East Side Path were completely relaid. Our thanks to all who volunteered and especially to the group leaders, particularly Trevor Dobie who organises the conservation breaks.

The LFS continues to contribute to activities on the island, including illustrated talks in the Wheelhouse, fungi forays and moth trapping and bird ringing demonstrations. Simon Dell, Alan Rowland and Frances Stuart led walks on at least a monthly basis during the boat season.

We said farewell to Lundy Warden Beccy MacDonald in October; we wish her well in her new role with Somerset Wildlife Trust. In the interim period before the arrival of the new Warden (Dean Jones), Grant Sherman provided walks and talks for visitors. The island's Ranger, Steve Pratt, who worked closely with our working parties over many years, also left for new challenges and we wish him well on his travels.

The long-term study of the island's Manx Shearwaters, organised by Tony Taylor, resulted in the ringing of 130 new adults and 291 chicks in 2016; 126 recaptures of previously ringed birds provided valuable information on survival rates and on the recruitment of Lundy-reared young to the growing breeding population. Tony and Richard & Rebecca Taylor continued their colour-ringing study of the Wheatear population, providing data on the year-to-year survival of adult birds for the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO); 29 birds from previous seasons were re-sighted and a further 48 birds were trapped and colour-ringed.

The process of digitising paper records of past migrant ringing on Lundy has begun, with 30,000 records of Blackbird, Chaffinch and Goldcrest now available for analysis. These are being offered to MSc students at Imperial College London as a project choice, with a view to producing research papers for subsequent publication by the LFS.

During 2016, the Warden, on behalf of Natural England, drafted a new Marine Management Plan, to which LFS specialists contributed significant input; completion of the plan has rolled over into 2017 with editorial work by Robert Irving. Robert continues to act as Secretary to the Lundy Marine Protected Area Advisory Group which meets twice a year. The Group is composed of 'users' of the MPA together with representatives of relevant statutory authorities and the island management (the Group's activities in 2016 are reviewed on page 19).

In April Keith Hiscock took a group of marine biologists to the island to survey a site north of Gannets' Rock which Leslie Harvey had found to be the richest of Lundy's shores. Later in the year funding was found to repeat monitoring of the declining population of sunset cup corals, but sadly poor weather prevented the work taking place.

The long-running survey of Lundy Cabbage by Steve Compton and Roger & Rosy Key continued. Counts and fixed-point photographic monitoring were undertaken, as usual, from both land and sea. The number of Lundy cabbage in flower in early June 2016 numbered some 4,300, an apparent 44% decline since 2015 and 16% lower than the average figure over the last 23 years. However, a rough estimate of the overall number of plants, including those not in flower, was 32,000, an apparent increase of 33% over 2015. The two endemic species of insect that the cabbage supports were both abundant.

To tie in with the Discover Lundy event, we published a biography of Martin Coles Harman, written by Tony Langham shortly before his death in 1995. The booklet quickly sold out and a second short print run was made.

We are grateful for the many donations, large and small, that the LFS receives to support our studies of the island. A number of donations were received in memory of former members, including Paul Webley, Lady Mary Percy and Hugh Boyd, who was LFS Warden in 1948/49. The Society receives many gifts in this way, prompting the LFS Committee to consider the establishment of an endowment fund whereby a capital amount is invested and the return on the investment is used to support our objectives. This will preserve any gifts in perpetuity and reduce our dependency on other sources of funding.

Looking to the future, we expect to publish the long-awaited guide to Lundy fungi in the autumn of 2017 and Andrew Cleave is preparing a book about the island's flora. In May 2017 a meeting of the LFS Committee, to include a day-long workshop looking to the Society's future, will be held on Lundy in Millcombe House.

MICHAEL WILLIAMS
March 2017

HONORARY MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY'S REPORT

The LFS continues to attract new members not only nationally but internationally too. We have members in France, Germany, America and New Zealand. I would like to welcome all our new members and thank all existing members for their continued support of the Society and its many activities.

Last year we increased our subscription rates – a huge administrative task – and I would like to thank all those who adjusted their standing order payments so quickly to reflect the new rates.

Many members send donations along with their subscriptions. Whether the donation is two, twenty or two hundred pounds, they are all very much welcomed and appreciated. Unusually I would like to mention one donation in particular, the Judy Langford legacy. Judy passed away last year and she had previously arranged with her husband John that her considerable archive should be donated to the LFS in order to raise funds. Why I would like to mention it here is because of the considerable trouble John took to deliver the archive. John travelled all the way by train from Nottingham to Barnstaple and had just ten minutes from the train arriving in Barnstaple to hand over the three cases of archives to Alan Rowland (who looks after archives, sales and the auction) before jumping back on the train for his long return journey.

Another way that members can help the Society is by gift aiding their subscriptions. Gift aid forms are available on the LFS website (www.lundy.org.uk/lfs/donate.html) or from me. Life members continue to give to the Society too, either by an occasional donation or an annual subscription. All of these donations are greatly appreciated.

Subscription and membership news

Subscriptions become due annually in January. Our preferred method of payment is by standing order – if you would like a standing order form please contact me. If you prefer to pay by cheque please make it payable to 'Lundy Field Society' and post to me at the address below. A reminder that the subscription rate is currently £25 for ordinary members and £28 for family membership.

In 2016 I sent out reminder letters by post and by email throughout the year to non-payers, and to members who had not updated their subscription rate. At the end of the year I removed the details of 48 members who had not responded from the database. A further twelve members also left the Society for a variety of personal reasons.

As we had expected, membership of the LFS dropped slightly during the year because of the subscription increase and removal of the pensioner rate, but membership is still very healthy and the overall trend is upwards. From the 350 members in 2008, membership at the end of 2016 stood at 391, which equates to 489 if you count just two for each family membership.

The Society has been informed of five members who sadly passed away during 2016:

Lady Mary Percy
Professor Charles Thomas – obituary page 23
Mr Hugh Boyd – obituary page 25
Mrs Judy Langford
Mr Robert Bendall

New members

Twenty-seven new members (36 individuals) joined the LFS in 2016. We welcome them all. They are listed below in order of joining, with an indication of their main interest where given.

Richard & Margaret Yeo	
Anne Elliott	
Alex Sanders	
Jad Mottram & Katherine Large	Walking
Rachel Seagar-Smith	
The Holt Family	Butterflies and moths
Martin Lockley	Gannet history on Lundy
Mike & Helen Jackson	Ornithology
Kevin & Val Waterfall	Birds
Nicholas Ward	Birdwatching and bird ringing
Mike Hinson	Conservation breaks
Debbie Curtis	Conservation breaks
Phil Millman	
Peter Wise	Natural history
Leonie Langford	Bird ringing
Justin Walker	Bird ringing
Ian Threlkeld & Amanda King	Diving
Dave & Fiona Bradley	Archaeology, photography, wildlife
Stephan & Anna-Lisa Jenaer	Birds and wildlife
Ian Davidson	Conservation breaks
James Yeo	Wildlife and seabirds
Andrew Walker & Helen Williams	
Laura Holmes	Bats
Gareth Davies	Birds and bird ringing
Becky Hone	Conservation breaks
Allison Sheppard	Conservation breaks
Cressida Whitton	Archaeology

Keep in touch

Please inform me if you change your postal address so that I can keep the membership database up to date and you do not miss any of the Society's annual or biennial publications that are part of your membership benefits. Likewise please let us know if you change your email address so that you do not miss any information that the Secretary might send out. For up-to-date information please do visit our website at www.lundy.org.uk, where you may read or search our online publications and also view our list of publications available for purchase. You might also like to visit the LFS Facebook page for more informal information.

Please do not hesitate to contact me with any membership queries:

By post: Mole Cottage, Chapel Close, Woodford, Morwenstow, Cornwall EX23 9JR

Email: membership@lundy.org.uk

Phone: 01288 331750

SANDRA ROWLAND
March 2017

HONORARY TREASURER'S REPORT

Statement made by the Honorary Treasurer at the AGM on 11 March 2017

Certain amendments have been made to the 2015 reconciled and balanced financial statements which were signed off by our Examiner and presented at our last Annual General Meeting.

In September 2016, our Honorary Secretary and subsequently myself were advised, by a retired accountant member of the Society, the figures as had been presented did not comply with standard accounting conventions.

Basically, the separation of items received in 2015 for use in 2016 was not distinctly made. Your committee were made aware of the situation at the end of September and a request given that suitable revisions be made and displayed for comparison.

Accordingly, I have prepared a revised financial statement for 2015 which I will display against the original as requested. I am pleased to report that both the revised 2015 statement and the 2016 results (which will now follow the same format) have received the Examiner's scrutiny and his approval, together with agreement from the LFS member who originally raised the matter.

ROGER CHAPPLE
March 2017

LUNDY FIELD SOCIETY ACCOUNTS EXAMINATION FOR 2016

I have examined the accounts of the Lundy Field Society for the year 1 January to 31 December 2016 including details of Discover Lundy 2016, and I can report that the figures presented to me by the Treasurer, in my opinion, represent fairly and accurately the overall financial situation of the Society for that financial period.

I have also examined the revised statements for 2015 and can confirm that they comply with standard accounting conventions, balance and reconcile, following comments made by a member of the Society.

The Treasurer continues to maintain a cash book, together with documentation of each item of income and expenditure which simplifies preparation of the accounts and checking and reconciliation.

RODERICK A. WILLIAMS
Examiner

LUNDY FIELD SOCIETY ACCOUNTS AND BALANCE SHEET 2015

INCOME	Year End 31/12/2015	----- Revised ----- Year End 31/12/2015
Subscriptions 2016	£ 602.00	£ -
Subscriptions	£ 5,006.00	£ 5,006.00
PLR/CAF	£ 1.80	£ 1.80
AGM Auction	£ 388.00	£ 388.00
Donations	£ 3,095.77	£ 2,858.22
Legacy	£ -	£ -
Bird Ringing	£ 289.60	£ 289.60
Conservation Break Deposits	£ 240.00	£ 240.00
Conservation Break Deposits 2016	£ 260.00	£ -
Gift Aid	£ 1,589.53	£ 1,589.53
PayPal	£ 7.10	£ 7.10
Bulletin Donation and Advertising	£ 200.00	£ 200.00
Sales	£ 442.49	£ 442.49
Discover Lundy 2016	£ 13,125.00	£ 4,295.00
Car Stickers	£ 5.00	£ 5.00
Polo Shirts	£ -	£ -
<i>Protecting Lundy's Marine Life</i>	£ 74.59	£ 74.59
<i>The Harman Family's Lundy</i>	£ 487.49	£ 487.49
AGM Lunches Sold	£ 317.00	£ 317.00
Every Click	£ -	£ -
Interest	£ -	£ 222.02
Stock Increase	£ -	£ 438.40
TOTAL INCOME	£ 26,131.37	£ 16,862.24

LUNDY FIELD SOCIETY ACCOUNTS AND BALANCE SHEET 2015

EXPENDITURE	Year End 31/12/2015	----- Revised ----- Year End 31/12/2015
Devon Bird Atlas	£ 200.00	£ 200.00
Discover Lundy 2016	£ 4,470.00	£ 4,295.00
AGM Boniface Centre	£ 170.00	£ 170.00
AGM Catering	£ 426.00	£ 426.00
AGM Expenses	£ 24.66	£ 24.66
Bird Ringing	£ 618.50	£ 618.50
Annual Report	£ 1,231.00	£ 1,231.00
Bulletin	£ 661.00	£ 661.00
Journal	£ -	£ -
Grants	£ 414.30	£ 900.00
Conservation	£ 1,889.00	£ 1,942.00
Stationery	£ 308.42	£ 312.40
Postage	£ 702.85	£ 731.81
LFS Lundy Cupboard	£ 142.04	£ 142.04
Website Expenses	£ 50.39	£ 50.39
Refund	£ 237.55	£ -
Computer	£ -	£ 558.97
PayPal	£ -	£ -
Lundy Warden	£ 1,000.00	£ 1,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	£ 12,545.71	£ 13,263.77
Net Income/Expenditure	£ 13,585.66	£ 3,598.47

LUNDY FIELD SOCIETY ACCOUNTS AND BALANCE SHEET 2015

ASSETS	Year End 31/12/2015	----- Revised ----- Year End 31/12/2015
Stocks	£ 1,772.64	£ 1,772.64
NS&I Account	£ 29,824.84	£ 29,824.84
Current Account	£ 15,850.60	£ 15,850.60
Reserve Account	£ 9.07	£ 9.07
TOTAL ASSETS	£ 47,457.15	£ 47,457.15
GENERAL FUND		LESS
B/f from previous year	£ 33,497.71	
Stocks	£ 1,772.64	£ -
DL2016 deposits	£ 8,655.00	-£ 8,655.00
2016 Subscriptions	£ 602.00	-£ 587.00
2016 Cons. Break deposits	£ 260.00	-£ 260.00
NS&I Interest	£ 222.02	-£ 9,502.00
	£ 45,009.37	£ -
Debtor/Creditor	-£ 858.97	-£ 858.97
Surplus	£ 3,306.75	
TOTAL	£ 47,457.15	£ 37,096.18
		Balance B/f £ 33,497.71
		Surplus £ 3,598.47
		Total Assets £ 37,096.18

LUNDY FIELD SOCIETY ACCOUNTS AND BALANCE SHEET 2016

INCOME	----- Revised ----- Year End 31/12/2015	Year End 31/12/2016
Subscriptions	£ 5,006.00	£ 7,783.00
PLR/CAF	£ 1.80	£ -
AGM Auction	£ 388.00	£ 639.00
Donations	£ 2,858.22	£ 1,946.27
Legacy	£ -	£ 500.00
Bird Ringing	£ 289.60	£ 84.60
Conservation Break Deposits	£ 240.00	£ 160.00
Gift Aid	£ 1,589.53	£ 1,391.20
PayPal	£ 7.10	£ 30.00
Bulletin Donation and Advertising	£ 200.00	£ 100.00
Sales	£ 442.49	£ 127.02
Discover Lundy 2016	£ 4,295.00	£ 2,555.00
DL2016 Dinner	-	£ 1,395.00
DL2016 Covers	-	£ 67.00
Car Stickers	£ 5.00	£ 4.00
<i>Protecting Lundy's Marine Life</i>	£ 74.59	£ 84.10
<i>The Harman Family's Lundy</i>	£ 487.49	£ 326.22
<i>The Island King</i>	-	£ 215.30
AGM Lunches Sold	£ 317.00	£ 360.00
Jennett's Trust	-	£ 170.00
Interest	£ 222.02	£ 179.19
Stock Increase/Decrease	£ 438.40	-£ 296.67
<i>Transferred from 2015:</i>		
- DL2016 Deposits	-	£ 8,655.00
- Subscriptions 2016	-	£ 587.00
- Conservation Breaks 2016	-	£ 260.00
- Creditors Paid 2016	-	£ 858.97
TOTAL INCOME	£ 16,862.24	£ 28,181.20

LUNDY FIELD SOCIETY ACCOUNTS AND BALANCE SHEET 2016

EXPENDITURE	----- Revised ----- Year End 31/12/2015	Year End 31/12/2016
Devon Bird Atlas	£ 200.00	£ -
Discover Lundy 2016	£ 4,295.00	£ 9,556.45
AGM Boniface Centre	£ 170.00	£ 170.00
AGM Catering	£ 426.00	£ 580.00
AGM Expenses	£ 24.66	£ 23.10
Bird Ringing	£ 618.50	£ 343.25
Annual Report	£ 1,231.00	£ 1,355.00
Bulletin	£ 661.00	£ 822.00
Journal	£ -	£ 2,634.00
Grants	£ 900.00	£ 900.00
Conservation	£ 1,942.00	£ 2,030.50
Stationery	£ 312.40	£ 136.04
Postage	£ 731.81	£ 1,130.25
LFS Lundy Cupboard	£ 142.04	£ -
Website Expenses	£ 50.39	£ 23.99
Refunds from DL2016	£ -	£ 1,142.50
DL2016 Dinner	£ -	£ 1,395.00
70th Anniversary Plaque	£ -	£ 400.00
Computer	£ 558.97	£ 558.97
<i>The Island King</i>	£ -	£ 341.04
St Helen's Church Appeal	£ -	£ 60.00
Lundy Warden	£ 1,000.00	£ 1,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	£ 13,263.77	£ 24,602.09
Net Income/Expenditure	£ 3,598.47	£ 3,579.11

LUNDY FIELD SOCIETY ACCOUNTS AND BALANCE SHEET 2016

ASSETS	----- Revised ----- Year End 31/12/2015	Year End 31/12/2016
Stocks	£ 1,772.64	£ 1,475.97
NS&I Account	£ 29,824.84	£ 30,004.03
Current Account	£ 15,850.60	£ 9,936.23
Reserve Account	£ 9.07	£ 9.07
2017 Computer Service Agreement (paid in 2016)	£ -	£ 59.99
LESS		
Advance Subscriptions 2017	£ -	-£ 570.00
Advance Conservation Deposits	£ -	-£ 240.00
DL2016 deposits	-£ 8,655.00	£ -
2016 Subscriptions	-£ 587.00	£ -
2016 Cons. Break deposits	-£ 260.00 -£ 9,502.00	£ -
Debtor/Creditor	-£ 858.97	£ -
TOTAL	£ 37,096.18	£ 40,675.29
Balance B/f	£ 33,497.71	£ 37,096.18
Surplus	£ 3,598.47	£ 3,579.11
Total Assets	£ 37,096.18	£ 40,675.29

LUNDY GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT

It is with great sadness that I begin my report with the sad news of the passing of Reg Tuffin (pictured right in the Tavern). Reg had worked on the island for over 20 years, most notably running the island's postal service as Postmaster General. He will be sorely missed by all.



© Grant Sherman

On a brighter note, MS *Oldenburg* had a good summer season, with only nine cancellations from 101 scheduled sailings to Lundy. She transported 15,518 passengers over the year, an increase of some 5.5% on 2015. As well as her scheduled service, *Oldenburg* completed four river cruises, three private charters to Lundy and six relocation cruises from Bideford to Ilfracombe. The winter helicopter service had a reasonable year, flying 1,385 passengers to Lundy in Castle Air's new Augusta Power helicopter over 35 scheduled flying days. Fog caused delays on two occasions. Total attendance by both ship and helicopter for the year tallied at 17,034, an increase of 6% on 2015. Approximately 2,000 visitors arrived by other means.

Property occupancy for the 23 Landmarks hit a record high of 87%, an increase of 7% over 2015 which kept the housekeeping and maintenance teams busy!

As usual, *Oldenburg* visited Sharpness for her annual dry-docking, but on arrival faced a delay in entering the dock due a ship overrunning its stay. This extended our stay by several weeks and caused some anxiety for the Christmas supply run to Lundy. Amongst a long list of repairs, extensive work was carried out to the crane and capstan, large sections of the upper bow were replaced and a new generator was fitted to the engine room. On leaving Sharpness she sailed direct to Lundy with vital supplies, making it just in time for Christmas.

We welcomed back MV *Balmoral* during the year and had visits from both the *Waverley* and the cruise liner *Ocean Nova*, the latter on a very atmospheric misty summer morning.

On board *Oldenburg* we welcomed some new faces to the bridge, with Captain Jason Mugford taking over the wheel, supported by First Officer Vernon Hocking. The new bridge crew demonstrated their skills during a particularly heavy sea on 7 April en route from Ilfracombe to Lundy.

The island suffered water shortages during the year, with both a lack of rainfall and failure of the water treatment plant. As a result staff and visitors alike were required to use bottled water throughout the season, which proved a challenge both logistically and financially.

Several notable events took place over the year. In February I had the honour to represent Lundy at a reception hosted by Prince Charles at St James's Palace marking the 50th Anniversary of the Landmark Trust. In March the Lundy Collectors Club paid us a visit and a series of events were held, including a memorable visit to the North End in the island's long-wheelbase white Landrover, which was to be one of its last trips. The Landrover had served us well and was replaced in June by two iconic ex-military Landrovers.

We said farewell in May to *Daze IV*, Antony Gormley's sculpture which had adorned South West Point for 12 months in celebration of the Landmark Trust's 50th Anniversary. We understand it has since been resurrected permanently at Cambridge University.

May also brought an exciting week's filming with the cast and crew from Robson Green's *Tales from the Coast*. Robson spent several days on the island, snorkelling, climbing and exploring the island's rich history and culture. The programme aired in January to excellent reviews and was watched by some three million viewers.

In a busy summer schedule, Lundy hosted a wedding in August, the lambing shed receiving a makeover for the occasion, presenting a fantastic venue for the evening wedding reception. This was followed by the annual fly-in which was well attended, one casualty unfortunately losing a propeller on departure. September was equally busy, with the world's first Cinderella Stamp Congress in London, at which Lundy was represented by our long-standing Swedish stamp advisor Lars Liwendahl, along with a special cancellation stamp that was produced to mark the occasion.

Back on Lundy the Trustees and management board of the Landmark paid us a visit and were treated to a grand tour of the island's properties, infrastructure, ship and helicopter service, as well as meeting all the team.

The Trustees' tour was immediately followed by the Lundy Field Society arriving in numbers to celebrate the Society's 70th anniversary with a variety of activities during the 'Discover Lundy' week. To mark the occasion the island's postbox was repainted in Trafalgar blue by Jimmy Campbell (pictured right), an impressive memorial plaque was installed in the Old Light and the Tavern hosted a memorable evening of fine dining, speeches from Keith Hiscock and myself, a quiz and an auction.



© Derek Green

October saw islanders Grant and Shelley Sherman (pictured below) married in St Helen's Church by the Reverend Shirley Henderson, followed by a wedding breakfast and lively ceilidh in the Tavern.

In December staff from the Maritime and Coastguard Agency visited to provide training for the island's emergency service team. We were fortunate also to enjoy a visit from the Newquay Search and Rescue Helicopter Service, which joined in the exercise.



© Rachel Threlkeld

The island's maintenance team had a busy year with the shop enjoying a change of livery and transformation to the new 'Lundy General Stores'. Work commenced on the consolidation of The Battery after we received a generous grant from Historic England at short notice in October. Due to a tight weather window, work commenced almost immediately and ran into November. The project presented some challenging logistics which, in true island style, were overcome and included many wheelbarrow runs up and down the steps!

Further works were carried out to the Old Light with the installation of new downpipes to the lower Lantern Room and the installation of safety railings to the upper Lantern Room. At Tibbetts a new track was laid from the main road to the property using crushed granite, both to provide a better surface for the island's vehicles and to allow the old grass track to recover.



The Newquay Search and Rescue Helicopter Service joins in a training session run by the Maritime and Coastguard Agency for the island's emergency service team. © CG Agency

Around the rental properties we completed the roll-out of duvets, LED lighting now features across the island, the public toilets had a major refurbishment and a number of buildings had new electrical wiring installed.

Back on the mainland the shore offices were busy with high bookings and trying to find scarce property availability for visitors. The marketing team represented Lundy at a number of events and at the end of a busy season the shore office team enjoyed a well-deserved break letter-boxing on Lundy!

During the year work continued on the fundraising appeal for St Helen's Church and repointing the outside of the building was completed thanks to a further generous donation by Steve and Andrea Worley. At the time of writing, we are eagerly anticipating a positive decision from the Heritage Lottery Fund on our application for major funding.

At the end of the year we said goodbye to two key members of the island's conservation team: Warden Beccy MacDonald left at the end of the season and ranger Steve Pratt left in January. We wish them both well for their future careers and thank them for the tremendous contribution they both made to the island.

I'd like to finish by thanking the LFS for its ongoing support, expert advice and financial assistance with part-funding the position of the Lundy Warden.

All the very best.

DEREK GREEN
April 2017

LUNDY WARDEN'S REPORT

Conor Wilmott joined the Conservation Team as the Voluntary Seasonal Assistant Warden during March to assist with the Easter Egg Hunt and Luke Knowles joined the team late in the season as the Voluntary Seasonal Assistant Ranger. Both Conor and Luke did an amazing job and we wished them both all the best for the future before they departed the island on the last boat of the sailing season on 28 October.

Marine – general and monitoring

Natural England was unable to provide funding for marine monitoring at Lundy for the 2016/17 period. This meant that the seal population, cup coral and rockpool community surveys were not supported in 2016. Despite the lack of funding, ad hoc seal population surveys were carried out during 'round the island' trips on board MS *Oldenburg*.

We are very grateful to the local boat skippers who have adopted the Lundy and North Devon Biosphere Accreditation Scheme, and also to all who have adopted the seal code of conduct. There were no reports of disturbance to seals by boats at Lundy during the year.

A number of volunteers joined the Conservation Team throughout the summer to assist with productivity monitoring of Puffins at two sites: Jenny's Cove and St Phillip's Stone. Initial analysis of the data suggests that both sites were very successful. A full island survey was carried out with the assistance of *Obsession II*, providing valuable information on the areas that have now been recolonised by Puffins. These now extend from just north of The Battery to north of Long Roost. No Puffins were observed on land elsewhere on the island; however, rafts of up to 20 birds were seen off South West Point and off the East Side, particularly at Gannets' Bay and at North East Point, raising the possibility that Puffins may come ashore in these areas in time.

Monitoring of the Guillemot site at St Mark's Stone is becoming increasingly difficult as the number of birds there has increased, making it difficult to observe eggs/chicks. Strong southerly winds also conspired against us, so we can only guesstimate the number of fledged young at 3-12 chicks from 28 active sites.

The location of the Kittiwake colony allowed for more regular monitoring than for Guillemots. Ninety-eight nests were occupied during the season, but 24 nests were abandoned between the end of June and mid-July. Overall, 27 chicks fledged, giving a rate of 0.27, down from 0.38 in 2015.

In June, 30 artificial nestboxes (renamed 'Manxie villas') for Manx Shearwaters were made with the assistance of RSPB and LFS volunteers. The boxes have been placed in five separate 'villages' across the Old Light colony to boost the ongoing research into the life histories of these nocturnal seabirds. Some of the nestboxes were taken up but used in an unexpected way, with tunnels being dug further into the sideland, making them into elaborate porches.

A MARINElife surveyor course, held on the island in June, was well attended, the spaces quickly filled after details were released. Another course is planned for the summer of 2017.

At the time of writing, the final touches were being made to the Marine Management Plan [*which is now available to download from the Lundy Island website. Ed.*] We are very grateful to all the stakeholders for their contributions and support for the plan. The hope is that it will be adopted by all users of the Lundy Marine Protected Area and will support sustainable use of Lundy's waters for many years to come.

Terrestrial – general and monitoring

By the end of the year, rabbit numbers were still relatively low despite an increase earlier in the year.

LFS working parties joined the Ranger team twice, once in June to assist with the implementation of the new Bracken Management Plan, and then again in October when they rebuilt the 'Steps of Doom' alongside the Ugly. A National Trust working party also visited the island to assist with Rhododendron seedling searches, drystone walling and fencing.

Additional funding allowed the Ropeworks team to visit the island on a couple of occasions to successfully treat smaller Rhododendron plants on the East Side cliffs. The number of seedlings has declined considerably since 2015, suggesting that the plan is on target for the island to be 'rhody free' by 2025.

A new Lundy cabbage leaflet was nearing completion by the year's end, for which thanks go to the LFS who assisted with funding the design and printing costs. [*Copies can now be obtained from the island and/or the shore office. Ed.*]

A new Biosecurity Plan, drafted by Beccy MacDonald and Helen Booker of RSPB, was also nearing completion for implementation in 2017 and beyond. The purpose of this plan is to provide clear context and guidance to Lundy management to help maintain the island's rat-free status, which is vital for its important seabird populations and visitor experience.

Specific areas around some of the island's Scheduled Monuments were the focus of bracken management, the effects of which have been positive, thus reducing the need for further treatment.

Education, interpretation and events

The demand for guided walks has increased considerably in recent years, arising particularly from the media attention the island has had in relation to increasing Puffin numbers. With the support of the LFS, over 70 guided walks took place, and further engagement with visitors was achieved with the productivity monitoring volunteers who positioned themselves at Jenny's Cove at busy times. Other events included 56 talks, over 30 Snorkel Safaris and four Rockpool Rambles. Nine school groups also joined in warden-led guided walks around the island.

Splash In! 2016 was held online. Unfortunately, despite a good number of people joining the group, few participated in the competition, so it has been decided to give the competition a rest for the time being.

As for myself, after nearly four years on the island I am moving on to a position as Coastal Survey Officer with Somerset Wildlife Trust. I am incredibly grateful to everyone who has supported me during my time on Lundy. It has been a wonderful experience.

All the very best.

BECCY MACDONALD
March 2017

REPORT OF THE LUNDY MARINE PROTECTED AREA ADVISORY GROUP

The Lundy Marine Protected Area Advisory Group (LMPAAG) provides a forum for the discussion of all matters relating to the island's waters and shores. The Group includes representatives from the island (the Lundy Company/Landmark Trust), Natural England, the Devon & Severn Inshore Fisheries & Conservation Authority (D&SIFCA), Historic England, the Marine Management Organisation, the Lundy Field Society, the Marine Biological Association, MARINELife, local nature conservation groups, commercial fishing interests, dive charter boat skippers and local dive clubs.

The Group meets twice a year: in 2016 it met on 27 April on board the MS *Oldenburg* alongside Bideford Quay, and on 11 October at the Ilfracombe and North Devon Sub-Aqua Club, Ilfracombe. The Lundy Field Society provides the secretariat for the LMPAAG. Through the Secretary, the Group brings matters of importance to the island's Management Forum (which also meets twice a year, usually immediately after the Advisory Group meetings), the decision-making body which manages both terrestrial and marine aspects of Lundy.

During the two meetings held in 2016, a variety of issues were brought to the attention of the Group and discussed. These are summarised below:

MPA funding

Natural England (NE) had undergone cutbacks in their overall funding from Defra in recent years (due to government austerity) and Lundy was no exception. Consequently, those responsibilities concerning the MPA which had been NE's had now been moved to other organisations such as the Marine Management Organisation and D&SIFCA. For the past couple of years, NE had not funded the Warden's post (now taken on by LT/Lundy Company with additional input from D&SIFCA) and certain tasks undertaken by the Warden have had to be suspended.

Results of the SAC's monitoring of the sublittoral rock communities

We welcomed the PML Applications Ltd team leader, Dr Tom Vance, to our first meeting of the year to present the results of their studies (outlined in last year's LFS Annual Report). These are summarised below:

- Kelp forest communities – found to be in overall favourable condition, although at Rat Island an increase in the proportion of golden kelp *Laminaria ochroleuca* (a southern species) was noted compared to that of cuevie *L. hyperborea* (a northern species). As *L. hyperborea* has many more epiphytic species associated with it (as compared to *L. ochroleuca*), this alteration in constituent proportions may have an impact on associated infralittoral communities in the longer term.
- Vertical and overhanging circalittoral rock – many of the species associated with this sub-feature are known to be long-lived and all species which were expected to be present were found to be present, although not necessarily in similar abundances to previous assessments undertaken in 2004 and 2010. Populations of sunset cup corals were found to have continued their decline by an alarming 57% at the Knoll Pins, compared to numbers in 2010. No corals were found at either Gannets' Rock Pinnacle or at Anchor Lump, where small numbers had been found previously. This part of the sub-feature was therefore regarded as being in unfavourable condition.

- Subtidal bedrock and stable boulder communities – the epifaunal species found in these communities were very similar to what had been recorded before, with only minor changes in abundances (some positive, some negative). Comparisons were made with data collected during the monitoring of the No Take Zone (NTZ) in 2003/04. This sub-feature was therefore regarded as being in favourable condition.
- Density and condition of sea fans – there was a wide variation in the density of sea fans at various sites, with a notable decrease in abundance at some and a definite increase at others. Their overall distribution was described as patchy. However, the overall condition of the sea fans was considered to have improved since the last monitoring assessment, so the sub-feature was regarded as being in favourable condition.
- Maximum depth of foliose algae – two sites were revisited: Dead Cow Point off the west coast, and the Knoll Pins off the east coast. The deepest depths at which red algae (20.7 m below chart datum (bcd)), brown algae (20.2 m bcd) and kelp plants (11.2 m bcd) were found were measured using diving depth computers. These depths were found to be within acceptable shallower/deeper limits when compared to those recorded in 2010. The point of this exercise is to assess the overall clarity of the water affecting the island – the clearer the water, the deeper the algae would be expected to grow.
- Changes in sessile epifaunal communities inside and outside the No Take Zone – the abundance of 15 species was assessed within (and outside) the NTZ, which has been in existence since 2003. The results showed that there was very little difference between the community structure found in 2004 and that present in 2014, both inside and outside the NTZ. These results confirm the long-lived and stable nature of these communities.

A new Marine Management Plan for the MPA

The MPA has not had a Management Plan for some time. The last such Plan was produced in 2001 by English Nature (prior to even the designation of the No Take Zone in 2003 and the Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ) in 2013) and so has been out-of-date for quite a few years. The production of a new Plan had been discussed for some time but Natural England were reluctant to produce a new one until their 'packages' for the Special Area of Conservation (SAC, a Site Improvement Plan and Advice on Operations) and for the MCZ (Supplementary Advice on conserving and restoring site features) had been published, the final versions of which appeared in March 2016.

Consequently, over the winter of 2015/16, Beccy MacDonald worked on drawing up a new Marine Management Plan, with funding from Natural England. By the summer, she had produced a first draft which was presented to all members of the Lundy Management Forum (including Keith Hiscock and Robert Irving) for comment. Initial reaction to it was that the updated format was welcomed but that the content still needed some work doing to it. A second (final) draft was subsequently submitted to the Management Forum and was uploaded onto the MPA pages of the Lundy Island website. However, it was noted that more work was still needed to include important information and to correct errors.

Proposed re-survey of sunset cup corals

Although Natural England had had to curtail their funding for the Warden's post and for monitoring projects within the MPA a couple of years ago, a small amount was allocated for a re-survey of the population of sunset cup corals *Leptopsammia pruvoti* at the Knoll Pins. This population was known to have been in decline since first investigated in the early 1970s. Unfortunately, despite

several attempts over the summer, poor weather conditions coincided with neap tides and an available dive boat, resulting in the survey having to be cancelled. Instead, Natural England reallocated the funding to provide a revision of the Marine Management Plan in early 2017.

