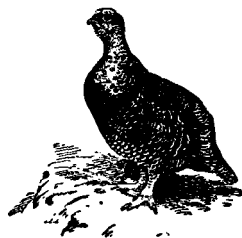


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Report on rare birds in Great Britain in 1963 (with 1958 and 1962 additions)

By D. D. Harber and the Rarities Committee

THIS, OUR SIXTH REPORT, has been prepared after the examination of about 250 records for 1963. Allowing for the removal from our list of the sixteen species announced in our 1962 report (*Brit. Birds*, 56: 394), this total is about the same as that for the previous year. However, it does not include the numerous observations of Cranes in October and November, which are to be the subject of a special analysis. At the end of the report can be found a belated record for 1958 and 18 additional ones for 1962 (it should be noted that in the cases of past years we still include, for completeness, all the species which were then on our list even if they have since been dropped). A very few 1963 records remain outstanding, either because they present special problems or because they were sent in late. Our views have been requested and given on a number of observations from Ireland and we have also been glad to help county organisations over particular records of species not on our list.

The composition of the Committee is unchanged with P. A. D. Hollom (Chairman), D. D. Harber (Hon. Secretary), D. G. Bell, A. R. M. Blake, Peter Davis, M. F. M. Meiklejohn, G. A. Pyman, F. R. Smith, R. Wagstaffe and D. I. M. Wallace. As was promised in our last report, there have been virtually no unnecessary delays in considering records sent in over recent months. In fact, it has often been possible to let observers and county recorders have decisions within five or six weeks. It will be seen that the present report is out earlier in the year than any of its predecessors (with the exception of that for 1960, which appeared in May) and we hope to be able to publish future reports in June or July.

The principles and procedure we follow in considering records were explained at length in the 1958 report (*Brit. Birds*, 53: 155-156). No

further changes have been made in our list of species since those announced in the 1962 report, but, as there have now been quite a number of deletions and additions since the list was last published in full in the 1961 report, a revised version is reproduced as appendix 2 on pages 280-281.

The systematic list of records below is set out in the same way as its predecessors. The following points, some of which were outlined more fully in the 1958 report (*Brit. Birds*, 53: 156-158), should be borne in mind since they show the basis on which the information has been put together:

(i) The scientific nomenclature follows that given in the B.O.U. *Check-list of the Birds of Great Britain and Ireland* (1952), with the amendments subsequently proposed (*Ibis*, 98: 157-168) and those resulting from the decisions of the International Commission for Zoological Nomenclature (*Ibis*, 99: 369). Any sight records of subspecies (including those of birds trapped and released) are normally referred to as 'showing the characters' of the race concerned.

(ii) No record which would constitute the first for Great Britain and Ireland is published by us, even if we consider it acceptable, until it has been passed by the Records Committee of the British Ornithologists' Union.

(iii) In general, the report is confined to records which are regarded as specifically certain. 'Probables' are never included and square brackets are used only to denote likely escapes from captivity. In the case of the very similar Long-billed and Short-billed Dowitchers *Limnodromus scolopaceus* and *L. griseus*, however, we are continuing to publish indeterminate records and this will also apply to observations of such 'difficult' groups as frigate-birds *Fregata spp.* and albatrosses *Diomedea spp.* if and when they occur.

(iv) The basic details included for each record are (1) county; (2) locality; (3) number of birds if more than one, and age and sex if known; (4) if trapped or found dead; (5) date or dates; and (6) observer or observers up to three in number, in alphabetical order. Other relevant information is sometimes added at the end of individual records and general comments may be given in a subsequent paragraph; although the report as a whole is confined to Great Britain, these general comments cover Ireland as well.

One aspect of this presentation needs to be discussed more fully. We limit the names of observers to three (adding '*et al.*' if more were involved) because some birds are seen by quite a number of people, sometimes even dozens, and clearly a line has to be drawn somewhere. However, it is often not easy to select three names 'fairly' and, in fact, we have had an occasional complaint about some particular choice. We think, therefore, that we should explain the method of selection. Firstly, the observer who found the bird, even if he or she did not succeed in identifying it, has an obvious right to be mentioned. Secondly, if the finder did not identify it correctly, the person who first named it clearly has an equal right. Thirdly, if neither of these has sent in a full description, someone else who has done so likewise has a good claim. Finally, added authentication of a rare or 'difficult' species can sometimes be provided by including the name of an obser-

ver of well-known experience and reliability. Where it is possible for us to take all these considerations into account, we usually have little difficulty in deciding which names should follow a record. But quite often we are merely given the names of a number of observers and, in the absence of any guidance, have to select three (sometimes out of only four or five) in a very arbitrary manner. It would therefore be most helpful if the observers or county editors concerned in such cases would indicate to us which names they think should be published.

In conclusion, we must once again thank the individual observers and local organisations who have given us so much assistance in preparing this report. All records should continue to be sent direct to the Hon. Secretary who, please note, has now changed his address to 59 Eridge Road, Eastbourne, Sussex.

Systematic list of 1963 records accepted

White-billed Diver (*Gavia adamsii*)

Sutherland: Loch Fleet, near Golspie, found dead, 7th April (Dr. I. D. Pennie).

There are now about 19 records of this arctic Russian and Siberian species, all between Shetland and Yorkshire during November-June and all but three since 1946.

Cory's Shearwater (*Procellaria diomedea*)

Cornwall: between Isles of Scilly and Wolf Rock, 28th September (M. J. Carter, E. Griffiths, R. W. E. Williams *et al.*).

This was the only 1963 record in Britain of this east Atlantic and Mediterranean bird, but, for the second year in succession, remarkable numbers were seen off Cape Clear Island, Co. Cork, including some 200 on 14th July (*Brit. Birds*, 57: 200-202).

Purple Heron (*Ardea purpurea*)

Berkshire: between Long Wittenham and Didcot, 17th to 20th February (H. Mayer-Gross, Tomoo Royama *et al.*).

Kent: Dungeness, 5th May (R. C. Homes); Tenterden, sub-adult ♂, found in weak condition, 19th July, subsequently died (E. G. Philp).

Northumberland: Cresswell, 24th and 25th April (M. Bell, M. Marquiss, C. Watson *et al.*).

Somerset: Blagdon Lake, 12th to 17th May (R. J. Prytherch *et al.*).

Suffolk: Minsmere, adult, 24th June to 23rd August, and immature, 29th August to 7th September (H. E. Axell, P. J. Makepeace *et al.*).

