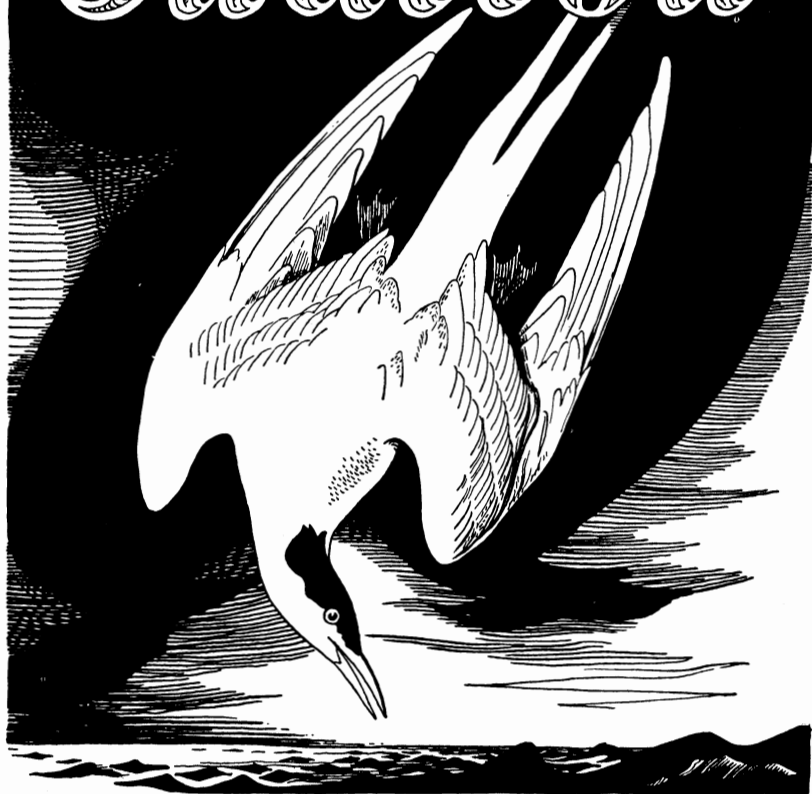


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1952

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the Sea Swallow



BEING THE ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE ROYAL NAVAL
BIRD WATCHING SOCIETY

Published November, 1952

THE ROYAL NAVAL BIRD-WATCHING SOCIETY

(Affiliated to the British Trust for Ornithology)

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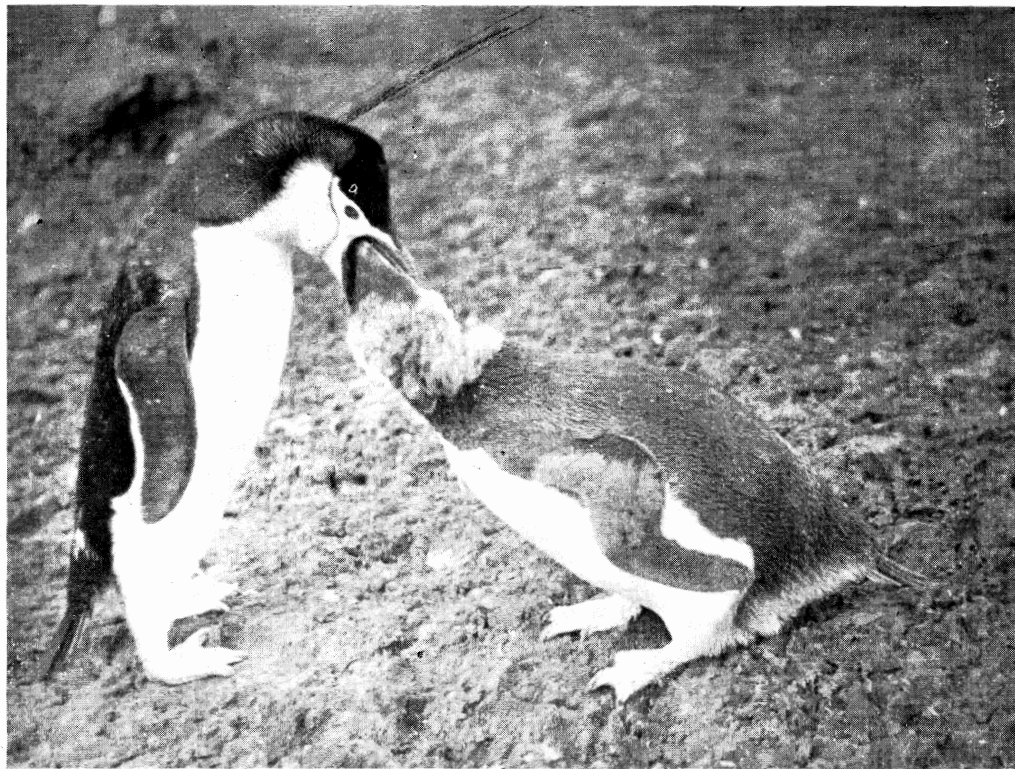
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RINGED PENGUIN FEEDING YOUNG