Spiny lobster or crawfish *Palinurus elephas*

Spiny lobster is the one feature for which the Marine Conservation Zone has been designated. Whilst this species was quite abundant at Lundy during the 1970s and 1980s, numbers have since declined, although there now seems to be a recovery underway. However, there are no data on the size of the current population. At the Group's meeting in April, D&SIFCA told us of their plan to address this lack of data by using the help of pot fishermen and divers to record where and how many spiny lobsters are seen, together with their size. For those caught in pots, the intention would be to attach small tags to them before being released, to help with assessments of growth rates. Consequently, a D&SIFCA officer went out to Lundy with a local fisherman and the Ilfracombe Diving Club early in the summer, but to no avail – no spiny lobsters were brought up in pots and the divers had had no luck in finding any either. However, during the rest of the summer, several crawfish of varying sizes were caught in lobster pots, some of which were tagged.

Acquisition of sea temperature data from automatic loggers

At the Group's October meeting, attention was drawn to the importance of maintaining the two seawater temperature loggers: one in deeper water on the wreck of the MV *Robert* and the other in shallower water at the end of the jetty in the Landing Bay. These loggers obtain accurate temperature readings up to three times a day and will last for 14-18 months before they need to be downloaded. The long-term data sets which they generate provide a continuous record of environmental information assisting our overall understanding of the health of Lundy's marine life.

Linked to this recording of physical aspects, each year visitors to the MPA, particularly divers, are encouraged to record their observations of marine species and events in the LFS logbook held in the Tavern. For 2017, it was suggested that a new page could be created on Facebook, allowing for photographs and comments on new or unusual sightings to be uploaded immediately.

The wreck of HMS *Montagu*

At the October meeting of the Group, a question was raised with Alison James, Historic England's representative, as to whether the historical importance of the wreck of HMS *Montagu* was worthy of it being declared a protected wreck site. The wreck lies just to the north of Shutter Rock at the south-west corner of the island in about 8-12 m depth. Once the pride of the Navy, the ship ran aground in 1906 and was stripped of all that could be removed before being left to the elements. Little remains of the vessel now, being a jumbled mass of seven-inch thick rusted steel plates covered by kelp forest, though it still makes for an enjoyable shallow dive. We were told that Historic England would look into the matter.

Updating of the MPA website

The announcement that the Lundy Marine Nature Reserve would become the first Marine Conservation Zone in 2010 was accompanied by the appearance of a new stand-alone website (www.lundymcz.org.uk), launched in September 2011. With the recent introduction of the overarching term of Marine Protected Area (MPA) for all of Lundy's various marine conservation designations, it was agreed by the Group that it would be an appropriate time for the website to be updated too. This is likely to take place over the next 12 months, with the site becoming part of the island's website (www.landmarktrust.org.uk/lundyisland).

New SAC to incorporate Lundy

A proposal to designate a large swathe of the outer Bristol Channel as a new Special Area of Conservation (SAC) was at an advanced stage and awaited approval by EU ministers. The area will be known as the Bristol Channel Approaches SAC and is being designated specifically to protect harbour porpoises *Phocoena phocoena* which frequent the area. The SAC will extend from the north coast of Cornwall and Devon, across the outer Bristol Channel to Carmarthen Bay on the south coast of Wales, covering an area of 5,850 km². The whole of the Lundy MPA will be included within this area. The area has been shown to support over 2,000 individual porpoises for at least part of the year (particularly during winter months).

If there are any matters which LFS members would wish to have addressed at the Advisory Group meetings, I would be happy to raise them on your behalf.

ROBERT IRVING
Honorary Secretary
Lundy Marine Protected Area Advisory Group
April 2016

OBITUARY



CHARLES THOMAS 1928–2016

The eminent archaeologist Professor Charles Thomas CBE, who died in April 2016, was a great authority on the Early Christian period in Britain, with a special interest in islands and a longstanding membership of the Lundy Field Society. A Cornishman, educated at Winchester, Oxford and London University Institute of Archaeology, he had been Lecturer in Archaeology at Edinburgh (1958–67), Professor at Leicester (1967–71) and Professor of Cornish Studies and Director of the Institute of Cornish Studies at Exeter (1972–91) universities. The extensive range of interests and expertise of this exceptional modern polymath is indicated in obituaries already published in *The Times*, *The Telegraph* and *The Guardian* and will be further demonstrated by those penned for a number of national and regional societies.

Charles Thomas' early work had included excavations on Early Christian sites on Ardwall Island, Iona, and Tean in the Isles of Scilly and led to *The Early Christian Archaeology of North Britain* (Oxford University Press 1971) – a ground-breaking publication in its day. In the late 1960s his attention turned to the presumptive Early Christian cemetery at Beacon Hill on Lundy, where the polygonal wall surrounding the recent graveyard was considered likely to have its origins in the Early Christian period. Four inscribed memorial stones dating back to the 5th or 6th centuries are still present within it, a situation unmatched elsewhere in Britain. Charles conducted an excavation in summer 1969 with the backing of the LFS and revealed a large number of granite-lined and -capped long cist graves and an intriguing central structure, on which he published an interim report (*LFS Annual Report* 20, 1969). His researches continued on the Early Christian Church elsewhere in Britain for the next two decades and led to an interpretative publication of the Lundy evidence in the 1991 *LFS Annual Report* (42). The central focus of the cemetery had been a cella or orthostatic small enclosure around a single grave, the enclosure infilled with small stones, and subsequently disturbed by later graves. The grave was suggested to have been that of St Nectan and the disturbance attributed to the Saint's translation to Stoke St Nectan at Hartland. Charles leaves his identification of St Nectan with the early Welsh quasi-historical figure Brychan for a chapter in his publication *Shall These Mute Stones Speak: Post-Roman*

Inscriptions in Western Britain (University of Wales 1994) where his conclusions are supported by a wide range of linguistic and documentary sources. This long process of interpretation and publication is typical of Charles' use of wide-ranging scholarship, with the focus on intellectual excitement of discovery across the years, and he was not a scholar who produced regular final excavation reports.

Charles' interests were extensive across time but tended to focus on western Britain and Cornwall in particular. He played a very active part in the study of the Isles of Scilly throughout his life, promoting rescue-related projects and supporting new research. He considered his best piece of work to be *Exploration of a Drowned Landscape: Archaeology and History of the Isles of Scilly* (published by Batsford in 1985). Like all his publications this is highly readable, although inevitably new research invalidated some of the conclusions drawn.

On the Cornish mainland he is best known for his long sequence of excavations at Gwithian in West Cornwall, with sequential Bronze Age and Early Christian settlements within developing sand dunes. These led to a long series of interim reports and interpretative papers, but no final report. It is not unusual for energetic archaeologists of his generation to have reached retirement with a large number of unpublished projects, and Charles was never interested in the minutiae of stratigraphy but in its interpretation. However, his special respect for scholarship is shown by his approach to his unpublished work. He was energetic in obtaining funding for projects which would lead to its publication and an active supportive mentor for those engaged in working on these projects. I had known Charles since my student days and, working for the University of Exeter, our paths ran parallel for over 40 years. But it was only when I became a member of the team working on Gwithian that I began to truly experience the value of his friendship and the generosity of his help. At this time, in the early 2000s, I was engaged in preparing a report for the National Trust on unpublished work on Lundy. Charles passed over to me his archives on the Beacon Hill cemetery. He had discovered both prehistoric and Roman activity beneath the cemetery referred to above but had published no detail on this. His interactive support allowed a good account to be published in the *Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Society* (2010). From that time I was on his 'speed dial' list, from which he contacted the friend he considered most likely to hold the answer to an immediate query! I was also on his Christmas card list – which resulted in the receipt of specially prepared illustrations on Cornish matters. His last card to me has a delightful image of his model of a Cornish fishing boat c.1900 and still sits on my window sill.

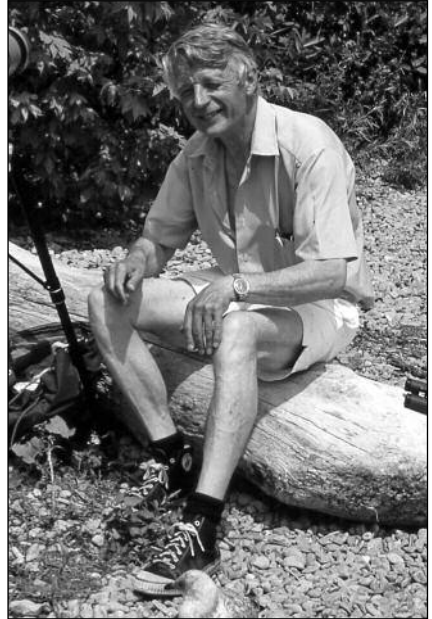
Charles Thomas was the major figure in Cornish archaeology for over half a century. He set up the present Cornwall Archaeological Society in 1961 and the organisation which is now the Cornwall Archaeological Unit of Cornwall Council in 1975. His role and status were reflected in the presentation to him of the Henry Jenner Medal by the Royal Institution of Cornwall in 2008 for "Eminence in all fields of Cornish studies", the first recipient since the historian A.L. Rowse. The respect and affection with which Charles was regarded, within the county and across Britain and beyond, was reflected in the moving memorial service held in July at the Truro Methodist Church, attended by over 300 of his wide circle of friends and colleagues.

HENRIETTA QUINNELL

OBITUARY

HUGH BOYD 1925–2016

Having read zoology, microbiology and chemistry at Bristol University after service with the Royal Navy in 1943/44, Hugh Boyd became Warden of the Lundy Bird Observatory (then part of the UK Bird Observatories Network) in 1948. Hugh wasted no time in setting up a system for recording the island's bird life: a daily 'cruise', a walk of a little under four miles each morning around the southern half of the island, covering in particular the south-eastern slopes which provide most of the vegetative cover on the island. Its aim was to provide numerical records of resident and migrant birds for comparative use year on year. Looking back at Hugh's logbooks of that time, it remains clear to this day that he set the bar very high in the recording of the island's bird life. Ringing too was a significant part of the Warden's job, concentrating mainly on nestlings and cliff-nesting seabirds, but also passerines caught in the small Heligoland trap erected in the garden adjacent to the Old Light in 1949.



© Nicola Crockford

Lundy's loss was Sir Peter's Scott's considerable gain when, after completing a second year on Lundy, Hugh moved to become the first resident biologist at the Severn Wildfowl Trust (now Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust) at Slimbridge. Here, Hugh was instrumental in developing the technique of rocket-netting for the capture of geese. Through pioneering the use of this method to capture waders, wader ringing was instantly revolutionized, massively increasing shorebird catch totals for migration studies.

Hugh continued to contribute to the study of birds on Lundy through various papers published in LFS Annual Reports. These covered counts of nesting seabirds, growth of nestling Shags, gull population studies, and ringing studies of Guillemots and Razorbills. His compilation of bird notes extracted from the Heaven diaries (Annual Report 4, 1950) were extremely helpful in the making of *The Birds of Lundy* (2007), as was his recollection of Lundy's sole record of a Roller, which he came across on the morning of 25 August 1949. In his description of the bird, Hugh wrote: "Though its plumage lacked a little of the brilliance of the male in breeding plumage, the beauty of the bird in flight was unforgettable – a combination of kingfisher-blue, chestnut and black."

In 1967, after two years at the Nature Conservancy, Hugh took up a post as Research Manager for the Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) Eastern Region. Here, he oversaw the expansion of CWS interests from mainly waterfowl to seabirds, shorebirds and even passerines (the "twittering bird" business, as he put it). He moved to CWS headquarters in Ottawa to serve as Director of the Migratory Birds Branch from 1975–1980, where he was influential in developing many national and international waterbird conservation initiatives. His conservation legacy is enormous

– Hugh had been one of the originators of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat when he represented the UK on the International Waterfowl Research Bureau (now Wetlands International), and he also played a key role in Canada joining the Convention.

During his subsequent time at CWS, Hugh served as Senior Policy Advisor, Senior Scientist, Acting Director of CWS Ontario Region, and Chief of Migratory Birds Research, enabling him to spend more time on his chief love, research, which he continued after his retirement in 1981 as a Scientist Emeritus with CWS. During and after his long and successful career, he published over 180 papers and three books – his paper on shorebird survival, published in the journal *Ibis* in 1962, became the classic reference on this subject for decades and remains the only source of annual survival estimates of some species to the present day.

Hugh was a 'modest, kind and gentle' man, above all a true gentleman. His dry sense of humour and sometimes acerbic wit, coupled with his enthusiasm, honesty and perspective on bird matters were refreshing and uplifting. In 2007, during his last visit to Lundy some 60 years after his stint as Warden, when asked to describe life in the Old Light observatory, Hugh pondered his response for a full minute before uttering a single encapsulating word: "Damp!" At a time when it became fashionable in government circles to speak of conservation as a 'business' serving its constituent 'clients' (the public), Hugh would quietly point out the real 'clients' were the birds.

Throughout his life, Hugh actively supported and encouraged younger scientists and colleagues. His influence on 'the next generation' is legendary. In the early 1970s, when one young CWS shorebird researcher floated the idea of fieldwork as far north as Ellesmere Island and as far south as Tierra del Fuego in one year, he was met with a steady gaze and words to the effect 'go for it'. Around the same time, Hugh accompanied another aspiring young biologist to study Greater Snow Geese on Bylot Island, northern Canada. The two ringed a small flock of Brant Geese off the north-west coast of Devon Island, some of which were later recovered (at great surprise to both) on the east coast of Northern Ireland. Hugh's own enthusiasm for fieldwork remained strong even during his administrative years. He took part in CWS shorebird research in the Arctic in the Foxe Basin during the 1980s and was still climbing in and out of helicopters to do aerial surveys of geese in the 1990s. One of his great loves was Iceland, inspired by his early years working with Peter Scott in the central highlands, and this association continued late into his life, including a research trip to Iceland to celebrate his 80th birthday surrounded by friends and Icelandic ornithologists.

Hugh Boyd was a true pioneer and a giant in the world of waterbird research and conservation. He received a number of awards, including the first Peter Scott Medal for his exceptional contributions to wildfowl and wetland conservation on two continents, and his achievements were recognized when he was appointed as a Member of the Order of Canada. He died aged 91 on 3 July 2016, leaving a rich legacy of important international conservation initiatives and a generation of scientists and biologists inspired by his example. He is survived by his wife, Gillian, and by their three sons.

TIM DAVIS & TIM JONES

– with adaptations from the obituary that appeared in *Wader Study* 123(3), 2016

BIRDS ON LUNDY 2016

by

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HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BIRDING YEAR

Excluding two records of national rarities (Black-browed Albatross and Pallid Swift that remain under consideration by the British Birds Rarities Committee), a provisional total of 140 species (about average for recent years) was recorded during 2016.

Wildfowl

No swans or geese, but seven species of duck were recorded in 2016. The ever-present **Mallards** produced at least five broods of ducklings, few as usual surviving to maturity. **Teal** bred at Pondsburry for the second year in succession, two females successfully rearing at least four young. A pair of **Tufted Ducks** paid a fleeting visit in mid May. Two **Wigeon** put in a brief appearance in November, and briefer still in the same month was a male **Shoveler**, very much a Lundy vagrant, which stayed for possibly only a few hours. **Common Scoters** were recorded on three dates, including 14 on one day in late Oct. Without doubt the oddest of records was a male **Smew** in breeding plumage that appeared on Pondsburry on the decidedly peculiar date of 14 May. Only the second for Lundy, it was probably the same bird that turned up on the nearby Taw Estuary a week later.

Divers, herons and grebes

This was one of those rare years when all three 'common' UK diver species were seen off Lundy's shores, with single records of lone **Black-throated** and **Red-throated Divers** in January and March respectively, and sightings of **Great Northern Diver** in February and the last three months of the year. **Little Egrets**, more frequent on Lundy these days, were seen on four dates, while one or two **Grey Herons** were recorded on 12 days from June to October. Grebes are extremely rare on Lundy, full stop. So when a **Red-necked Grebe**, first seen in the Landing Bay on 18 December, stayed on through the winter and indeed until May of the following year – by which time it had assumed its summer plumage – it provided many regular Lundy birders with their first sighting of a grebe from the island.

Birds of prey (including owls)

Of the 10 species recorded this year, that which arguably causes the most excitement whenever it occurs is **Osprey**, singles of which graced the island on three days in spring and one in autumn, albeit fleetingly as they powered past the island on their way north or south. Particularly in spring, it is often a retinue of screaming gulls that gives an Osprey's presence away. Aside from regular passage visitors (**Hen Harrier**, **Sparrowhawk**, **Merlin**, **Hobby**) and resident birds (**Kestrel**, which may well have bred successfully, and **Peregrine**), a **Buzzard** was present for two days in May, and a **Marsh Harrier** – a rare passage migrant – passed through on 8 May. Single **Short-eared Owls** were seen on just four days, three times in spring and once in autumn.

Rails and waders

Water Rails were recorded in seven months but the only record between April and July, of a single bird at Pondsburry, means there has been no proof of breeding for three of the last four years. Seventeen species of wader were recorded, **Oystercatchers** as usual the only breeding species. 'Increasingly uncommon' describes most of the once regularly occurring passage birds. **Curlew** for example, were seen on only eight days, with no sightings at all from July to the end of the year. Aside from a single (immature) **Dotterel** in September, the more unusual species were a single **Turnstone** in August, a **Knot** in September and a **Sanderling** seen in various places, including on top of the Tillage Field pig shed (!), during the first nine days of September. The only **Green Sandpiper** was heard, not seen, calling after dark on 8 September. Of the trio of wintering waders that are liable to startle observers by taking off almost from underfoot, **Jack Snipe** was noted on eight days in October and early November; **Snipe** numbers peaked at 17 on 17 December; and one unfortunate **Woodcock** was seen over Millcombe in the talons of a Peregrine!

Seabirds

Tubenoses (shearwaters and petrels), cormorants, skuas, auks, terns and gulls were all represented during 2016. What would undoubtedly be Lundy's bird of the year, if accepted by the British Birds Rarities Committee (BBRC), was a record of a **Black-browed Albatross** on 17 October. **Fulmars** were seen in all months with highs of 152 in January and 153 in June. Peak counts of **Gannets** occurred as usual in the summer, with a maximum of 300, likely to be feeding birds from the colony on Grassholm, in July. **Manx Shearwaters** appear to be going from strength to strength, judging from the long-running ringing study centred on the Old Light colony. As usual, the highest offshore count came in August with an estimated 10,000 feeding off the North End on 29th. A total of 16 **Balearic Shearwaters** were recorded during seawatches between 24 September and 30 October, with a high of 11 off the East Side on 19 October.

Arctic Skuas were seen on seven days from August to October, while **Bonxies**, after singles on two days in May, were recorded on ten days between August and November, with a maximum of 12 – a new day record for Lundy – on 18 October. **Puffins** arrived 11 days earlier than in 2015, with 15 present on 22 March; the year's highest count was 234 during June, a total that would have included birds of pre-breeding age looking to establish future nesting burrows. A year before the next complete census of breeding seabirds (due in 2017), **Guillemots** and **Razorbills** appear to be doing well, recolonising former sites. A total of three **Sandwich Terns**, the only tern species of the year, were seen on two days in April, with the partial remains of one bird found near John O'Groats during July. Seven species of gull included higher than usual numbers of **Black-headed** and **Common Gulls** and only the third recorded occurrence of **Mediterranean Gull**. The latter peaked at 19 birds on 20 October, while all three species were part of a large mixed gathering of gulls and **Gannets** off the East Side on 2 November following a protracted period of easterly winds.

Counts of wintering **Kittiwakes** during the national Non-Estuarine Waterbird Survey (NEWS) in late January included 1,500 offshore on 28th. Meanwhile counts of 150 in both June and July may give some encouragement for an upturn in the species' fortunes when the 2017 breeding census comes around. Incomplete counts of both **Lesser Black-backed** and **Herring Gulls** during the nesting season seemed to indicate further declines in both species, a comment that may also apply to **Great Black-backed Gull**; a perimeter count in June revealed only 43 birds, including just four chicks.

Passerines and near-passerines

During key periods of both spring and autumn migration, observer coverage was lower than normal and the LFS logbook contained very limited entries for some weeks (notably in mid-March, mid-April, mid-May and most of July and August). This needs to be kept in mind when reading the summaries below and interpreting the data in the Systematic List.

Rarities (national, Devon & Lundy)

Taken together, these comprised: a putative **Pallid Swift** (October; at 17 November 2017 still under consideration by BBRC); **Kingfisher** (October); **Wryneck** (August/September); **Golden Oriole** (May/June); **Red-backed Shrike** 31 August; **Greenish Warbler** 5 June; **Pallas's Warbler** 25–28 October; **Yellow-browed Warbler** 9 October–4 November; **Blyth's Reed Warbler** 25 October; **Dipper** 30 September; **Red-breasted Flycatcher** 31 May; **Tree Sparrow** (29 May); probable **Richard's Pipit** 21 September; **Red-throated Pipit** 21 September & 18/19 December; **Common Rosefinch** 5–8 June, 15–17 September; **Snow Bunting** 18 October–1 November; **Lapland Bunting** 1–20 September; and **Ortolan Bunting** 8 & 14 September.

Spring migration

All four regular dove and pigeon species (**Stock Dove**, **Woodpigeon**, **Collared Dove** and **Turtle Dove**) were recorded in July, with seven sightings of the increasingly rare Turtle Dove probably relating to just four birds. **Cuckoos** were present on 11 days between 21 April and 20 June. The first **Swift** of the year showed up on 3 May, 16 the next day proving to be the highest count of a generally poor year. A **Rook** was regularly in the Tillage Field from 1–10 June. After the first spring **Goldcrest** on 12 March, passage peaked at 11 birds on 3 April. A **Coal Tit**, first seen on 22 February, stayed to 27 April. Unusually, all three species of hirundine were first seen on 23 March (perhaps a reflection of low observer coverage earlier in the month), **Sand Martins** peaking at 100 on 2 April, **Swallows** reaching 200 on 22 May and **House Martins** 40 on 22 May. The first warblers of the year were two **Chiffchaffs** and two **Willow Warblers** on 22 March, the former peaking at 400 on 3 April, and the latter 150 on 8 & 19 April. A male **Blackcap** appeared on 23 March, migration peaking at 40 on 19 April, while single **Garden Warblers** were noted on just four days between 2 & 8 May. A solitary **Wood Warbler** turned up on 8 May, as did one of only two spring **Grasshopper Warblers**. **Whitethroats** peaked at a lowly three on 19 April, two **Lesser Whitethroats** were seen on 23 May, the first of seven records of **Sedge Warbler** occurred on 19 April, and **Reed Warbler** passage extended from 10 May to 8 June. Single **Ring Ouzels** were recorded on three dates, with two on 3 April, while a **Mistle Thrush**, a rare spring migrant, was seen on 22 March. Fourteen **Spotted Flycatchers** was the spring high, on 22 May, while a solitary male **Pied Flycatcher** was noted on 12 April. There were three records each of **Black Redstart** (singles between 28 March and 29 May) and **Redstart** (a total of four birds between 8 & 23 April). **Stonechats** passed through early, seen on 21 days in February and March, but on only five days in April and May and none remained to breed. The first **Wheatear** came on 10 March, with a peak of 100 on 20 April. A solitary **Yellow Wagtail** occurred on 7 June, single **Grey Wagtails** were seen on four days between 24 March and 20 April, **Pied Wagtail** passage peaked at 18 on 21 March, and six **White Wagtails** were noted on 8 April. Lastly, a lone **Crossbill** was watched flying around Millcombe on 5 June.

Breeding season

Successful breeding was confirmed for **Carrion Crow** (family parties around the sidelands from South End to Threequarter Wall), **Raven** (three family parties), **Skylark** (an estimated minimum of 50 territories, with many adults carrying food), **Wren** (a minimum of 65 territories), **Starling** (numerous fledged young), **Blackbird** (three successful pairs and another eight males holding territory), **Robin** (at least three successful pairs), **Wheatear** (an estimated 110 pairs), **Dunnock** (a fledged juvenile), **House Sparrow** (146 broods), **Pied Wagtail** (two or three successful pairs),

Meadow Pipit (numerous adults carrying food or faecal sacs, seen island-wide from near South Light to just above North Light), **Chaffinch** (up to five territories, but confirmed breeding for only one), **Linnet** (juvenile birds in July), **Goldfinch** (at least three pairs; juveniles seen in August). After years of suspected breeding by **Blackcap**, success finally came in 2016 when a male was seen carrying food to two young in Millcombe – elevating the species to the list of confirmed Lundy breeding birds.

Unconfirmed breeders were **Swallow** (pairs nest-building in the Church porch and with an active nest in the Casbah), **Chiffchaff** (pair carrying nesting material) and **Whitethroat** (male carrying nesting material).

Autumn migration

A single **Rook**, a rare autumn migrant, was present from 13–25 September. Peak passage of **Goldcrests** (100) occurred on 19 October, while **Firecrests** were seen on 20 days between 16 September and 13 November, peaking at five on 14 October. Fifty **Skylarks** were recorded on the first two days of November. The last **Sand Martin** (max 100 on 14 September) was one on 20 October. Counts of **Swallows** reached a high of 2,000 on 14 & 27 September, the last bird of the year being recorded on 13 November. **House Martin** numbers peaked at 65 on 7 September, the last two passing through on 28 October. Autumn **Chiffchaffs** were recorded from 23 August to 16 November with maxima of 35 on 19 & 20 September (a single bird was seen on three dates in mid December). **Willow Warblers** checked out with a last sighting on 10 October, the autumn peak of 75 occurring early, on 29 July. The last **Blackcap** of the year was a single on 15 November, following an autumn max of 50 on 19 September. A **Treecreeper** put in an appearance in Millcombe in the second half of September, with possibly two birds present on 10 October. An estimated 800 **Starlings**, including resident birds, was the highest autumn count, on 8 November. **Ring Ouzels** were seen on 12 days, including one at Dead Cow Point on 13 October. **Fieldfares** and **Redwings** both had October highs of 400, on 29th and 30th respectively. **Spotted Flycatchers** were logged from 23 August to 11 October, peaking at just six on 10 September, while **Pied Flycatchers** reached five on 2 September. Seven **Black Redstarts** on 1 November were preceded by single **Redstarts** on three days in August and September. A total of seven **Whinchats** on 30 August wasn't bettered later in the season, 11 **Stonechats** was the maximum count during a prolonged migration from mid-August well into December, while the last **Wheatear** of the year was of the Greenland race, on 27 October. **White Wagtails** peaked at seven on 7 September, three **Tree Pipits** on 21 September was the year's high count, and **Meadow Pipit** migration peaked at 450 on 30 September. Maximum day counts of finches were five **Bramblings** (2 November), 3,000 **Chaffinches** (25 October), 300 **Linnetts** (12 August), 35 **Goldfinches** (6 September) and 30 **Siskins** (25 October).

Keeping in touch with Lundy bird news and information

The website www.birdsoflundy.org.uk linked to the 2007 publication *The Birds of Lundy* includes updates to the species accounts up to the end of 2016. Further updates will be added as new observations continue to build on the knowledge gained from 70 years of intensive study by the LFS.

Complementing this long-term archive is an online blog www.lundybirds.blogspot.co.uk through which visiting birdwatchers and ringers may contribute news of the latest sightings. This relies completely on voluntary contributions. If you would like to become a 'co-author' of the blog, meaning that you can post your own updates, please send an email to gen@birdsoflundy.org.uk.

SYSTEMATIC LIST

Nomenclature and sequence

These follow The British List (summarised 8th edition, 24 August 2017) maintained by the British Ornithologists' Union (BOU). Where different from the species name in common usage (e.g. Robin), the international English name applied by the BOU (in this case European Robin) is given in square brackets after the scientific name.

The numbers of birds given in the tables, where included, are taken from the LFS Logbook and give the monthly maxima and, in most cases, the number of days on which the species was reported. It should be noted that some of these counts may not be truly representative of the numbers of birds present and are perhaps more reflective of periods (particularly spring and autumn) when observer coverage is higher.

Assessment of records of rare birds

Records of species that are vagrants to Britain (e.g. in 2016: Red-throated Pipit) are assessed by the British Birds Rarities Committee (BBRC). Records of species classified as 'nationally scarce migrants' or which are otherwise rare in Devon (e.g. Pallas's Warbler, Blyth's Reed Warbler, Red-breasted Flycatcher) are considered by the Devon Birds Records Committee (DBRC). In addition, records of 'Lundy vagrants', species that are regularly encountered on the mainland but rare on the island (e.g. Mediterranean Gull, Dartford Warbler), are assessed by the Lundy Bird Recorders.

In all cases, records of species that are rare – whether at national, county or island level – must be accepted by the relevant committee or recorder as being adequately documented. This helps to ensure that the ornithological records kept by different bodies, including the LFS, form a coherent whole, and that high standards of assessment are shared and applied. The unpredictable nature of birdwatching means that even the most experienced and knowledgeable observers are sometimes unable to clinch the identity of a suspected rarity; perhaps it was not seen for long enough, was too far away, or the weather was too bad for crucial plumage details to be picked out. In other cases the distinguishing features are so subtle that photographs and/or examination of the bird in the hand may be required. The assessment of a rarity record as 'not proven' should be seen in this context; it does not necessarily mean that those assessing the record think the observer was mistaken.

Observers are asked to ensure that supporting notes for all records of rare species are entered in the LFS Logbook (which contains guidelines on what information to provide) as soon as possible after the sighting has been made. Please take care to ensure that your name(s) and contact details are included – and legible! Photographs and video-clips are especially welcome and these can be emailed to the Lundy Bird Recorders at gen@birdsoflundy.org.uk. Observers' names are included below for all accepted 2016 records of species that are national rarities, nationally scarce migrants and/or Lundy vagrants, as well as for some other reports of particular interest.

Birds seen during boat crossings

Sightings during boat crossings are generally only included in the main list when it is clear that the birds in question were close to the island. There is a separate listing at the end of the report for other crossing records of interest. Observers are strongly encouraged to submit records for the coastal waters of the North Devon mainland, including the Taw/Torridge Estuary, to the Devon Bird Recorder (recorder@devonbirds.org).

Acknowledgements

We are grateful to the islanders and visitors who contribute sightings to the LFS Logbook and to the database maintained by Devon Birds; the annual bird report is a distillation of thousands of hours of observation by many dozens of individuals.

Special thanks go to Devon Birds for working closely with us on the assessment of rarity records, especially Julia Harris, until 2016 Devon Birds database manager, who provided a file of all 2016 Lundy records, including those submitted via BirdTrack, to help ensure consistency between the respective bird reports published by Devon Birds and the LFS. Others who have helped us in various ways include Chris & Carol Baillie, Helen Booker, Richard Campey, Clive Couzens, Chris & Mandy Dee, Rob Duncan, Malcolm Gibbs, Joshua Harris, Chas Holt, Paul Holt, Andy Jayne, Andrew Jewels, Philip & Helen Lymbery, Beccy MacDonald, David & Elisabeth Price, Martyn Roper, Steve Rosser, Alan & Sandra Rowland, Kevin Rylands, Alfredo Sánchez-Tojar, Grant Sherman, Aaron Sibma, Tim Smith, Luke Sutton, Jan Swan, Richard & Rebecca Taylor, Tony & Ann Taylor, Martin Thorne, Jon Turner, Justin Walker, Nik Ward, Rob & Sue Waterfield, Tim Norfolk and Justin Zantboer.

THE BIRDS OF 2016

Wigeon *Anas penelope* [Eurasian Wigeon]
Uncommon passage migrant, mainly in autumn, and occasional winter visitor.
Recorded on four dates in Nov, with two on 8th & 9th and singles on 10th & 16th (Richard & Rebecca Taylor *et al.*).

Teal *Anas crecca* [Eurasian Teal]
Uncommon migrant and winter visitor in small numbers; scarce in summer but first breeding record in 2015; bred again in 2016.

There were first winter period records on just two days in Jan and five widely scattered dates in Feb, giving no firm evidence of overwintering. Between five and 14 birds during the first six days of Mar suggested some early-spring movement through the island and perhaps the arrival of potential breeding birds. Four males and four females were on Pondsburry on 25 Mar, followed by two males and three females on 12 Apr, and two pairs on 21 Apr – the precursors to successful breeding for a second consecutive year. Females with broods of two and five ducklings were on Pondsburry on 27 May. Adults and young were then recorded almost daily to 9 Jun, after which there were two females and two young on 18 Jun and two females and four immatures on 31 Jul. Given the annual toll of Mallard ducklings taken by gulls and Peregrines, it is remarkable that most of the Teal ducklings managed to survive to fledging in both 2015 and 2016. During autumn passage and the second winter period, there were records on 38 dates from 28 Aug to 18 Dec, with a maximum of seven on 10 Nov.

Maximum count for each month (top) and number of days recorded (bottom)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
12	10	14	5	2*	3*	2*	2	3	3	7	6
2	5	13	3	6	8	1	1	15	6	13	3

*Plus monthly maxima of seven ducklings on 27 May, six on 3 Jun and four on 31 Jul.

Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos*
Resident breeding flock of feral origin; unknown numbers of wild birds occur from time to time.
Bred as usual, with the first brood, of 11 ducklings, seen on 15 Apr. Two broods, of one and two young, on Pondsburry on 28 May told the annual tale of successful breeding followed by a steady

loss of young to predators, probably a mix of gulls, corvids and Peregrines. Further broods, numbering 16 young in all, were on Pondsbury on 8 Jun, but these had dwindled to just one young bird by 18th. A female and eight small ducklings were on Brick Field Pond on 10 Jun. Numbers through the year were very much in line with recent years, with peaks of 18 fully grown birds in both winter periods (Jan & Dec) and 19 in Mar.

Maximum monthly counts of fully grown birds

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
18	12	19	9*	15*	10*	6	9	14	13	17	18

*Plus monthly maxima of 11 ducklings on 15 Apr, three on 28 May and 16 on 8 Jun.

Shoveler *Anas clypeata*

[Northern Shoveler]

Lundy vagrant.

A male on Pondsbury late in the day on 2 Nov (James Diamond & Tim Davis) was the first since 2010 and the 13th LFS record.

Tufted Duck *Aythya fuligula*

Lundy vagrant.

One on Pondsbury on 16 May (LFS Working Party) was followed by a male and female on 18th and two males on 19th (Kevin Waterfall).

Common Scoter *Melanitta nigra*

Uncommon passage migrant.

Three records: one by the jetty on 17 Oct (Jenny Sherman, Steve Pratt), 14 on 27 Oct and three on 1 Nov.

Smew *Mergellus albellus*

Lundy vagrant.

A male in breeding plumage on Pondsbury on 14 May (Michael Maggs) was only the second for Lundy; the first, also a male, was seen in the Landing Bay by Felix Gade on 15 Sep 1933. The Lundy bird seems very likely to have been the same individual seen near Braunton on the North Devon mainland on 21 May. The curious date and unusual habitat give rise to thoughts of an escape from captivity, or a sick/injured wild bird, but this is entirely speculation. Record accepted by Devon Bird Recorder.