Sussex: Sidlesham, first-winter, found injured, 22nd November, had probably been present in area for at least a week, subsequently died (M. Shrubb *et al.*).

This summer visitor to the Netherlands and southern Europe is now an annual vagrant to Britain, but the total of eight listed here is more

than in any previous year and the one in Berkshire was outside the normal April-October (the Sussex bird was unable to fly and could have been present in October).

Little Egret (*Egretta garzetta*)

Cornwall: Marazion Marsh, 28th July (B. Pattenden, P. Pearce).

Hampshire: Newtown Estuary, Isle of Wight, 25th to 28th September (C. M. James, C. Lucas, Mrs. M. M. Seabroke).

Isles of Scilly: St. Mary's, 8th to 20th April (Dr. C. J. Leonard, R. J. Thomson *et al.*).

In spite of the caveat in *The Handbook*, this species is now also an annual vagrant here from southern Europe, chiefly on the south coast during April-September. However, we must again point out that most descriptions do not exclude the Snowy Egret *E. thula* of North America, which might conceivably cross the Atlantic and is virtually indistinguishable in the field when not in breeding plumage.

Cattle Egret (*Ardeola ibis*)

[**Somerset:** Portishead, 29th October to 15th November (R. D. Hawley, J. F. Rowe, G. Sweet *et al.*)]

Two Cattle Egrets were found to be missing from Whipsnade Zoo, Bedfordshire, when the annual census was taken at the end of 1963 and it seems likely that this was one of them. In the last 35 years Cattle Egrets have occurred in various parts of the country but most of these have been escapes (see *The Handbook*) and only four British records, involving a total of seven individuals, are accepted as genuinely wild. This is a resident species in southern Spain and Portugal, and in Europe it wanders north much less than the other herons.

Night Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*)

Huntingdonshire: Stibbington, adult, 9th July (R. H. Forster).

As has been pointed out previously (e.g. *Brit. Birds*, 53: 159-160), records of this species may relate to escapes from Edinburgh Zoo.

Little Bittern (*Ixobrychus minutus*)

Hampshire: Boscombe, Bournemouth, ♂, found dying, 21st April (Miss H. J. Brotherton, F. R. Clifton *et al.*).

Norfolk: Barton, 28th August (G. E. Phillippo).

Green-winged Teal (*Anas crecca carolinensis*)

Drakes showing the characters of this American race were reported as follows:

Cheshire: Rostherne Mere, 1st to 9th April (S. C. Joyner, J. Osborne, P. H. Oswald *et al.*).

Cornwall: Marazion Marsh, 15th May (Rev. J. E. Beckerlegge).

Inverness-shire: Moray Firth, 5th to 22nd February (R. H. Dennis).

Suffolk: Butley Creek, 21st April (C. G. D. Curtis, H. J. Lee, J. O. Wright *et al.*).

Although there were only four or five records up to 1939 (see *The Handbook*), the Green-winged Teal is now proving an annual vagrant and the total of four listed here is more than in any previous year.

American Wigeon (*Anas americana*)

[Hampshire: Titchfield Haven, ♂, 22nd December (R. Brown, A. Searle, W. H. Truckle *et al.*).]

Three juveniles, part of a brood raised in a collection, escaped at Portsmouth in August 1962; only one was subsequently found dead.

Ring-necked Duck (*Aythya collaris*)

Inverness-shire: Loch Morar, immature ♂, 2nd and 27th January (R. H. Dennis, Miss M. T. MacDonnell).

This North American species was not recorded over here until 1955, but there has now been a total of five or six in Britain and Ireland. An adult male in Armagh, Northern Ireland, in October-November 1963 was presumed to be the one recorded at the same place in 1960 and 1961 (*Brit. Birds*, 54: 72-73).

Ferruginous Duck (*Aythya nyroca*)

Huntingdonshire: St. Ives, ♂, 23rd November to 14th December, and first-winter, 1st to 14th December (G. M. S. Easy, B. S. Milne, A. E. Vine *et al.*).

Kent: Ruxley gravel-pits, near Sidcup, ♀ or immature, 27th October (R. Q. Hayfield, F. J. Holroyde).

Nottinghamshire: Holme Pierrepont gravel-pits, ♀ or immature, 24th November to 13th December (A. Dobbs, Dr. R. J. Raines, D. J. Young *et al.*).

Oxfordshire: Stanton Harcourt, 9th to 13th November (J. J. Spooner).

Numbers of this species occur in captivity where they sometimes hybridise with Tufted Ducks *A. fuligula* and Pochards *A. ferina*. Such hybrids, particularly female Ferruginous × Pochard, can be very confusing in the field.

Surf Scoter (*Melanitta perspicillata*)

Hampshire: off St. Catherine's Point, Isle of Wight, ♂, accompanied by possible ♀, 18th April (B. P. Bryant, J. H. Taverner).

This North American duck is now recorded in most years, but comparatively seldom on the south coast.

Ruddy Shelduck (*Casarca ferruginea*)

[Norfolk: Holkham Park, 15th September (C. A. E. Kirtland).]

This species is frequently kept in captivity and single records such as these are more likely to refer to escapes than to wild birds.

Lesser White-fronted Goose (*Anser erythropus*)

Norfolk: Yare Valley, two adults, 6th January, and one, 27th January (M. J. Seago); Halvergate Marshes, adult, probably one of the Yare Valley birds, 11th January (R. J. Johns); Acle Marshes, immature, 25th February (R. E. Emmett, D. I. M. Wallace, Mrs. D. I. M. Wallace).

Up to 1945 this north-east European and north Asian summer-visitor was regarded as a very rare winter vagrant here, and only two records had been accepted, but since then a number have been identified, particularly in Gloucestershire, Norfolk and Kirkcudbrightshire, and the six years 1958-63 produced a total of no less than 21; since 1961 the majority have been in Norfolk. The ones in Gloucestershire have been with White-fronted Geese *A. albifrons*, and those in Norfolk and Kirkcudbrightshire with Bean Geese *A. fabalis*.

Red-breasted Goose (*Branta ruficollis*)

Devon: Bickham, 4th to 8th March (A. MacFarlane, Lady Roborough, A. F. Soper *et al.*).

Gloucestershire: Slimbridge, 31st December 1963 to 8th March 1964 (Hugh Boyd, M. A. Ogilvie, Peter Scott *et al.*).

There are now about twenty accepted records of this winter vagrant from arctic Siberia, all October-March. Other occurrences have been traced to escapes from waterfowl collections.