Deception Island, South Shetlands

Photograph by Captain E. D. Stroud, R.M.

FOREWORD.

Admiral Sir William Tennant has retired from the Presidency of the Royal Naval Bird Watching Society, and I felt most honoured when I was asked to take his place. Admiral Tennant has an exceptional knowledge of sea birds, and he has done so much for the Society. It will be difficult to replace him adequately. We will miss him.

I am glad to learn that the R.N.W.B.S. has settled down and is on a firm basis.

Apart from the scientific value of bird-watching, I am sure that many of us have found the study of birds at sea most interesting. The sometimes dull scenery at sea can be turned into something live and fascinating by the observation and knowledge of birds.

I will always be pleased to see any members of the R.N.B.W.S. at Moy; I don't claim that we have an exceptional number of birds here, but they range from the Golden Eagle to the Golden Crested Wren, and as the Handbook of British Birds has it, from "Hawks to Ducks" and "Crows to Flycatchers."

I wish the Society continued success in 1953.

Lauchlan Mackintosh of Mackintosh

Moy Hall,
Moy,
Invernesshire.

September, 1952.

EDITORIAL

STATE OF SOCIETY.

Those who turn over the pages of this report as far as the Balance Sheet may view with alarm the extremely small balance in hand at the end of 1951. At the time of going to print (and before covering the cost of this Annual Report) the Society has a balance of just over £80. Membership has also increased slightly.

The improved position is due to the receipt of the majority of overdue subscriptions. We also wish to thank all those who have made use of the Bankers Order Form. However, the Society's funds do not yet enable us to publish (on account of cost) an Annual Report of the size and with the illustrations we should wish to include. During 1952 several interesting reports have been received which we are unable to include in this Annual Report. It is reassuring to report that the volume of correspondence and interest shown by individual members during 1952 has clearly increased.

May we hope that all Members who receive this report will continue their support, and enrol new members to enable the Society to broaden its work.

ANALYSIS OF SEA REPORTS.

The accuracy, and hence the value, of Sea Report Sheets continues to improve. Plotting of positively identified reports continues on the ocean charts kept by the organiser, Captain Tuck. It is still too early to draw conclusions. Portions of the route U.K. to Persian Gulf already give an interesting indication of where to observe different sea birds.

R.N.C., DARTMOUTH—FIELD CLUB.

Commander G. C. Leslie, R.N., has re-established the R.N.C. Field Club, and an account of its work is included in this report.

We are delighted to hear that Mr. John Barlee is again taking up an appointment at the R.N. College.

ANNUAL CHRISTMAS CARD

Our thanks are due to Chief E.R.A. N. C. Wain for providing the sketch for the 1952 card.

SEA REPORT SHEETS, 1952.