Red-throated Diver *Gavia stellata*

[Red-throated Loon]

Rare passage migrant and winter visitor.

One fishing near the outer mooring buoys in the Landing Bay, seen from the Jetty, on 23 Mar (Tony Taylor).

Black-throated Diver *Gavia arctica*

[Arctic Loon]

Lundy vagrant and Devon rarity.

One off the East Side near the Landing Bay on 28 Jan (Tim Davis & Chris Dee). Record accepted by Devon Bird Recorder.

Great Northern Diver *Gavia immer*

[Great Northern Loon]

Regular passage migrant and winter visitor in small numbers, mainly October to March.

One to two birds were off the East Side, between Quarry Beach and Rat Island, on seven days in Feb. Thereafter, no further sightings until two on 26 Oct, followed by single birds on 27th & 28th. There were four Nov records (4th to 11th), all of single birds except two on 8th, whilst single birds were also reported on four dates from 17 to 28 Dec. All of the Nov and Dec sightings potentially refer to a single wintering individual.

Fulmar *Fulmarus glacialis*

[Northern Fulmar]

Common breeder; recorded in all months, mainly from January to September.

Sixty were on nest sites on the north side of Gannets' Rock on 9 Jun (Tim Davis & Tim Jones). A partial count by Peter Slader and Lee Bullingham-Taylor on 24 Jun between Needle Rock and The Pyramid revealed 93 birds.

Maximum count for each month*

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
152	100	72	112	45	153	30	32	5	nc	40	137

*There was no census of breeding numbers in 2016 and the breeding-season counts entered in the LFS Logbook and included in the table are not representative of the breeding population as a whole; nc = present, but no count entered for the month in question.

Manx Shearwater *Puffinus puffinus**Common breeder and passage migrant; usually seen from late March to September; occasional records in October.*

The first record of the year was of 40 birds feeding in the tide race off South West Point on 23 Mar. Several were heard calling off the South End on the night of 3 Apr. Tony Taylor reports that during the last week of May and first two weeks of Jun, ringers visited the Old Light colony six times. They ringed 98 new birds and caught one control (later established as having been ringed on the Welsh coast near Aberystwyth in 2013). Forty-one individuals ringed on Lundy in previous years were retrapped, 11 of which had originally been ringed as chicks, in 2007 (1), 2010 (1), 2012 (3) and 2013 (6). The remaining 30 retraps were all ringed as adults from 2009 onwards, with several of them having been recorded in most of the intervening years. Overall, numbers seemed high at the colony, and birds were very noisy over St John's Valley at night. So there were no immediate signs that adverse weather conditions associated with the strong El Niño of 2015 – including storms off the coast of southern Brazil & Uruguay that 'wrecked' many young, inexperienced Manx Shearwaters in Oct/Nov 2015, including at least three Lundy-ringed birds (see pages 58 & 59 of the 2015 *LFS Annual Report*) – had affected the population as a whole. However, the weights of birds with downy brood patches, which were assumed to be of pre-breeding age, were lower than on previous May/Jun visits, so they may have been in poorer condition than usual. It will be interesting to monitor the return rate of chicks hatched in 2015, which are due to come back to Lundy in the next two to three breeding seasons, having spent their early years at sea. There was no reduction in the weights of breeding shearwaters; some of them were very heavy (up to 500g) and were presumably well prepared for a long spell of incubation. A further ringing visit on the night of 26/27 Jun brought nine new birds and seven retraps from previous years, two of which had been ringed as chicks on Lundy in 2012 and 2014 (David Price *et al.*).

As usual, the peak offshore count occurred in Aug when an estimated 10,000 were feeding in the tide race off North Light on 29th (Martin Thorne). From 30 Aug to 9 Sep, 246 chicks and 19 adults were ringed, with a further 20 adults retrapped. Four fledglings were found in the Village, presumably attracted to lights at night. One of these had been ringed near Benjamin's Chair a few nights previously (Tony Taylor, Richard & Rebecca Taylor *et al.*). The last record of the year was of six on 28 Oct, when Chris & Carol Baillie reported calls off the East Side at 20.30hrs, followed by calling birds over the Old Light colony between 21.00hrs and 21.45hrs.

Maximum count for each month

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
–	40	10	10	100+	80	2,500	10,000	50+	50	–	–

Balearic Shearwater *Puffinus mauretanicus**Scarce autumn visitor and passage migrant.*

Two during a seawatch from the Castle on 24 Sep (Andy Jayne); 11 off the East Side feeding with other seabirds on 19 Oct (Mark Darlston); two during a seawatch from the Castle on 28 Oct and one on 30th (Chris Baillie). Records accepted by Devon Bird Recorder.

Storm Petrel *Hydrobates pelagicus*

[European Storm Petrel]

Uncommon passage migrant; recorded on the island at night in small numbers during the breeding season. First confirmation of breeding in 2014.

One trapped at the Old Light colony on the night of 26/27 Jun was found to have a brood patch and presumed to be breeding (David Price *et al.*). At least three were seen at the Manx Shearwater colony adjacent to North Light between midnight and 01.00hrs on 26 Jun (Marco Thoma, Sarah Althaus, Judith Hüppi and Dominic Martin). Two were flying below the North Light railway at 23.00hrs on 2 Sep (Richard Taylor & C. Young). See also *Trial Survey Approaches for Lundy Storm Petrels*, page 103).

Gannet *Morus bassanus*

[Northern Gannet]

Common offshore from spring to autumn; less frequent in winter; formerly bred.

There were only seven records between Jan and Mar, with a max of 17 on 27 Jan. Recorded frequently from Apr to mid-Nov, with peak counts of 300 on 30 Jul and 250 on 29 Oct. Ten on 6 Dec was the only double-digit count after mid-Nov.

Maximum count for each month

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
17	–	3	14	18	12	300	75	51	250	75	10

Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo*

[Great Cormorant]

Regular spring and autumn migrant, typically in flocks overflying the island; formerly bred; occasional in winter.

After singles on 28 Jan and 16 Feb, the first spring-passage flock consisted of eight birds on 19 Mar. The peak spring count was 12 on 4 May. The first returning birds were a flock of six flying south along the East Side at sunrise on 22 Aug (Joshua Harris). A total of 37, in two flocks numbering 25 and 12, flew high over the Village on 30 Sep, during the LFS 70th Anniversary picnic held in the Tavern Garden. The Oct max of 11 occurred on 25th. The only record at the end of the year was of two on 6 Dec.

Maximum count for each month (top) and number of days recorded (bottom)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1	1	8	2	12	1	–	6	37	11	–	2
1	1	4	5	9	1	–	1	18	11	–	2

Shag *Phalacrocorax aristotelis*

[European Shag]

Common breeder; uncommon from October to February.

Maximum count for each month*

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
4	1	20	30	30	47	24	20	55	28	18	2

*There was no census of breeding numbers in 2016 and the breeding-season counts entered in the LFS Logbook and included in the table are not representative of the breeding population as a whole.

Little Egret *Egretta garzetta**Scarce but increasing passage migrant.*

There were four records in autumn and early winter: one flying north along the East Side on 13 Sep (Andy Turner); one on White Beach on the afternoon of 3 Nov (James Diamond); one on the Landing Bay beach, from where it flew to settle out of sight behind Rat Island, on 13 Dec (Sue Waterfield & Mark Kelly); and two at North East Point in the early afternoon of 17 Dec that flew north out to sea (Philip & Helen Lymbery).

Grey Heron *Ardea cinerea**Uncommon visitor; recorded throughout the year but most regular during late summer and early autumn.*

The first bird of the year appeared on 21 Jun and stayed for two days. Thereafter there were singles on 3 & 29 July, 28 Aug, 13 & 20 Sep, two on 18 & 23 Sep and a final single bird 3–5 Oct.

Maximum count for each month (top) and number of days recorded (bottom)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	2	1	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	4	3	–	–

Red-necked Grebe *Podiceps grisegena**Lundy vagrant.*

One was photographed in the Landing Bay on 18 Dec (see colour plate 4; Philip & Helen Lymbery). An anonymous entry in the LFS logbook stated that the bird was still present on 23 Dec and further records from Feb to May 2017 almost certainly referred to one overwintering bird. This is only the sixth record for Lundy and the first since Feb/Mar 1996.

Marsh Harrier *Circus aeruginosus*

[Western Marsh Harrier]

Rare passage migrant, mainly in spring; Devon rarity.

A female or immature flew north along the West Side (seen from Quarter Wall) during the annual Devon Birds day trip to Lundy on 8 May (Jon Turner). Record accepted by Devon Bird Recorder.

Hen Harrier *Circus cyaneus*

[Hen Harrier & Northern Harrier]

Uncommon spring and autumn migrant and rare winter visitor.

A male on 14 Sep, first seen on the West Side, drifted eastwards low over St John's Valley (Andy Turner). One landed briefly in a tree in Millcombe on 15 Oct, and there were further sightings of a single bird on 18 & 24 Oct.

Sparrowhawk *Accipiter nisus*

[Eurasian Sparrowhawk]

Common spring and autumn migrant in small numbers; has bred at least once.

Single birds were recorded on three days during Jan & Feb; on 28 Jan a well-used 'plucking post' on the moss-covered branch of a willow in the small quarry just north of the Terrace, contained the wing of a Redwing and fresh remains of a Blackbird, perhaps indicating an overwintering bird. Male and female birds (singles in each case) were seen on five days during Apr. A single bird was present between 25 May and 3 Jun. Two were observed on 30 & 31 July and one the following day, with further August singles on 20th, 26th & 28th. A male was present on 19 Sep. Lone individuals were seen on seven days during Oct, with two on 9th. One was present on 1 & 3 Nov, and there was one Dec record, on 26th.

Maximum count for each month (top) and number of days recorded (bottom)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1
2	1	10	7	7	1	2	4	1	8	2	1

Buzzard *Buteo buteo*

[Common Buzzard]

Uncommon visitor; formerly a breeding resident.

One was over the Tavern Garden on 7 May and presumably the same bird was over the East Side on 8 May (Jon Turner).

Osprey *Pandion haliaetus*

[Western Osprey]

Rare passage migrant and Devon rarity.

There were three spring-passage records: one flew high over the island having arrived from the West Side at Ackland's Moor on 3 Apr (Martyn Roper); one was over the jetty on 5 Apr (Mark & Claire Tims); and one flew north over Quarter Wall on 5 May (Tim Smith). In autumn, one passed south along the West Side on 14 Sep (Andy Turner). This brings the total number of LFS records to 30, of which 20 have been in spring and 10 in autumn. Records accepted by Devon Bird Recorder.

Water Rail *Rallus aquaticus**Common passage migrant in small numbers; occasional winter visitor; bred annually 2007 to 2013 and in 2015; no proof of breeding in 2014 or 2016.*

After a late-winter singleton on 29 Feb, the only spring sighting was of one at Pondsbury on 27 May. There were no indications of breeding. The first of the autumn was a single bird (location unspecified) on 25 Aug. There were records on a further 41 dates from 1 Sep to 19 Nov, with maxima of five on 31 Oct and six on 8 Nov. The only reports in Dec were of one on 17th and two the following day.

Maximum count for each month (top) and number of days recorded (bottom)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	5	6	2
–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	13	16	12	2

Oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus*

[Eurasian Oystercatcher]

Common breeder and passage migrant; recorded throughout the year but scarcer in late autumn and winter.

The third national BTO Non-Estuarine Waterbird Survey (NEWS) took place on Lundy – in high SW to W winds and heavy rain – between 23 & 28 Jan. That a total of 18 Oystercatchers were present on the island given the prevailing conditions is perhaps surprising; less remarkable was that every one of them was on the more sheltered East Side! The feeling among the two observers (Tim Davis & Chris Dee) was that the birds, mostly encountered in pairs, were from the island's breeding population, rather than winter visitors, and that those with West Side territories would move back to them as conditions eased. Successful breeding was confirmed when the first two chicks of the year were seen on Rat Island on 7 Jun. A flock of 24 birds was seen at Brazen Ward on the unusual date of 24 Jun, whilst high counts during July included 22 on 11th and at least 30 on 29th. The highest count of the year was of 50 at Brazen Ward on 19 Aug and though not specified, probably a mixture of adults and young of the year. As usual, numbers declined towards late autumn as most resident birds departed the island, leaving only a handful by the end of the year.

Maximum count for each month

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
18	6	14	16	10	24	30+	50	6	20+	10	5

There was no census of breeding numbers in 2016 and the breeding-season counts entered in the LFS Logbook and included in the table are not necessarily representative of the breeding population as a whole.

Golden Plover *Pluvialis apricaria*

[European Golden Plover]

Regular spring and autumn migrant in small numbers; irregular winter visitor.

The first of the year were three late migrants on 29 May. Autumn passage birds occurred between 24 Aug and 4 Nov, mostly in ones and twos, peaking at five on 19 Oct. (See colour plate 2.)

Maximum count for each month (top) and number of days recorded (bottom)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
–	–	–	–	3	3	–	1	2	5	3	–
–	–	–	–	1	6	–	4	7	8	4	–

Dotterel *Charadrius morinellus*

[Eurasian Dotterel]

Uncommon but virtually annual spring and autumn migrant in small numbers; Devon rarity.

A juvenile was at the North End on 18 Sep and then on the Airfield 20th to 22nd (Julian Bowden *et al.*, Andy Jayne). Record accepted by Devon Bird Recorder.

Ringed Plover *Charadrius hiaticula*

[Common Ringed Plover]

Uncommon spring and autumn migrant in small numbers; occasional winter records.

In spring there were three near the Old Light on 10 & 11 May, followed by late migrants, all single birds, on 29 May and 6 & 7 Jun. There were only three autumn records, all in Sep: two on 5th and singles on 7th & 13th (see colour plate 2).

Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*

[Northern Lapwing]

Uncommon passage migrant. Formerly a common breeder, spring and autumn migrant and occasional winter visitor, but major decline in recent decades.

The only spring migrants were singles on 22 & 29 Mar. A solitary bird was seen on 10 Jul. In autumn, there were sightings on 11 days in Oct, with a max of eight on 30th, and on four days in Nov, peaking at four on 1st & 3rd. The only Dec record was of four on 18th.

Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus**Increasingly uncommon spring and autumn migrant in small numbers.*

The first of the year, two passing through on 20 Apr, were followed by ones and twos on five other days to the end of the month. In May, sightings were made on 13 days, with a peak of four at North Light on 30th. The only autumn passage records involved single birds on 31 Jul and 6 Sep.

Curlew *Numenius arquata*

[Eurasian Curlew]

Increasingly uncommon spring migrant and now scarce autumn migrant in small numbers; occasional winter visitor (the last in 2010); formerly bred.

Sightings of Curlew on Lundy remain depressingly sparse, with single spring-passage birds recorded on just eight days between 21 Mar and 27 Jun (the latter possibly a returning failed or non-breeder). Thereafter no further records.

Maximum count for each month (top) and number of days recorded (bottom)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	3	1	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–

Turnstone *Arenaria interpres*

[Ruddy Turnstone]

Increasingly uncommon spring and autumn migrant and rare winter visitor.

One, thought to be a juvenile, was on the track north of Threequarter Wall on 22 Aug.

Knot *Calidris canutus*

[Red Knot]

Rare spring migrant and uncommon autumn migrant.

Three were on White Beach on 15 Sep (A.J. Bellamy). This is the highest number recorded on Lundy in recent times; the only higher count being of four birds, half a century ago, in Sep 1967.

Sanderling *Calidris alba**Rare migrant, mainly in autumn; has occurred in winter.*

One was seen in various parts of the island from 1 to 9 Sep. It was west of Brambles, presumably on the main track up St John's Valley (Connor Willmott) and on the main track near Threequarter Wall (D. Rudge) on 1st; feeding on the main track up from the Lambing Shed on 4th (see colour plate 3; Richard & Rebecca Taylor); on the Beach Road on 5th; and on the roof of the pig shed (!) in the Tillage Field on 9th (Steve Rosser).

Dunlin *Calidris alpina**Regular spring and autumn migrant in small numbers; apparent decline in recent years; very rare in winter.*

Recorded on only five days in spring, the first of the year being three on 21 Apr (location not given), with a peak of nine at Threequarter Wall on 11 May. The first autumn bird turned up on the last day of August and was seen on six subsequent days up to 8 Sep. The last of the year was a singleton on 30 Sep. (See colour plate 3.)

Maximum count for each month (top) and number of days recorded (bottom)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
–	–	–	3	9	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
–	–	–	2	3	–	–	1	9	–	–	–

Common Sandpiper *Actitis hypoleucos**Regular spring and autumn migrant; very rare in winter.*

Singles on 28 April and 8 May were the only spring sightings. During autumn passage there was one on 3 Aug, followed by two around the Landing Bay on 10 Aug.

Green Sandpiper *Tringa ochropus**Rare spring migrant; uncommon autumn migrant.*

A single record: one heard calling outside Quarters after dark on 8 Sep (Richard Taylor).

2015 correction (due to an editorial slip): the mention of one at Rocket Pole Pond on 14 Oct 2015 in fact referred to a Redshank (see below).

Redshank *Tringa totanus*

[Common Redshank]

Uncommon spring and autumn migrant.

One off the East Side flew towards the Rocket Pole, calling continuously, on 6 Jul (Shaun Barnes *et al.*). One was on Mouse Island on 14 Aug (Grant Sherman & Shelley Southon).

2015 addition. One seen at Rocket Pole Pond flew down St John's Valley towards the Landing Bay on 14 Oct (Ivan Lakin, Martyn Roper & Kevin Rylands).

Jack Snipe *Lymnocyptes minimus**Uncommon migrant and winter visitor, mainly late September to March.*

Single birds were recorded on 9, 18 & 31 Oct, with ones and twos on five days in early Nov and a max of four on 1st. Most, as usual, were around Pondsburry, although the 31 Oct record involved a bird flushed from the Upper East Side Path (Richard Campey).

Woodcock *Scolopax rusticola*

[Eurasian Woodcock]

Common passage migrant and winter visitor in small numbers, mainly Oct to Mar.

Singles on three days in late Mar and unusually in Apr (one flushed at Pondsbury on 4th) were most likely migrants passing through on their way back to breeding grounds. In autumn, recorded on 21 days between 19 Oct (two) and 19 Nov (one), with a max of eight on 11 Nov. The remains of two Peregrine-predated Woodcocks were found by Luke Sutton on 4 Apr, whilst Richard & Rebecca Taylor watched a Peregrine carrying a Woodcock over Millcombe and up the East Side on 8 Nov.

Snipe *Gallinago gallinago*

[Common Snipe]

Common passage migrant and winter visitor.

During the first winter period there were records of a single bird on 28 Jan and one to two birds on four days in Feb. The max spring count was of 10 on 19 Mar, with singles on 26 Apr and 6 Jun the last two spring records. Peak counts in autumn were made during the first 10 days of Nov, with maxima of eight on 3rd and 10 on 7th & 9th. However the highest counts of the year came in mid-Dec when 17 were flushed from around Pondsbury on 17th, with 14 there on the following day (Philip & Helen Lymbery).

Maximum count for each month (top) and number of days recorded (bottom)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1	2	10	2	–	1	–	2	2	4	10	17
1	4	13	5	–	1	–	2	5	17	11	9

Arctic Skua *Stercorarius parasiticus*

[Parasitic Jaeger]

Uncommon passage migrant, mainly in autumn.

Two records in Aug: one off Lametor on 10th (P.J. Ellam) and a dark-phase bird off South West Point on 30th (Martin Thorne). A pale-phase bird flew north-east, 500 m off Rat Island, on 10 Sep (Steve Rosser). There were four records in Oct: two on 16th and singles on 17th, 19th & 27th.

Great Skua *Stercorarius skua**Rare spring migrant and uncommon autumn migrant; has occurred in winter.*

Single birds were off the West Side on 22 May (Kevin Waterfall) and North End on 30 May (Martin Thorne). In Aug one on 27th was flying round South West Point at dusk, and one was in the same vicinity on 29th. As usual, Oct provided the majority of sightings, with records on nine days (16th to 31st), all of one or two birds except for a remarkable 12 off the East Side around to the South End on 18th, constituting a new record day-count for the island (Martin Thorne). The last of the year was a single watched flying north up the East Side on 10 Nov (Richard & Rebecca Taylor).

Puffin *Fratercula arctica*

[Atlantic Puffin]

Uncommon but gradually increasing breeding species; formerly bred in large numbers; very rare between mid Aug and early Apr.

The first birds were 15 on 22 Mar, eleven days earlier than in 2015 – nine on the cliffs at Jenny's Cove and six on the sea at St Philip's Stone (Grant Sherman) – and 18 in Jenny's Cove the next day (Peter Minter). On 1 Apr, 40 were rafting in Jenny's Cove, with another 44 on land going in and out of burrows. On 18 May, 66 were in Jenny's Cove, 45 at St Philip's Stone and two on Puffin Slope at North End (Kevin Waterfall). A partial count by Peter Slader and Lee Bullingham-Taylor on 24 Jun between Needle Rock and The Pyramid resulted in a total of 234 birds. The last record for the year was of 20 on 31 Jul.

Maximum count for each month

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
–	–	18	127	75	234	98	–	–	–	–	–

Razorbill *Alca torda*

Common breeder, increasing in number, though still less numerous than formerly; uncommon between Aug and Feb.

A partial count by Peter Slader and Lee Bullingham-Taylor on 24 Jun between Needle Rock and The Pyramid gave a total of 417 birds.

Maximum count for each month*

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
25	40+	600	460	400	417	nc	–	4	10	235	30

*There was no census of breeding numbers in 2016 and the breeding-season counts entered in the LFS Logbook and included in the table are not representative of the breeding population as a whole; nc = no count.

Guillemot *Uria aalge*

[Common Murre]

Common breeder, increasing in number, though still less numerous than formerly; uncommon from Aug to Oct; sporadic at breeding ledges in late autumn and winter.

A partial count by Peter Slader and Lee Bullingham-Taylor on 24 Jun between Needle Rock and The Pyramid revealed 2,678 birds. Reporting on his visit from 21–28 Jun, David Price remarked: “Just eyeballing the cliffs, it seemed that Guillemots had spread everywhere. Whereas 15 years ago they were very much restricted to the inaccessible ledges on vertical faces, they are now scattered all over the cliffs and particularly in the broken rock and boulder edges just below the sidings. I could even see birds on the Devil’s Chimney (26 counted low down on the western side). Perhaps a historic moment – the site recolonised after 30 years! We last recorded occupancy in 1986, whereas from a black & white photograph taken in 1939 Richard Perry had some 400 on the stack. Are things going that way again? Hopefully so!”

A combined total of 280 were in Jenny’s Cove and off St Philip’s Stone on 18 Dec (Grant Sherman).

Maximum count for each month*

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
119	706	1,986	2,191	1,415	2,678	123	6	–	80	–	280

*There was no census of breeding numbers in 2016 and the breeding-season counts entered in the LFS Logbook and included in the table are not representative of the breeding population as a whole.

Sandwich Tern *Sterna sandvicensis*

Uncommon passage migrant, late Mar to early Oct.

In spring, there were two on 4 Apr and another on 7 Apr, all moving north through Lundy Roads (Marty Roper). The skull and bill of a Sandwich Tern were found to the south of John O’Groats on 5 Jul (Chris Eve *et al.*).

Kittiwake *Rissa tridactyla*

[Black-legged Kittiwake]

Common but declining breeding species; uncommon from Sep to Jan.

During the third national BTO Non-Estuarine Waterbird Survey in Jan, offshore counts of 900 and 1,500 Kittiwakes were made on 25 & 28 Jan respectively. In autumn, there were 500 off the East Side on 9 Oct and 400 on 31st.

Maximum count for each month*

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1,500	100	85	81	70	150	150	400	4	500	100	–

*There was no census of breeding numbers in 2016 and the breeding-season counts entered in the LFS Logbook and included in the table are not representative of the breeding population as a whole.

Black-headed Gull *Chroicocephalus ridibundus*

Uncommon visitor throughout the year, mainly Jul to Sep; occasional cold-weather influxes.

Two flew over Threequarter Wall on the unusual date of 10 May, followed by one on 13 Jul and an adult and juvenile on 21 Jul. One or two were recorded on six days in Oct, with three on 31st, and on four days in Nov; on 2 Nov at least 25 were in a large mixed gathering of gulls off the East Side.

Mediterranean Gull *Larus melanocephalus*

Lundy vagrant.

Given that Lundy's second ever record was as recently as 2015, 2016 saw a remarkable, though brief, autumn influx to the island. Nineteen feeding offshore on 20 Oct were followed by further counts of six on 31 Oct, eight on 1 Nov, 14 on 2 Nov and four on 3 Nov – part of a vast feeding flock of gulls and Gannets off the East Side (Mark Darlaston *et al.*, Richard Campey *et al.*).

Common Gull *Larus canus*

[Mew Gull]

Uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor; mainly Sep to Apr.

Not recorded until 9 Oct, when an adult and six 1st-winter birds were seen flying into the Landing Bay (Andy Jewels & D. Evans). At least 20 were off the East Side on 20 Oct (Mark Darlaston *et al.*). The peak count was 25 in a large mixed gathering of gulls off the East Side on 2 Nov (Tim Davis, James Diamond & Richard Campey). The final sighting of 2016 came just a month after the first, with one on 9 Nov.

Lesser Black-backed Gull *Larus fuscus*

Common but declining breeding species; passage migrant; uncommon in winter.

Breeding confirmed, e.g. two chicks on Miller's Cake on 10 Jun.

Maximum count for each month*

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
32	40	67	60	39	48	60	5	48	30	58	5

*There was no census of breeding numbers in 2016 and the breeding-season counts entered in the LFS Logbook and included in the table are not representative of the breeding population as a whole.

Herring Gull *Larus argentatus*

[European Herring Gull]

Common but declining breeding species; present all year but fewer in winter.

The Jan count of 762 birds (see table) was made on 25th during the third national BTO Non-Estuarine Waterbird Survey. Virtually all were resting or feeding in the fields around the Village during a period of very strong westerly/south-westerly winds. Successful breeding was confirmed, e.g. 19 chicks on Miller's Cake and around South End on 10 Jun.

Maximum count for each month*

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
762	150	300	240	38	148	100	nc	35	350	450	168

*There was no census of breeding numbers in 2016 and the breeding-season counts entered in the LFS Logbook and included in the table are not representative of the breeding population as a whole; nc = no count.

Great Black-backed Gull *Larus marinus*

Breeds; present in all months, but fewer in winter.

Most of the breeding birds leave the island during winter, but large influxes can occur during severe storms (e.g. 600 on 1 Dec 1972), so it was unsurprising when counts of 63 and 54 birds were made on 25 & 27 Jan, respectively, during a period of very high westerly/south-westerly winds.

Maximum count for each month*

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
63	34	50+	30	nc	43**	10	24	24	24	10	20

*There was no census of breeding numbers in 2016 and the breeding-season counts entered in the LFS Logbook and included in the table are not representative of the breeding population as a whole; nc = no count. **Including four chicks.

Feral Pigeon *Columba livia*

Common visitor in small numbers, mainly between spring and autumn.

On 11 Jun an estimated 50 flying north from the Quarries were intercepted above Halfway Wall by two Peregrines, which separated a single pigeon from the flock; the result was not observed (Alan & Sandra Rowland).

Maximum count for each month (top) and number of days recorded (bottom)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
-	-	-	-	5	50	-	1	3	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	10	19	-	4	13	-	-	-

Stock Dove *Columba oenas*

Uncommon but regular spring and autumn migrant.

Four on 1 May constituted the sole occurrence in spring, while singles on 1, 3 & 4 Nov were the only autumn records.

Woodpigeon *Columba palumbus*

[Common Wood Pigeon]

Probably breeds in most years; spring and autumn migrant in small numbers; sporadic in winter. After just three records during the first winter period (two on 28 Jan, four on 21 Feb and an unspecified number on 26 Feb), occurrences in Mar were more frequent (particularly when compared with none in Mar 2015!), reaching a max of 10 birds on three days. Twelve were present for three consecutive days from 3 Apr, falling to a max of four (probably resident birds) during the second half of the month. Birds were present on most days through May and the first half of Jun before observer coverage fell away, with peak counts of 10 on 17 May and seven on 10 Jun. If breeding was attempted, there was no evidence of success. The peak count in autumn was eight on 13 Sep.

Maximum count for each month (top) and number of days recorded (bottom)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2	4	10	12	10	6	5	2	8	4	3	-
1	2	14	17	28	16	3	9	28	11	4	-

Collared Dove *Streptopelia decacto*

[Eurasian Collared Dove]

Regular migrant, usually in small numbers, especially in spring; summer resident in some years; has bred; has overwintered.

The first of the year was a single bird on 5 Apr. One to three birds were recorded almost daily from 22 May to 13 Jun, with a max of seven on 7 Jun. Very unusually, one was seen at The Battery on 6 Jun. Although song was reported on 26 & 29 May, there was no evidence of

attempted breeding and records dried up after mid-Jun, with the exception of two on 26 Jun and one on 28 Jul. During the late summer and autumn there were single birds on 17 dates from 12 Aug to 11 Oct.

Maximum count for each month (top) and number of days recorded (bottom)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
–	–	–	1	5	7	1	1	1	1	–	–
–	–	–	2	12	10	1	6	10	1	–	–

Turtle Dove *Streptopelia turtur* [European Turtle Dove]
Increasingly scarce migrant, still regular in very small numbers in spring but rare in autumn.

Recorded on seven days in spring. One on 4 May at the top of Puffin Slope was a welcome first of the year for a species that is fast becoming a rare sight on Lundy as its numbers continue to decline nationally. Another was by Government House on 5 May, probably the same bird seen in the vicinity of the Lighthouse Field (Tim Smith) on the same date. Other May records of single birds on 8th (Millcombe, John Turner), 9th (on track by Tillage Field) and 10th & 12th (Millcombe, Tim Smith) could conceivably all have related to one individual. Another by the dung heap in the Lighthouse Field on 28th seems likely to have been the same bird that flew up from the west sidings to land by the wall running up to the Old Light (Paul Holt, Richard & Rebecca Taylor). A solitary autumn migrant was seen on 10 Sep (location not specified).

Cuckoo *Cuculus canorus* [Common Cuckoo]
Uncommon and declining spring and autumn migrant; probably bred regularly in the past; breeding confirmed just twice since 1999 (in 2007 and 2012).

Recorded on 11 dates from 21 Apr to 20 Jun, but there was no evidence of breeding. After one or two males in Millcombe on 21 Apr, there were no further reports until 30 May, when one or two were seen at different times north of St Helen's Copse, above Benjamin's Chair and in Millcombe. Single birds were seen daily for the next five days, up to and including 4 Jun, all in the vicinity of Millcombe. One was on the Terrace on 8 Jun, whilst the final three records of the year were on 13th, 18th and 20th Jun, when one flew from Millcombe to St Helen's Copse, mobbed by Meadow Pipits and Carrion Crows.

Short-eared Owl *Asio flammeus*
Uncommon spring and autumn migrant and rare winter visitor.

In spring, there were singles on 20 Apr, north of Pondsbyry (Chris Dee *et al.*); on 29 May, flushed from rough grassland between Quarter Wall and Pondsbyry (Philip & Helen Lymbery); and on 30 May at Tibbetts Hill (Martin Thorne). One on 2 Oct (location unspecified) was the only autumn record.

Swift *Apus apus* [Common Swift]
Common spring and autumn migrant and non-breeding summer visitor.

The first of the spring was a single bird on 3 May, while the following day saw the highest count for the year with 16 logged. Numbers varied between one and six birds in Jun, with a max of 13 on 9th and the last of the spring migrants on 25th. Three sightings in Jul may already have been of returning migrants, while the last birds of the year were two on the later than usual date of 15 Sep.

Maximum count for each month (top) and number of days recorded (bottom)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
–	–	–	–	16	13	1	2	2	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	10	14	3	2	1	–	–	–

Kingfisher *Alcedo atthis*
Lundy vagrant.

[Common Kingfisher]

One was seen in the vicinity of the Devil's Kitchen on 16 Aug (Alex Foy).

Wryneck *Jynx torquilla*
Nationally scarce migrant.

[Eurasian Wryneck]

Recorded on eight dates in early autumn, from 31 Aug to 23 Sep. There were single birds in Millcombe on 31 Aug (Dave Jones, Rebecca & Richard Taylor) and 9 Sep (Rosie Hall, Rebecca & Richard Taylor), followed by two together, also in Millcombe, on 14 & 15 Sep. One of these remained until 17th, when it was trapped and ringed (A.J. Bellamy, Peter Slader, Nik Ward). Finally, singles were on the Lower East Side Path north of St Helen's Combe on 20 Sep (Andy Jayne), and on rocks south of The Cheeses on 23 Sep (Justin Walker & Jan Swan). Records accepted by Devon Bird Recorder.

Kestrel *Falco tinnunculus*

[Common Kestrel]

Common visitor in small numbers, mainly in spring and autumn; has bred (most recently in 2005).

For the third consecutive year, recorded in all months from Feb to Dec. Ones and twos were present on 10 days through Apr and there were four on 23rd. A pair was observed around the cliff above Quarry Beach (the site of the last successful breeding attempt in 2005) on 6 May, and both the male and female were seen in the Quarry Beach area over the following five days (Tim Smith). There were regular sightings, mainly of one or two birds, throughout the rest of May, Jun and Jul. Circumstantial evidence of successful breeding came on 20 Aug when Joshua Harris observed four Kestrels (a female, two juveniles and either another juvenile or a male) hunting around the rock buttresses below Tibbetts. There appears to have been an influx of autumn migrants from 7 Oct when six, seen from the Ugly, were in the air at the same time. The following day brought by far the highest count of the year, when 12 were logged. Numbers fell away again after mid-month, with ones and twos only, including the final record of the year on 19 Dec.

Maximum count for each month (top) and number of days recorded (bottom)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
–	1	1	4	3	4	3	4	3	12	2	2
–	1	2	11	22	19	17	14	20	20	7	4

Merlin *Falco columbarius*

Common passage migrant and winter visitor in small numbers; very rare in summer.

There were late-winter and spring records on nine dates: 22 Feb, 6 Mar, six days from 27 Mar to 4 Apr, and 8 May. In autumn there were records on 25 days from 15 Sep to 17 Nov, with a max of four between Halfway and Threequarter Walls on 21 Oct (Mark Darlaston *et al.*). A large female on 27 Oct was considered a good candidate for the Icelandic race *F. c. subaeson* (Mark Darlaston, Adele Rennells), probably a rare annual visitor to Devon, though confirmation requires in-hand measurements (2016 *Devon Bird Report*).