Red-footed Falcon (*Falco vespertinus*)

Dorset: near Wareham, ♂, 27th July (H. G. and W. B. Alexander).

Kent: Dungeness, ♀, 9th to 22nd June (V. A. Green, G. J. Harris, R. E. Scott *et al.*).

Lancashire: near Southport, ♂, 26th January to 4th February (Dr. J. A. Harrison, M. E. Harrison, R. Wagstaffe *et al.*) (*Brit. Birds*, 56: 220).

Lincolnshire: Grantham sewage-farm, ♂, 8th September (A. Dobbs, Mrs. H. Dobbs).

This summer-visitor to Europe and Asia is now proving an annual vagrant, chiefly April-June. The 1963 pattern was unusual in that it included only one in spring as against two in autumn and one in winter, the last being particularly remarkable as this insectivorous falcon normally winters in Africa.

Crane (*Grus grus*)

On 30th October a remarkable influx of Cranes occurred in southern England, the counties most affected being Sussex and Hampshire with lesser numbers in Dorset and Somerset and a few in Devon, Cornwall,

Essex and Cambridge. By 3rd November all but a few stragglers had left. Even approximate numbers are difficult to determine owing to parties up to about a hundred strong flying in large circles and thus being recorded as different birds by observers in widely separated localities. Some parties also tended to break up into smaller units or to join together into larger ones. But it seems that a fair estimate of the total involved would be about 500, though this could well be below the true figure. A similar influx took place at about the same time in other parts of western Europe and it is intended to publish separately a full account which will include details of the British records.

Great Bustard (*Otis tarda*)

Norfolk: South Creake, ♀, found dead beneath power cables, 28th March, and now preserved in the Castle Museum, Norwich (Mrs. R. M. Barnes, F. W. Perowne, M. J. Seago) (*Brit. Birds*, 57: 181).

This was the first British occurrence for 27 years (the last having been in Shetland in May 1936) of a former breeding species which is now becoming increasingly scarce on the Continent. It followed an influx of Great Bustards in Belgium which was believed to have been due to the exceptional severity of the 1962/63 winter.

Sociable Plover (*Chettusia gregaria*)

Devon: Taw Estuary, 23rd September to 12th November (J. Coleman-Cooke, D. A. Eason, F. R. Smith *et al.*).

Eight records of this south-east Russian and Asian wader are now accepted, all August-December apart from one in April.

Long-billed Dowitcher (*Limnodromus scolopaceus*)

Caernarvonshire: Nefyn, shot 12th October, and now preserved in National Museum of Wales, Cardiff (J. Fisher, Col. H. Morrey Salmon, C. E. O. Wynne Finch).

Short-billed Dowitcher (*Limnodromus griseus*)

Lincolnshire/Norfolk: Wisbech sewage-farm, 28th September (P. Carah).

Long-billed or Short-billed Dowitcher (*Limnodromus scolopaceus*
or *griseus*)

Hampshire: The Gins, 5th October to 2nd November (N. H. Pullen, J. H. Taverner).

Lancashire: Freckleton sewage-farm and Clifton marsh, 6th to 10th October (M. Jones, H. Shorrocks, K. Smith).

Suffolk: Havergate, 13th October to 20th December (F. D. Hamilton, R. J. Partridge).

A special paper by Dr. I. C. T. Nisbet, discussing the separation of the two North American dowitchers and analysing past British and Irish occurrences, accepted 41 records up to and including 1960; at least twelve could be referred to the Long-billed species and only four to the Short-billed, and he concluded that most European records involve the former bird as their dates of late September-early November coincide with its main migration period on the east coast of North America (*Brit. Birds*, 54: 343-356). However, the years 1961-63 produced another 17 dowitchers and, although half of these were not specifically identified, no less than seven (one in Britain and six in Ireland) of the twelve in 1963 (five in Britain and seven in Ireland) proved to be Short-billed, thus bringing the total accepted records of this species in the two countries to eleven.

Great Snipe (*Gallinago media*)

Buckinghamshire: Alderbourne and Rush Green watercress-beds, the one recorded at the end of 1962 (*Brit. Birds*, 56: 399) was last seen on 17th February (R. E. Emmett, P. J. Sellar, D. I. M. Wallace *et al.*).

Winter records of this vagrant from north-east Europe and Asia were formerly regarded as very rare, but of the nine records during 1958-63 no less than five were December-February.

Solitary Sandpiper (*Tringa solitaria*)

Lincolnshire: Bardney Ponds, 10th to 12th August (G. Bundy, R. May, A. D. Townsend *et al.*).

Eight records of this American wader are now accepted, all August-October apart from one in mid-July.

Lesser Yellowlegs (*Tringa flavipes*)

Dorset: Lodmoor, Weymouth, 26th September to 11th October (F. R. Clifton, K. D. Edwards, D. E. Wooberry *et al.*).

Hampshire: Farlington Marshes, 29th June to 1st September (J. V. Boys, M. Bryant, B. W. Renyard *et al.*).

This American wader is now proving an annual vagrant, chiefly late July-September. Most of the 15 records in Britain and Ireland during 1958-63 were in southern counties, but the first date of the Hampshire bird above was unusually early.

Marsh Sandpiper (*Tringa stagnatilis*)

Co. Durham: Cowpen Marsh, Teesmouth, 25th to 29th May (D. G. Bell, E. C. Gatenby, P. J. Stead *et al.*).

Kent: Swanscombe, 18th August to 2nd September (R. J. Elvey, K. H. Palmer, C. E. Wheeler *et al.*).

About 14 records of this summer-visitor to east Europe and west

Asia are now accepted, all in England during April-May or August-October, but the two noted here were the first for some years.

Terek Sandpiper (*Tringa terek*)

Hampshire: Pennington Marshes, 25th and 31st May (P. Hobby, E. Williams, E. J. Wiseman).

Five records of this summer-visitor to north Russia and Siberia are now accepted, all but one during May-June and all since 1951. In Finland there has been some evidence of a recent westward spread: the species nested there sporadically from the end of the 19th century to 1913 and then, after a gap of more than 40 years, several times from 1955 onwards.

Baird's Sandpiper (*Calidris bairdii*)

Lancashire: Hutton Marsh, Ribble estuary and Freckleton sewage-farm, 22nd September to 6th October (M. Greenhalgh, H. Shorrocks, P. J. Thompson *et al.*).

Eight records of this American species are now accepted, one May-June and the rest September-October.

White-rumped Sandpiper (*Calidris fuscicollis*)

Co. Durham: Teesmouth, 13th to 17th August (R. T. McAndrew, Dr. J. D. Summers-Smith, P. J. Stead *et al.*).