A considerable number of isolated reports of birds identified at sea have been received and noted. Space does not permit of acknowledging these reports, and only consolidated sea report sheets are quoted below.

HOME WATERS

Capt. (L) E. H. Johnson, R.N. U.K. to Gibraltar.

MEDITERRANEAN

Lt.Cdr. (S) D. Thomas-Ferrand, Eastern Mediterranean.
R.N.

Midshipman M. Casement, R.N. U.K. to Gibraltar, at
(Officers and Men of H.M.S. Gibraltar, Spanish
Vanguard). Hinterland.

INDIAN OCEAN

Lt. D. H. C. Lowis, R.N. Zanzibar to Bahrain.
Lt. D. H. C. Lowis, R.N. Arabian Sea, Persian Gulf.

OCEAN PASSAGES

Lt.-Cdr. R.A.N.R.(S) G. S. Willis U.K. to Persian Gulf.
(Two separate passages).

Capt. E. D. Stroud, R.M. U.K. to Rio de Janiero.

NOTES ON REPORTS

(D.H.C.L.). Zanzibar to Bahrain. Mid-November, 1951.
Birds most frequently encountered were as follows:—

(a) Mombasa north to Gulf of Aden:

Aden Gulls, Dusky Shearwaters, Blue-faced Boobies.

(b) Gulf of Aden north to Bahrain:

Dusky Shearwaters, Wedge-tailed Shearwaters, Aden Gulls,
Lesser Black-backed Gulls, Yellow-legged Gulls, Crested
Terns, Blue-faced Boobies, Pomarine Jaegers, Northern
(red-necked) Phalaropes.

(G.S.W.). Aden to Persian Gulf section. December, 1951.
All birds quoted under D.H.C.L. were encountered, and, in
addition, Persian Shearwaters, Northern Black-Headed Gulls,
Great Black Headed Gulls, Red Billed Tropic Birds (off Ras el
Hadd).

Both D.H.C.L. and G.S.W. saw several flocks of Northern
Phalaropes near the entrance to the Gulf of Oman, and Blue-faced
Boobies particularly off the Kuria Muria Islands.

(D.T.-F.). Eastern Mediterranean—March and April. This report includes observations of Swallows, Wagtails, Dartford Warblers and other migrants moving northwards. In the Suez Canal very large flocks of Flamingoes were seen on the lakes on the Sinai side of the Canal.

(E.D.S.). U.K. to Rio Janiero. November, 1951. Greater Shearwaters in flocks of 100 plus and 60 plus were disturbed from the water shortly after the ship passed Ushant. Mediterranean Shearwaters, British Storm Petrels, Great Skuas, and Wilson's Storm Petrels were seen southwards to St. Vincent, Cape Verde Is.

A female Common Redstart (*Ruticilla phoenicurus*) was caught and ringed on 24th October, 1951, off Cape Finisterre, and a Swallow (*Hirunda rustica*) caught and ringed on 2nd November, 1951, in mid-Atlantic, 550 miles S.S.W. of Cape Verde Islands.

Both rings were "Discovery" rings, National Institute for Oceanography Nos. 1505 and 1506 respectively.

(E.H.J.). U.K. to Gibraltar. On 16th October, 1951, when H.M.S. Indomitable was in position 47°N., 7° W., three Sub-Alpine Warblers were identified on the flight deck amongst the larger and less attractive flying machines present.

NOTES FROM HOME

There has been a noticeable increase in the number of reports received from Members stationed in the U.K. They are always welcome and provide opportunities for passing on information to other Members.

FRUITFUL AREAS FOR BIRD WATCHING.

To the details given in Bulletin No. 22 may be added:—

ROSYTH AREA.

Car Craig Islet. A “stones throw” to the east of Inch Colm to seaward of the Forth Bridge. Arctic, Common, and Sandwich Terns return every year to breed on the islet. (The islet can be landed on from a ship’s motor boat, though a dinghy is advisable at low water. It is well worth a visit from May to July.—*Editor.*)

SOUTH DEVON.