Maximum count for each month (top) and number of days recorded (bottom)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	4	2	–
–	1	4	3	1	–	–	–	3	15	7	–

Hobby *Falco subbuteo*

[Eurasian Hobby]

Uncommon spring and autumn migrant.

One flew south past Old Light on 30 May (Philip & Helen Lymbery). One flew north over South West Field on 8 Jun (Richard & Rebecca Taylor). One on 10 Jun perched on a dead tree between the Ugly and St Helen's Combe before flying south (Tim Jones). A first-year bird was hunting Red Admirals and Meadow Pipits over the Brick & Tillage Fields on 8 Oct (Andrew Jewels *et al.*).

Peregrine *Falco peregrinus*

[Peregrine Falcon]

Breeds; recorded in all months in recent years.

Sightings entered in LFS Logbooks in recent years indicate that numbers of Peregrines on Lundy in the winter months (Jan–Feb and late Nov–Dec) fall to just one or two, occasionally three birds. This may be an artefact of reduced observer coverage at this time of year, but all-island counts from 25 to 28 January 2016 – a period of very high winds and thunderous rain squalls – revealed just one male and one female present on the island. That birds were returning to breeding territories in Mar became apparent in the second half of the month with counts of five on three days. Luke Sutton, in his third year of Peregrine studies on Lundy, reported a total of four young (two males and two females) fledged from five pairs. As is often the case, observer coverage was poor in summer. However, six were reported on 29 Aug, with mostly ones and twos from Sep to mid-Nov (five on 3 Nov), and between one and three on 11 days during Dec.

Golden Oriole *Oriolus oriolus*

[Eurasian Golden Oriole]

Nationally scarce migrant.

Singles were in Millcombe on 12 May (Tim Smith) and Quarter Wall Copse on 15 Jun (Malcolm Gibbs), the latter identified from a sound recording. Records accepted by DBRC. A record of one in Millcombe on 12 Jun remains under review by DBRC.

Red-backed Shrike *Lanius collurio**Nationally scarce migrant.*

A first-year bird was in Millcombe on 31 Aug (Dave Jones, Rebecca & Richard Taylor). Record accepted by Devon Bird Recorder.

Jackdaw *Corvus monedula*

[Western Jackdaw]

Rare spring migrant; very rare autumn migrant and winter visitor.

One near Jenny's Cove on 31 Jul was the only record for the year.

Rook *Corvus frugilegus**Rare spring migrant; very rare autumn migrant and winter visitor.*

One, first seen in the Tillage Field on 1 Jun, was recorded on six further dates up to 10 Jun (Paul Holt, Richard & Rebecca Taylor & Tony Taylor). In autumn, a single bird was seen on eight dates from 13 to 25 Sep (Andy Turner *et al.*), followed by the same or another on 11 Oct.

Carrion Crow *Corvus corone**Breeds; present throughout the year.*

The highest spring count was 60 on 3 Apr. Among successful nests were those in Millcombe wood and Hanmers Copse. Many family parties of three to four young, almost all nearing independence, were seen in the first half of June (e.g. three fledglings being fed by adults along the wall between the Tent Field and South West Field on 10th). The post-breeding flock in the Brick/Tillage Field area built up from 24 on 7 Jun to 43 on 10th. The highest count of the year (made from the top of the Old Light) was 68 on 20 Oct.

Maximum count for each month

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
54	29	41	60	35	51	18	10	42	68	46	36

Raven *Corvus corax*

[Northern Raven]

Breeds; present throughout the year.

Family parties of adults with two, three and four young were recorded around the South End, North End/Long Roost and along the East Side (mainly between the north end of the Terrace and the Brick Field), in the first half of Jun. The highest count was 14 on 6 Oct.

Maximum count for each month

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
5	6	8	8	10	10	10	8	11	14	8	6

Goldcrest *Regulus regulus*

Common spring and autumn migrant, most numerous in autumn; has bred; occasional in winter. There were first winter period records of single birds on 28 & 29 Jan and 26 Feb. Spring passage migrants were first recorded on 12 Mar, with peaks of 11 on 3 Apr and 10 on the unusually late date of 4 May. Autumn passage commenced with two on 31 Aug and continued for nearly three months, until the final report of the year on 20 Nov, also of two birds. Higher counts included 32 on 23 Sep, 63 on 28 Sep, 60 on 30 Sep, 35 on 25 Oct and 100 on 19 Oct.

Maximum count for each month (top) and number of days recorded (bottom)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1	1	6	11	10	–	–	1	63	100	18	–
2	1	5	12	6	–	–	1	29	24	9	–

Firecrest *Regulus ignicapilla*

[Common Firecrest]

Uncommon spring passage migrant, more regular and more numerous in autumn; has wintered. One was singing in lower Millcombe on 28 May (Tony Taylor). In autumn, passage migrants were recorded on 20 days between 16 Sep (two) and 13 Nov (one). The peak count was of five (all in Millcombe) on 14 Oct.

Maximum count for each month (top) and number of days recorded (bottom)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	5	2	–
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	10	8	–

Coal Tit *Periparus ater*

Uncommon autumn migrant and very rare spring migrant; occasional in winter.

Records of a single bird in Millcombe on 19 dates from 22 Feb to 27 Apr are likely all to have been of the same overwintering individual: a bird trapped on 3 Apr had been ringed on 3 October 2015. It was “singing heartily” in Millcombe on 3 Mar (Neil Trout). There were no autumn records.

Skylark *Alauda arvensis*

[Eurasian Skylark]

Common breeder; common spring and autumn migrant; sporadic in winter with influxes during exceptionally cold weather.

A loose flock of 46 birds were feeding in the High Street field on 27 Jan. Many adults carrying food were seen during the period 7–11 Jun and a chick with some remnant down, though it had already left the nest, was found in Middle Park on 8th. A count of 54 on the same date included 32 singing males (Tim Davis & Tim Jones). In autumn, the highest counts were 45 on 30 Sep, 26 on 25 Oct and 50 on 1 & 2 Nov.

Maximum count for each month

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
46	30	58	100	26	54	9	2	45	26	50	5

Sand Martin *Riparia riparia*

Common spring and autumn migrant; occasional in summer.

Spring migrants were reported on 24 dates from 23 Mar (20 birds) to 3 Jun (one), with most records in Apr, including the peak counts of 100 on 2nd and 60 on 5th. Autumn passage was probably under-recorded, with the only logbook entries for Jul/Aug being singletons on 10 & 22

Aug. Things didn't pick up much in Sep, with the peak of 100 on 14th belying the fact that all other counts during the month were in single digits. There was a gap of almost a month between one on 22 Sep and the last record of the year – one on 20 Oct.

Maximum count for each month (top) and number of days recorded (bottom)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
–	–	20	100	30	1	–	1	100	1	–	–
–	–	5	14	4	1	–	2	9	1	–	–

Swallow *Hirundo rustica*

[Barn Swallow]

Common and at times abundant spring and autumn migrant; breeds in very small numbers in most years.

Spring passage commenced in late Mar, with 16 on 23rd, and extended well into Jun. Peak day totals were unusually modest, with records of 100 on more on just five dates: 100 on 19 & 20 Apr and 15 & 17 May, and 200 on 22 May. A pair was nest building in the Church porch on 8 & 10 Jun (outcome unknown) and there was an occupied nest in the Casbah at the end of Jul (outcome also unknown). As usual, the main autumn passage occurred between mid-Sep and mid-Oct, with max day totals of 2,000 on 14 & 27 Sep and 830 on 2 Oct. The last of the year was a late singleton on 13 Nov. Timed sample counts of hirundine passage through the north of the island on 2 Oct indicated a rate of about 1,000 birds per hour, with the ratio of Swallows to House Martins estimated at 50:1 (Alan Rowland). A similar rate was recorded in St John's Valley on the same day (John Barber).

Maximum count for each month (top) and number of days recorded (bottom)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
–	–	16	100	200	15	6	12	2,000	830	1	–
–	–	7	22	31	21	9	4	29	25	1	–

House Martin *Delichon urbicum*

[Common House Martin]

Common spring and autumn migrant; occasional during summer and has bred.

Spring migrants were recorded on 47 dates from 23 Mar (five) to 21 Jun (two), but reported totals were low, peaking at just nine in Apr (on 20th) and 40 in May (on 22nd). Autumn passage was recorded on just 34 dates between 25 Aug (one) and 28 Oct (two), and peak counts were again modest, including 65 on 7 Sep and 50 on 14th. There were only four other double-digit counts.

Maximum count for each month (top) and number of days recorded (bottom)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
–	–	5	9	40	5	–	1	65	12	–	–
–	–	2	11	25	9	–	1	19	14	–	–

Long-tailed Tit *Aegithalos caudatus*

Rare autumn migrant and very rare spring migrant; has overwintered once.

Between one and seven birds were present in Millcombe, particularly around the Ugly, between 17 Mar and 12 Apr (numerous observers). There have been just six previous occurrences in spring, including two birds that overwintered in 2008/09. The highest 2016 counts – seven on 28 Mar (Joshua Harris) and six on 31st – exceed the previous spring-time record of five, set as long ago as Mar 1973. In autumn, three flew south over South West Point on 10 Oct (Kevin Waterfall).

Greenish Warbler *Phylloscopus trochiloides*

[Greenish/Two-barred Warbler]

British vagrant.

A singing male was in the sycamores below Brambles on 5 Jun (Rebecca & Richard Taylor) –

see colour plate 6. Record accepted by DBRC – only the fourth for Lundy, the last dating back to Aug 1978.

Pallas's Warbler *Phylloscopus proregulus*

[Pallas's Leaf Warbler]

Nationally scarce migrant.

One was feeding in gorse and on the ground close to the Rocket Pole on 25 Oct (Rob Duncan, Simon Slade, Justin Zantboer *et al.* – see colour plate 6). One trapped and ringed in Millcombe on 27 Oct was still present (retrapped) on 28th and thought to be a different individual to that seen on 25th (Rob Duncan, Justin Zantboer *et al.*). Record accepted by DBRC – the fifth for the island, the last being in Oct 2003.

Yellow-browed Warbler *Phylloscopus inornatus*

Nationally scarce migrant.

Recorded in autumn on nine dates from 9 Oct to 4 Nov. Two were in Millcombe on 9 & 10 Oct, and there were two in St Helen's Copse and one at Quarter Wall Copse on 10th (D. Evans *et al.*), followed by singles in Millcombe on 15th (Andrew Jewels) and 21st (Chris Baillie). Four were trapped and ringed in Millcombe on 25 Oct (Rob Duncan, Justin Zantboer *et al.*), whilst two new (unringed) birds were in Millcombe on 28th, one of which was trapped and ringed (Rob Duncan, Justin Zantboer *et al.*). One unringed bird was in Millcombe on 29th (Chris Baillie) and finally, one was in lower Millcombe on 3 & 4 Nov (Richard Campey, James Diamond). Records accepted by Devon Bird Recorder.

Wood Warbler *Phylloscopus sibilatrix*

Uncommon spring and autumn migrant, occurring with declining frequency.

One on 8 May, during the annual Devon Birds day-trip (Richard Swinbank), was the only record for the year.

Chiffchaff *Phylloscopus collybita*

[Common Chiffchaff]

Common spring and autumn migrant; occasional in midsummer and winter; breeds sporadically.

The first of the spring were two on 22 Mar and passage peaked at 400 on 3 Apr. In late May a male was singing in Quarter Wall Copse and two birds were singing in Millcombe, where a pair was seen carrying nesting material. Two males continued to hold territory in Millcombe 7–11 Jun and at least one presumed female was present. Further singing males were heard in Quarter Wall Copse on 8 Jun and St Helen's Copse on 9th & 10th. Whilst it seems likely that at least one breeding attempt was made, this remains unconfirmed. Autumn migrants were reported from 23 Aug (one) to 16 Nov (one) with maxima of 35 on 19 & 20 Sep and 15 on 9 & 10 Oct. Finally, a single bird was seen on three dates from 14 to 17 Dec.

Maximum count for each month (top) and number of days recorded (bottom)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
–	–	4	400	6	5	–	2	35	15	7	1
–	–	4	14	24	16	–	4	28	23	12	3

Willow Warbler *Phylloscopus trochilus*

Very common spring and autumn migrant with occasional mass arrivals; breeds sporadically.

The first of the year were two on 22 Mar, rising to five on 30th. The highest spring passage count was a relatively modest 150 on both 8 & 19 Apr. In Jun, a single bird was singing on the Terrace on 5th, and another was singing near the Casbah on the afternoon of 10th but not present the next day. The first reported influxes of autumn passage were on 28–30 Jul, with counts of 18, 75 and 40, respectively. After an apparent lull in Aug, no doubt explained in part by low observer coverage, the highest Sep counts were 16 on 1st and 25 on 10th (no other counts broke single digits). The last of the year was one on 10 Oct.

Maximum count for each month (top) and number of days recorded (bottom)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
–	–	5	150	7	1	75	2	25	8	–	–
–	–	4	22	14	3	3	4	20	3	–	–

Blackcap *Sylvia atricapilla*

[Eurasian Blackcap]

Common spring and autumn migrant; occasional in midsummer and winter. Successful breeding confirmed for the first time in 2016, following a breeding attempt of unknown outcome in 2015.

A single male on 23 Mar was the first report of the spring. Passage peaked during the first three weeks of April, with 30 on 4th & 12th and 40 on 19th. The max in May was 19 on 4th. On 11 Jun, a pair (both carrying rings) were gathering spiders' webs as nesting material from the 'Secret Garden' area of Millcombe and flying to their presumed nest site on the slope below Brambles East. The male was singing in short, intense bursts, 'wing shivering' and thought also to be courtship feeding the female (Tim Davis & Tim Jones). A male was singing daily in Millcombe from 21–28 Jun (David Price), whilst a male carrying food and alarming, plus two juveniles, were in Millcombe during 28–30 Jul (Chris Baillie). These observations constitute the first-ever record of successful breeding on Lundy, following confirmation of a breeding attempt of unknown outcome in 2015. During autumn passage, the highest counts came in Sep, with 30 on 16th and 50 on 19th. The Oct 'peak' was unusually low for that month, at just 10 birds on 10th & 25th, and was actually exceeded by a Nov count of 13 on 2nd. The last of the year was a single bird on 15 Nov.

Maximum count for each month (top) and number of days recorded (bottom)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
–	–	1	40	19	3	3	1	50	10	13	–
–	–	1	17	17	14	2	2	25	25	12	–

Garden Warbler *Sylvia borin*

Regular spring and autumn migrant, usually in small numbers.

Single birds on 2, 5, 7 & 8 May were the only records during spring passage. In autumn, there were further singletons on 16 & 18 Sep and 1 Oct.

Maximum count for each month (top) and number of days recorded (bottom)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	2	1	–	–

Lesser Whitethroat *Sylvia curruca*

Uncommon but annual spring and autumn passage migrant; has bred (2002).

Two in Millcombe on 23 May, and one the following day were the only records for the year.

Whitethroat *Sylvia communis*

[Common Whitethroat]

Common migrant in spring and autumn; has bred.

The first of the year was one on 19 Apr, with a further single on 23rd. The peak count in May was just three on 6th. A male was singing and carrying nesting material (sometimes simultaneously!) in St Helen's Copse on 10 & 11 Jun, but there was no sign of a second bird. Autumn migrants were reported on 13 dates between 9 Aug (one) and 22 Sep (four – the highest autumn count). Perhaps more than for any other species, the logbook entries for Whitethroat strongly hint at poor observer coverage and/or low reporting rates, for key periods during both spring and autumn passage. This needs to be kept in mind when interpreting data for other migrants.

Maximum count for each month (top) and number of days recorded (bottom)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
–	–	–	1	3	2	–	1	4	–	–	–
–	–	–	2	11	9	–	1	12	–	–	–

Grasshopper Warbler *Locustella naevia*

[Common Grasshopper Warbler]

Common spring migrant; uncommon autumn migrant.

Singles on 8 May (at Quarter Wall), 24 May and 19 Sep (locations unspecified) were the only records for the year – one of the poorest (or least well-recorded) years ever.

Sedge Warbler *Acrocephalus schoenobaenus**Common spring and autumn migrant, generally more numerous in spring. Breeds sporadically.*

The first spring passage migrants, two on 19 Apr, were followed by single birds on 28 Apr, 22, 25 & 30 May and 2 Jun. A male was singing in Millcombe on 6 Jun. Autumn migrants were noted on just seven dates between 29 Jul (one) and 27 Sep (one), with a max of only three on 25 Aug and 1 Sep.

Maximum count for each month (top) and number of days recorded (bottom)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
–	–	–	2	1	1	1	3	3	–	–	–
–	–	–	2	3	1	2	1	4	–	–	–

Blyth's Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus dumetorum**Nationally scarce migrant.*

One trapped and ringed in Millcombe on 25 Oct (Rob Duncan, Justin Zantboer *et al.*) was just the second for the Lundy, the first being as recently as Oct 2013. Record accepted by DBRC.

Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus scirpaceus*

[Eurasian Reed Warbler]

Uncommon spring and autumn migrant.

Single birds were recorded daily 10–13 May, followed by two on 22nd (singing in Millcombe in the early morning), one on 23rd, one on 26th and singles on 2 & 8 Jun (in Millcombe and Quarters gardens respectively). In autumn, there were records of single birds on 13 dates from 31 Aug (one) to 14 Sep (two), with a max of three on 1st, 4th and 9th.

Treecreeper *Certhia familiaris*

[Eurasian Treecreeper]

Uncommon late summer and autumn visitor; very rare outside this period.

In spring a single bird was reported on 17 & 19 Mar, being seen in a conifer behind Millcombe House on the latter date. In autumn, there were singles on four dates, 18 to 30 Sep (Andy Jayne *et al.*), whilst sightings at different times on 10 Oct, in Millcombe (Andrew Jewels) and Quarter Wall Copse (Kevin Waterfall), could possibly have involved two different individuals.

Wren *Troglodytes troglodytes*

[Eurasian Wren]

Common breeding resident.

Peak day totals were 40 on 8 Jun and 47 on 10 Nov. However, 50 singing birds were holding territory from St John's Valley and Millcombe, along the East Side as far north as Gannets' Combe during the period 30 May to 2 Jun (Paul Holt), whilst a further 15 singing males were recorded from elsewhere around the island, including the North Light, north-east coast and parts of the West Side and South End (Tim Davis & Tim Jones), giving a minimum estimate of 65 territories. Taking into account those parts of the island not surveyed, it seems almost certain that the actual number of territories was in excess of 80. A nest in the Casbah, built on top of an old Swallow nest, contained young on 10 Jun and a pair was feeding young at the western end of Quarter Wall on 11th.

Maximum count for each month

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
9	8	20	20	24	40	7	4	25	23	47	9

Starling *Sturnus vulgaris*

[Common Starling]

Resident; breeds; common spring and autumn migrant, often in large numbers.

The highest spring-passage count was of 120 on 20 Mar, whilst the post-fledging maximum was at least 110 at the Old Light on 6 Jun. Numerous fledged young were seen daily around the Village and farm between 7 & 11 Jun. During autumn migration, higher counts included 500 on 10 Oct, 600 on 30 Oct, 700 on 31 Oct, 550 on 1 Nov, 800 on 8 & 11 Nov and 600 on 15 Nov.

Maximum count for each month

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
80	60	120	70	75	110	40	75	139	700	800	70

Dipper *Cinclus cinclus*

[White-throated Dipper]

Lundy vagrant.

One was seen briefly in lower Millcombe on 30 Sep (Steve Howells & Tim Pett) – only the second record for Lundy after the first in Jun 2014.

Ring Ouzel *Turdus torquatus*

Uncommon but regular spring and autumn migrant in small numbers.

During spring passage there were records of one on 23 Mar, two on 3 Apr and a single male on 21 & 24 Apr, the latter at the Old Light. Autumn migrants were reported on 12 days between 13 Oct and 2 Nov; all records were of single birds, with the exception of two on 21 Oct.

Maximum count for each month (top) and number of days recorded (bottom)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–
–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	10	2	–

Blackbird *Turdus merula*

[Common Blackbird]

Common breeding resident; irregular spring migrant and common late-autumn migrant; occasional winter influxes during hard weather.

There was no evidence of spring passage. Between 30 May and 2 Jun, males were holding territory in Millcombe (two) and St John's Valley (one), with eight further territorial males between St Helen's Combe and VC Quarry. Adults carrying food were seen in Millcombe, St Helen's Copse and the Terrace 8–11 Jun and an almost independent juv was in Millcombe on 9th & 10th. During autumn passage, higher counts (in chronological order) included 25 on 22 Oct, 36 on 24th, 23 on 31st, 50 on 1 & 2 Nov, 40 on 3rd and 50 on 8th.

Maximum count for each month

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2	3	8	12	12	11	3	8	14	36	50	7

Fieldfare *Turdus pilaris*

Common migrant in early spring and, especially, late autumn; winter visitor in variable numbers, with occasional hard-weather influxes.

Spring migrants were recorded on five dates from 19 to 24 Mar, with a peak of 10 on 19th and there were three were in Barton Field on 22 May. The first of the autumn were nine on 7 Oct. These were followed by records on a further 40 days to 18 Dec, with higher counts (in chronological order) including 80 on 21 Oct, 100 on 22nd, 400 on 29th, 80 on 30th, 100 on

1 Nov, 150 on 2nd and 80 on 11th, constituting one of the better autumns for this species in recent years.

Maximum count for each month (top) and number of days recorded (bottom)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
–	–	10	–	3	–	–	–	–	400	150	16
–	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	18	18	5

Song Thrush *Turdus philomelos*

Common migrant in early spring and late autumn; winter influxes during hard weather. Resident and sporadic breeder prior to 2010.

Singles were logged on 29 Jan & 29 Feb, on three dates 2–6 Mar, on 23 Mar, and on 2 & 12 Apr. There were no further records until one appeared on 29 & 30 Jul (Chris Baillie), most likely a result of post-breeding dispersal from the mainland. Otherwise, the first of the autumn was a single bird on 2 Sep. There were subsequent records on a further 37 dates to 18 Dec (one), with maxima of 10 on 19 Oct, 12 on 21st, 15 on 31st, 25 on 1 Nov, 30 on 2nd and 25 on 3rd.

Maximum count for each month (top) and number of days recorded (bottom)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1	1	1	1	–	–	1	–	1	15	30	3
1	1	4	2	–	–	2	–	4	17	14	3

Redwing *Turdus iliacus*

Common migrant in early spring and late autumn; winter visitor in variable numbers, with occasional hard-weather influxes.

Spring migrants were recorded on five dates 19 to 25 Mar, with a max of 20 on 19th & 22nd. The first of the autumn were three on 7 Oct, followed by records on a further 42 dates to 27 Dec (one bird), with maxima (in chronological order) of 80 on 10 & 20 Oct, 300 on 21st & 22nd, 120 on 24th, 150 on 25th, 200 on 27th & 29th, 400 on 30th, 200 on 31st, 150 on 1 Nov, 135 on 2nd, 200 on 3rd and 256 on 8th. As for Fieldfare, this was one of the stronger autumn migrations of recent years.

Maximum count for each month (top) and number of days recorded (bottom)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
–	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	400	256	30
–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	16	6

Mistle Thrush *Turdus viscivorus*

Rare spring migrant; uncommon autumn migrant; rare summer and winter visitor.

One on Castle Hill, then flying north from Barton Field, during the early morning of 22 Mar (Tony Taylor) was the only spring record. In autumn, ones and twos on nine dates from 10 Oct to 8 Nov.

Spotted Flycatcher *Muscicapa striata*

Common spring and autumn passage migrant; irregular breeder.

Spring passage was recorded on 22 days from 28 Apr (one) to 10 Jun (one), with a max of 14 on 22 May (Tim Smith). Autumn migrants were seen on 38 days from 23 Aug (one) to 11 Oct (two), with a max of just six on 10 Sep.

Maximum count for each month (top) and number of days recorded (bottom)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
–	–	–	1	14	2	–	2	6	4	–	–
–	–	–	1	15	6	–	2	29	7	–	–

Robin *Erithacus rubecula*

[European Robin]

Common breeding resident in small numbers; uncommon spring migrant; common autumn migrant in moderate numbers.

The highest late-winter and early spring counts were six on 15 Feb, 10 on 3 & 4 Mar, and 11 on 3 Apr, perhaps including a handful of migrants. At least five pairs were recorded in the south-east of the island, from Millcombe to VC Quarry, between 30 May and 2 Jun (Paul Holt). Two fledglings were in Millcombe on 6 Jun, with further recently fledged young seen there 28–30 Jul. Adults were alarming and carrying food on the Terrace on 8 Jun. Post-breeding dispersal and autumn passage brought 10 on 31 Aug, 15 on 2 Sep, 24 on 18 Sep, 40 on 19 Oct, 30 on 1 Nov and 20 on four further dates to 20th.

Maximum count for each month

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
3	6	10	11	4	6	2	10	24	40	30	4

Red-breasted Flycatcher *Ficedula parva**Nationally scarce migrant.*

A female or first-year male was in St Helen's Copse on 31 May (Paul Holt). Record accepted by DBRC – the first spring occurrence since Jun 2003.

Pied Flycatcher *Ficedula hypoleuca*

[European Pied Flycatcher]

Uncommon spring migrant; common autumn migrant, usually in small numbers; occasional records in midsummer.

A male on 12 Apr was the only record during spring passage. Autumn migrants were recorded on 23 dates from 25 Aug (one) to 30 Sep (one), with a max of five on 2 Sep.

Black Redstart *Phoenicurus ochruros*

Common late-autumn migrant, usually in small numbers; uncommon spring migrant; has overwintered.

There were just three spring records, over a protracted period: one on 28 Mar; one at The Cheeses, Jenny's Cove, on 19 Apr; and one on Sunset Buttriss, just north of the Old Light, on 29 May (Tony & Ann Taylor). Autumn passage brought records on 10 dates from 10 Oct (one in VC Quarry) to 17 Nov (one), with a max of seven on 1 Nov. One near the Church on 18 Dec (Philip & Helen Lymbery) may have been an overwintering bird.

Maximum count for each month (top) and number of days recorded (bottom)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	3	7	1
–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	7	3	1

Redstart *Phoenicurus phoenicurus*

[Common Redstart]

Common but declining spring and autumn migrant in small numbers.

In spring, a singing male on 8 Apr, was followed by two birds on 16th and a male on 23rd (the latter on the Upper East Side Path, near Millcombe). Autumn migrants were recorded on just three dates, with single birds on 15 Aug and 15 & 25 Sep.

Maximum count for each month (top) and number of days recorded (bottom)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–

Whinchat *Saxicola rubetra*

Uncommon spring migrant; more regular in autumn; occasional records in midsummer.

There were no spring-passage records. Autumn migrants were recorded on 28 dates from 30 Aug (seven – the peak count) to 13 Nov (two). A relatively strong showing in Sep, included counts of five on 1st, 2nd & 7th, and four birds on five other dates.

Maximum count for each month (top) and number of days recorded (bottom)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	5	1	2	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	20	5	1	–

Stonechat *Saxicola rubicola*

[European Stonechat]

Breeds occasionally (most recently in 2015, following a five-year gap); uncommon spring migrant and regular autumn migrant; sporadic in winter.

There were two (both males) on 28 Jan, followed by records on a further 22 dates from 11 Feb to 4 Apr. These largely involved ones and twos, but three were seen on 23 Feb (a male and female on the Airfield and a male at Threequarter Wall) and 4 Apr. There was a long gap until single birds were reported on 10, 29 & 30 May, then no further records until post-breeding dispersal brought two on 10 Aug. Autumn passage occurred mainly between mid-Sep and mid-Nov, with maxima of 11 on 30 Sep, nine on 31 Oct and eight on 1 & 2 Nov.

Maximum count for each month (top) and number of days recorded (bottom)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2	3	2	3	1	–	–	2	11	9	8	4
1	11	10	1	4	–	–	1	13	24	10	6

Wheatear *Oenanthe oenanthe*

[Northern Wheatear]

Summer visitor; significant breeding population; common spring and autumn migrant.

The first spring migrant was a single bird on 10 Mar, rising to 15 by 25th. The maximum spring passage counts were 100 on 20 Apr and 50 the following day. Tony Taylor and Richard Taylor continued their colour-ringing study of Wheatears (see colour plate 7), marking 48 new birds in 2016, and logging sightings of 29 birds ringed in previous years. The survival rate from 2015 to 2016 among the colour-ringed birds was 44% – see *Bird Ringing on Lundy in 2016*, page 63. The all-island breeding population in 2016 was estimated at 110 pairs. A female Greenland Wheatear *O. o. leucorhoa* on the west end of the Airfield on 5 Jun was caught and ringed (Richard & Rebecca Taylor). On 8 Sep, an adult female Greenland bird was caught by hand at 23:00hrs in the Old Light Manx Sheawater colony. Perhaps newly arrived, its weight was quite low, but after being kept overnight and ringed, it flew off strongly the following morning (Richard Taylor, Rosie Hall). The last bird of the year, on 27 Oct, was considered to be a first-winter male Greenland Wheatear (Chris Baillie).

Referring to the last week of Jun, David Price reported: “*The most noticeable and encouraging thing was the number of juvenile Wheatears around; they were just everywhere. Most pairs seemed to have four active and well-grown young. At the beginning of the week there were quite a lot of parents still feeding fledged young, but only a few days later it was quite difficult to find any adults. By the end of our week, the young were much more enterprising, exploring well away from their nesting areas, and I have a suspicion that quite a few of the adults may well have had enough of parental duties.*”

Request. *Further birds will be colour-ringed in 2017 and 2018 so please continue to record sightings in the LFS logbook. Photos are particularly appreciated and can be sent to gen@birdsoflundy.org.uk.*

Maximum count for each month (top) and number of days recorded (bottom)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
–	–	15	100+	33	50	40	13	20	9	–	–
–	–	11	20	30	25	13	4	26	11	–	–

Dunnock *Prunella modularis*

Breeding resident in small numbers; small influxes of passage migrants detected occasionally in autumn.

No counts reached double digits. The spring max was four on 6 Mar and 4 Apr. During late May and the first half of Jun, single birds were recorded in Millcombe and on the Terrace. Breeding was confirmed with a record of a recently fledged juvenile in late Jul. Autumn counts peaked at five on 13 Sep and seven on 20 Nov. Nine individuals were handled by ringers during the year.

Maximum count for each month

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
–	1	4	4	2	2	1	1	5	4	7	2

House Sparrow *Passer domesticus*

Common breeding resident; present throughout the year; possible immigration obscured by resident population.

The following summary from ongoing research into Lundy's House Sparrow population has been contributed by PhD student Aaron Sibma of Sheffield University.

After a winter visit in February (when 71 individuals were caught), we expected the population to be lower in summer 2016, compared to 2015. However, with slightly higher numbers for both broods and fledglings, the summer of 2016 showed us that accurate population predictions for Lundy House Sparrows are difficult to make.

The breeding season started with the first egg being laid on 14 April, and ended relatively late with the first egg of the last brood being laid on 11 August. With 22 more broods than 2015, and 146 broods in total, producing 253 fledglings, the summer of 2016 can be classified as an average year.

The slightly higher numbers could be due to a lack of predators in winter. In 2014, when the population and the number of broods were relatively high, Sparrowhawks were often seen near the Village in winter. They are likely to have preyed on the sparrows, which resulted in a steep decline in numbers and broods in the subsequent breeding year. However, Sparrowhawks were not often seen in the winter of 2015/16, which could explain why the sparrows fared better in the summer of 2016.

Surprisingly, only 17 broods (48% fewer than in 2015) were recorded in the Lambing Shed, which is usually highly popular as it contains 40 nestboxes and provides shelter and food for the birds. However, we had to close all nestboxes in August 2015 due to the Lambing Shed being re-roofed, and could not open the boxes until February 2016. It is thought that a lot of nest prospecting and site selection happens in winter. Thus the lack of brood activity in the Lambing Shed in summer 2016 could be a consequence of the birds not being able to access available nestboxes there during the winter before the breeding season. Additionally, former nestbox owners probably left in search of nesting sites in other areas.

Our winter trip in November 2016 showed high numbers of sparrows. A total of 105 individuals were caught, compared to 71 in February.

Maximum count for each month

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
40	71	61	17	20	38	p*	24	60	40	105	51

* = present, but no count reported

NB. The counts recorded in the logbook are clearly lower in most cases than the actual population, as shown by Aaron's report.

An article published on the BirdGuides website on 4 Jun 2016 reported the findings of a 12-year study that followed 200 male and 194 female House Sparrows as they formed 313 unique monogamous pairs and hatched 863 broods on Lundy. Researchers found that males can judge whether a spouse is prone to infidelity, providing less food for their brood if their partner is unfaithful. The full paper is published as: Schroeder J, Hsu Y-H, Winney I, Simons M, Nakagawa S & Burke T. 2016. Predictably Philandering Females Prompt Poor Paternal Provisioning. *The American Naturalist* 188 Number 2.

Tree Sparrow *Passer montanus* [Eurasian Tree Sparrow]
Lundy vagrant; formerly a regular migrant in small numbers and a sporadic breeder.

One was feeding outside Brambles Villa on 29 May (see colour plate 7) and at the top of the High Street the following morning (Tony & Ann Taylor).

Yellow Wagtail *Motacilla flava* [Western & Eastern Yellow Wagtail]
Uncommon spring migrant; regular early autumn migrant in small numbers; occasional in summer. Formerly more numerous, particularly in autumn.

One on 7 Jun was the only spring record. Single autumn migrants were recorded on eight dates, from 11 Sep to 1 Oct.

Grey Wagtail *Motacilla cinerea*
Uncommon spring migrant; common autumn migrant in small numbers; occasional summer records; rare in winter.

Single spring migrants were recorded on 24 Mar and 4, 5 & 20 Apr. In autumn, there were records on 21 dates from 25 Aug (one) to 28 Oct (one), including two on 18 Sep and three on 10 Oct. All other occurrences were of single birds.

Maximum count for each month (top) and number of days recorded (bottom)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–
–	–	1	3	–	–	–	2	13	6	–	–

Pied / White Wagtail *Motacilla a. yarrellii* / *M. a. alba* [White Wagtail]
Pied Wagtail nests most years in small numbers, is a common spring and autumn migrant, but rare in midwinter. White Wagtail occurs annually during both spring and autumn migrations.