Hampshire: Titchfield Haven, 17th October (R. A. Cheke, J. R. Davison, Dr. C. Suffern *et al.*).

Lancashire: Southport, 28th September (L. Baird, P. R. Horrocks); Freckleton, 12th and 13th October (L. Eccles, M. Greenhalgh, P. J. Taylor *et al.*).

Northumberland: Whittledene Reservoir, 29th and 30th September (E. L. Arnold, B. Little, P. J. Stead *et al.*).

This is another American wader which is now proving an annual vagrant, chiefly late September-November, and the six years 1958-63 produced 20 in Britain and Ireland.

Sharp-tailed Sandpiper (*Calidris acuminata*)

Co. Durham: Cowpen Marsh, adult, 21st to 24th August (F. G. Grey, R. T. McAndrew, P. J. Stead *et al.*).

There are now seven records of this summer-visitor to north-east Siberia, including three during 1956-63; all but one in January have been August-October.

Buff-breasted Sandpiper (*Tryngites subruficollis*)

Isles of Scilly: Porthloo Beach, St. Mary's, 18th September (Mrs. B. C. Palmer, C. D. Palmer, Miss E. M. Palmer *et al.*); St. Mary's Airport, two, 28th and 29th September, and one, 2nd October (Mr. and Mrs. L. Roberts, R. Symons).

This American wader is now becoming an increasingly regular vagrant, particularly in September, and the four years 1960-63 produced no less than 18 records (involving 22 individuals) in Britain and Ireland.

Broad-billed Sandpiper (*Limicola falcinellus*)

Suffolk: Minsmere, 31st July (H. E. Axell, B. Briggs, P. J. Makepeace *et al.*).

Black-winged Stilt (*Himantopus himantopus*)

Cornwall: Marazion Marsh, 6th and 7th June (Rev. J. E. Beckerlegge, R. G. Hadden, B. Pattenden *et al.*).

Stilt Sandpiper (*Micropalama himantopus*)

Lincolnshire/Norfolk/Cambridgeshire: Wisbech sewage-farm, adult, trapped, 19th July to 7th August (G. Gould, J. A. Hardman, Dr. C. D. T. Minton *et al.*) (*Brit. Birds*, 57: 125-126).

Sussex: Manhood End, Chichester Harbour, adult, 7th to 13th August (D. D. Harber, M. Shrubbs, D. I. M. Wallace *et al.*) (*Brit. Birds*, 57: 126-127).

There are now four records of this American bird which had never been identified in Europe before 1955. In 1963 one was also seen in Sweden on 13th July.

Wilson's Phalarope (*Phalaropus tricolor*)

Cornwall: Camel Estuary, 2nd September (A. H. Glanville, W. J. Julyan, R. J. Salmon).

Co. Durham: Teesmouth, 12th and 13th October (D. G. Bell, B. Little, P. J. Stead *et al.*).

Fife: Peppermill Dam, 19th to 25th October (G. Dick, J. Potter, I. Taylor *et al.*).

This is another American species which was not identified in the British Isles until 1954, yet there has now been a total of 14 records during May-October (eight in England, three in Scotland, two in Wales and one in Ireland).

Bonaparte's Gull (*Larus philadelphia*)

Lancashire: Morecambe, immature, 4th November (M. Greenhalgh).

About 15 records of this North American gull are now accepted, mostly October-February.

Slender-billed Gull (*Larus genei*)

Sussex: Rye Harbour, immature, 28th April (R. H. Charlwood) (*Brit. Birds*, 57: 81-82).

This is the second Sussex and British record of this southern Palearctic species.

White-winged Black Tern (*Chlidonias leucopterus*)

Hampshire: off Hurst Castle, adult, 11th and 18th August (P. Hobby, G. Westenhoff, E. Williams).

Kent: Dungeness, adult, 20th August (J. M. Campbell, Dr. J. G. Harrison, R. E. Scott *et al.*).

Lincolnshire: Huttoft, adult, 28th September (K. Atkin, G. Bundy); mouth of River Nene, immature, 13th September (R. L. K. Jolliffe).

This summer-visitor to south-east Europe and Asia is now proving an annual vagrant and each of the six years 1958-63 produced three to nine records, mostly May-June and August-September.

Whiskered Tern (*Chlidonias hybrida*)

Sussex: Darwell Reservoir, adult, 3rd September (D. D. Harber).

Yorkshire: Easington, 18th and 19th May (T. D. Bisiker, R. F. Dickens, G. R. Edwards *et al.*).

Compared with the White-winged Black Tern, this south European, Asian and African bird is still only a rare vagrant, but the six years 1958-63 produced a total of six records, all but the Sussex one above in May-June (though the species is much less distinctive in autumn).

Gull-billed Tern (*Gelocbelidon nilotica*)

Dorset: Portland Bill, 20th October (Dr. J. S. Ash, J. B. Cox, D. G. Harris *et al.*).

Kent: Dungeness, 25th and 26th April (R. E. Scott); four, 26th June, and three, 27th June (R. E. Scott).

Sussex: Selsey Bill, 26th and 29th August (A. Allen, R. L. K. Jolliffe, R. F. Porter).

This tern, which nested in Essex in 1950 (*Brit. Birds*, 45: 337-339) and which breeds in various parts of the Continent, is now identified annually on the south coast from Kent to Dorset during April-September, but the Dorset bird noted here was unusually late.

Snowy Owl (*Nyctea scandiaca*)

Aberdeenshire: Ben MacDhui, 1st June (F. C. Gribble, B. S. Owen *et al.*).

Essex: Sewardstonbury, 2nd to 28th March (B. Hornygold, E. James, F. Riley *et al.*).

Orkney: Eday, 20th June to 18th July (E. Balfour).

Shetland: Fetlar, 14th June (L. S. Taylor); Ronas Hill, Mainland, 4th July (C. Booth).

Formerly almost a regular winter visitor to northern Scotland, this circumpolar arctic owl is now a rare vagrant and the five years 1958-62 produced only three. The four June-July records listed here could conceivably refer to only two individuals, but the midsummer dates are nevertheless exceptional.

Alpine Swift (*Apus melba*)

Dorset: Portland Bill, 3rd to 5th April (R. A. Cheke, F. R. Clifton, M. Seaford *et al.*); Swanage, 2nd and 3rd September (H. G. Alexander).

BRITISH BIRDS

Norfolk: Horsey Beach, 8th September (B. Harmer).