(P.J.S.S.) has forwarded a detailed report of birds from South Devon during 1951 and part of 1952.

Some extracts of interest are:—

RIVER TEIGN.—Spoonbills. Four on 7th May, 1951, one on 3rd February and two on 25th February, 1952.

Great Northern Diver. Two on 7th May, 1951.

EXE ESTUARY.—Slavonian Grebe and Black-necked Grebe and Common Eider Duck on 1st January, 1951.

Brent Geese in numbers in the estuary in February, 1951.

WOODBURY COMMON.—During June and July, 1951. Red-Backed Shrike, a pair of Hobbies, possibly a Rough Legged Buzzard, observed from a range of fifty yards with power 10 binoculars. The observer who has seen many Buzzards quotes this bird as being “Buzzard like,” with a pure white rump, and flight that suggested a big kestrel.

EXFORD.—Blackgame on 6th February, 1952.

Great Northern Divers were also observed at Lynch Tor (9.1.51), Dawlish Warren (19.4.51), Teignmouth (7.5.51), Jennycliff, Plymouth (11.2.52).

Spotted Redshanks at I.T.C.R.M. (1.5.51).

(C.E.S.) has forwarded an interested report of birds round YELVERTON. Among many species quoted, Stonechats are mentioned as being very local, but usually to be found near the A.A. Box at Clearbrook Cross.

RIVER DART.—May, 1952. Migration of White Wagtails.

G.C.L. writes: “I witnessed an interesting migration of White Wagtails during the first week in May when at least 500 birds

suddenly descended on and around the boats moored in the River Dart off Sandquay. At one time I counted 50 birds sitting on one R.N.S.A. 14-ft. dinghy. The time was about 17.30 on a grey, coldish evening with a light S.W. breeze."

ROSYTH AREA. CULT NESS POOLS.

(P.J.S.S.) Extract from detailed report, August/September, 1951. Ruff, Grey Plover, Bar-Tailed Godwit, Little Stint, besides many other waders.

PORTSMOUTH AREA. THE HAVEN, HILLHEAD.

We greatly regret an error which occurred in paragraph 6 of Bulletin No. 22 in quoting the name and address of the owner of the marsh. The present owner is LT.-COL. J. S. ALSTON, THE HAVEN, HILL HEAD, NR. FAREHAM, HANTS. Tel.: Stubbington 51.

Col. Alston has kindly agreed to allow members to visit his marsh by prior application either to himself or to his gardener and keeper, Mr. Borden.

PORTSMOUTH AREA.

SPOONBILL AT PORTCHESTER, September, 1952.

(C.E.H.) writes: "I was rung up from Vospers with the news 'There is a big white bird two feet six inches high with a bill a foot long with a duck's bill at the end of it.'"

"I soon spotted its head looking over the bank of a small creek. When we got in line with the run of the creek we watched it feeding for a long time. It swung its head like the scythe of a mower with great vigour, and sometimes lifted its head with a great bunch of seaweed hanging from its bill; its under parts were grey with mud. Next morning it was on the mud near the same place, sleeping and preening. The next day we sailed over to the cribs but it was nowhere in sight. I hope it has escaped."

NOTES FROM ABROAD

ARCTIC AND ANTARCTIC.

This year we have R.N.B.W.S. Members within both the Arctic and the Antarctic Circles.

Commander C. J. W. Simpson is commanding the British North Greenland Expedition to the Greenland Ice Cap. The Society has been in touch with a view to obtaining ornithological reports. It is probable that a Zoologist will join the expedition in 1953 when the ornithological aspect will be covered. In the meantime the expedition has been asked to make a study of the distribution and colour phases of any Fulmar Petrels encountered.