In the first winter period, one was seen on 10 Feb and two on 23 Feb. Following three on 6 Mar, spring passage was evident during the second half of the month, with maxima of 18 on 21st and 12 on 25th. Three pairs bred successfully: two pairs were carrying food near Quarters and near the Lambing Shed, respectively, between 7 & 11 Jun, and a third pair were carrying food at Quarry Cottages on 20 Jun. The highest autumn passage count was 25 on 14 Sep, followed by 15 on 30 Sep and 10 on 9 Oct.

White Wagtails were recorded on seven spring dates between 4 Apr (three) and 9 Jun (a single male), with a max of six on 8 Apr. In autumn, they were seen on 10 dates from 30 Aug (one) to 30 Sep (one), with a peak of seven on 7 Sep.

Maximum count for each month: (Pied Wagtail (top) & White Wagtail (bottom))

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
–	2	18	20	6	6	2	3	25	10	2	–
–	–	–	6	1	1	–	1	7	–	–	–

Large pipit *Anthus* sp.

A large pipit, almost certainly a **Richard's Pipit** *Anthus richardi*, was seen and heard in flight over Castle Hill on 21 Sep (Andy Jayne), though Blyth's Pipit *A. godlewskii* could not be completely ruled out. Record accepted by DBRC as a large pipit, probably Richard's.

Tree Pipit *Anthus trivialis*

Uncommon spring and autumn migrant.

The only records of the year were on five dates between 7 Sep (two) & 25 Sep (two), with a max of three on 21st.

Meadow Pipit *Anthus pratensis*

Breeds; very common passage migrant in spring and autumn; scarce or absent in winter.

Up to three birds were present on three dates in late Jan. An apparent influx in mid-Feb, involving 50 on 14th, 30 on 15th and 36 on 16th, was presumably an early pulse of spring passage, but it took until the second half of Mar before numbers (or at least those entered in the logbook) picked up again, with 40 on 21st, rising to 85 on 24th. Numbers peaked in the first half of Apr, reaching 160 on 4th and 150 on 12th. Successful breeding was confirmed (e.g. an adult feeding fledged young at Quarter Wall on 21 May; numerous adults carrying food or faecal sacs, 7–11 Jun). An adult was watched "bashing a Grass Eggar imago apart above Benjamin's Chair" on 4 Jun (Richard Taylor). During autumn passage, the highest counts were 200 on 13, 18 & 23 Sep, 450 on 30 Sep, and 180 on 10 Oct.

Maximum count for each month

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
3	50	85	160	100	27	26	20	450	180	20	10

Red-throated Pipit *Anthus cervinus*

British vagrant.

One was calling in flight over the Airfield on 21 Sep (Andy Jayne) and one was around Castle Hill on 18 Dec and near the Church the following day (Philip & Helen Lymbery; see colour plate 8), constituting the first occurrence in winter for Lundy. Records accepted by BBRC.

Rock Pipit *Anthus petrosus*

[Eurasian Rock Pipit]

Common breeding resident; extent of migratory or dispersive movements involving Lundy unknown.

There was just one report of successful breeding (adults carrying food near North Light on 9 Jun), so this species retains its status of Lundy's least well-known and most under-recorded breeding bird – with the possible exception of Storm Petrel! Higher counts included 12 on 27 Jan, 11 on 23 Sep, 25 on 10 Oct and 17 on 17 Dec.

Maximum count for each month

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
12	2	6	2	4	8	3	2	11	25	7	17

Brambling *Fringilla montifringilla*

Uncommon spring migrant; annual autumn migrant in variable numbers; occasional in winter.

Two on 27 Apr were the only reported spring migrants. During autumn passage, recorded on seven dates from 26 Oct (four) to 11 Nov (one), with a max of five on 2 Nov.

Chaffinch *Fringilla coelebs*

[Common Chaffinch]

Resident, breeding annually in small numbers. Common, at times abundant, on autumn passage; noticeable spring passage rarely recorded; winter influxes in some years.

Between 30 May and 2 Jun Paul Holt recorded three females in Millcombe, including one on a nest, and single pairs in both St Helen's Copse and Quarter Wall Copse. A female was feeding young in Millcombe on 7 Jun. The highest autumn passage counts were 3,000 on 25 Oct (the only count of more than 1,000).

Maximum count for each month

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2	2	8	9	7	5	3	2	15	3,000	350	6

Common Rosefinch *Erythrura erythrura*

Nationally scarce migrant.

A first-summer male was singing above the Terrace on 5 Jun and what was presumably the same individual was then singing in Millcombe and near the Tavern Garden on 7th, and in Millcombe again on 8th (Philip & Helen Lymbery, Tim Davis & Tim Jones). Later in the year, a first-winter bird in Millcombe, originally seen on 15 Sep, was trapped and ringed on 16th and seen again on 17th (A.J. Bellamy, Peter Slader, Nik Ward). Records accepted by DBRC.

Greenfinch *Chloris chloris*

[European Greenfinch]

Uncommon spring migrant in small numbers; common autumn migrant; occasional visitor in summer and winter.

The only spring record concerned one on 8 May, whilst in autumn there were ones and twos on 14 dates from 1 to 20 Sep. Not recorded in Oct or Nov.

Linnet *Linaria cannabina*

[Common Linnet]

Common breeder; irregular spring and autumn migrant; more numerous in autumn; occasional in winter.

The first of the year were five on 24 Mar, but spring passage went virtually unreported. Two pairs were collecting nest material in gorse south of Pondsbury on 17 May. The highest pre-fledging breeding-season count was 63 on 5 Jun, while the peak post-breeding totals were 300 on 12 Aug and 200 on 25th. Autumn passage brought a maximum of 260 on 23 Sep and the last of the year were five on 8 Nov.

Maximum count for each month

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
–	–	5	15	30	63	110	300	260	60	15	–

Lesser Redpoll *Acanthis cabaret*

Uncommon spring and autumn migrant in variable numbers, but more frequent than formerly; rare in winter.

In spring there were two on 16 May, followed by three on 21st & 22nd, one on 23rd and singles on 1 & 7 Jun. In autumn, migrants were recorded on 19 dates from 31 Aug (two) to 8 Nov (five, the maximum count).

Crossbill *Loxia curvirostra*

[Red Crossbill]

Rare summer and autumn migrant; occurring sporadically and sometimes in large numbers during 'invasion' years.

One on 5 Jun was initially heard calling near Hanmers, then seen flying around Millcombe (Richard & Rebecca Taylor).

Goldfinch *Carduelis carduelis*

[European Goldfinch]

Has bred regularly in recent years; common spring and autumn migrant; irregular in winter.

The first of the year were seven on 22 Mar, with 14 on 25th. The spring passage max was 25 on 5 Apr. Up to seven were around Millcombe between late May and mid-Jun. Song was heard frequently and breeding strongly suspected (e.g. adults apparently collecting food from high in the sycamores above the Casbah) but not confirmed until a female and three young (presumed second brood) were outside Brambles East on 13 Aug. The highest autumn counts were 35 on 6 Sep, 23 on 22 Sep, 25 on 21 Oct, and 14 on 1 Nov. In Dec, there were unusually high totals of 17 on 11th and 20 on 23rd.

Maximum count for each month (top) and number of days recorded (bottom)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
–	–	14	25	11	10	4	6	35	25	14	20
–	–	6	18	25	19	5	8	23	22	10	7

Siskin *Spinus spinus*

[Eurasian Siskin]

Late autumn migrant in greatly varying numbers; rare in spring.

In spring, ones and twos were recorded on six dates from 23 Mar to 19 Apr, followed by a single male on 22 May. During autumn passage, recorded from 22 Sep (one) to 11 Nov (two), with max counts of 30 on 25 Oct and 26 on 30 Oct.

Snow Bunting *Plectrophenax nivalis*

Uncommon but regular autumn migrant in small numbers; uncommon spring migrant; rare in midwinter. Devon rarity.

Singles were recorded on three dates in autumn: a male above The Battery on 18 & 20 Oct (Mark Darlston *et al.*) and one in the Lighthouse Field on 1 Nov (Richard Campey, James Diamond *et al.*). Records accepted by Devon Bird Recorder.

Lapland Bunting *Calcarius lapponicus*

[Lapland Longspur]

Uncommon but regular autumn migrant; rare spring migrant; very rare in winter. Devon rarity.

Single autumn passage migrants were recorded on 1 & 4 Sep (Richard Taylor) and 19 & 20 Sep, with three on 18th (Andy Jayne). All but the individual on 4th, which was feeding on the main track near Pondsburry, were heard calling in flight, over the Tent/Lighthouse Fields, Old Light and Tillage Field respectively. Records accepted by Devon Bird Recorder.

Ortolan Bunting *Emberiza hortulana*

Nationally scarce migrant.

Singles were in Millcombe on 8 Sep (Richard & Rebecca Taylor, Tony Taylor) and 14 Sep, the latter a first-winter bird (A.J. Bellamy, Peter Slader, Nik Ward). Records accepted by DBRC.

[Reed Bunting *Emberiza schoeniclus*

[Common Reed Bunting]

Regular autumn migrant in very small numbers; rare and increasingly irregular spring migrant; very rare in winter.

For the 14th time since LFS recording began in 1947, but only the third time since 1995, this amber-listed bird of conservation concern was not recorded on Lundy.]

RECORDS OF RARE BIRDS CURRENTLY UNDER CONSIDERATION BY BBRC

Black-browed Albatross *Thalassarche melanophris*

British vagrant.

A record of one off the Landing Bay on 17 Oct. If accepted, this would be the first for Lundy.

Pallid Swift *Apus pallidus*

British vagrant.

A record of one over Millcombe on 25 Oct. If accepted this would constitute a first for Lundy and Devon – see the photograph on the back cover of the report.

BBRC DECISIONS ON RARITY RECORDS ASSESSED AS ‘NOT PROVEN’

Double-crested Cormorant *Phalacrocorax auritus*

One on 14 Oct 2016.

BIRDS SEEN ON THE CROSSING TO OR FROM LUNDY

Records of birds seen close to the island are incorporated in the main list, above. Other reports of interest for the ‘open sea’ part of the crossing are given below, but we do not cover the North Devon shoreline or the Taw/Torridge Estuary. Records for these areas should be submitted to the Devon Bird Recorder (recorder@devonbirds.org).

Red-throated Diver *Gavia stellata*

One seen from MS *Oldenburg*, 20 minutes out from Lundy, flying north (Tim Davis & Tim Jones).

Cory’s Shearwater *Calonectris borealis*

A late bird seen from MS *Oldenburg* about halfway on the outward crossing on 18 October (Mark Darlaston).

Storm Petrel *Hydrobates pelagicus*

One was seen from MS *Oldenburg* on 27 August (Martin Thorne).

Arctic Skua *Stercorarius parasiticus*

A dark-phase bird seen from MS *Oldenburg* on 6 Sep (Steve Rosser), whilst a light-phase bird was seen on 8 Sep (Davy Still *et al.*).

RECORDS EXCLUDED FROM THE MAIN REPORT

The following reports are considered unsubstantiated for the reasons given. We would be delighted to receive further information that could enable any of these reports to be confirmed.

Barnacle Goose *Branta leucopsis*

A logbook entry of three at Pondsburry on 30 Apr lacked supporting information.

Great Northern Diver *Gavia immer*

Logbook entries (ticks only) for 24–27 Jun lacked supporting information.

Cory’s Shearwater *Calonectris borealis*

One on 17/18 Oct lacked sufficient supporting information.

Sooty Shearwater *Puffinus griseus*

One on the sea with Gannets on 30 Aug lacked sufficient supporting information.

Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo*

A count of 25 on 23 Jun, somewhat late for a spring passage flock, lacked supporting details.

Little Egret *Egretta garzetta*

An unprecedented count of 20+ on 29 Jul lacked any supporting details.

Hen Harrier *Circus cyaneus*

A report of one perched on an East Side ledge on 10 Oct lacked sufficient detail.

Moorhen *Gallinula chloropus*

A report of two on 18 May lacked supporting information.

Arctic Skua *Stercorarius parasiticus*

Four on 30 Aug and logbook ticks indicating presence on each of the following two days lacked any supporting information.

Great Skua *Stercorarius skua*

One on 30 Aug and logbook ticks indicating presence on each of the following two days lacked any supporting information.

Black Guillemot *Cephus grylle*

One reported on 27 Feb lacked sufficient supporting information.

Common Tern *Sterna hirundo*

One on 6 Aug lacked any supporting information.

Merlin *Falco columbarius*

Records of single birds on the unusual dates of 19 & 28 Aug lacked any supporting information.

Rook *Corvus frugilegus*

A report of one on 18 May lacked supporting information.

Firecrest *Regulus ignicapilla*

Records of single birds entered in the logbook on the highly unusual dates of 30 & 31 Jul lacked any supporting information.

Blue Tit *Cyanistes caeruleus*

A record of two in Millcombe on 17 May lacked supporting information.

Great Tit *Parus major*

A report of one in Millcombe on 25 Mar lacked supporting information.

Coal Tit *Pariparus ater*

Records (tick only) for the period 18–22 May lacked any supporting information.

Marsh Tit *Poecile palustris*

One reported on or near the western end of Threequarter Wall on 13 Mar lacked any supporting information.

Wood Warbler *Phylloscopus sibilatrix*

Singles reported on 24, 25 & 27 Jun lacked supporting information for what is now a very scarce bird on Lundy.

Red-breasted Flycatcher *Ficedula parva*

A record of one on 1 Oct (via Birdguides) lacked any supporting information.

Snow Bunting *Plectrophenax nivalis*

Records of three on 2 Nov and one on 16 Nov lacked supporting information.

Lapland Bunting *Calciarius lapponicus*

A logbook entry of four perched in trees in Upper Millcombe on 8 Oct lacked supporting information.

BIRD RINGING ON LUNDY IN 2016

by

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In 2016, long-term ringing studies of Manx Shearwaters and breeding Wheatears continued, and spring and autumn migrants were ringed during twelve days in April and six weeks in autumn. With a total of 1,868 birds ringed, catches were lower than in 2015. This was because of significantly lower numbers of migrants caught, with ringers' visits not generally coinciding with good conditions for migration and mist-netting.

The year's ringing totals are shown in the table below. Manx Shearwaters were ringed in the highest numbers, while Goldcrest topped the passerine totals with 265 caught, followed by Blackcap (244), Swallow (194) and Chiffchaff (170). Unusual species included Jack Snipe, Wryneck, Pallas's Warbler, Common Rosefinch and Lundy's second Blyth's Reed Warbler. Also noteworthy in a Lundy context were two Woodcock, six Snipe and six Long-tailed Tits. In previous decades five Yellow-browed Warblers would have been impressive too, but there have been three higher Lundy totals in the last ten years, reflecting the rapidly growing numbers reaching Britain.

Siskin numbers fluctuate greatly from one autumn to the next and their absence from the 2016 list is not a great surprise. Lesser Whitethroat and Redstart are also missing. This may simply reflect the lower levels of migrant ringing, but with averages between three and four ringed per year on Lundy over the past ten years, these are vulnerable species to watch in the future.

Lundy ringing data have been submitted to the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) in digital form since 1997. To facilitate analysis of long-term data sets, the process of digitising earlier records has begun, using paper records which survive from 1972 onwards. An important bonus will be the inclusion of all recaptures in the same files as ringing data. This facilitates analysis of weight changes, survival rates and other information relevant to conservation issues.

Manx Shearwaters

In late May and early June, 107 new adults were ringed, then between the end of August and late September a further 19 adults, four recently fledged young and 291 chicks were ringed. In addition, almost 100 previously ringed adults were caught during the year, including 17 originally ringed as chicks, all contributing to our understanding of recruitment and survival of breeding birds.

In Lundy's natural burrows it is not possible to establish with certainty which pairs lay eggs and which are just prospecting. So 30 nestboxes designed for shearwaters were installed in March 2016 in the hope that some will be used by birds ringed as chicks, to provide further information on their age of first breeding and survival. It is not surprising that no eggs were laid in the boxes in 2016 because pairs spend a year or two prospecting burrows and bonding before they lay, but in the longer term the boxes should be a very valuable asset. For further details, see *Manx Shearwater Nestboxes*, page 101.

Two ringed shearwaters showed movements between Lundy and Wales. One ringed near Aberyswyth in July 2013, away from any breeding colony, was likely to be a sub-adult. It was

caught twice on Lundy, in May and June 2016, by which time it was probably committed as a Lundy breeder. The other was ringed as a chick on Lundy in September 2007 and caught on Skokholm in 2016, having already reached breeding age. It seems that the sight, sound and smell of a very large colony was strong enough to draw it away from its natal site on Lundy.

Wheatears

The Wheatear Retrapping Adults for Survival (RAS) project continued, with three weeks of intense fieldwork in late May and early June. Forty-eight breeding birds were newly colour-ringed and 29 birds colour-ringed in previous years were re-sighted. Six were from 2013, six from 2014 and 17 from 2015.

Survival estimates currently stand at 61% from 2013 to 2014 and 55% from 2014 to 2015. Perhaps because of difficult weather conditions in spring, the spread of laying dates was greater in 2016 than in the previous three years, and males were harder to catch and re-sight than females at the time of fieldwork. So it is likely that some older males not seen in 2016 will reappear in 2017, raising the survival estimates.

The minimum number of breeding females present in the study area, including at least one unringed and one with a metal ring only, was 46. This represents the highest number of pairs recorded, so the population is very healthy and may still be growing after rat eradication.

Many thanks to all observers who reported colour-ringed birds before and after the main study period, adding to our knowledge of the birds' life histories. Any 2017 records will be much appreciated.

Recoveries and Controls

In addition to the two Manx Shearwaters mentioned above, seven other ringed birds showed movements to or from Lundy in 2016. One was the Lesser Black-backed Gull colour-ringed as a chick in 1995 which has continued to visit the south-west coast of France in winter. Though it has done very well to reach its current age, it still has some way to go before passing the record for a ringed Lesser Black-back, which is almost 35 years.

Migrating passerines included four Chiffchaffs. Two of these showed rapid movements in spring, from Alderney and to Somerset, and one was on Lundy and Bardsey in North Wales in successive springs. The fourth, on the Lincolnshire coast in May and on Lundy in mid November, could perhaps be a bird that breeds on the continent and winters in south-west Britain.

A Blackcap controlled in spring on Hilbre Island, Merseyside, after being on Lundy the previous autumn is likely to breed further north in Britain. A Chaffinch found dead in North Wales was probably also migrating north via Lundy when it was ringed three springs earlier.

Full details of all ringing recoveries are listed on page 66.



Above: **Buoy barnacle** *Dosima fascicularis*, Hell's Gates, 27 September.
Below: **Trumpet anenome** *Aiptasia mutabilis*, Devil's Kitchen, 27 September.

Photos © Keith Hiscock





Above: **Golden Plover** *Pluvialis apricaria*, South West Field, 9 June. © Rebecca Taylor

Below: **Ringed Plover** *Charadrius hiaticula*, Beach Road, 13 September. © Steve Rosser





Above: **Dunlin** *Calidris alpina*, Brick Field Pond, 2 September. © Richard Taylor

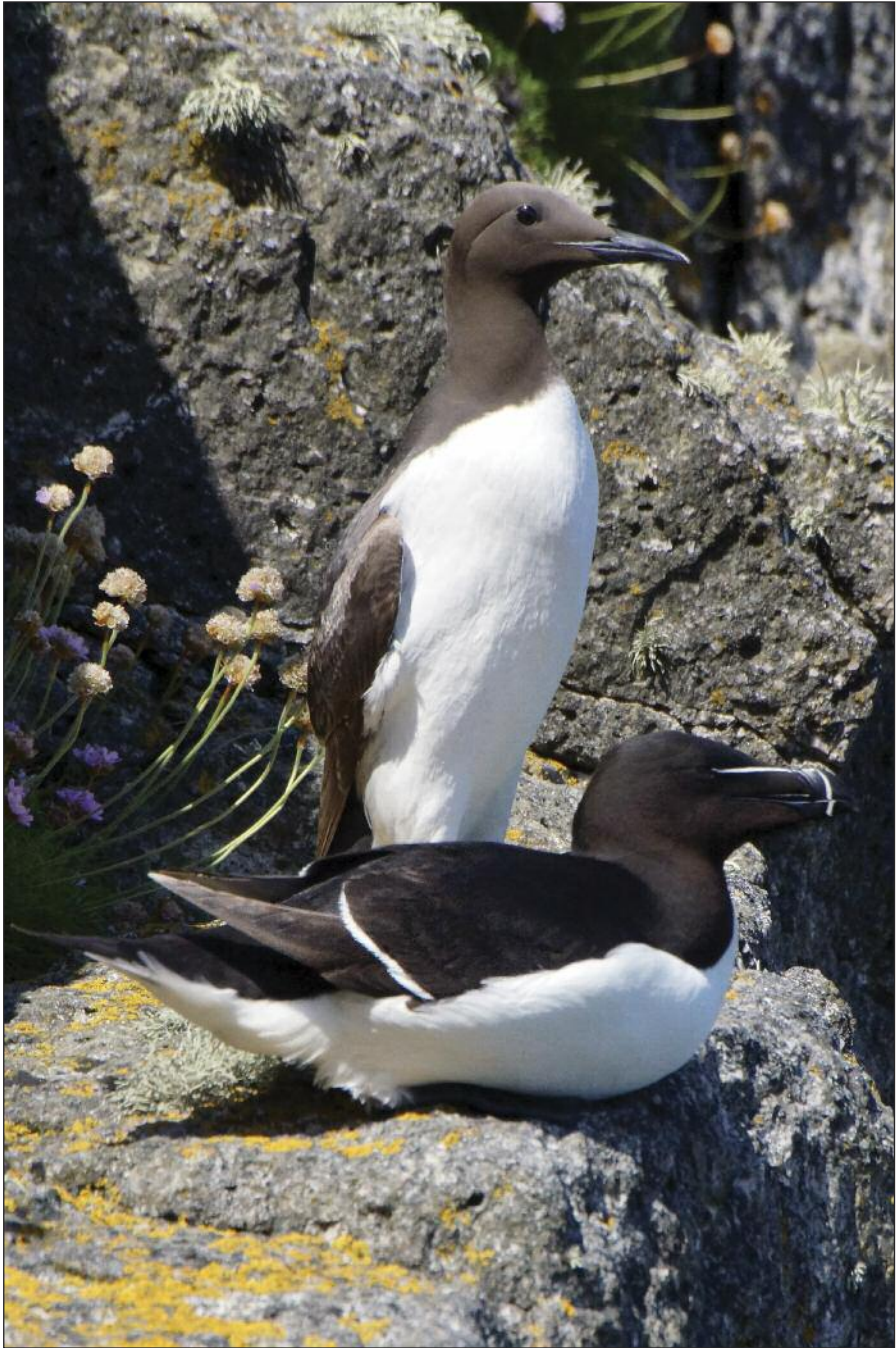
Below: **Sanderling** *Calidris alba*, main track, 4 September. © Richard Taylor





Above: **Red-necked Grebe** *Podiceps grisegena*, Landing Bay, 18 December. © Philip Lymbery
Below: **Puffins** *Fratercula arctica* – prospecting birds near Pyramid Rock, 26 June.
© Elisabeth Price





Guillemot *Uria aalge* (top) and **Razorbill** *Alca torda*, near North Light steps, 25 June.

© Elisabeth Price



Above: **Greenish Warbler** *Phylloscopus trochiloides*, Millcombe, 5 June. © Richard Taylor
Below: **Pallas's Warbler**, near Rocket Pole, 25 October. © Simon Slade





Above: **Tree Sparrow** *Passer montanus*, Bramble Villas, 29 May. © Tony Taylor
Below: Colour-ringed **Wheatear** *Oenanthe oenanthe*, near Old Light, 23 June. © Elisabeth Price





Above: **Red-throated Pipit** *Anthus cervinus*, Castle Hill, 18 December. © Philip Lymbery

Below: **Black oil beetle** *Meloe proscarabaeus*, South Light steps, 16 March. © Sharon Reed



LUNDY RINGING TOTALS 2016

Manx Shearwater	(291)	421	Wren	25
Storm Petrel		1	Starling	1
Jack Snipe		1	Blackbird	43
Woodcock		2	Song Thrush	7
Snipe		6	Redwing	16
Wryneck		1	Spotted Flycatcher	4
Goldcrest		265	Robin	39
Firecrest		2	Pied Flycatcher	1
Skylark		1	Black Redstart	2
Sand Martin		28	Stonechat	5
Swallow		194	Wheatear	(16) 67
House Martin		15	Dunnock	8
Long-tailed Tit		6	House Sparrow	9
Pallas's Warbler		1	Grey Wagtail	1
Yellow-browed Warbler		5	Tree Pipit	2
Chiffchaff		170	Meadow Pipit	59
Willow Warbler		97	Chaffinch	57
Blackcap		244	Common Rosefinch	1
Garden Warbler		1	Greenfinch	1
Whitethroat		6	Linnet	8
Grasshopper Warbler		1	Lesser Redpoll	1
Sedge Warbler		4	Goldfinch	33
Blyth's Reed Warbler		1		
Reed Warbler		4	Total	1,868
Treecreeper		1		

Numbers in brackets indicate pulli (included in the main totals).
 Number of species: 47



Jack Snipe by Mike Langman, from 'The Birds of Lundy'

LUNDY RECOVERIES AND CONTROLS 2016

Manx Shearwater EF98315 – ringed as a pullus on Lundy, 7.9.07. Controlled on Skokholm Island, Pembrokeshire, 18.8.16. (3,268 days; 74 km; bearing: 325°).

Manx Shearwater FC94387 – ringed as a full-grown bird at Rhoscellan, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion, 19.7.13. Controlled on Lundy, 26.5.16, and recaptured on Lundy, 9.6.16. (1,042 and 1,056 days; 149 km; 196°).

Lesser Black-backed Gull – colour-ring: blue, with white L, on left leg; metal on right. Ringed as a pullus on Lundy, 25-29.6.95. Seen at Courant de Mimizan, Landes, FRANCE, 9 & 13.1.16, 12.2.16. (c.7,501-7,535 days; 814 km; 162°). Then seen again at the same site, 1.10.16 and 9.11.16. All these records are assumed to refer to the same individual.

Chiffchaff HHC382 – ringed as an adult on Lundy, 28.4.15. Controlled on Bardsey Island, Gwynedd, 14.4.16. (352 days; 178 km; 358°). Retrapped on Bardsey, 15.4.16.

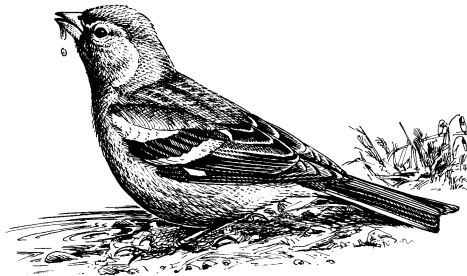
Chiffchaff HRC451 – ringed as a second calendar-year bird on Lundy, 4.4.16. Controlled at High Bridge, Williton, Somerset, 6.4.16. (2 days; 95 km; 91°).

Chiffchaff HXK626 – ringed as an adult at Gibraltar Point, Lincolnshire, 17.5.16. Controlled on Lundy, 10.11.16. (177 days; 402 km; 238°).

Chiffchaff Jersey 176388 – ringed as a second calendar-year bird at Essex Farm, Alderney, Channel Islands, 29.3.16. Controlled on Lundy, 3.4.16. (5 days; 238 km; 313°).

Blackcap Z420822 – ringed as a first year female on Lundy, 3.10.15. Controlled on Hilbre Island, Wirral, Merseyside, 4.5.16. (214 days; 264 km; 22°).

Chaffinch D184209 – ringed as a second calendar-year male on Lundy, 26.4.13. Found freshly dead (trichomonosis), 1.5.16, at Ynys Hir, Ceredigion. (1,101 days; 160 km; 18°).



Chaffinch by Mike Langman, from 'The Birds of Lundy'

FAUNA AND FLORA RECORDS 2016

(for groups other than birds)

compiled by

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The following records are taken mainly from the LFS Logbook and are reproduced here in good faith. No attempt has been made to verify these reports in their entirety. Thanks are due to Alan Rowland and John Hedger for their assistance in the compilation of the freshwater and fungi records respectively, and to everyone who entered records in the LFS logbook.

WHALES, DOLPHINS AND PORPOISES

Common dolphin *Delphinus delphis*

Sightings were recorded between 5 Apr and 29 Oct. Counts of five or more:

- 26 May – at least five off The Battery in late afternoon (Alfredo Sanchez-Tojar).
- 29 May – pod of 20+ half-a-mile south-west of Shutter Rock heading north-west (Emily Trapnell & Mike Jones).
- 2 Jun – two large pods (“several tens of individuals – very spectacular”) alongside MS *Oldenburg* on the crossing to Lundy (Roger & Rosy Key).
- 4 Jun – pod of 25 off the East Side, seen from MS *Oldenburg* (Alan & Sandra Rowland).
- 5 Jun – c.50 in three groups off Millcombe (Philip Lymbery & Richard Taylor).
- 6 Jun – at least 20 off West Side (Richard & Rebecca Taylor).
- 21 Jul – five 500m NW off The Battery (Chris & Sharron Blackmore).
- 23 Jul – 12 700m SE of Castle Parade (Chris & Sharron Blackmore).
- 24 Jul – c.25 along the East Side (Chris & Sharron Blackmore).
- 25 Jul – six 1km NE of Castle Parade, and 12 800m E of Halfway Wall Bay (Chris & Sharron Blackmore).
- 6 Aug – 15+ off the East Side, seen from the Timekeeper’s Hut (B. Trapnell).
- 10 Aug – six off Lametry Bay (P.J. Ellam).
- 23 Aug – pod of 100+ in four groups about a mile offshore between The Battery and Shutter Point.
- 25 Aug – c.20 heading south past The Battery.
- 27 Aug – 90 off Shutter Point at dusk (Martin Thorne).
- 28 Aug – fifty off North End (Martin Thorne).
- 19 Sep – at least 10 off South West Point (Chris Dee & Andy Turner).
- 21 Sep – at least 10 off the South End (Andy Jayne).

Risso’s dolphin *Grampus griseus*

- 28 Mar – three moving north some 500m off the Lower East Side Path between St Helen’s & Quarter Wall Copse at around 13.00, breaking the surface three times (Tim Davis).

Bottle-nosed dolphin *Tursiops truncatus*

- 18 Jul – one (probably of this species) 500m SE off South West Point: “large, dark cetacean breached completely three times; bigger than Harbour porpoise/Common dolphin, central, sickle-shaped dorsal fin” (Chris & Sharron Blackmore).
- 23 Sep – one off North End (Tim Davis & Tim Jones).

Harbour porpoise *Phocoena phocoena*

Sightings were recorded between 23 Mar and 12 Dec. Counts of two or more:

- 23 Mar – three of South West Point (Tony Taylor).
- 13 Apr – three north-west of North Light (Rod & Liz Thomas).
- 18 Apr – one 500 yards off Quarries (Rod & Liz Thomas).
- 21 Apr – one off The Battery moving north (Chris & Mandy Dee).
- 29 May – two south of Devil's Limekiln heading west (Emily Trapnell & Mike Jones).
- 14 Jul – two feeding with Gannets 800m SW of Jenny's Cove (Chris & Sharron Blackmore).
- 20 Jul – three feeding/breaching 500m SE of Castle Parade (Chris & Sharron Blackmore).
- 21 Jul – five 800m NW off The Battery, disturbed by fast-moving angling charter boat; and seven 500m off Castle Parade (Chris & Sharron Blackmore).
- 26 Jul – four 200m E of Rate Island (Chris & Sharron Blackmore).
- 28 Aug – six off North End (Martin Thorne).
- 19 Sep – at least four 200m offshore south of the Castle.

SEALS

Grey seal *Halichoerus grypus*

Recorded on numerous days between 23 Feb (one at North End) and 6 Dec (two near Brazen Ward), with a maximum of 156 on 4 Aug. Counts of five or more as follows:

- 23 Mar – 10 in total off North Light, Gannets' Combe and Brazen Ward (Ruth Turner).
- 27 Mar – five off Gannets' Rock (Connor Willmott).
- 17 Apr – eight between Brazen Ward and Gannets' Bay (Rod & Liz Thomas).
- 30 Apr – six in Halfway Wall Bay (Graeme & Kate Firman).
- 7 May – 51 at North West Point and North East Point at low tide (Tim Smith).
- 13 May – six at North West Point and 10 at St Philip's Stone (Liz Smith).
- 12 Jun – at least 20 around rocks below East Side path (precise location not given) (Paul Hyde & Tracey Leake).
- 15 Jun – 10 around Rat Island.
- 16 Jun – 10 in Gannets' Bay.
- 13 Jul – 22 hauled out or bottling, location unspecified (Conor Willmott).
- 14 Jul – seven below Benjamin's Chair and nine in Halfway Wall Bay (Chris & Sharron Blackmore).
- 18 Jul – 15 at Brazen Ward (Chris & Sharron Blackmore).
- 21 Jul – at least 38 "resting and swimming" at North Light.
- 25 Jul – 10 in Halfway Wall Bay (Chris & Sharron Blackmore).
- 4 Aug – a total of 156: 13 at Halfway Wall Bay; 83 at Brazen Ward/Threequarter Wall Bay; 34 in Gannets' Combe; 12 at Frenchman's Landing; 12 between Gannets' Rock and North End; and two off the North End landing stage (Emily Trapnell).
- 10 Aug – 120+ (P.J. Ellam).
- 12 Aug – nine at Brazen Ward and four off North Light.
- 19 Sep – 16 at Brazen Ward (Frances Stuart).
- 20 Sep – 37 at North End (Frances Stuart).
- 9 Oct – seven off the East Side.

MARINE FISHES

Ocean sunfish *Mola mola*

- 29 Jul – one off North End, estimated length 80-100 cm (Chris & Carol Baillie).
- 18 Aug – one "breaching out of water, three times off the end of the jetty just before the *Oldie* pulled away. Fab!" (Liza Cole).
- 27 Aug – one, "very large", in the Landing Bay.
- 1 Sep – one in the Landing Bay (Claire Young & Dave Jones).

MARINE INVERTEBRATES

Unidentified jellyfish species

21 Apr – a “large orange/brown jellyfish with blue ‘tentacles’ in water south of Gannets’ Combe” (Rachel Dee).

Comb jelly *Beroë cucumis*

29 May – 40+ below the jetty (Paul Holt).

Moon jellyfish *Aurelia aurita*

3 Jun – Seen in the Landing Bay from the Jetty (Roger & Rosy Key, Steve Compton).

Portuguese man o’ war *Physalia physalis*

2 Oct – one dead in the Landing Bay (Conor Willmott & Emily Trapnell).

Buoy barnacle *Dosima fascicularis*

26-28 Sep – several clumps stranded and dead on strandlines (Keith Hiscock) – see colour plate 1.