Suffolk: Lowestoft, 6th September (F. E. Muddeman).

This south European, Asian and African species is now an annual vagrant to southern England, and to a lesser extent elsewhere, during April-October; the six years 1958-63 produced a total of 24 records. The first Dorset record above is early, but there have been earlier or comparable occurrences in Devon (11th March 1930) and Co. Dublin (14th March 1833 and 3rd April 1938).

Bee-eater (*Merops apiaster*)

Cornwall: Falmouth, 10th November to 3rd December, subsequently found dead (Rev. J. E. Beckerlegge, Mrs. E. West, R. G. Hadden).

Devon: Ottery St. Mary, 20th and 21st October (Dr. and Mrs. G. H. Gibbens, T. J. Richards).

Somerset: Weston-super-Mare, three, 23rd April (R. Angles).

This summer-visitor to Southern Europe and Asia, which nested in Midlothian in 1920 and in Sussex in 1955, is an annual vagrant and each of the six years 1958-63 produced one to six records. However, nearly all occurrences have been June-September and so the three listed here are all out of season, the Cornish one being exceptionally late (although it and the Devon record may refer to the same individual).

Roller (*Coracias garrulus*)

Lancashire: Ainsdale, 6th and 7th June (P. Carah).

Short-toed Lark (*Calandrella cinerea*)

Shetland: Fair Isle, 25th September to 14th October (R. H. Dennis, P. Davis, B. R. Spence *et al.*).

This bird belonged to the reddish southern type (as represented by the races *rubiginosa*, *hermonensis* and *brachydactyla*) and not to the greyish eastern type (*artemesia* and *longipennis*) (see *Brit. Birds*, 48: 457-458).

Nutcracker (*Nucifraga caryocatactes*)

Gloucestershire: Humblebee Wood, near Winchcombe, 28th September (V. Fawkes).

Kent: Springhead, Northfleet, trapped, 26th August (B. J. Henty).

Most records of this vagrant from south and east Europe and Asia have been in the winter months and in the last two decades the species has become very rare here (only two in the five years 1958-62). The fact that there were two in 1963 is interesting, therefore, and their dates are unusual.

Rock Thrush (*Monticola saxatilis*)

Devon: Eddystone Lighthouse, ♂, 30th and 31st May (H. S. Taylor *et al.*).

Eight records of this summer visitor to central and southern Europe and Asia are now accepted, half of them May-June.

Great Reed Warbler (*Acrocephalus arundinaceus*)

Cornwall: Marazion Marsh, 5th to 8th June (Rev. J. E. Beckerlegge, R. G. Hadden).

Lancashire: Leighton Moss, 17th July (M. Greenhalgh, P. Taylor).

Leicestershire: near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 5th June to 5th July (J. Crocker, P. H. Gamble *et al.*).

Kent: Sandwich Bay, trapped, 14th and 15th May (D. M. Batchelor); Dungeness, trapped, 1st June (P. L. Britton, P. J. Grant, R. E. Scott *et al.*).

This large warbler, which is a summer-visitor to so much of the adjacent Continent, is an annual vagrant, chiefly to southern England during May-June, and the six years 1958-63 produced a total of 21 records. It should be added that field observations, particularly those lacking a song description, do not normally exclude the Clamorous Reed Warbler *A. stentoreus*, especially the less rufous race *brunnescens*, though such a species from southern Asia and Egypt, practically unknown in Europe, could hardly provide this number of records.

Aquatic Warbler (*Acrocephalus paludicola*)

Devon: Slapton Ley, trapped, 3rd August (P. W. Ellicott, F. R. Smith); Lundy, trapped, 13th September (M. Crane, M. Jones, A. J. Vickery *et al.*).

Dorset: Portland Bill, 12th September (F. R. Clifton, S. R. Stobart).

Kent: Dungeness, 1st September (D. I. M. Wallace); trapped, 21st September (H. G. Alexander, R. E. Scott, P. J. Wilson *et al.*).

Somerset: Blagdon Reservoir, 13th May (G. Sweet, M. A. Wright); West Huntspill, 21st and 22nd September (E. G. Holt, B. E. Slade).

This summer-visitor to eastern Europe now occurs in sufficient numbers each autumn to provide five to 19 records annually and the six years 1958-63 produced a total of over 60, almost all August-September but including odd ones in October and even November. Spring records such as the one at Blagdon, Somerset, noted above are exceptional, however.

Subalpine Warbler (*Sylvia cantillans*)

Northumberland: Hauxley, ♂, trapped, 2nd and 3rd November (B. Galloway, E. Robson, B. Little *et al.*).

There are now twenty records in Britain and Ireland of this summer-visitor to southern Europe and the Mediterranean area. The one noted here is the fourteenth since 1951, but the date is exceptional as most have been May-June and no others later than 7th October.

Rufous Warbler (*Agrobates galactotes*)

Lincolnshire: Butlin's Holiday Camp, Skegness, trapped, 2nd to 9th September (C. Devlin, F. J. Lambert, B. Wilkinson *et al.*).

Eight records of this summer-visitor to southern Europe and south-west Asia are now accepted, all September-October and all except the one above in south coast counties of England and Ireland.

Greenish Warbler (*Phylloscopus trochiloides*)

Kent: Sandwich Bay, trapped, 30th August (D. M. Batchelor, K. Charman, D. F. Harle *et al.*).

Isles of Scilly: St. Agnes, 26th and 27th November (J. A. Burton, C. Hart, G. Johnston).

Up to 1945 this summer-visitor to north-east Europe and Asia had been recorded here only once, but by 1957 the total had risen to ten or more and in the six years 1958-63 there were a further 22; some of this increase may perhaps be related to the species' extension of breeding range in the Baltic area. The dates of the one in Scilly noted here are late, but there have been three previous November records and one in January-February.

Bonelli's Warbler (*Phylloscopus bonelli*)

Cheshire: Delamere Forest, ♂ in song, 19th May to 9th June (G. Cottrell, M. Standish, P. H. G. Wolstenholme *et al.*).

Glamorganshire: Lavernock Point, 30th August (W. E. Jones).

Kent: Dungeness, trapped, 2nd September (N. S. Barnes, R. E. Scott, Mrs. M. Waller *et al.*).

There are now 15 records of this summer-visitor to central and southern Europe and the Mediterranean area, although the first one was not until 1948. This is almost certainly linked with the fact that the species has been spreading steadily northwards in Europe during the last 25 years. In this connection, the record here of a male in song in Cheshire for three weeks in May-June is of particular interest.