Capt. E. D. Stroud, R.M., is at the moment on Deception Island, South Shetlands, with the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey. He has been ringing birds on the island, and has already forwarded very good photographs of Gentoo Penguins, Macaroni Penguins, Chinstrap or Ringed Penguins, Antarctic Skuas, Giant Petrels, and Pintado Petrels.

TOBAGO—BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Commander C. E. Hammond spent three months (January to April, 1952) in the island, returning with a delightful notebook of sketches and watercolours of a large variety of the island's birds.

SPAIN.

Reference has already been made to the kind co-operation of Colonel A. J. S. Tuke, R.A.P.C., which has enabled Members to study birds at and around Gibraltar. Captain J. S. S. Litchfield, Commanding H.M.S. Vanguard, has also arranged trips into Andalusia, and we have received a number of lists of birds identified both from "Vanguard" and other Members.

KURIA MURIA ISLANDS (off Oman Coast of Arabia).

Blue Faced Boobies (*Sula dactylabia*).

Lt. D. H. C. Lowis from the surveying ship, H.M.S. Dalrymple, writes:—

"On three occasions of passing this group of Islands I had noticed Blue Faced Boobies near the ship. The shipping lane passes out of sight of the islands, but I noticed that the birds' morning and evening flight lines pointed towards them. The Admiralty Pilot states that Hazakia Island, the most westerly, is covered in guano, and in April, 1952, my ship anchored off the island. As we approached we could see patches of guano, and a low, flat shelf on the northern tip of the island was covered with these birds. We sounded the syren and the Boobies rose from the whole island. We counted up to five hundred and then lost count in the mass of birds. Unfortunately there was no opportunity to land to verify if the birds bred on the island this time. All the birds appeared to be in full adult plumage."

AS A MATTER OF INTEREST

BEING EXTRACTS FROM INDIVIDUAL REPORTS.

HERRING GULL—AN EXTRAORDINARY MISHAP.

(N.R.B.) writes: "While an attempt was being made to pass a line by Coston line-throwing gun to R.F.A. Fort Duquesne in fairly rough weather off Portland, the brass rod carrying the line parted company from its line. It was lost sight of momentarily, and in that instant a Herring Gull was seen to stagger in mid-air and come tumbling down. The gull fell into the sea between the two ships; it had been speared through the breast by the brass rod which was projecting about ten inches from its body."

SWALLOW—A FRONT LINE NESTING SITE.

(P.J.S.S.) writes from the R.M. Training Camp, South Devon:—

"The swallow nested successfully inside the waiting bay of the grenade firing range, taking time off during the firings."

ROBIN—UNUSUAL PREENING BEHAVIOUR.

(C.F.M.) writes:—"I noticed a Robin in my garden pick up a millipede, the dark backed kind which has a distinct smell. Holding it in its beak it rubbed the creature along its right flank under its wing. It then put it on the ground, still wriggling, got a fresh grip and repeated the rubbing operation under its left wing.

I wondered whether the millipede exuded some scented fluid which might act as a deterrent to lice or ticks."

CHAFFINCHES—PASSENGERS ON BOARD.

(E.H.J.) reports:—"In October, 1952, three Chaffinches came aboard H.M.S. 'Indomitable' off Plymouth. Dense fog prevailed. They remained on board until the ship entered the Straits of Gibraltar, when they departed towards Tarifa."

CARRIER PIGEONS ON BOARD.

(D.T.-F.) reports that two carrier pigeons flew on board H.M.S. "St. Kitts" off Rosyth on 17th June, 1952. One left the next day (ring number N.U.R.P. 52 T. 1345), but the other (ring number S.U.R.P. 51 T. 126) remained with the ship for two weeks.