Trumpet anemone *Aiptasia mutabilis*

28 Sep – one (usually a sublittoral species) in ‘Pool D’ at Devil’s Kitchen (Keith Hiscock) – see colour plate 1.

INTRODUCED FRESHWATER FISHES

Golden orfe *Leuciscus idus*

8 Oct – 30 in Quarry Pond (Andrew Jewels *et al.*)

Unidentified carp *Cyprinus* sp. or *Carassius* sp.

30 Jul – “one large specimen in Quarry Pond” (Michael Williams).

INTRODUCED REPTILES

Slow-worm *Anguis fragilis*

1-6 Jul – eleven (assumed to be different individuals; locations not specified) (Chris Eve *et al.*).

13 Sep – one under slate in the campsite (Andy Turner).

NATIVE LAND MAMMALS

Pygmy shrew *Sorex minutus*

22 Mar – one in the Tavern.

18 Apr – one dead on Lower East Side Path (Rod & Liz Thomas).

21 Apr – one at Halfway Wall (Rachel Dee).

6 Jun – one at Stoneycroft (Philip & Helen Lymbery).

17 Jul – one in porch of Castle Cottage going in and out of air vent (Chris & Sharron Blackmore).

9 Aug – one dead by the side of the Castle (Alan Rowland).

27 Sep – one on north side of Halfway Wall.

9 Oct – one in heather north of John O’Groats.

24 Oct – one in Castle Keep North (Dawn & Nick Downie).

11 Nov – one in long grass outside the Tavern.

Unidentified bats Chiroptera spp.

12 Apr – one flying outside the Old Schoolhouse (Rod & Liz Thomas).

3 May – one (probably a pipistrelle) in Millcombe.

FERAL LAND MAMMALS

Counts of feral mammals as of March 2016 were:

Feral goat *Capra aegagrus hircus* 36

Sika deer *Cervus nippon* 78

Soay sheep *Ovis aries* 268

Rabbit *Oryctolagus cuniculus*

Generally small (single-figure) numbers reported through the year, with a max count of 21 on 14 Jul in warren south of Benjamin's Chair stile (Chris & Sharron Blackmore).

FRESHWATER INVERTEBRATES

Common and scientific names follow the popular *Guide to Freshwater Invertebrates* (M. Dobson, S Pawley, M Fletcher & A Powell, Freshwater Biological Association Cumbria 2012). All records by Alan Rowland except where credited otherwise. For all pond records, adults unless otherwise specified.

HYDRAS (Hydridae)

Green hydra *Chlorohydra viridissima*

28 Apr – one in Ackland's Moor Pond.

FLAT WORMS (Platyhelminthes)

Phagocata vitata

13 Feb – five in Government House Pond.

17 Feb – five in Government House Pond.

13 Dec – 20 in Government House Pond.

Polycellis nigra

28 Apr – 29 in Ackland's Moor Pond.

11 Jun – c.100 in Middle Park Pond.

27 Sep – four in Government House Pond.

Dalyellia viridis

26 Apr – 40 in Kistvaen Pond.

16 Dec – one in Kistvaen Pond.

SEGMENTED WORMS (Oligochaeta)

Lumbriculus variegatus

17 Feb – four in Government House Pond.

26 Apr – five in Kistvaen Pond.

28 Apr – four in Ackland's Moor Pond.

9 Jun – nine in Long Roost Pond.

11 Jun – one in Middle Park Pond.

27 Sep – one in Quarter Wall Pond.

13 Dec – 166 in Government House Pond.

16 Dec – 10 in Kistvaen Pond.

***Naiad* sp.**

13 Dec – 10 in Government House Pond.

16 Dec – four in Kistvaen Pond.

LEECHES (Hirudinea)

Horse leech *Haemopsis sanguisuga*

26 Sep – three in puddle before Quarter Wall Gate (Chris Dee).

27 Sep – one in puddle near Quarter Wall Pond (Mandy Dee); six in Quarter Wall Pond.

Helobdella stagnalis

28 Apr – two in Ackland's Moor Pond.

27 Sep – five in Government House Pond.

MUSSELS (Bivalvia)

Red-crusted Pea Mussel *Pisidium personatum*

17 Feb – 30 in Government House Pond.

13 Feb – 20 in Government House Pond.

26 Apr – six in Government House Pond.

13 Dec – 109 in Government House Pond.

SHELLED ARTHROPODS (Crustacea)

A seed shrimp Cyprididae sp.

17 Feb – one in Government House Pond.

13 Dec – three in Government House Pond.

A water flea Daphniidae sp.

26 Apr – present in Kistvaen Pond.

9 Jun – present in Long Roost Pond.

A water flea *Cyclops* sp.

13 Dec – one in Government House Pond.

16 Dec – one in Kistvaen Pond.

A water flea Harpaticoida sp.

26 Feb – present in Kistvaen Pond.

WATER SLATERS (Isopoda)

Water hog louse *Proasellus meridianus*

13 Feb – 10 Government House Pond.

17 Feb – 20 in Government House Pond.

27 Sep – four in Government House Pond.

13 Dec – five in Government House Pond.

16 Dec – nine in Kistvaen Pond.

SPRINGTAILS (Collembola)

Podura aquatic

16 Dec – one in Kistvaen Pond.

DAMSELFLIES & DRAGONFLIES (Odonata)

Zygoptera sp.

27 Sep – 13 in Quarter Wall Pond.

Common blue damselfly *Enallagma cyathigerum*

8 Jun – six, Quarter Wall Pond and Pondsby (Tim Davis & Tim Jones) – see colour plate 9.

9 Jun – 14, Quarter Wall Pond (Tim Davis & Tim Jones).

Blue-tailed damselfly *Ischnura elegans*

7 Jun – present on Quarter Wall Pond (Tim Davis & Tim Jones).

9 Jun – 25, including two mating pairs, Quarter Wall Pond (Tim Davis & Tim Jones).

9-13, 17 & 18 Jun – a total of 11, locations not specified (Harry Drew).

Anisoptera sp.

27 Sep – two in Quarter Wall Pond.

Migrant hawkler *Aeshna mixta*

21 Sep – a male patrolling lower Millcombe in mid-afternoon (Andy Jayne).

23 Sep – one in Millcombe (Alan Rowland).

9 Oct – a male, location unspecified (Andrew Jewels *et al.*).

[Broad-bodied Chaser *Libellula depressa*

Two reported on 18 Jun (location/s not specified) lacked supporting information for what would be a new species for Lundy.]

WATER BUGS (Hemiptera)

A water boatman *Corixidae* sp.

28 Apr – two in Ackland's Moor Pond.

9 Jun – one in Widow's Tenement Pond.

11 Jun – 20 in Middle Park Pond.

27 Sep – 40 in Quarter Wall Pond.

A backswimmer *Notonecta* sp.

28 Apr – one immature in Ackland's Moor Pond.

27 Sep – 15 in Quarter Wall Pond.

Notonecta marmorea viridis

9 Jun – four in Ackland's Moor Pond.

11 Jun – one in Middle Park Pond.

WATER BEETLES (Coleoptera)

Acilius sulcatus

27 Sep – four adults in Quarter Wall Pond.

A diving beetle Dytiscidae sp.

28 Apr – one larva in Widow's Tenement Pond.

9 Jun – one adult and four larvae in Widow's Tenement Pond.

16 Dec – 12 adults and two larvae in Kistvaen Pond.

Helocares punctatus

11 Jun – one Middle Park Pond.

A diving beetle *Hydroporus* sp.
11 Jun – one in Middle Park Pond.
27 Sep – four in Quarter Wall Pond.

CADDIS OR SEDGE FLIES (Trichoptera)

Notidobia ciliaris
17 Feb – two in Government House Pond.
13 Dec – two in Government House Pond.

TWO-WINGED FLIES (Diptera)

Biting midge larva Ceratopogonidae sp.
17 Feb – one in Government House Pond.
13 Dec – two in Government House Pond.

Non-biting midge larva Chironomid sp.
13 Feb – five in Government House Pond.
17 Feb – 10 in Government House Pond.
26 Apr – four in Kistvaen Pond.
28 Apr – three in Ackland's Moor Pond.
9 Jun – 27 in Long Roost Pond.
11 Jun – three in Middle Park Pond.
27 Sep – 30 in Quarter Wall Pond.
13 Dec – six in Government House Pond.

Mosquito larva Culicidae sp.
27 Sep – 30 in Quarter Wall Pond.
13 Dec – one in Government House Pond.

TERRESTRIAL INVERTEBRATES

CENTIPEDES (Chilopoda)

Common banded centipede *Lithobius variegatus*
8 Jun – one in Millcombe (Alan Rowland).
29 Sep – two (Alan & Sandra Rowland).

MILLIPEDES (Diplopoda)

Pill millipede *Glomeris marginata*
6 Jun – one on Landing Beach (Roger & Rosy Key, Steve Compton).
7 Jun – 10 on Lower East Side Path (Alan & Sandra Rowland).

WOODLICE (Isopoda)

Unidentified woodlouse sp.
3 Jun – “very large, shiny, broad pill woodlouse” on top of wall of Big St John's (Roger & Rosy Key).

Common pill woodlouse *Armadillidium vulgare*
7 Jun – two on Lower East Side Path (Alan & Sandra Rowland).
9 Oct – six on steps above Millcombe House (Andrew Jewels *et al.*).

SLUGS & SNAILS (Gastropoda)

Jenkin's spire shell *Potamopyrgus antipodarum*

13 Feb – 30 in Government House Pond.
17 Feb – c.100 in Government House Pond.
13 Dec – c.100 in Government House Pond.

Dwarf pond snail *Galba truncatula*

17 Feb – two in Government House Pond.
26 Apr – three in Government House Pond.
11 Jun – two in Middle Park Pond.

Brown-lipped snail *Cepaea nemoralis*

12 Oct – one in Millcombe walled gardens (Andrew Jewels *et al.*).

Garden snail *Helix aspera*

9 Oct – 90 in Stoneycroft garden (Andrew Jewels *et al.*).

Tree slug *Lehmanna marginata*

11 Oct – eight on Millcombe House garden wall, seen in torchlight (Andrew Jewels *et al.*).

Worm slug *Boettgerilla pallens*

12 Oct – one under stones in Millcombe walled gardens (Andrew Jewels *et al.*).

Brown soil slug *Arion distinctus*

12 Oct – two under stones in Millcombe walled gardens (Andrew Jewels *et al.*).

Blue-black soil slug *Arion hortensis*

12 Oct – one under stones in Millcombe walled gardens (Andrew Jewels *et al.*).

Grey field slug *Deroceras reticulatum*

12 Oct – two in Millcombe walled gardens (Andrew Jewels *et al.*).

Green cellar slug *Limacus maculatus*

9 Oct – two on wall of Millcombe House, seen in torchlight (Andrew Jewels *et al.*).

SPIDERS AND MITES (Chelicerata)

Cave spider *Meta merianae*

8 Jun – one in cave off the lower part of Beach Road (Richard Capon) – see colour plate 8.

A cellar spider Pholcidae sp.

12 Feb – one in Quarters (Alan Rowland).

A water mite *Hydracarina* sp.

27 Sep – four in Government House Pond.

BUGS (Hemiptera)

Shieldbugs (Pentatomidae)

Gorse shield bug *Piezodorus lituratus*

18 Feb – three along Upper East Side Path and six at the top of Millcombe Valley (Alan Rowland).

23 Apr – one in Millcombe (Alan & Sandra Rowland).
8 Jun – two on Upper East Side Path (Alan Rowland).
25 Sep – one in Millcombe (Alan Rowland).

Hawthorn shield bug *Acanthosoma haemorrhoidale*

4 Oct – one at The Battery (Lin Black).

Green shield bug *Palomena prasina*

8 Jun – two, Millcombe (Alan Rowland).

BEETLES (Coleoptera)

Sequence and nomenclature follow the *Checklist of Beetles of the British Isles* (Duff, 2008)

Green tiger beetle *Cicindela campestris*

30 Apr – one at South West Point (Graeme & Kate Firman).
2 Jun – one at Pondsby (Roger & Rosy Key).
3 & 4 Jun – “abundant” along most of Lower East Side Path from Miller’s Cake to Knight Templar Rock (Roger & Rosy Key).

A ground-beetle *Carabus granulatus*

23 Sep – one on the main track at North End (Alan Rowland).

A ground-beetle *Pterostichus niger*

27 Sep – one (Alan & Sandra Rowland).
28 Sep – one (Alan & Sandra Rowland).
2 Oct – one near the Old Hospital (Alan & Sandra Rowland).

A ground-beetle *Abax parallelepipedus*

2 Jun – one by Government House (Roger & Rosy Key).

A burying beetle *Nicrophorus humator*

8 Jun – five in actinic moth trap, Blue Bung (Alan & Sandra Rowland).

Black snail beetle *Silpha atrata*

6 Jun – one on path outside Marisco Tavern door, and one on Beach Road (Roger & Rosy Key, Steve Compton).

Common sexton beetle *Nicrophorus vespillo*

19 Sep – one on Lower East Side Path near Threequarter Wall (Frances Stuart).
6 Oct – one in Tavern porch (Robyn Evans & Lottie Howe).

A rove beetle *Staphylinus erythropterus*

5 Jun – Along the West Side, near the Earthquake (Roger & Rosy Key, Steve Compton).

Devil’s coachhorse *Ocyopus olens*

30 Sep – one, Quarries (Alan & Sandra Rowland).
13 Oct – one on main track north of Threequarter Wall (D. Evans).
10 Nov – one on Lower East Side Path below Tibbetts (Rebecca & Richard Taylor).

Minotaur beetle *Typhaeus typhoeus*

16 Feb – one on the West Side at North End, and one at Rocket Pole (Alan Rowland & John Hedger).

- 6 Apr – One near the Heligoland Trap on the Terrace (Martyn Roper).
 23 Apr – one at the Earthquake (Alan & Sandra Rowland).
 4 Jun – “a few” along Lower East Side Path (Roger & Rosy Key).
 9, 14 & 16 Jun – a total of four, locations not specified (Harry Drew).

A dumbledore beetle *Anoplotrupes stercorosus* (= *Geotrupes stercorosus*)

- 24 Apr – seven along Lower East Side Path (Alan & Sandra Rowland).
 4 Jun – “very abundant” along Lower East Side Path (Roger & Rosy Key).
 8 Jun – 20 in Middle Park (Tim Davis & Tim Jones).
 8-18 Jun – a total of 57, locations not specified (Harry Drew).
 23 Sep-3 Oct – numbers varying between two and 58 along the East Side (Alan & Sandra Rowland).
 27 Sep – 100+ along Lower East Side Path between Brazen Ward and Millcombe (Tim Davis & Tim Jones).

Rose chafer *Cetonia aurata*

- 1 Jun – a “group of six were landing around a small plant of Wood Sage and dead Buddleia below large rocks north of Halfway Wall on the lower East Side” (Paul Holt).
 3 Jun – one on Lower East Side Path (N. Penny); and “a few” along the Quarries track (Roger & Rosy Key).
 7 Jun – 11 along Lower East Side Path and in Millcombe (Tim Davis & Tim Jones).
 10 Jun – 16 on Whitebeam flowers in Millcombe (Tim Davis & Tim Jones).
 11 Jun – mating pair on Oxeye daisy on seaward side of Beach Road (Roger Tabor).
 27 Jul – three along the path between the North Quarry and Brazen Ward.
 7 Sep – one near Pondsburry (Rebecca Taylor).
 9 Oct – one on Upper East Side Path above St Helen’s Copse (Andrew Jewels *et al.*).

A click beetle *Agrypnus murinus*

- 4 Jun – one in Millcombe (Roger & Rosy Key).

A click beetle *Athous haemorrhoidalis*

- 3 Jun – one on wall of Big St John’s (Roger & Rosy Key).

Woodworm beetle *Anobium punctatum*

- 6 Jun – 20 (killed) in bathroom of Big St Johns (Roger & Rosy Key, Steve Compton).

Twenty-four-spot Ladybird *Subcoccinella vigintiquatuorpunctata*

- 10 & 12 Jun – two, South End (Alan & Sandra Rowland).
 13 Jun – one near Blue Bung (Alan & Sandra Rowland).

Black oil beetle *Meloe proscarabaeus*

- 16 Mar – one on South Light steps (Sharon Reed) – see colour plate 8.

A bloody-nosed beetle *Timarcha* sp.

- 24 Aug – one on main track “about halfway up the island”.

A leaf beetle *Chrysolina banksi*

- 6 Jun – one at South Light and one in the grassland above Brambles Villa (Roger & Rosy Key Steve Compton).

A flea beetle *Psylliodes luridipennis*

- 5 Jun – present on Lundy cabbage in Millcombe (Roger & Rosy Key).

Lundy cabbage leaf weevil *Ceutorhynchus contractus pallipes* (= *C. minutus*)

5 Jun – many covering Lundy cabbage on Beach Road (Roger & Rosy Key).

6 Jun – present on Danish scurvy grass at North Light (Roger & Rosy Key, Steve Compton).

Vine weevil *Otiorhynchus sulcatus*

26 Apr – one in Quarters bathroom (Alan & Sandra Rowland).

HOVERFLIES (Syrphidae)**Marmalade hoverfly** *Episyrphus balteatus*

2 Oct – one in Millcombe (Alan & Sandra Rowland).

9 Oct – one on Ackland's Moor (Andrew Jewels *et al.*).

A hoverfly *Volucella bombylans*

16-18 Jun – a total of four, locations not specified (Harry Drew).

BUTTERFLIES (Lepidoptera)**Large white** *Pieris brassicae*

Recorded on 40 days between 4 May and 3 Oct, with a max of 21 on 22 Sep.

Maximum count for each month (top) and number of days recorded (bottom)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
–	–	–	–	2	2	1	3	21	3	–	–
–	–	–	–	3	8	3	3	21	2	–	–

Small white *Pieris rapae*

Recorded on 43 days between 23 Apr and 11 Oct, with a max of 15 on 2 Sep.

Maximum count for each month (top) and number of days recorded (bottom)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
–	–	–	1	2	5	–	5	15	7	–	–
–	–	–	4	3	8	–	2	21	5	–	–

Green-veined white *Pieris napi*

Recorded on 40 days between 12 Apr and 8 Sep, with a max of 8 on 12 Apr and 22 May.

Maximum count for each month (top) and number of days recorded (bottom)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
–	–	–	8	8	40	–	1	5	–	–	–
–	–	–	3	14	18	–	2	3	–	–	–

Small copper *Lycaena phlaeas*

Recorded on 34 days between 29 May (one) and 2 Nov (1).

Maximum count for each month (top) and number of days recorded (bottom)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
–	–	–	–	1	4	–	1	25	4	1	–
–	–	–	–	1	9	–	1	15	7	1	–

Common blue *Polyommatus icarus*

One on 31 May, the first record since 2013, and one on 4 Jun.

Red admiral *Vanessa atalanta*

Recorded on 89 days between 7 May and 11 Nov, with a max of 25 on 14 Sep.

Maximum count for each month (top) and number of days recorded (bottom)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
-	-	-	-	8	14	3	3	25	20	2	-
-	-	-	-	11	19	4	8	21	23	3	-

Painted lady *Vanessa cardui*

Recorded on 45 days between 10 May (one at The Battery) and 21 Oct, with a max of 40 on 9 Jun. See colour plate 11.

Maximum count for each month (top) and number of days recorded (bottom)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
-	-	-	-	1	40	1	5	4	2	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	16	1	7	16	4	-	-

Small tortoiseshell *Aglais urticae*

Recorded on 19 days between 4 May and 18 Sep, with a max of 4 on 12 May and 11 Sep.

Maximum count for each month (top) and number of days recorded (bottom)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
-	-	-	-	4	2	-	1	4	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	8	7	-	1	8	-	-	-

Peacock *Inachis io*

Recorded on six days between 25 Mar and 24 Apr, with a max of two on 13 Apr.

Maximum count for each month (top) and number of days recorded (bottom)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Grayling *Hipparchia semele*

Singles on 4, 5 & 16 Jun; at least four on 2 Jul; two on 6 Jul; and one on 13 Aug.

Gatekeeper *Pyronia tithonus*

Singles recorded on 3, 4 & 26 Aug.

Meadow brown *Maniola jurtina*

Recorded on 22 days between 10 Jun and 6 Sep, with a max of 50 on 29 Jul.

Maximum count for each month (top) and number of days recorded (bottom)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
-	-	-	-	-	12	50	6	4	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	8	9	3	2	-	-	-

Ringlet *Aphantopus hyperantus*

One on 3 Jul and one on 10 Jul.

Small heath *Coenonympha pamphilus*

Recorded on 40 days between 22 May and 15 Sep, with a max of 80 on 8 Jun.

Maximum count for each month (top) and number of days recorded (bottom)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
–	–	–	–	30	80	1	8	6	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	9	20	1	3	7	–	–	–

MOTHS (Lepidoptera)

Common and scientific names follow the popular *Field Guide to the Moths of Great Britain and Ireland* (P. Waring & M. Townsend, 2nd edition 2009). The digits prior to each common name are the 'Bradley & Fletcher' numbers from *A Recorder's Log Book or Label List of British Butterflies and Moths* (J.D. Bradley & D.S. Fletcher, 1979), which provide the most widely recognised sequence of British moths, used in Waring & Townsend and elsewhere.

A Provisional List of the Moths of Lundy, Devon, compiled by S.D. Beavan and R.J. Heckford, was published recently in the *British Journal of Entomology and Natural History* (Volume 27, 2014, pp45-62).

Burnet moth *Zygaena* sp.

29 May – 13 pupae at South Light (Paul Holt).

12 Jun – 100+ caterpillars at 'Windy Corner' turn off Beach Road into Millcombe.

6 & 7 Jul – singles.

17 Common swift *Hepialus lupulinus* (a micro-moth)

21 Jun – five trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).

23 Jun – one trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).

25 Jun – one trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).

169 Six-spot burnet *Zygaena filipendulae*

24 May – 15 caterpillars rescued from main track in the upper part of St John's Valley (Tony Taylor).

18 Jun – one (Harry Drew).

25 Jun – 10.

27 Jun – six.

23 Jul – two.

13 Aug – one.

170 Five-spot burnet *Zygaena trifolii*

Recorded on four days in Jul with a max of at least 30 on 8th; and on 10 Sep (one).

2015 correction: Two entries for 16 Jul in the 2015 Annual Report (page 75), of 1,100 Five-spot burnets and a major emergence of the species, mainly on Castle Hill, should have referred to Six-spot burnet. Ed.

383 Thrift clearwing *Syansphecica muscaeformis*

9 Jun – one on thrift on Puffin Slope (Tim Jones).

464 Diamond-back moth *Plutella xylostella* (a micro-moth)

5 Jun – "very common" on Lundy Cabbage in Quarry Bay (Roger & Rosy Key).

6 Jun – "huge numbers" at North Light on thrift (Roger & Rosy Key, Steve Compton).

8 Jun – an estimated 350+ across the island.

10 Jun – more than 1,000 in an area of Pineapple weed (c.50 x 5 m) at Stoneycroft end of Lighthouse Field (Tim Davis & Tim Jones).

21 Jun – one trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).

- 610 ***Elachista argentella*** (A micro-moth)
21 Jun – one trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).
- 647 **Brown house moth** *Hofmannophila pseudospretella*
24 Sep – trapped, Stoneycroft (Andrew Cleave).
- 648 **White-shouldered house-moth** *Endrosis sarcitrella*
17 Sep – one in Stoneycroft (Tony Simpson).
- 672 **Parsnip moth** *Depressaria heraclei* syn. = *D. pastinacella* (a micro-moth)
24 Sep – trapped, Stoneycroft (Andrew Cleave).
- 728 ***Monochroa cytisella*** (a micro-moth)
21 Jun – one trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).
- 970 **Barred fruit-tree tortrix** *Pandemis cerasama*
25 Jun – two trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).
27 Jun – one trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).
6 Jul – two trapped, Casbah (Helen Cole & Isabel Hayes).
- 1010 **Red-barred tortrix** *Ditula angustiorana*
12 Oct – one in Millcombe House (Andrew Jewels *et al.*).
- 1041 ***Acleris sparsana*** (a micro-moth)
22 Sep – one trapped, Millcombe (Tony Simpson).
- 1076 ***Celypha lacunana*** (a micro-moth)
23 Jun – one trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).
25 Jun – four trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).
6 Jul – one trapped, Casbah (Helen Cole & Isabel Hayes).
- 1096 ***Apotomis sauciana*** (a micro-moth)
7 Jun – one on the East Side at North End (Alan Rowland).
- 1111 ***Bactra lancealana*** (a micro-moth)
20 Sep – one trapped, South Quarry (Tony Simpson).
- 1175 **Bramble shoot moth** *Epiblema uddmanniana* (a micro-moth)
23 Jun – two trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).
27 Jun – one trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).
- 1201 ***Eucosma cana*** (a micro-moth)
6 Jul – one trapped, Casbah (Helen Cole & Isabel Hayes).
- 1293 **Garden grass-veneer** *Chrysoteuchia culmella* (a micro-moth)
21 Jun – four trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).
23 Jun – one trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).
27 Jun – one trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).
- 1304 ***Agriphila straminella*** (a micro-moth)
6 Jul – one trapped, Casbah (Helen Cole & Isabel Hayes).

- 1309 **Agriphila geniculea** (a micro-moth)
17 Sep – one trapped, Stoneycroft (Tony Simpson).
- 1327 **Ankylosis oblitella** (a micro-moth)
8 Jun – one at Long Roost (Alan Rowland)
- 1333 **Scoparia pyralella** (a micro-moth)
6 Jun – one in Lighthouse Field (Roger & Rosy Key, Steve Compton).
21 Jun – 13 trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).
23 Jun – five trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).
- 1338 **Dipleurina lacustrata** (a micro-moth)
21 Jun – two trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).
25 Jun – two trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).
- 1342 **Eudonia angustea** (a micro-moth)
21 Jun – two trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).
23 Jun – two trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).
25 Jun – one trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).
6 Jul – one trapped, Casbah (Helen Cole & Isabel Hayes).
20 Sep – six trapped, South Quarry (Tony Simpson).
- 1376 **Small magpie** *Eurrhypara hortulata* (a micro-moth)
6 Jul – four trapped, Casbah (Helen Cole & Isabel Hayes).
- 1378 **Anania coronata** (a micro-moth)
21 Jun – one trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).
- 1395 **Rusty-dot pearl** *Udea ferrugalis* (a migrant micro-moth)
25 Jun – one trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).
28 Sep – one trapped, Quarters (Tony John).
- 1398 **Rush veneer** *Nomophila noctuella* (a migrant micro-moth)
17 Sep – one trapped, Stoneycroft (Tony Simpson).
22 Sep – two trapped, Millcombe (Tony Simpson).
28 Sep – trapped, Stoneycroft (Andrew Cleave).
- 1517 **Adaina microdactyla** (a micro-moth)
7 Jun – one in Millcombe (Alan Rowland)
- 1634 **The lackey** *Malacosoma neustria*
7 Jul – one on vegetation next to actinic trap, Casbah (Helen Cole & Isabel Hayes).
- 1636 **Grass eggar** *Lasiocampa trifolii*
29 May – a caterpillar at South Light (Paul Holt).
- 1637 **Oak eggar** *Lasiocampa quercus*
2 Jun – a “caterpillar on path below railway to North Light quay” (Patrick Penny).
6 Jul – a caterpillar on Beach Road (Helen Cole & Peter Hayes).
30 Jul – present in Millcombe.

1638 **Fox moth** *Macrothylacia rubi*

Caterpillars: first of the year on 5 Jun, max of 13 on 7 Sep, and last on 11 Nov (four in South West Field).

21 Jun – one trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price) – see colour plate 12.

1643 **Emperor moth** *Saturnia pavonia*

12 Apr – one.

16 May – one.

8 Jun – a male in South West Field near Rocket Pole (Tim Davis & Tim Jones).

1652 **Peach blossom** *Thyatira batis*

25 Jun – one trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).

1682 **Blood-vein** *Timandra comae*

10 May – two coming to light at Brambles West (Chris Woods).

1689 **Mullein wave** *Scopula marginepunctata*

6 Jul – two trapped, Casbah (Helen Cole & Isabel Hayes).

18 Sep – one trapped, Stoneycroft (Tony Simpson).

1713 **Riband wave** *Idaea aversata*

23 Jun – two trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).

25 Jun – one trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).

1727 **Silver-ground carpet** *Xanthorhoe montanata*

7 Jun – two, locations unspecified.

10 Jun – one in Millcombe Wood (Tim Jones).

1728 **Garden carpet** *Xanthorhoe fluctuata*

9 Jun – one trapped, Blue Bung (Alan & Sandra Rowland).

21 Jun – one trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).

23 Jun – one trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).

27 Jun – one trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).

1733 **Lead Belle** *Scotopteryx mucronata*

29 May – at least five at South Light (Paul Holt).

1738 **Common carpet** *Epirrhoe alternata*

10 May – one at Brambles West (Chris Woods).

21 Jun – one trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).

1742 **Yellow shell** *Campptogramma bilineata*

21 Jun – one trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).

9 Jul – one on Castle Parade (Helen Cole & Isabel Hayes).

1752 **Purple bar** *Cosmorhoe ocellata*

8 Jun – one trapped, Blue Bung (Alan & Sandra Rowland).

10 Jun – one on West Side (Richard Taylor).

23 Jun – three trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).

1762 **Dark marbled carpet** *Chloroclysta citrata*
28 Sep – trapped, Stoneycroft (Andrew Cleave).

1764 **Common marbled carpet** *Chloroclysta truncata*
8 Jun – one trapped, Blue Bung (Alan & Sandra Rowland).
21 Jun – one trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).
22 Sep – three trapped, Millcombe (Tony Simpson).

1803 **Small rivulet** *Perizoma alchemillata*
21 Jun – two trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).

1808 **Sandy carpet** *Perizoma flavofasciata*
6 Jul – one trapped, Casbah (Helen Cole & Isabel Hayes).

1817 **Foxglove pug** *Eupithecia pulchellata*
21 Jun – one trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).
23 Jun – one trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).
27 Jun – one trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).

1834 **Common pug** *Eupithecia vulgata*
9 Jun – one trapped, Blue Bung (Alan & Sandra Rowland).

1867 **Treble-bar** *Aplocera plagiata*
6 Jul – one trapped, Casbah (Helen Cole & Isabel Hayes).

1902 **Brown silver-line** *Petrophora chlorosata*
3 Jun – “a fair number” along the Lower East Side Path from Miller’s Cake to Knight Templar Rock (Roger & Rosy Key).
7 Jun – four, East Side and North End (Alan & Sandra Rowland).
8 Jun – two in Millcombe (Alan & Sandra Rowland).
8 Jun – two trapped, Blue Bung (Alan & Sandra Rowland).
12 Jun – eight in Millcombe (Alan & Sandra Rowland).
13 Jun – one at Threequarter Wall (Alan & Sandra Rowland).
25 Jun – one trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).

1906 **Brimstone moth** *Opisthograptis luteolata*
16 May – one near gate to the Old Schoolhouse (‘Blue Bung’).

1909 **Speckled yellow** *Pseudopanthera macularia*
7 Jun – one, East Side, North End (Alan Rowland).

1921 **Scalloped oak** *Crocallis elinguaris*
30 Jul – one in Millcombe House.

1931 **Peppered moth** *Biston betularia*
23 Jun – one trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).
6 Jul – one trapped, Casbah (Helen Cole & Isabel Hayes).

1937 **Willow beauty** *Peribatodes rhomboidaria*
21 Jun – one trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).

23 Jun – one trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).
25 Jun – two trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).

1941 **Mottled beauty** *Alcis repandata*

6 Jul – five trapped, Casbah (Helen Cole & Isabel Hayes).

1945 **Bussels lace** *Cleorodes lichenaria*

6 Jul – one trapped, Casbah (Helen Cole & Isabel Hayes).

1972 **Convolvulus hawk-moth** *Agrius convolvuli*

7 Sep – one resting on a marker stone by the main track 200m north of Quarter Wall (Richard & Rebecca Taylor) – see colour plate 10.

1984 **Hummingbird hawk-moth** *Macroglossum stellatarum*

9 Sep-6 Oct – recorded on 11 days with a max of 16 on 15 Sep, mostly feeding on flowering plants in Millcombe.

1994 **Buff-tip** *Phalera bucephala*

9 Jun – two trapped, Blue Bung (Alan & Sandra Rowland).

27 Jun – one trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).

2 Sep – a caterpillar by Quarry Pond (Richard & Rebecca Taylor).

6 Sep – seven caterpillars in sallows on the Terrace (Richard & Rebecca Taylor).

11 Sep – a caterpillar under an oak tree in upper Millcombe (Andy Turner).

12 Sep – a caterpillar on alder in Quarter Wall Copse (Andy Turner).

22 Sep – a caterpillar on Beach Road (Tony Simpson).

2026 **The vapourer** *Orgyia antiqua*

9 Aug – a caterpillar on gorse at the Rocket Pole (Alan Rowland).

2028 **Pale tussock** *Calliteara pudibunda*

8 Jun – one trapped, Blue Bung (Alan & Sandra Rowland).

16 Jun – one (Harry Drew).

21 Jun – two trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).

25 Jun – one trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).

29 Sep – one, East Side (Alan & Sandra Rowland).

2057 **Garden tiger** *Arctia caja*

29 May – two caterpillars, one near Benjamin's Chair, the other near Old Light (Tony & Ann Taylor).

31 May – a caterpillar in the campsite.

10 Jun – a caterpillar, South End (Alan & Sandra Rowland).

23 Jun – one trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price) – see colour plate 11.

6 Jul – two trapped, Casbah (Helen Cole & Isabel Hayes).

30 Jul – singles in the Shop, Millcombe House and the Black Shed.

31 Jul – one in the Tavern kitchen.

2058 **Cream-spot tiger** *Arctia villica*

29 May – an adult on the sidings in South West Field (Richard Taylor).

8 Jun – two on the Upper East Side Path (Alan & Sandra Rowland).

9-10 Jun – one, location not specified (Harry Drew).