Pallas's Warbler (*Phylloscopus proregulus*)

Hampshire: St. Catherine's Point, Isle of Wight, 27th October (B. Duffin, E. Williams, E. J. Wiseman *et al.*).

Kent: Dungeness, trapped, 31st October (R. E. Scott, A. J. Smith).

Norfolk: Holme, trapped, 27th to 29th October (J. Crudass, T. R. E. Devlin, C. R. Knights *et al.*).

Isles of Scilly: St. Agnes, 31st October (K. H. Hyatt, B. S. Milne).

Suffolk: Walberswick, 16th November (G. L. Clark, D. J. Pearson, A. D. Ross).

Yorkshire: Spurn, 3rd November (J. and P. E. Preston).

There are now 13 records of this summer-visitor to southern Siberia, all October-November and, apart from those in Hampshire and Scilly noted here, all between Northumberland and Kent. Until 1951 there had been only one record and that as long ago as 1896, and, though at least one appeared in most years from 1957, there had

still been only seven by the end of 1962. The occurrence of these six between 27th October and 16th November was therefore quite extraordinary. In this connection, it is worth noting that there was also one at Cap Gris Nez, France, on 26th October 1963 and that the end of October and the beginning of November produced a number of unusually late Yellow-browed Warblers *Ph. inornatus*.

Collared Flycatcher (*Muscicapa albicollis*)

Orkney: Newhill, Harray, ♂, 30th May (E. Balfour, G. Flett).

Four records of this summer-visitor to eastern Europe (as far west as eastern France) are now accepted, all but one in May though the species is more likely to be overlooked in autumn when it is far less distinctive.

Richard's Pipit (*Anthus novaeseelandiae*)

Anglesey: Newborough Warren, 13th, 16th and 30th November (R. W. Arthur, P. Hope Jones).

Devon: Northam Burrows, 1st September (R. F. Coomber); Lundy, two, 14th to 22nd September (D. B. Iles, M. Jones, A. J. Vickery).

Kent: Sandwich Bay, 29th September (D. M. Batchelor, J. Harvey, J. Websper *et al.*).

Isles of Scilly: St. Agnes, 20th September (J. L. F. Parslow, D. R. Wilson), 17th to 19th October (G. J. Harris, B. S. Milne, M. J. Warren *et al.*); St. Mary's, 22nd October (A. M. Martin, B. S. Milne).

Shetland: Fair Isle, 7th, 11th, 13th and 19th October (R. H. Dennis, B. R. Spence).

Staffordshire: Blithfield Reservoir, 8th April (E. G. H. Bacon, R. P. Bacon, A. R. Lowe).

Yorkshire: Spurn, 9th November, found dead on 17th November (J. Cudworth *et al.*).

This summer-visitor to central Asia is an annual vagrant here, mainly on the east and south coasts during September-November, but there were more in 1963 than in any previous year. The autumn, in fact, was particularly notable for the number of records of large pipits: apart from these Richard's Pipits and the Tawny Pipits listed below, several others were insufficiently described to be assigned to one species or the other.

Tawny Pipit (*Anthus campestris*)

Cornwall: St. Ives Island, 6th to 8th May (R. Khan).

Dorset: Portland Bill, 14th September (Dr. J. S. Ash).

Hampshire: Needs Oar Point, 3rd September (J. H. Taverner).

Middlesex: Perry Oaks sewage-farm, immature, 15th September (R. E. Emmett, D. I. M. Wallace *et al.*); adult, 22nd September (C. M. Veysey).

Shetland: Fair Isle, 6th June (P. Davis, B. R. Spence).

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Sussex: Seaford Head, 8th September (M. H. Port); Rye Harbour, 14th September (K. Verrall); Langney Point, 16th September (L. A. Collins).

This widespread summer-visitor to Europe and Asia is an annual vagrant here, especially on the south coast in September, but the Fair Isle one noted here was doubly unusual because spring records later than May are exceptional and there have been few previous occurrences in Scotland.

Red-throated Pipit (*Anthus cervinus*)

Co. Durham: Cowpen Marsh, 26th May (D. G. Bell, R. T. McAndrew, P. J. Stead *et al.*).

Northumberland: Hauxley, trapped, 7th and 8th September (B. Little, E. Robson, P. Yeoman *et al.*).

This summer-visitor to north-east Europe and Siberia is now proving an annual vagrant here; it was formerly regarded as almost exclusively an autumn wanderer, but five out of the twelve records in the six years 1958-63 have been in May.

Woodchat Shrike (*Lanius senator*)

Shetland: Fair Isle, adult, trapped, 2nd to 22nd June (P. Davis, B. R. Spence, R. A. Richardson *et al.*).

Yorkshire: Spurn, adult, trapped, 20th September to 13th October (D. Booth, Dr. J. A. Harrison, A. R. Sumerfield *et al.*).

This summer-visitor to western and southern Europe is an annual vagrant here, but to a fluctuating extent. Up to 1938 there had been no more than 50 records in all and the species was still regarded as irregular in the early 1950's. Then more were recorded in the mid 1950's, and in 1958 no less than 21; though in 1959 the figure dropped to 11, there were 21 again in 1960. Since that time, however, there has been a marked drop in the numbers reaching Britain and Ireland, so much so that 1961, 1962 and 1963 produced only five, three and two. Of the 62 records during the six years 1958-63, 22 were in May, ten in June, one in July, 16 in August, eleven in September and two in October; most were in southern counties, but a fairly widespread scatter included odd ones as far north as Shetland, Northumberland and Cheshire.

Rose-coloured Starling (*Sturnus roseus*)

Caernarvonshire: Bardsey, adult, 8th July (Miss C. J. Pratt, R. C. Pratt, M. P. M. Richards *et al.*).

[**Lancashire:** Formby, adult, 9th to 14th August (Mrs. E. M. Butler *et al.*.)]

[**Wiltshire:** between Mere and Kingston Deverill, adult, 16th March (C. R. Verner); Brinkworth, adult, 22nd to 28th July (P. J. Roberts *et al.*.)]

As pointed out in previous reports, Rose-coloured Starlings are

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being regularly imported as cage-birds, and, as it seems especially likely that those in Lancashire and Wiltshire had escaped from captivity, these records are placed in square brackets. The Wiltshire records may, in fact, relate to the same individual.

Baltimore Oriole (*Icterus galbula*)

Isle of Man: Calf of Man, immature ♂, trapped, 10th to 16th October (A. H. Morley, R. E. Rayment).

There are now three records of this North American species, all in October in the six years 1958-63.