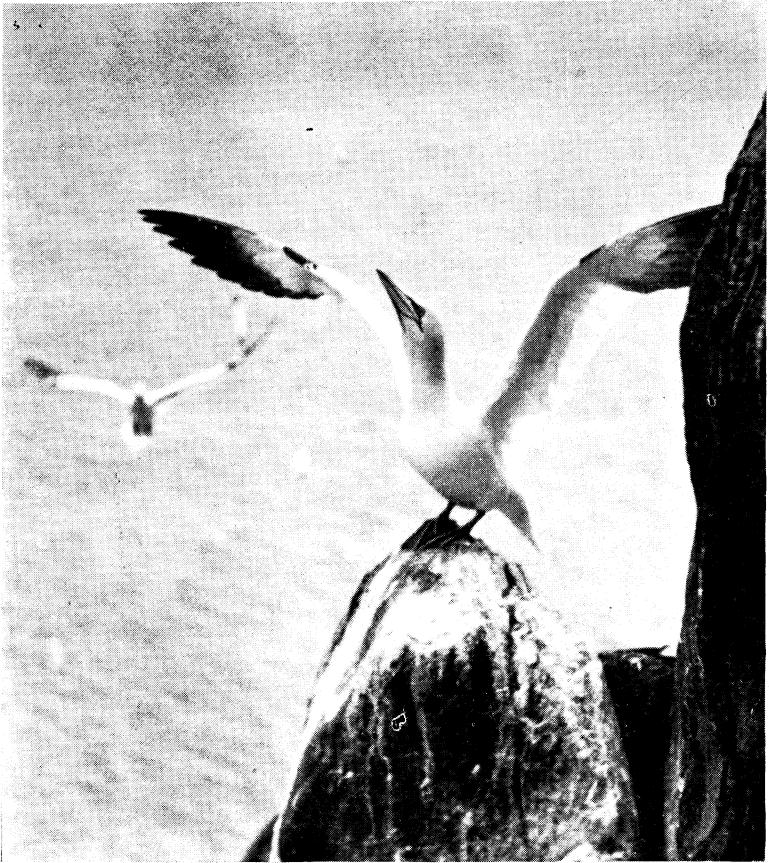
METHOD FOR TEMPORARILY PRESERVING DEAD BIRDS.

Simple methods for preserving dead specimens to cover transit by post have been issued in bulletins. The following method forwarded by Surgeon Lt. J. G. Harrison, R.N.V.R., should enable specimens to be preserved for six or seven weeks in a cool place.

Preservative Solution: 10% Formaldehyde in Glycerine. Formaldehyde by itself is too hardening; the effect of the glycerine is to counteract this.

Method:

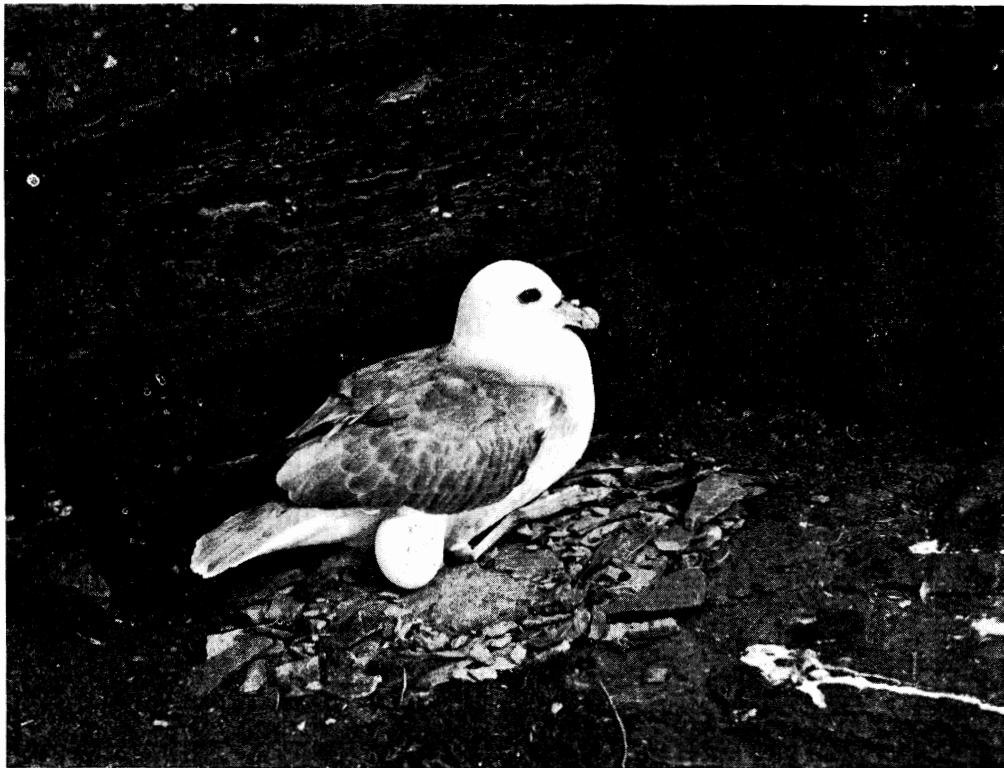
(a) With a sharp knife open the body cavity from the breast bone