25 Jun – one trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price) – see colour plate 11.

2060 **White ermine** *Spilosoma lubricipeda*

- 6 Jun – one in Marisco Tavern (Roger & Rosy Key, Steve Compton).
- 9 Jun – four trapped, Blue Bung (Alan & Sandra Rowland).
- 12 & 13 Jun – two (Harry Drew).
- 21 Jun – six trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).
- 23 Jun – one trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).
- 25 Jun – one trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).
- 6 Jul – two trapped, Casbah (Helen Cole & Isabel Hayes).

2061 **Buff ermine** *Spilosoma luteum*

- 21 Jun – one trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).
- 23 Jun – four trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).
- 25 Jun – three trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).
- 27 Jun – one trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).
- 6 Jul – six trapped, Casbah (Helen Cole & Isabel Hayes) – see colour plate 12.
- 22 Sep – a caterpillar on the main track near Tibbetts (Tony Simpson).

2063 **Muslin moth** *Diaphora mendica*

- 22 Sep – a caterpillar on the Beach Road (Tony Simpson).

2064 **Ruby tiger** *Phragmatobia fuliginosa*

- 21 Jun – one trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).
- 22 Sep – a caterpillar on the main track at North End (Tony Simpson).

2078 **Least black arches** *Nola confusalis*

- 6 Jul – one trapped, Casbah (Helen Cole & Isabel Hayes).

2087 **Turnip moth** *Agrotis segetum*

- 18 Sep – two trapped, Stoneycroft (Tony Simpson).

2089 **Heart & dart** *Agrotis exclamationis*

- 8 Jun – one trapped, Blue Bung (Alan & Sandra Rowland).
- 9 Jun – two trapped, Blue Bung (Alan & Sandra Rowland).
- 21 Jun – two trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).
- 23 Jun – six trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).
- 25 Jun – five trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).
- 27 Jun – two trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).

2090 **Crescent dart** *Agrotis trux lunigera*

- 23 Jun – two trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).
- 28 Sep – trapped, Stoneycroft (Andrew Cleave).

2091 **Dark sword-grass** *Agrotis ipsilon*

- 17 Sep – one trapped, Stoneycroft (Tony Simpson).

2092 **Shuttle-shaped dart** *Agrotis puta*

- 27 Jun – one trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).

2102 **Flame shoulder** *Ochropleura plecta*

- 23 Jun – one trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).

2104 **Northern rustic** *Standfussiana lucerneae*

9 Jun – one, North End (Alan Rowland).

25 Jun – one trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price) – see colour plate 12.

27 Jun – two trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).

2107 **Large yellow underwing** *Noctua pronuba*

21 Jun – five trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).

23 Jun – 33 trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).

25 Jun – 18 trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).

27 Jun – 13 trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).

9 Jun – three trapped, Blue Bung (Alan & Sandra Rowland).

5 Jul – one trapped, Quarters (Helen Cole & Isabel Hayes).

6 Jul – one trapped, Casbah (Helen Cole & Isabel Hayes).

18 Sep – two trapped, Stoneycroft (Tony Simpson).

20 Sep – one trapped, South Quarry (Tony Simpson).

24 Sep – trapped, Stoneycroft (Andrew Cleave).

28 Sep – trapped, Stoneycroft (Andrew Cleave).

2109 **Lesser yellow underwing** *Noctua comes*

23 Jun – two trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).

17 Sep – one trapped, Stoneycroft (Tony Simpson).

2117 **Autumnal rustic** *Eugnorisma glareosa*

20 Sep – 5 trapped, South Quarry (Tony Simpson).

22 Sep – one trapped, Millcombe (Tony Simpson).

28 Sep – trapped, Stoneycroft (Andrew Cleave).

2118 **True lover's knot** *Lycophotia porphyrea*

21 Jun – two trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).

23 Jun – trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).

6 Jul – three trapped, Casbah (Helen Cole & Isabel Hayes).

2120 **Ingrailed clay** *Diarsia mendica*

6 Jul – one trapped, Casbah (Helen Cole & Isabel Hayes).

2123 **Small square-spot** *Diarsia rubi*

9 Jun – one trapped, Blue Bung (Alan & Sandra Rowland).

18 Sep – one trapped, Stoneycroft (Tony Simpson).

2126 **Setaceous Hebrew character** *Xestia c-nigrum*

20 Sep – one trapped, South Quarry (Tony Simpson).

24 Sep – trapped, Stoneycroft (Andrew Cleave).

22 Sep – one trapped, Millcombe (Tony Simpson).

2134 **Square-spot rustic** *Xestia xanthographa*

17 Sep – two trapped, Stoneycroft (Tony Simpson).

20 Sep – three trapped, South Quarry (Tony Simpson).

28 Sep – trapped, Stoneycroft (Andrew Cleave).

2135 **Heath rustic** *Xestia agathina*

20 Sep – five trapped, South Quarry (Tony Simpson).

2154 **Cabbage moth** *Mamestra brassicae*

24 Sep – trapped, Stoneycroft (Andrew Cleave).

2160 **Bright-line brown-eye** *Lacanobia oleracea*

8 Jun – three trapped, Blue Bung (Alan & Sandra Rowland).

9 Jun – six trapped, Blue Bung (Alan & Sandra Rowland).

21 Jun – 11 trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).

23 Jun – nine trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).

25 Jun – 14 trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).

27 Jun – 13 trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).

5 Jul – seven trapped, Quarters (Helen Cole & Isabel Hayes).

6 Jul – one trapped, Casbah (Helen Cole & Isabel Hayes).

8 Jul – one in Tavern and one in Quarters (Helen Cole & Isabel Hayes).

17 Sep – one trapped, Stoneycroft (Tony Simpson).

2169 **Barrett's marbled coronet** *Hadena luteago*

21 Jun – one trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).

25 Jun – two trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price) – see colour plate 12.

27 Jun – one trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).

2171 **Marbled coronet** *Hadena confusa*

8 Jun – two trapped, Blue Bung (Alan & Sandra Rowland).

25 Jun – two trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).

2173 **The lychnis** *Hadena bicurris*

27 Jun – one trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).

2193 **The clay** *Mythimna ferrago*

6 Jul – one trapped, Casbah (Helen Cole & Isabel Hayes) – see colour plate 12.

2198 **Smoky wainscot** *Mythimna impura*

25 Jun – one trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).

5 Jul – two trapped, Quarters (Helen Cole & Isabel Hayes).

2202 **L-album wainscot** *Mythimna l-album*

21 Jun – one trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).

2203 **White-speck** *Mythimna unipuncta*

24 Sep – trapped, Stoneycroft (Andrew Cleave).

2270 **Lunar underwing** *Omphaloscelis lunosa*

17 Sep – three trapped, Stoneycroft (Tony Simpson).

18 Sep – two trapped, Stoneycroft (Tony Simpson).

20 Sep – one trapped, South Quarry (Tony Simpson).

22 Sep – one trapped, Millcombe (Tony Simpson).

24 Sep – trapped, Stoneycroft (Andrew Cleave).

28 Sep – three trapped, Quarters (Tony John).

2289 **Knot grass** *Acronicta rumicis*

4 Jun – a caterpillar in Millcombe (Alan & Sandra Rowland).

6 Jul – one trapped, Casbah (Helen Cole & Isabel Hayes).

8 Jun – three trapped, Blue Bung (Alan & Sandra Rowland).

9 Jun – one trapped, Blue Bung (Alan & Sandra Rowland).
21 Jun – four trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).
23 Jun – five trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).
22 Sep – two caterpillars in the Quarries (Tony Simpson).
25 & 26 Sep – one caterpillar each day (Alan & Sandra Rowland).
30 Sep – five (Chris Dee, Alan & Sandra Rowland).

2305 **Small angle shades** *Euplexia lucipara*

25 Jun – one trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).
27 Jun – trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).

2306 **Angle shades** *Phlogophora meticulosa*

10 May – one by the Stonecrusher (Chris Woods).
18 Sep – one on the West Side (Chris Dee).
20 Sep – one trapped, South Quarry (Tony Simpson).

2321 **Dark arches** *Apamea monoglypha*

23 Jun – three trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).
25 Jun – two (including one dark form) trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).
27 Jun – one trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).
5 Jul – four trapped, Quarters (Helen Cole & Isabel Hayes).
6 Jul – three trapped, Casbah (Helen Cole & Isabel Hayes).

2330 **Dusky brocade** *Apamea remissa*

21 Jun – one trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).
27 Jun – one trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).

2337 **Marbled minor** *Oligia strigilis* agg.

21 Jun – four trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).
25 Jun – one trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).
27 Jun – one trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).

2338 **Rufous Minor** *Oligia versicolor*

9 Jun – one, North End (Alan Rowland).

2340 **Middle-barred minor** *Oligia fasciuncula*

21 Jun – one trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).

2343 **Common rustic/lesser** agg. *Mesapamea secalis* agg.

25 Jun – one trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).

2353 **Flounced rustic** *Luperina testacea*

18 Sep – two trapped, Stoneycroft (Tony Simpson).

2381 **The uncertain** *Hoplodrina alsines* / 2382 **The rustic** *Hoplodrina blanda*

25 Jun – three trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).
27 Jun – four trapped, Bramble Villas (David Price).
6 Jul – three trapped, Casbah (Helen Cole & Isabel Hayes).

2441 **Silver Y** *Autographa gamma*

Recorded on nine days in Jun with a max of 11 on 7th; on 15 days in Sep with a max of 16 on 15th; and on two days in Oct with a max of 30 on 3rd.

CADDIS FLIES (Trichoptera)

Unidentified caddis fly

24 Apr – present in Quarters (Alan & Sandra Rowland).

BUMBLE-BEES & WASPS (Hymenoptera)

White-tailed bumble-bee *Bombus lucorum*

4 Apr – one along East Side above Halfway Wall Bay; one at Devil's Chimney.

14 Apr – several with Buff-tailed Bumble-bees on willows north of the Heligoland Trap on the Terrace (Rod & Liz Thomas).

10-12 Jun – two, locations not specified (Harry Drew).

Buff-tailed bumble-bee *Bombus terrestris*

14 Apr – several with White-tailed Bumble-bees on willows north of the Heligoland Trap on the Terrace (Rod & Liz Thomas).

24 Apr – “lots on willow flowers in the Quarries” (Alan & Sandra Rowland).

10-12 Jun – three, locations not specified (Harry Drew).

24 Sep – one, Quarries (Alan & Sandra Rowland).

8 Oct – one in upper Millcombe (Andrew Jewels *et al.*).

9 Oct – one in the walled garden in Millcombe (Andrew Jewels *et al.*).

Red-tailed Bumble-bee *Bombus lapidarius*

24 Sep – one, Quarries (Alan & Sandra Rowland).

Unidentified bumble-bee *Bombus* spp. (*lucorum* or *terrestris*)

8-18 Jun – a total of 25, locations not specified (Harry Drew).

Common Carder Bee *Bombus pascuorum*

8-11 & 13-18 Jun – a total of 17, locations not specified (Harry Drew).

8 Oct – one in upper Millcombe (Andrew Jewels *et al.*).

Small garden bumble-bee *Bombus hortorum*

11, 14 & 17 Jun – three, locations not specified (Harry Drew).

Tree bumble-bee *Bombus hypnorum*

17 Jun – two, locations not specified (Harry Drew).

Horntail / Giant wood wasp *Siricidae* sp.

19 Jul – one in the Shop (Sue Waterfield).

Yellow ophion *Ophion luteus*

11 Aug – one on bracken on path behind Millcombe House to the Ugly (P.J. Ellam).

Common wasp *Vespa germanica*

30 Sep – one (Alan & Sandra Rowland).

Sand digger wasp *Cerceris arenaria*

4 Jun – two on Lower East Side Path (Roger & Rosy Key).

A chalcid wasp *Eupelmus vesicularis* (Eupelmidae)

6 Jun – one at South Light (Roger & Rosy Key, Steve Compton).

FLORA

Sequence and nomenclature follow Stace, C. 2010. *New Flora of the British Isles*. 3rd edition. Cambridge University Press See http://www.thewildflowersociety.com/wfs_list_of_all_plants/main_menu_2010.htm for Stace 3rd edition names.

FERNS

Small adder's-tongue *Ophioglossum azoricum*

1 Jun – 23 plants near Rocket Pole (Rebecca & Richard Taylor).

6 Jun – c.25 plants between Quarter Wall Pond the Old Hospital (Richard Taylor).

Sea spleenwort *Asplenium marinum*

10 Aug – in crevice below North Light (P.J. Ellam).

Wall-rue *Asplenium ruta-muraria*

10 Aug – on crenelated wall by Church, in amongst Polpody.

Rustyback *Asplenium ceterach*

3 Oct – 414 plants in the wall behind St John's and Blue Bung (Alan & Sandra Rowland).

FLOWERING PLANTS

Lesser celandine *Ranunculus ficaria*

23 Apr – in flower along the Beach Road (Sandra Rowland).

27 Apr – abundant along the lower East Side (Sandra Rowland).

21 May – in flower (Andrew Cleave).

11 Jun – a few still in flower (H. Boyer).

Mouse-ear species *Cerastium* sp.

25 Apr – Castle Hill (Sandra Rowland).

Rock sea-spurrey *Spergularia rupicola*

11 Jun – on cliffs west of the Castle (H. Boyer).

Red campion *Silene dioica*

18 Apr – flowering in Millcombe (Rod & Liz Thomas).

23 Apr – in flower along the Beach Road (Sandra Rowland).

21 May – in flower (Andrew Cleave).

Sea campion *Silene uniflora*

24 Apr – present (Sandra Rowland).

21 May – in flower (Andrew Cleave).

Thrift *Armeria maritima*

Recorded widely across the island.

Marsh St John's-wort *Hypericum elodes*

19 Sep – one in flower by the main track just north of Pondsbury, near last marker stone before path down to the Quarries (Frances Stuart).

Trailing St John's-wort *Hypericum humifusum*

6 Jun – “At side of old [Goat] track down from Millcombe to the Landing Bay – haven't seen it for years” (Roger & Rosy Key).

7 Jun – on track down to Benson's Cave (Andrew Cleave).

Round-leaved sundew *Drosera rotundifolia*

2 Jun – “The best display in Echo (North) Quarry we've ever seen – just a monoculture in some places” (Roger & Rosy Key).

7-11 Jun – “In profusion north and south of Pondsbury” (Clive & Helen Schofield).

Common dog-violet *Viola riviniana*

15 Apr – widespread along the East Side (Rod & Liz Thomas).

24 Apr – in flower (Sandra Rowland).

Creeping willow *Salix repens*

23 Apr – in leaf and flower at Pondsbury (Sandra Rowland).

Thale cress *Arabidopsis thaliana*

7 Jun – present, location not specified (Andrew Cleave).

Wavy bitter-cress *Cardamine flexuosa*

27 Apr – East Side (Sandra Rowland).

Cuckooflower *Cardamine pratensis*

12 Jun – in flower at Quarter Wall Pond (D. Boyer).

Lundy cabbage *Coincya wrightii*

2 Jun – “The weirdest year for Lundy cabbage in the last 24! Some are fully in flower (some nearly going over) but the huge majority either just coming into flower, or some only just starting to flower. They're going to be impossible to count this year” (Roger & Rosy Key).

Primrose *Primula vulgaris*

22 Mar – present on path to Quarry Beach (Ruth Turner).

27 Apr – abundant along the lower East Side (Sandra Rowland).

Chaffweed *Angallis minima*

7 Jun – Kistvaen Pond (aka Rocket Pole Marsh) (Andrew Cleave).

27 Sep – present at Quarter Wall Pond (Sandra Rowland).

Navelwort (= Wall Pennywort) *Umbilicus rupestris*

14 Feb – present (Sandra Rowland).

24 Apr – in leaf (Sandra Rowland).

Alexanders *Smyrnnium olusatrum*

23 Apr – present on the Beach Road (Sandra Rowland).

1 May – Millcombe gardens.

English stonecrop *Sedum anglicum*

10 Aug – on cliff by Gannets' Rock.

Silverweed *Potentilla anserina*

21 May – flowering (Andrew Cleave).

Tormentil *Potentilla erecta*

15 Apr – on East Side path above Threequarter Wall Bay (Rod & Liz Thomas).

23 Apr – flowering on the West Side (Sandra Rowland).

8 May – in flower near Jenny's Cove.

3 Jun – “Best year for Tormentil we've ever seen, much of the plateau covered in yellow flowers; counted 120 in one square metre near the Logan Stone” (Roger & Rosy Key).

Kidney vetch *Anthyllis vulneraris*

21 May – in flower (Andrew Cleave).

Bird's-foot *Ornithopus perpusillus*

25 Apr – in leaf on Ackland's Moor (Sandra Rowland).

8 Jun – 11 plants on Ackland's Moor (Sandra Rowland).

1 Oct – in leaf on Ackland's Moor (Sandra Rowland).

2 Oct – two plants in flower at Quarter Wall Pond (Sandra Rowland).

Milkwort species *Polygala* sp.

7-11 Jun – around Rocket Pole (Clive & Helen Schofield).

19 Sep – a few small plants in flower on the track up from Brazen Ward (Frances Stuart).

Herb-robert *Geranium robertianum*

27 Apr – Quarries (Sandra Rowland).

Pignut *Conopodium majus*

2 Jun – many in Lighthouse Field: “Huge swathes of grassland dominated by Pignut – beautiful!” (Roger & Rosy Key).

Rock samphire *Crithmum maritimum*

14 Feb – present (Sandra Rowland).

Knotted hedge-parsley *Torilis nodosa*

24 Aug – in walled area at Old Light.

Common centaury *Centaureum erythraea*

11 Jun – on cliffs west of the Castle (H. Boyer).

2 Oct – by the Old Hospital (Sandra Rowland).

Henbane *Hyoscyamus niger*

7 Jun – in flower near Benjamin's Chair (Andrew Cleave).

Bittersweet (= **Woody nightshade**) *Solanum dulcamara*

6 Sep – one above and south of The Battery and one behind the waste bin in the Beer Garden (Alan Rowland).

19 Dec – in flower on steps in Millcombe (Alan & Sandra Rowland).

Wood sage *Teucrium scorodonia*

24 Apr – in leaf (Sandra Rowland).

Ground-ivy *Glechoma hederacea*

24 Apr – in flower (Sandra Rowland).

Wild thyme *Thymus polytrichus*

7-11 Jun – by Rocket Pole (Clive & Helen Schofield).

Lousewort *Pedicularis sylvatica*

25 Apr – in flower on main track north of Quarter Wall (Sandra Rowland).

Broomrape species *Orobanche* sp.

3 Jun – one spike in Quarry Bay (Roger & Rosy Key).

Heath bedstraw *Galium saxatile*

7-11 Jun – by Rocket Pole (Clive & Helen Schofield).

Yarrow *Achillea millefolium*

10 Aug – in full flower throughout the camping field (P.J. Ellam).

Lords-and-Ladies *Arum maculatum*

24 Apr – in leaf (Sandra Rowland).

Fern-grass *Catapodium rigidum*

7 Jun – on Castle Parade (Andrew Cleave).

Bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*

15 Apr – flowering on East Side south of the Heligoland Trap (Rod & Liz Thomas).

23 Apr – in flower along the Beach Road (Sandra Rowland).

27 Apr – abundant along the lower East Side (Sandra Rowland).

Daffodils *Narcissus* agg.

Regularly recorded in early spring in Millcombe, along the East Side as far as Quarry Cottages, and in the garden at Stoneycroft.

Yellow iris *Iris pseudacorus*

27 Apr – Millcombe (Sandra Rowland).

21 May – Millcombe (Andrew Cleave).

Heath spotted-orchid *Dactylorhiza maculata*

8 Jun – three in flower, “late this year”, at Pondsburry (Sandra Rowland).

FUNGI

Scientific nomenclature and sequence follow Hedger et al. 2010. Lundy Fungi: Further Surveys 2004–2008. *Journal of the Lundy Field Society*, Vol. 2, pp 21–44.

Records of fungi on Lundy in 2016

A total of 110 species were recorded in 2016 (see list below), of which 21 were new to Lundy. The seven new records of large ‘mushrooms and toadstools’ (gill fungi and boletes) were made during the LFS ‘Discover Lundy’ week in September 2016; those found on the foray, held as part of the programme, are recorded as ‘LFS Foray’ in the table. Some of these finds have already been described in the already published account of the ‘Discover Lundy’ (LFS Bulletin 2016). The new boletes, *Boletus* cf. *erythropus* and *Boletus* cf. *edulis*, both found by Mandy Dee and Louise Cookson, were associated with Creeping Willow, but await complete confirmation by collection of fresh fruit bodies, since those found were somewhat decayed, making accurate identification difficult. Other finds made during the week included two new records of ‘jelly fungi’

on wood in Millcombe: *Exidia thuretiana*, found by Alan & Sandra Rowland, and Small Stagshorn *Calocera cornea*, found by Mandy Dee. Alan and Sandra also added records of fungi in other visits during the year, in February with John Hedger, and in December. These included a number of new records of smaller fungi which fruit on dead stems and leaves of plants in the winter months. The number of entries for fungi in the LFS logbook remains small but will hopefully improve following publication of *Lundy Fungi* in 2018.

John Hedger

GILL FUNGI – seven new records*, one incomplete (cf.)

Field mushroom *Agaricus campestris*

24 Sep – in short grass, Quarter Wall Cottage (LFS Foray).

25 Sep – in short grass, Lighthouse Field (John Hedger).

Ivory funnel *Clitocybe dealbata*

24 Sep – in short grass, Quarter Wall Cottage (LFS Foray).

Collybia* cf. *impudica*

25 Sep – in short grass, Lighthouse Field (John Hedger).

Russet toughshank *Gymnopus dryophilus*

24 Sep – in Heather plus grass, main track near Pondsburry (LFS Foray).

Dung conecap *Conocybe pubescens*

24 Sep – on Pony 'apples', near Quarter Wall gate (LFS Foray).

Common conecap *Conocybe tenera*

26 Sep – in short grass, near the Shop (Mike Jones).

Coprinellus heptemerus

25 Sep – on 'Pony apples' near Quarter Wall gate (John Hedger).

Variable webcap *Cortinarius anomalus*

29 Sep – in Creeping willow, lower Punchbowl Valley (John Hedger).

Cortinarius uliginosus*

30 Sep – in Creeping willow, lower Punchbowl Valley (Mandy Dee & Louise Cookson).

Crazed-cap mushroom *Dermoloma cuneifolium*

25 Sep – in short grass, Lighthouse Field (John Hedger).

Crow pinkgill *Entoloma corvinum*

24 Sep – in short grass, near Old Hospital (LFS Foray).

Starry pinkgill *Entoloma conferendum*

23 Sep – in medium height grass, South West Field (John Hedger).

Entoloma inopilliforme*

28 Sep – in short grass, lower Punchbowl Valley (John Hedger).

Cream pinkgill *Entoloma sericellum*

24 Sep – in short grass Quarter Wall Cottages (LFS Foray).

Silky pinkgill *Entoloma sericeum*

24 Sep – in short grass Quarter Wall Cottages (LFS Foray).

Moss bell *Galerina hypnorum*

30 Sep – North End (Alan & Sandra Rowland).

Hebeloma pusillum

28 Sep – in Creeping willow, lower Punchbowl Valley (John Hedger).

Hygrocybe calciphila

24 Sep – in short grass, Quarter Wall Cottages (LFS Foray).

Butter waxcap *Hygrocybe ceracea*

24 Sep – in short grass, Quarter Wall Cottages. (LFS Foray).

22 Dec – in Lighthouse Field (unattributed).

Hygrocybe berkeleyi (= *H. pratensis* var. *pallida*)*

24 Sep – in wet grassland with Creeping willow, near Quarter Wall Pond (LFS Foray).

25 Sep – near Quarter Wall Pond (Alan & Sandra Rowland).

Goblet waxcap *Hygrocybe cantherellus*

27 Sep – in short grass, Quarter Wall Cottages (LFS Foray).

Golden waxcap *Hygrocybe chlorophana*

24 Sep – in short grass, Quarter Wall Cottages (LFS Foray).

Blackening waxcap *Hygrocybe conica*

25 Sep – in short grass, by Central Track near Half Way Wall gate (John Hedger).

Spangle waxcap *Hygrocybe insipida*

16 Feb – by side of main track by Quarter Wall gate – an unusual winter record (Alan Rowland, John Hedger).

24 Sep – in short grass, Quarter Wall Cottages (LFS Foray).

Grey waxcap *Hygrocybe lacmus*

13 Dec – North End (Alan & Sandra Rowland).

Heath waxcap *Hygrocybe laeta*

30 Sep – in bracken and grass, Ackland's Moor (John Hedger).

Persistent waxcap *Hygrocybe persistens*

24 Sep – in short grass, Quarter Wall Cottages (LFS Foray).

Field waxcap *Hygrocybe pratensis*

24 Sep – in short grass Quarter Wall Cottages (LFS Foray).

Parrot waxcap *Hygrocybe psittacina*

16 Feb – on the Airfield (Alan Rowland, John Hedger).

24 Sep – in short grass, Quarter Wall Cottages (LFS Foray).

Snowy waxcap *Hygrocybe virginea* var. *virginea*

1 Oct – in medium height grass, Acklands Moor (John Hedger).

Sphagnum brownie *Hypholoma elongatum*

29 Sep – in Creeping willow, lower Punchbowl Valley (John Hedger).

Incocybe asterospora*

28 Sep – in litter of Pine & Turkey Oak, Millcombe (Mandy Dee).

Birch milkcap *Lactarius tabidus*

24 Sep – in Creeping willow, by Central Track near Quarter Wall Pond (LFS Foray).

Fleecy milkcap *Lactarius vellereus*

29 Sep – in Creeping willow, West Sidelands Path S. of Punchbowl (John Hedger).

Leucoprinus brebissonii*

28 Sep – on fallen well rotted branch, Millcombe (John Hedger).

Parasol mushroom *Macrolepiota procera*

30 Sep – in Bracken plus grass, Upper East Side Path (LFS Foray); near Benjamin's Chair (Steve Howells); and along the Upper East Side Path (Tim Davis – see front cover photo).

Drab bonnet *Mycena aetites*

27 Sep – in short grass near Quarter Wall Pond (John Hedger).

Ivory bonnet *Mycena flavo-alba*

30 Sep – in short grass, Ackland's Moor, near Old Light (John Hedger).

Black milking bonnet *Mycena galopus* var. *nigra**

30 Sep – in grass & rushes, Pondsby dam (Mandy Dee & Louise Cookson).

Brown edge bonnet *Mycena olivaceo-marginata*

24 Sep – in short grass, Quarter Wall Cottages (LFS Foray).

Snapping bonnet *Mycena vitilis*

29 Sep – in tall grass, Walled Garden, Millcombe (John Hedger).

Porcelain fungus *Oudemansiella mucida*

18 Sep – 15+ spore-bearing bodies in six groups on Beech in Millcombe wood (Tony Taylor).
17 Dec–Millcombe (Alan & Sandra Rowland).

Brown haycap *Panaeolina foenisecii*

24 Sep – in short grass, near Quarter Wall Pond (LFS Foray).

Dewdrop mottlegill *Panaeolus acuminatus*

24 Sep – on 'Pony apples', near Quarter Wall gate (LFS Foray).

Banded mottlegill *Panaeolus cinctulus*

24 Sep – on 'Pony apples', near Quarter Wall gate (LFS Foray).

Turf mottlegill *Panaeolus fimicola*

17 Feb – in tall grass, Widow's Tenement (Alan & Sandra Rowland).

Fringed mottlegill *Panaeolus papilionaceus* var. *papilionaceus*

24 Sep – on 'Pony apples', near Quarter Wall gate (LFS Foray).



Above: **Common blue damselfly** *Enallagma cyathigerum*, Quarter Wall Pond, 8 June.
© Rebecca Taylor

Below: **Cave spider** *Meta merianae*, Beach Road cave, 8 June. © Richard Capon





Convolvulus hawk-moth *Zygaena filipendulae* on a main track marker stone, 7 September. © Richard Taylor



Clockwise from above:

- Painted Lady** *Vanessa cardui*, 16 June. © Rebecca Taylor
- Garden tiger** *Arctia caja*, 23 June. © David Price
- Cream-spot tiger** *Arctia villica*, 25 June. © David Price





Clockwise from above:

The clay *Mythimna ferrago*, 6 July.
© Helen Cole

Fox moth *Macrothylacia rubi*, 21 June.
© David Price

Barrett's marbled coronet *Hadena luteago*,
25 June. © David Price

Buff ermine *Spilosoma luteum*, 6 July.
© Helen Cole

Northern rustic *Standfussiana lucerneae*,
25 June. © David Price



Trial survey approaches for Lundy Storm Petrels, 2016 (see page 103)

1 Cameras and associated equipment.

2 Camera set up and ready to record.

3 Two of the cameras set up and recording;
inset: the infra-red beam. 4 Helen Booker checking the camera view. 5 Suitable habitat at the North Light, showing the boulders below the old rail line where Storm Petrels were seen flying on the night of 21/22 June (photo by Chris Townend, 2010).
 Other photos by Beccy MacDonald





Manx Shearwater nestboxes (see page 101)

1 Nestbox materials ready for assembly. 2 Sealing the boxes. 3 Completed box, ready for installation on site. 4 The team with the 30 completed boxes. Photos by Helen Booker





5

Manx Shearwater nestboxes, continued (see page 101)

5 Installing a box. **6** Fully installed box, with closed lid (arrowed) and showing the artificial burrow entrance (circled). **Inset:** Installed box with lid open, showing the entrance tunnel. Photos by Helen Booker



6



New records of freshwater flatworm species on Lundy (see page 106)

Figure 1 (above). *Dalyellia viridis* – the green colour is due to the symbiotic alga *Zoochlorella parasitica*, and shows the internal dark eggs.

Figure 2 (below). *Phagocata vitta* – the two small eyes (circled) closer to each other than to the sides of its body are diagnostic. The gut branches three times, giving it its name of Triclad. The light brown colouration is due to the colour of its food.



Egghead mottlegill *Panaeolus semi-ovatus*

24 Sep – on 'Pony apples', near Quarter Wall gate (LFS Foray).

25 Sep – Quarter Wall Cottages (Alan & Sandra Rowland).

13 Dec – Timekeepers Hut (Alan & Sandra Rowland).

Pleated inkcap *Parasola plicatilis*

29 Sep – in short grass by Quarters (John Hedger).

Pale brittlestem *Psathyrella candolleana*

28 Sep – Millcombe Garden (Alan & Sandra Rowland).

30 Sep – in tall grass, lower Walled Garden, Millcombe (Alan & Sandra Rowland).

Liberty cap *Psilocybe semi-lanceata*

24 Sep – in short grass, Quarter Wall Cottages (LFS Foray).

Orange mosscap *Rickenella fibula*

27 Sep – in moss on Beech trunk, Quarter Wall Copse (Mandy & Tony Dee).

14 Dec – North End (Alan & Sandra Rowland).

Purple brittlegill *Russula atropurpurea*

30 Sep – in tree leaf litter, Millcombe, west side (John Hedger).

Winecork brittlegill *Russula adusta*

29 Sep – in Creeping willow, lower Punchbowl Valley (Mandy Dee & Louise Cookson).

The charcoal burner *Russula cyanoxantha*

28 Sep – in leaf litter of pine and oak, Millcombe (John Hedger).

Ochre brittlegill *Russula ochroleuca*

27 Sep – in leaf litter, Quarter Wall Copse (John Hedger).

Coral brittlegill *Russula velenovskii*

24 Sep – in Creeping willow, north of Quarter Wall Pond (LFS Foray).

3 Oct – main track above Pondsburry (Alan & Sandra Rowland).

Dung roundhead *Stropharia semi-globata*

24 Sep – on 'Pony apples', near Quarter Wall gate (LFS Foray).

Bracken plums & custard *Tricholomopsis pteridicola*

23 Sep – north side of Gannets' Combe (Alan & Sandra Rowland).

BOLETES – two new records*, both incomplete (cf.)