Arctic Redpoll (*Carduelis hornemanni*)

Inverness-shire: Tomnahurich, two redpolls showing the characters of this species, 4th January (R. H. Dennis).

In view of the close similarity to *hornemanni* of some examples of *flammea*, which may as a result be almost indistinguishable in the field, we are treating sight records of Arctic Redpolls as we do those of well-defined races, i.e., as 'showing the characters' of this species.

Scarlet Grosbeak (*Carpodacus erythrinus*)

Caernarvonshire: Bardsey, ♀ or immature, trapped, 20th and 21st September (B. Bell, R. C. Pratt, R. Rolfe *et al.*).

Orkney: Auskerry, ♀ or immature, 23rd September (P. J. B. Slater).

Pembrokeshire: Skomer, ♀ or first-summer ♂, 12th and 13th June (J. W. Donovan D. R. Saunders).

Shetland: Fair Isle, ♀ or immature, 4th September (P. Davis, A. R. Mainwood, J. Jones); three, ♀ or immature, 8th September, and one, 9th September (P. Davis, B. R. Spence, R. H. Dennis).

This summer-visitor to eastern Europe and Asia has long been known as a regular vagrant to Fair Isle, but in recent years it has been more widely recorded on the east coast down to Suffolk and in the Irish Sea south to the Isles of Scilly. Most are late August-early October and the June record in Pembrokeshire is quite exceptional; adult males are very rare and, although first-year males and all females are indistinguishable in the field, the majority of those in autumn are probably birds of the year.

Two-barred Crossbill (*Loxia leucoptera*)

Hertfordshire: Bramfield Forest, ♂, 22nd December (G. C. Gore).

Black-headed Bunting (*Emberiza melanocephala*)

Caernarvonshire: Bardsey, ♂, trapped, 27th May (Miss C. J. Pratt, R. C. Pratt, R. Rolfe *et al.*).

Though this species is kept in captivity, the above bird seems quite

likely to have been a genuine migrant and it occurred during a period when a number of other south European species were recorded.

Yellow-breasted Bunting (*Emberiza aureola*)

Fife: Isle of May, immature ♂ or adult ♀, trapped, 26th to 28th September (L. Adams, D. Eggeling, Dr. W. J. Eggeling *et al.*).

Shetland: Fair Isle, ♀ or immature, 3rd to 5th September (P. Davis, R. H. Dennis, B. R. Spence *et al.*); another, immature, trapped, 13th to 16th September (P. Davis, R. H. Dennis, B. R. Spence *et al.*).

There are now 18 records of this summer-visitor to north-east Europe and northern Asia, all but two in September and all but three between Shetland and Norfolk. Up to 1957 there had been only nine records, but in the seven years from then to 1963 there were as many again and 1963 was the first year to produce three; this increase may perhaps be related to the species' westward extension of breeding range into Finland from Russia and Siberia.

Rustic Bunting (*Emberiza rustica*)

Shetland: Fair Isle, ♀, trapped, 12th to 19th June (Mrs. A. Davis, B. Johansson, B. R. Spence *et al.*); 24th and 26th October (G. Barnes, R. H. Dennis).

The June bird was ringed and subsequently recovered on or about 15th October 1963 on the Greek island of Khios.

Little Bunting (*Emberiza pusilla*)

Shetland: Fair Isle, trapped, 2nd to 4th November (R. H. Dennis *et al.*).

Supplementary 1958 record accepted

Snowy Owl (*Nyctea scandiaca*)

Banffshire: Corse Maul, 22nd February (W. Dally, D. Miles).

Supplementary systematic list of 1962 records accepted

American Bittern (*Botaurus lentiginosus*)

Caernarvonshire: Bardsey, 12th to 15th September, dying on latter date and now preserved in National Museum of Wales, Cardiff (B. D. Bell, F. R. Clifton, R. S. Thomas *et al.*).

Ferruginous Duck (*Aythya nyroca*)

Yorkshire: Scampston, ♀ or immature, 7th October and previously (E. W. Taylor *et al.*).

Lesser White-fronted Goose (*Anser erythropus*)

Norfolk: Yare Valley, adult, 31st December (P. R. Allard).

Long-billed or Short-billed Dowitcher (*Limnodromus scolopaceus*
or *griseus*)

Northamptonshire: Pitsford Reservoir, 7th to 21st October (M. Goodman, J. L. Moore, Miss M. Walton *et al.*).

Mediterranean Black-headed Gull (*Larus melanocephalus*)

Hampshire: Langstone Harbour, adult, 17th March (G. H. Rees).

Melodious Warbler (*Hippolais polyglotta*)

Caernarvonshire: Bardsey, 7th September; nine trapped between 9th September and 2nd October (B. D. Bell, F. R. Clifton, D. L. Clugston *et al.*).

Bonelli's Warbler (*Phylloscopus bonelli*)

Caernarvonshire: Bardsey, trapped, 1st and 2nd September (D. J. Bates, D. L. Clugston, P. Reading *et al.*); another, trapped, 15th and 16th September (B. D. Bell, F. R. Clifton, D. L. Clugston *et al.*).

Woodchat Shrike (*Lanius senator*)

Isles of Scilly: St. Mary's, adult, 31st August (T. R. J. Williams).

Arctic Redpoll (*Carduelis hornemanni*)

Co. Durham: Durham, a redpoll showing the characters of this species, 3rd December (D. W. Simpson).

Serin (*Serinus canarius*)

Isles of Scilly (correction): two, not one, were recorded on St. Agnes on 13th October (*cf. Brit. Birds*, 56: 407).

Appendix 1. Observations in 'Recent reports' not now accepted

The following records were mentioned in 'Recent reports', but were found to be unacceptable upon fuller consideration. This list includes all the records of this kind (apart from Irish ones) unless they were qualified by such terms as 'apparent' or 'probable', or unless they appeared in brief summaries without precise date or location. A few other observations remain outstanding, no decision having yet been reached on them. It should be noted that in a very few cases records mentioned in 'Recent reports' have not been submitted for our consideration, because they have either been withdrawn by the observers or been rejected by county recorders. It should once again be stressed that the rejection of records does not imply a slur on the observers concerned. Often it merely means that we considered the evidence insufficient for complete acceptance.