Boletus* cf. *erythropus*

30 Sep – with Creeping willow, south side of Punchbowl Valley (Mandy Dee & Louise Cookson).

The cep *Boletus* cf. *edulis**

30 Sep – with Creeping willow, south side of Punchbowl Valley (Mandy Dee & Louise Cookson).

FAIRY CLUBS – one new record*

White coral *Clavulina cristata**

29 Sep – in Creeping willow, Punchbowl Valley (John Hedger & Paul Sterry).

Meadow coral *Clavulinopsis corniculata*

24 Sep – in short grass, Quarter Wall Cottage (John Hedger).

Golden spindles *Clavulinopsis fusiformis*

30 Sep – in short grass, Airfield (John Hedger).

Yellow club *Clavulinopsis helvola*

30 Sep – in short grass, Quarter Wall, west end (John Hedger).

Apricot club *Clavulinopsis luteo-alba*

30 Sep – in short grass, Old Hospital (LFS Foray).

POLYPORES (Bracket Fungi) – two new records*

Southern bracket *Ganoderma australe*

17 Dec – Millcombe (Alan & Sandra Rowland).

Oak mazegill *Daedalea quercina*

27 Sep – on dead Turkey oak, Quarter Wall Copse (John Hedger).

Rosy crust *Peniophora incarnata*

27 Sep – on dead Gorse, Millcombe (John Hedger).

Phlebia livida*

27 Sep – on dead Sycamore, St Helen's Copse (John Hedger).

Postia subcaesia

23 Sep – on dead willow, Secret Garden, Millcombe (John Hedger).

28 Sep – on wood, by the Church (Alan & Sandra Rowland).

Spongipellis pachydon

23 Sep – on dead willow, Secret Garden, Millcombe (John Hedger).

Tomentellina fibrosa*

30 Sep – on dead Corsican pine, Millcombe (John Hedger).

Perenniporia ochroleuca

23 Sep – on dead and living Blackthorn, by Government House (Alan Rowland).

PUFFBALLS

Dusky puffball *Lycoperdon nigrescens*

3 Oct – main track above Pondsburry (Alan & Sandra Rowland).

Grey puffball *Bovista plumbea*

24 Sep – in short grass, Quarter Wall Cottage (LFS Foray).

Meadow puffball *Lycoperdon pratense*

17 Feb – wind-blown, by Widow's Tenement (Alan & Sandra Rowland, John Hedger).

24 Sep – in short grass, Quarter Wall Cottage (LFS Foray).

Black puffball *Bovista nigrescens*

17 Feb – wind-blown in Tillage Field (Alan & Sandra Rowland, John Hedger).

30 Sep – in short grass, West Sidelands near The Cheeses.

28 Sep – Secret Garden, Millcombe (Alan & Sandra Rowland).

17 Dec – Secret Garden, Millcombe (Alan & Sandra Rowland).

JELLY FUNGI – two new records*

Small stagsoorn *Calocera cornea**

25 Sep – on fallen branch, Millcombe (Mandy Dee).

Crystal brain *Myxarium nucleatum**

29 Sep – Millcombe (Alan & Sandra Rowland).

Yellow brain *Tremella mesenterica*

17 Dec – near Rocket Pole, on Gorse (Alan & Sandra Rowland).

Wood ear *Auricularia auricula-judae*

28 Sep – Secret Garden, Millcombe (Alan & Sandra Rowland).

17 Dec – Secret Garden, Millcombe (Alan & Sandra Rowland).

Jelly spot *Dacrymyces stillatus*

17 Feb – on wooden gatepost, Beer Garden (Alan & Sandra Rowland, John Hedger).

RUSTS & SMUTS

Thistle rust *Puccinia punctiformis*

27 Sep – on Field thistle, lower Millcombe (John Hedger).

Milesina scolopendrii

23 Sep – on Hart's-tongue Fern, Millcombe (John Hedger).

Puccinia umbilici

15 Feb – on Navelwort, in wall in lower Millcombe (Alan & Sandra Rowland).

Milesina kriegेरiana

17 Feb – on old fronds of Hay-scented buckler fern, East Side path (Alan & Sandra Rowland, John Hedger).

Anther smut *Microbotryum lychnidis-dioicae*

27 Sep – on Red campion flowers, Millcombe (John Hedger).

ASCOMYCETES – four new records*

Yellow dung disco *Cheilymenia granulata*

17 Feb – on Goat dung, Rocket Pole (Alan & Sandra Rowland, John Hedger).

24 Sep – on 'Pony apples', near Quarter Wall Pond (LFS Foray).

18 Dec – on dung, Middlepark (Alan & Sandra Rowland).

Hymenoscyphus repandus*

30 Sep – on dead stems of Mint, Staff Gardens, Quarters.

Diatrype bullata

27 Sep – on dead Gorse branch, lower Millcombe (John Hedger).

Coral spot *Nectria cinnabarina*

29 Sep – on dead Sycamore branch, Millcombe (Mandy Dee).

Sooty Mould *Capnodium salicinum**

29 Sep – on living leaves of Willow, lower Millcombe (John Hedger).

Ergot *Claviceps purpurea*

28 Sep – on seed heads of Purple moorgrass, Widow's Tenement (John Hedger).

Dead moll's fingers *Xylaria longipes*

27 Sep – on dead Sycamore branch, Millcombe (Mandy Dee).

Mollisia clavata

16 Feb – on dead Blackberry stem, Millcombe (Alan & Sandra Rowland, John Hedger).

Dothidea puccinoides*

16 Feb – on dead Gorse branch, The Ugly (Alan & Sandra Rowland, John Hedger).

Leptosphaeria acuta*

16 Feb – on dead Nettle stems, Millcombe (Alan & Sandra Rowland, John Hedger).

Gloniopsis praelonga

16 Feb – on dead Blackberry stem, Millcombe (Alan & Sandra Rowland, John Hedger).

Lasiobolus papillatus

17 Feb – on Goat dung, Rocket Pole (Alan & Sandra Rowland, John Hedger).

MICROFUNGI – three new records*

Ascochyta moelleriana

30 Sep – on leaves of Foxglove, lower Millcombe (John Hedger).

Ramularia calcea*

27 Sep – on leaves of Wood sage, lower East Sidelands path (John Hedger).

Ramularia filaris var. lappa

27 Sep – on leaves of Burdock, lower East Sidelands path (John Hedger).

Ramularia rubella

30 Sep – on leaves of Dock, lower Millcombe (John Hedger).

Septoria hederae

30 Sep – on leaves of Ivy, wall by Government House (John Hedger).

Pilobolus kleinii

17 Feb – on Rabbit dung, North End (Alan & Sandra Rowland, John Hedger).

Actinothyrium graminis*

17 Feb – on dead Purple moor grass stem, near Tibbets (Alan & Sandra Rowland, John Hedger).

Periconia hispidula*

17 Feb – on dead Purple moor grass stem, above Brazen Ward (Alan & Sandra Rowland, John Hedger).

SLIME MOULDS

Enteridium lycoperdon

16 Sep – Quarter Wall Copse (Alan & Sandra Rowland).

Trichia varia

27 Sep – on rotted Turkey Oak branch, Quarter Wall Copse (John Hedger).

MANX SHEARWATER NESTBOXES

by

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Lundy's Manx Shearwater population is recovering rapidly since the Seabird Recovery Project eradicated rats from the island over the winters 2002/3 and 2003/4 (Appleton *et al.* 2006). The increase from approximately 300 pairs in 2001 to nearly 3,500 pairs in 2013 (Booker & Price 2014) has far exceeded expectations. The increase in population has enabled studies of Lundy's shearwaters with a ringing programme for adults and young by the Lundy Field Society and tracking work by Oxford University to investigate migration routes and foraging areas (Freeman *et al.* 2012). Such studies are revealing useful information into the population dynamics of the Lundy colony, increasing the level of understanding of population recovery and how the birds are using the surrounding waters. However, some aspects of colony monitoring are problematic and previous attempts to measure breeding success using a mark-recapture method concluded that a more accurate approach is needed (Booker *et al.* 2008).

Study of Manx Shearwaters, including assessments of breeding success, are best conducted where birds can be accessible in their burrows. The natural nest sites currently do not allow this owing to the steepness of the slopes and the depth and convoluted nature of the burrows. In time, as the population continues to expand perhaps onto the island's plateau, it may become possible to create 'inspection hatches' into natural burrows. In the meantime, to provide a sample of accessible nests, 30 artificial study nestboxes with their own access tunnels have been installed on Lundy's West Side in an area close to the highest density of nesting shearwaters.

The nestboxes follow the same design as those set up on the RSPB's Ramsey Island reserve in 2015 (Greg Morgan pers. comm.). In March 2016, with consent from Natural England, a team including the authors, four LFS volunteers, the island wardens and one of the Isles of Scilly Seabird Recovery Project team built and installed the nestboxes, divided into six small groups. Care was taken to avoid any existing holes and tunnels so as not to interfere with access routes to regularly used nest chambers. See the series of photos in the colour section (Plates 14 and 15) which show how the nestboxes were put together and installed.

Soil and blocks of turf that were moved during installation bedded in quickly and by late May there were no obvious signs of earlier disturbance. Grass grew round the boxes to the extent that by the end of August one lid was completely covered and the box had become very difficult to locate.

Boxes were subsequently monitored for signs of activity on four dates over the season, 22 May, 2 June, 31 August and 6 September. Despite the box lids being fixed with staples and cable ties to prevent passers by from opening them out of curiosity, over the course of the season nearly all had lost their staples, while others had been tampered with and forced open; one cable tie had been burnt to release it. Five boxes were found to be letting in light as lids were not able to close properly due to soil trapped between the box base and its lid.

Despite these issues, ten boxes had evidence of use or investigation by shearwaters, with most activity recorded in the August visit, suggesting the sites were being investigated by young birds not yet of breeding age prospecting for future breeding sites. Three of these boxes had excavations at the back, possibly related to the presence of natural access burrows close behind. One box

checked during August revealed a large downy chick, its parent birds having accessed the box via a tunnel behind the box that linked to the nest chamber. Over the season other boxes were found with droppings and/or feathers, one box containing multiple feathers during the August visit. In several there had been some digging at the rear surface, which was left as bare soil, leaving birds free to extend the nest chamber.

In the second season of nestboxes on Ramsey, two contained nesting pairs (pairs that had investigated the same boxes the year before) and many other boxes were being investigated by prospecting birds (Greg Morgan pers. comm.). It will be interesting to observe the success of nestboxes on both islands in the coming years.

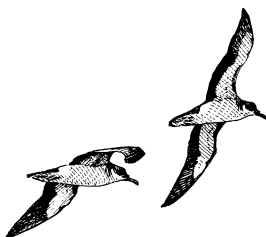
In 2017 and subsequent years, the Lundy boxes will be checked periodically through the breeding season and their contents recorded. Measures will also be taken to ensure the boxes are closed more securely to prevent unwanted human disturbance. Notices (in the form of indelible ink) have been added to the lids, stating the purpose of the boxes and discouraging interference.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks to the LFS for a grant that enabled the purchase of materials; to Jewsons for the donation of some materials; to Jeremy Barker of Natural England for SSSI consent; and to Lundy Warden Beccy MacDonald for facilitating the consents and for general logistical support. Thanks also to the following for assistance with nestbox construction and installation: Beccy MacDonald, Conor Willmott (Assistant Warden), Robert Preece, Dave Preece, Kelly Butler and Sue Hill (all LFS), and Lydia Titterton from the Isles of Scilly Seabird Recovery Project. Lastly, thanks to Greg Morgan, RSPB Ramsey Island reserve, for providing the specification and helpful advice on nestbox materials, design and construction.

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TRIAL SURVEY APPROACHES FOR LUNDY STORM PETRELS

by

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The Lundy Seabird Recovery project eradicated brown and black rats from the island between 2002 and 2004 (Appleton *et al.* 2006). Staggering increases in the numbers of breeding Manx Shearwaters, the project's key target for recovery, have followed with a tenfold increase in ten years from 300 to almost 3,500 pairs (Booker & Price 2014). Puffin numbers have also increased dramatically from near extinction to numbering in their hundreds (Beccy MacDonald pers. comm. 2016). The increase in both of these burrow-nesting species looks set to continue. A third burrow/crevice nester, and therefore also highly vulnerable to rat predation, is Storm Petrel, which has been seemingly absent from the island as a breeding species since records began in the 1930s (Perry 1940). The species was probably wiped out by rats, though this cannot be proven. Playback surveys have found no evidence of breeding (Webb 1991, Price 2002, Booker & Townend 2010). A 2004 habitat assessment showed that Lundy does offer suitable conditions for breeding birds, but natural recolonisation may take very many years (Bolton 2004).

Recently, ringers have caught Storm Petrels, without the aid of a sound lure, on 6 June 2013 (R. Taylor) and on 26 June 2016 (D. Price), both in the same area. This on its own was not proof of breeding until, in October 2014, the Manx Shearwater ringing team discovered a down-covered juvenile Storm Petrel outside a burrow on Lundy's West Side (Taylor 2014). This was in the same area as the previous ringing captures and was a hugely exciting development. In the following year, on 15/16 July, singing was heard close by, but over the edge of the cliff (Beccy MacDonald & Tony Taylor pers. comm.). A playback survey of 100 burrows on the slope in this area on 15 July 2015 produced no responses (Tony Taylor pers. comm.).

Storm Petrels are tiny birds, about the size of a House Sparrow, and so occupy small nesting holes and crevices in boulders and coastal slopes. On Lundy this makes surveying a challenge, as much of the suitable natural habitat is 'over the edge' from the safely navigable terrain. Lundy's extensive network of stone walls and its quarry scree also offer some habitat where the boulder size and general site conditions are suitable. Previous survey attempts have concentrated on these areas.

With the return of breeding Storm Petrels, working out how to survey them effectively on Lundy is a challenge. Standard survey methods are similar to that for Manx Shearwater, using call playback in suitable habitat, though response rates are low (Ratcliffe *et al.* 1998, Bolton *et al.* 2011). However, given the location of the juvenile discovered in 2014, a new survey approach was needed to identify areas of occupancy around the island from which more intensive survey could follow.

We decided on two methods: trialling the use of infra-red CCTV cameras at the location of the discovered juvenile, and counting the number of birds in flight illuminated by a torch beam over areas of suitable habitat (Bolton *et al.* 2014) at a time when they are most active (from two hours after sunset, Scott 1970). We visited the island from 21–23 June 2016 to test both these approaches.

The infra-red cameras had been used successfully on Mousa, Shetland, the UK's largest Storm Petrel colony, for research into Storm Petrel monitoring methods (RSPB unpublished). Since the cameras were no longer needed there, with the arrival of Storm Petrels on Lundy, this presented a good opportunity to trial them on the island.

Four cameras were set up at the Old Light Manx Shearwater colony in the area where the juvenile Storm Petrel was discovered in 2014. The cameras were positioned to cover as much of the slope as possible, each with a range of approximately 15 m. The cameras were set up on the evening of 21 June, with a digital recording box *in situ* to continuously record between 11pm and 1.15am. The camera set-up involved a considerable amount of equipment. Each camera required a mounting pole and block, guy ropes and tent pegs. Long wires connected the cameras to the recording unit, which was housed in a waterproof case. Each camera and the recording unit were powered by a portable battery. See the series of photos in the colour section (Plate 13).

The cameras were dismantled at around 1.20am on 22 June and stored on site ready for collection in daylight. We went through part of the camera footage later that day, and the remainder once back on the mainland. The images were difficult to interpret owing to the considerable glare from the infra-red beam and the rapid flight of the birds. Wings became blurred and the glare made size and distance difficult to determine, such that distinguishing between bird species, and even between birds and flying insects, became a challenge. However, the cameras recorded at least four petrels, but potentially a maximum of twelve; three of the four were recorded from the camera looking down to the break of slope at the 'inlet'. The cameras also picked up 117 Manx Shearwaters, though some of these are likely to be the same birds recorded by different cameras as they flew across the site, as well as two Rabbits and a Pygmy Shrew.

Three other areas of the island were checked for signs of Storm Petrels, based on the suitable habitat identified in 2004 (Bolton 2004): the scree area below the rail line at the North Light (21 June), quarry spoil on the East Side, and the south-west corner north of Shutter Point (22 June).

We arrived at North Light just before midnight on 21 June and, using an 85-lumen torch, scanned for birds flying above the suitable habitat over a period of 15 minutes. The beam had an arc of about 20 degrees and a range of approximately 30 m. Manx Shearwaters and Storm Petrels were active and their flight caught in the beam. No birds were heard calling, but in the relatively short period of observation we observed ten Storm Petrels flying below us.

The following evening, 22 June, we visited the East Side quarries and suitable habitat in the south-west corner. We adopted the same approach, scanning with the torch over suitable habitats for around 15 minutes. No Storm Petrel activity was recorded at either site.

CONCLUSIONS

Combined with the ten birds recorded at North Light, between 14 and 22 Storm Petrels were seen during this brief visit, which looked at a limited area of suitable habitat. Based on these observations and knowledge of Storm Petrels elsewhere, the Lundy population is estimated to be between at least ten and 100 pairs, but could be considerably higher. Further effort is needed to refine this estimate and track what is likely to be a rapidly growing population.

The amount of equipment needed for the cameras, the low density of birds and the difficulty in analysing the footage led us to the conclusion that cameras are not currently the best approach for surveying this species on Lundy. However, further searches of suitable habitat at night with

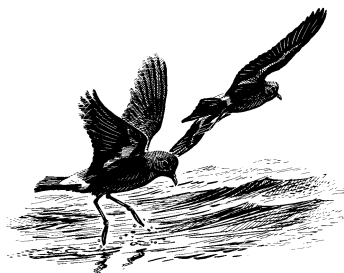
torches does merit further effort. Follow-up visits to areas identified as having suitable habitat, and the Old Light Manx Shearwater colony, are worth a series of timed checks at night with a torch between 11pm and 1am between late June and late July.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks to Beccy MacDonald for general support and help in the field, and for all the camera photos, and to the Landmark Trust for covering transport and camping costs.

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NEW RECORDS OF FRESHWATER FLATWORM SPECIES ON LUNDY – *DALYELLIA VIRIDIS* AND *PHAGOCATA VITTA*

by

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Over the last ten years, I have surveyed most of the ponds on Lundy and found many of the species previously reported fully in Annual Reports and Journals of the Lundy Field Society (George 2012; George & Stone 1980, 1981; George & Sheridan 1987; George *et al.* 2004; Claburn 1994; Long 1993). As someone who has come to freshwater biology fairly recently, most of the species I have found have been new to me and I have sought, and been given, determination by my mentor, Professor Jenny George.

The Phylum Platyhelminthes comprises three Classes: Turbellaria (Flatworms), Trematoda (Flukes) and Cestoda (Tapeworms). Both *Dalyellia viridis* and *Phagocata vitta* belong in the Class Turbellaria but in different Orders. *D. viridis* is of the Order Microturbellaria (small flatworms less than 5 mm in length) whereas *P. vitta* belongs in the Order Tricladida (larger flatworms over 5 mm in length with a three-branched alimentary canal). *Polycelis nigra* is a species which also belongs to the latter Order and is commonly found and recorded on Lundy.

***Dalyellia viridis* (Shaw) – see Figure 1, colour plate 16**

During a routine survey of Ackland's Moor Pond in February 2010 (Rowland 2014), I found a species that I had not seen before and could not easily classify. I tried to preserve an example for later determination but it was insufficiently robust for preservation. I attempted a drawing and a photograph, both with limited success. In my notes at the time I described it as "when circular, approximately 1 mm in diameter, bright green containing small brown and yellow spheres but frequently elongated to move into a long 'tear-drop' shape". It was known familiarly as 'the green blob'. I have since found other examples in Ackland's Moor Pond (AMP). A specimen was also caught in November 2010 and again in March 2012 after the pond had dried up in 2011 but later refilled.

In the summer of 2016 Kistvaen Pond (KP) still retained some water. I had not surveyed this temporary pond since my early days in the field with Jenny George, so I decided it was time for another look. I was surprised to find 30 examples of *D. viridis* in my sample.

KP is the type of temporary pond that regularly dries up. It is a large shallow pond in a slight depression located on the plateau close to the Rocket Pole at the south end of Lundy (grid ref. SS135436). Williams (2006) has developed a classification system for temporary waters based on hydrological characteristics, size and chemical state. Under this framework, KP would be described as a 'seasonal, freshwater meso-habitat' (alternating annual wet and dry periods), whereas AMP, which is less predictable, would be a 'near-permanent, freshwater mesohabitat' which is nonetheless moving towards an 'intermittent, freshwater mesohabitat'. Adults of *D. viridis* are only to be found during the summer, providing the pool has water, when they can be seen with internal eggs – the brown and yellow spheres in Figure 1. The green coloration is due to a symbiotic relationship with an alga, *Zoochlorella parasitica* – the same as that which colours *Hydra viridisima* and which provides up to 50% of its host's oxygen requirements. *D. viridis* feeds on other flatworms or diatoms in temporary pools. As the pools dry, the eggs are deposited at the bottom of the drying pool, preferably within the water table. The following year, when the

pool refills, the dormant eggs will soften and a new generation of flatworms will hatch. This is temperature-dependent, requiring a low overwinter temperature of <5°C followed by a rise to around 9°C. (Young 2001). The occasional occurrences of this species must result from birds transferring dormant eggs from KP to AMP.

***Phagocata vitta* (Duges) – see Figure 2, colour plate 16**

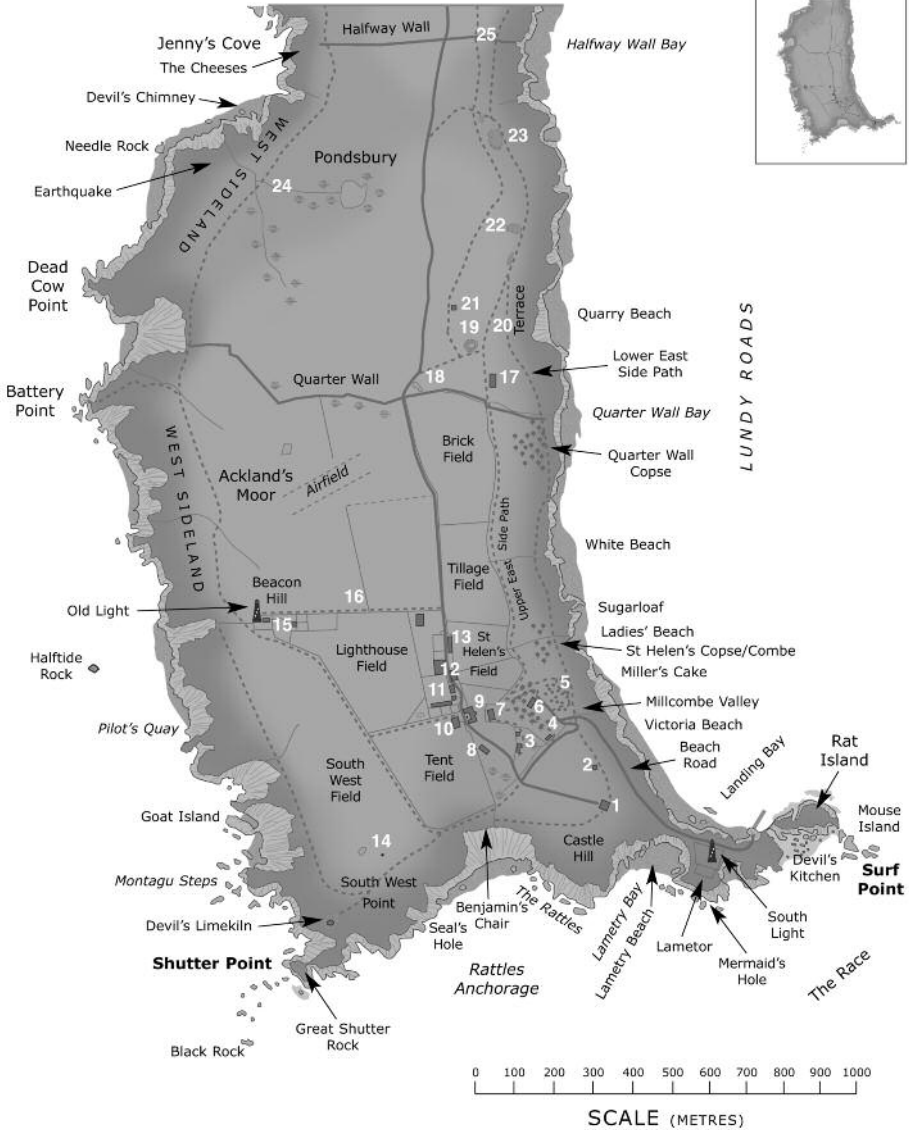
Reynoldson & Young (2000) describe this as a species typical of ponds in high peaty ground. This cannot be ascribed to Government House Pond (GHP) which is only 100 m above sea level and in a quarry excavation (grid ref. SS138440). It is about 6.5 m² in area and up to 0.5 m in depth. *P. vitta* is however noted as also occurring at lower altitudes in subterranean habitats (*ibid*), i.e. near the origins of springs and typical of cavernicolous streams. This could be applicable to GHP, where groundwater seeps through fissures in the rock face, offering a cave-like habitat. *P. vitta* is stenothermal and is known to be associated with interstitial and subterranean groundwater habitats (Robertson *et al.* 2008), and as GHP is so sheltered, it maintains a cool, even temperature. Leadley Brown (1987) states that *P. vitta* only occurs in ponds with a calcium concentration of <2.5 mg (1-1).

P. vitta reproduces both sexually (requiring both male and female) and asexually (by fission). Asexual reproduction takes place in summer, a time when GHP is generally dry; therefore the species in this location must reproduce sexually during the wet winter. It feeds on Oligochaeta and Chironomidae larvae, both of which have been found in GHP, and other similar easily caught live prey.

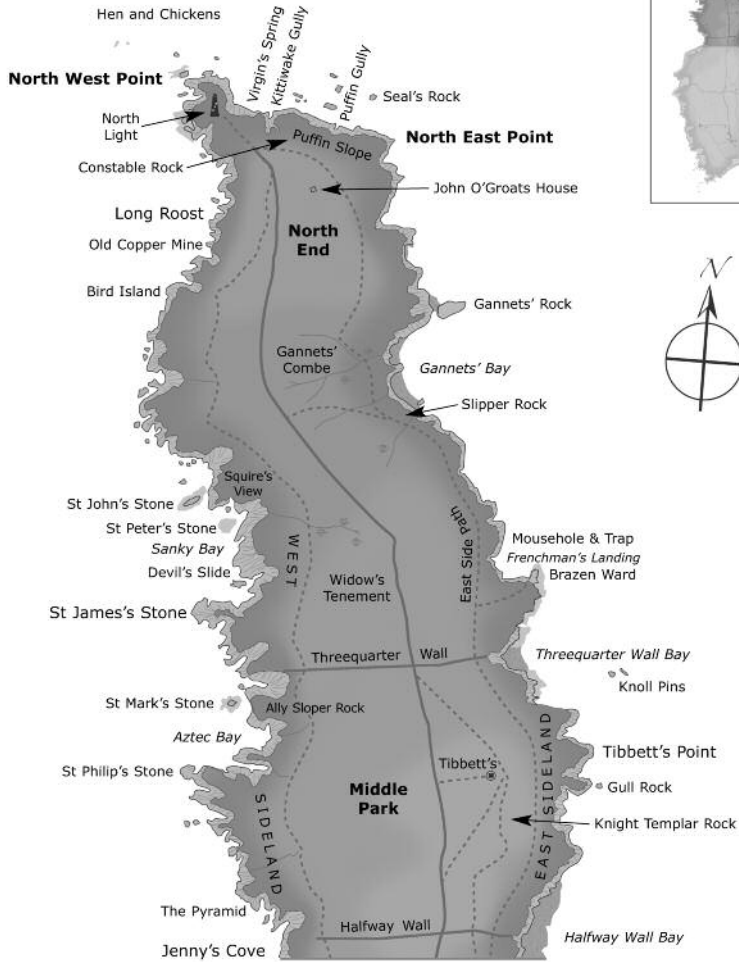
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Lundy South



Lundy North



Number key

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1 Marisco Castle | 10 Black Shed | 18 Quarter Wall Pond & Quarter Wall Trap |
| 2 Hammers | 11 Campsite, Quarters (Pig's Paradise) & Reservoir Pond | 19 Quarry Pond |
| 3 St John's Valley, Old School & Big & Little St John's | 12 Shop, Museum & High Street | 20 Terrace Trap |
| 4 Brambles Villa | 13 Barton Cottages | 21 Old Hospital |
| 5 The Ugly | 14 Rocket Pole, Rocket Pole Pond & Rocket Pole Marsh | 22 VC Quarry |
| 6 Millcombe House | 15 Stoneycroft & Cemetery | 23 North Quarry |
| 7 Government House | 16 Water Tanks | 24 Punchbowl Valley |
| 8 Church of St Helena | 17 Quarter Wall Cottages | 25 Logan Stone |
| 9 Old House & Marisco Tavern | | |

LUNDY FIELD SOCIETY
Founded 1946

CONSTITUTION

(adopted at the Annual General Meeting, 3 March 2012)

1. NAME

The name of the Society shall be The Lundy Field Society.

2. OBJECTS

The objects of the Society shall be:

- a) To further the study of Lundy and in particular its history, natural history and archaeology;
- b) To undertake investigations in these fields;
- c) To further the conservation of wildlife and antiquities of the island.

3. POWERS

In furtherance of the said objects but not otherwise the Society through its Executive Committee shall have the following powers:

- a) to promote research into subjects directly connected with the objects of the Society and to publish the results of any such research;
- b) to act as a co-ordinating body and to co-operate with the local authorities, statutory authorities, voluntary organisations, charities and persons having objects similar to those of the Society;
- c) to promote or assist in promoting activities of a charitable nature which further the objects of the Society;
- d) to publish papers, reports and other literature;
- e) to hold meetings, lectures and exhibitions;
- f) to educate public opinion and to give advice and information;
- g) to raise funds and to invite and receive contributions from any person or persons whatsoever by way of subscription, donation and otherwise; provided that the Society shall not undertake any permanent trading activities in raising funds for its primary purpose;
- h) subject to such consents as may be required by law, to borrow or raise money for the purposes of the Society on such terms and on such security as the Executive Committee shall think fit, but so that the liability of individual members of the Society shall in no case extend beyond the amount of their respective annual subscriptions;
- i) to do all such other lawful things as are necessary for the attainment of the said objects.

4. MEMBERSHIP

Membership shall be open to all who support the objects of the Society. Membership of the Society shall not confer any right on members to use the Society's name for any activity unless agreed by the Executive Committee. Any member behaving in a manner prejudicial to the interests and work of the Society shall be liable to expulsion. No member shall have power to vote at any meeting of the Society if his or her subscription is more than six months in arrears at the time. Corporate bodies may at the discretion of the Executive Committee become members of the Society. On payment of a fee they shall receive Society publications. Members of such corporate bodies may be invited to attend meetings of the Society; each corporate body will have a single vote. Subscriptions shall be due on 1 January each year. The rates of subscriptions shall be agreed by an Annual or Extraordinary General Meeting.

LUNDY FIELD SOCIETY CONSTITUTION, continued

5. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

- a) The Society shall appoint an Executive Committee consisting of Officers and more than six and not more than twelve other members. The Officers of the Society shall comprise Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Honorary Secretary, Honorary Membership Secretary and Honorary Treasurer, all of whom shall relinquish their office every year and shall be eligible for re-election at the Annual General Meeting.
- b) The other members of the Executive Committee shall be elected for a period of three years and shall be eligible for re-election at the Annual General Meeting.
- c) The Executive Committee shall have the power to fill up to three casual vacancies occurring among the members of the Executive Committee between General Meetings.
- d) In addition to the Officers and other members of the Executive Committee, a President and Vice-Presidents may also be elected at a General Meeting of the Society. The President and Vice-Presidents shall not be members of the Executive Committee by virtue of that role, but the individuals may be elected to the Executive Committee as Officers or other members.
- e) The Executive Committee shall have the power to co-opt. Co-opted members shall not have the right to vote. Co-opted members shall stand down at each AGM but may be co-opted again by the Executive Committee until the next AGM.
- f) The quorum shall comprise nine members of the Executive Committee. Each member of the Executive Committee except co-opted members shall have one vote. In the event of an equality in the votes cast, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.
- g) The Executive Committee may constitute such Working Groups from time to time as shall be considered necessary for such purposes as shall be thought fit. The Convenor of each Working Group shall be appointed by the Executive Committee and all actions and proceedings of each Working Group shall be reported to and be confirmed by the Executive Committee as soon as possible. Working Groups shall be subordinate to and may be regulated or dissolved by the Executive Committee.

6. MEETINGS

- a) An Annual General Meeting shall be held, normally in March. The Executive Committee shall upon the request in writing of not less than fifteen members stating the motion or motions to be brought forward call an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Society. Such a meeting may also be called at the discretion of the Executive Committee. At least 14 days notice shall be given to members of all General Meetings. At all General Meetings the decisions shall be taken on a majority of those members present and voting.
- b) It shall be the duty of every member who is in any way directly or indirectly interested financially or professionally in any item discussed at any meeting of the Society (including any meeting of the Executive Committee or a Working Group) at which he or she may be present to declare such interest and he or she shall not discuss such item (except by invitation of the Chairman) or vote thereon.

7. EXPENSES OF ADMINISTRATION

The Executive Committee shall, out of monies received by the Society, pay all proper expenses of administration and management of the Society and shall use the residue of such monies as it thinks fit for or towards the objects of the Society. The assets of the Society shall be held in its name and not that of one or more individuals.

LUNDY FIELD SOCIETY CONSTITUTION, continued

8. INVESTMENT

All monies at any time belonging to the Society and not required for immediate application for its purposes shall be invested by the Executive Committee in or upon such investment or securities as it may think fit, subject nevertheless to such authority, approval or consent by the Charity Commissioners as may for the time being be required by law.

9. AMENDMENTS

Any proposed alteration or addition to the Constitution must be notified to the Honorary Secretary at least 28 days before a General Meeting and communicated by him or her to all members not less than 14 days before the Meeting. Amendments must be carried by a two-thirds majority of those members present and voting, but no amendment may be made which would have the effect of the Society ceasing to be a charity at law. Any proposed amendment of which notice has been given may be altered prior to voting thereon without further notice being given to members. The notice of any proposed amendment sent to members shall state that alterations to its wording may be considered and adopted at the General Meeting at which it is considered without further notice to the membership. The Chairman may refuse to allow any alteration to a proposed amendment if in his opinion the alteration is such as to require further notice to the membership before voting.

10. WINDING UP

If the Executive Committee decides that it is necessary or advisable to dissolve the Society, they shall call a meeting of all members of the Society of which not less than 28 days' notice (stating the terms of the resolution to be proposed) shall be given. If the proposal is confirmed by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting, the Executive Committee shall have power to realise any assets held by or on behalf of the Society. Any assets remaining after the satisfaction of any proper debts and liabilities shall be given or transferred to such other charitable institution or institutions having objects similar to the objects of the Society as the Society may determine, or, if that cannot be done, shall be applied for some other charitable purpose.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

The LUNDY FIELD SOCIETY is a registered charity, number 258294.

- For general information about the Lundy Field Society and the purchase of copies of its publications (including back numbers of the Lundy Field Society Annual Report), please contact:
MICHAEL WILLIAMS
Hon. Secretary LFS, 5 School Place, Oxford OX1 4RG
Email: secretary@lundy.org.uk
- For information about membership of the Lundy Field Society please contact:
SANDRA ROWLAND
Membership Secretary LFS, Mole Cottage, Chapel Close, Woodford, Morwenstow,
Cornwall EX23 9JR
Email: membership@lundy.org.uk
- For information about the Lundy Field Society, and about the island itself (including a virtual tour), visit the Society's website at:
www.lundy.org.uk
- For information about visiting Lundy, including accommodation, and general information about the island, visit the Landmark Trust's Lundy website at:
www.landmarktrust.org.uk/Lundyisland
- For information about Lundy's special conservation significance, visit Natural England's website at:
www.naturalengland.org.uk/publications/nca/lundy.aspx

LFS CAR-STICKERS are printed in dark red on white on self-cling vinyl, 20 cm long x 5 cm high. Cost: £1 each. Please send a stamped addressed envelope and a cheque payable to 'Lundy Field Society' to:

André Coutanche, 14 Queens Road, Bishopsworth, Bristol BS13 8LB

The envelope you send should be at least 20 cm long to avoid having to fold the car-sticker.



LUNDY FIELD SOCIETY
for the study and conservation of a unique island

www.lundy.org.uk



Putative Pallid Swift *Apus pallidus* – one over Millcombe on 25 October 2016, if accepted by the British Birds Rarities Committee, would be the first for Lundy. © Simon Slade

Front cover: Parasol mushroom *Macrolepiota procera* and a resting Small copper *Lycaena phlaeas*, Upper East Side Path, 30 September 2016. © Tim Davis



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