1963

Red-footed Falcon	Studland, Dorset, 6th June (<i>Brit. Birds</i> , 56: 271)
Lesser Kestrel	Hauxley, Northumberland, 19th October (57: 45)
Dowitcher sp.	Fremington, Devon, 21st September (56: 430)
Short-billed Dowitcher	Havergate, Suffolk, 14th to at least 21st October (57: 45); this bird has been accepted simply as a dowitcher
Black-winged Stilt	Chapel Point, Lincolnshire, 6th September (57: 45)
Wilson's Phalarope	Tresco, Isles of Scilly, 8th October (57: 45)
Gull-billed Tern	Wisbech sewage-farm, Lincolnshire/Norfolk, 1st September (56: 388)
	near Stodmarsh, Kent, 9th September (56: 388)
Red-rumped Swallow	Altrincham sewage-farm, 10th July (56: 304)
Arctic Warbler	Cley, Norfolk, 20th October (57: 45)
Richard's Pipit	Sandwich Bay, Kent, 10th October (56: 431)
Serin	Dungeness, Kent, 27th July (56: 390)
Scarlet Grosbeak	Fife Ness, Fife, 2nd to 11th September (56: 431)
	Barns Ness, East Lothian, 5th September (56: 390)

Appendix 2. Full list of species which come under the consideration of the Rarities Committee

The list which follows is based upon the British and Irish list, but naturally we are also interested in records of species which have not yet qualified for this. We are likewise concerned with a number of well-marked races, e.g. Green-winged Teal, Spotted Sandpiper, Black-headed Wagtail and Isabelline Shrike. But sight records of these (including ones examined in the hand and then released) are accepted only as 'showing the characters' of the race in question; we regard museum examination and comparison with skins as the only method of determining even well-marked races with certainty.

White-billed Diver	Night Heron	Hooded Merganser
Black-browed Albatross	Little Bittern	Ruddy Shelduck
Wilson's Petrel	American Bittern	Lesser White-fronted
Madeiran Petrel	White Stork	Goose
Frigate Petrel	Black Stork	Red-breasted Goose
Little Shearwater	Glossy Ibis	Egyptian Vulture
Audubon's Shearwater	Flamingo	Griffon Vulture
Cory's Shearwater	Black Duck	Spotted Eagle
Bulwer's Petrel	Baikal Teal	Black Kite
Kermadec Petrel	Blue-winged Teal	White-tailed Eagle
Collared Petrel	American Wigeon	Pallid Harrier
Capped Petrel	Ring-necked Duck	Gyr Falcon
Magnificent Frigate-bird	Ferruginous Duck	Red-footed Falcon
Purple Heron	Bufflehead	Lesser Kestrel
Little Egret	Surf Scoter	Crane
Great White Heron	Harlequin	Sora Rail
Squacco Heron	Steller's Eider	Baillon's Crake
Cattle Egret	King Eider	Little Crake

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American Purple Gallinule	Scops Owl	Olivaceous Warbler
Great Bustard	Eagle Owl	Booted Warbler
Little Bustard	Snowy Owl	Orphean Warbler
Houbara Bustard	Hawk Owl	Sardinian Warbler
Sociable Plover	Tengmalm's Owl	Subalpine Warbler
Killdeer	Nighthawk	Rufous Warbler
Caspian Plover	Red-necked Nightjar	Greenish Warbler
Lesser Golden Plover	Egyptian Nightjar	Bonelli's Warbler
Long-billed Dowitcher	Alpine Swift	Arctic Warbler
Short-billed Dowitcher	Needle-tailed Swift	Pallas's Warbler
Great Snipe	Bee-eater	Dusky Warbler
Upland Sandpiper	Blue-checked Bee-eater	Radde's Warbler
Eskimo Curlew	Roller	Firecrest (Scotland only)
Solitary Sandpiper	Calandra Lark	Brown Flycatcher
Greater Yellowlegs	Bimaculated Lark	Collared Flycatcher
Lesser Yellowlegs	White-winged Lark	Alpine Accentor
Marsh Sandpiper	Short-toed Lark	Richard's Pipit
Terek Sandpiper	Lesser Short-toed Lark	Tawny Pipit
Least Sandpiper	Crested Lark	Pechora Pipit
Baird's Sandpiper	Red-rumped Swallow	Red-throated Pipit
White-rumped Sandpiper	Nutcracker	Yellow-headed Wagtail
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Wallcreeper	Lesser Grey Shrike
Semipalmated Sandpiper	Dusky Thrush	Woodchat Shrike
Western Sandpiper	Black-throated Thrush	Red-eyed Vireo
Buff-breasted Sandpiper	Siberian Thrush	Black-and-White Warbler
Broad-billed Sandpiper	American Robin	Myrtle Warbler
Black-winged Stilt	White's Thrush	Northern Waterthrush
Stilt Sandpiper	Rock Thrush	Yellowthroat
Wilson's Phalarope	Olive-backed Thrush	Rose-coloured Starling
Pratincole	Grey-checked Thrush	Bobolink
Cream-coloured Courser	Desert Wheatear	Baltimore Oriole
Ivory Gull	Black-eared Wheatear	Summer Tanager
Great Black-headed Gull	Pied Wheatear	Rose-breasted Grosbeak
Bonaparte's Gull	Isabelline Wheatear	Slate-coloured Junco
Slender-billed Gull	Black Wheatear	Arctic Redpoll
Ross's Gull	Red-flanked Bluetail	Citril Finch
White-winged Black Tern	Thrush Nightingale	Serin
Whiskered Tern	Cetti's Warbler	Scarlet Grosbeak
Gull-billed Tern	Lanceolated Warbler	Pine Grosbeak
Caspian Tern	River Warbler	Two-barred Crossbill
Sooty Tern	Savi's Warbler	White-throated Sparrow
Bridled Tern	Pallas's Grasshopper	Fox Sparrow
Royal Tern	Warbler	Song Sparrow
Brünnich's Guillemot	Moustached Warbler	Pine Bunting
Pallas's Sandgrouse	Thick-billed Warbler	Black-headed Bunting
Rufous Turtle Dove	Great Reed Warbler	Yellow-breasted Bunting
Great Spotted Cuckoo	Blyth's Reed Warbler	Rock Bunting
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	Paddyfield Warbler	Rustic Bunting
Black-billed Cuckoo	Aquatic Warbler	Little Bunting



PLATES 44A and 44B. Solitary Sandpiper *Tringa solitaria*, Nottingham, September 1962. Note the prominent eye ring and dark-centred rump and tail (photos: A. R. Johnson)



PLATE 44C. White-rumped Sandpiper *Calidris fuscicollis*, Suffolk, August 1962. Note the short bill, long wings and blackish tail with white coverts (photo: H. E. Axell)