GANNET—WING STRETCHING EXERCISE

A Gannet can often be seen standing like this, flapping vigorously.

Photograph by John Barlee, F.R.P.S.



FULMAR PETREL

The spread of the Fulmar towards the South of England in recent years has been most marked and rapid. Its numbers in Orkney, where this photograph was taken, are immense—some of them breeding at the entrances to rabbit holes.

Photograph by Captain Bernard Jeans, R.M. (retrd.)

to the vent. Remove the intestines, and fill the resulting cavity with wool lightly soaked with the preservative solution.

(b) Pass a plug of wool with preservative solution down the gullet, leaving it *in situ* in the abdomen.

(c) Special treatment for the head: Open the bill with a sharp thin-bladed knife, cut through the palate on either side of the edge of the gape and carefully separate the skin from the underlying tissue of the lores (cheek). Insert into these cuts a small plug of wool with preservative solution.

(d) Plug the gape with dry wool.

Finally, tie a label on the bird giving full particulars, arrange the bird in a natural position, wrap in clean paper and stow in a cool place.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED BOOKS.

"THE POPULAR HANDBOOK OF BRITISH BIRDS"—Edited by P. A. D. Hollom. published by H. F. & G. Witherby Ltd., at 45/-.

This newly-published book is the lineal descendant of the "Handbook of British Birds" and has been condensed into one volume, retaining all the most authentic and up-to-date information concerning British Birds, and supported by about 1,000 illustrations of birds and over 200 of their eggs. It is strongly recommended as a reference book for R.N.B.W.S. members.

"ESTUARY SAGA"; A Wildfowler Naturalist on the Elbe. By Jeffery G. Harrison (R.N.B.W.S.). Published by H. F. and G. Witherby, Ltd., London; price 12/6.

When I opened this little book I found it very difficult to put it down again. I am sure that any Naval Officer who has ever gone ashore with a gun would feel the same way.

But there is much more in its pages than mere accounts of a few Wildfowl excursions.

The great estuary and marshes of the River Elbe are painted in all their moods and seasons by an ardent wildfowler and first-class ornithologist. At one moment one is in the lush marshland meadows in early summer, alive with colourful and noisy birds, Ruffs, Avocets, Black Tailed Godwits. At the next one is about to stagger ashore through green, forbidding mud on a raw autumn afternoon where "The high sand was black with Gray Lags . . . while acres of duck floated in the shallows." Or again when the ice floes have cut the long reeds to a mere stubble and "I found myself face to face with a beautiful White-front gander, his little brown beady eyes looking straight into mine."

The book opens with a background of shooting ritual in Germany before the war, is full of good yarns, and gives a vivid impression of the numbers, distribution and habits of geese and ducks which also visit our own estuaries in the British Isles." It is illustrated by the Author.—EDITOR.

THE FIELD CLUB, R.N.C. DARTMOUTH.

JANUARY, 1952—JULY, 1952.

By COMMANDER G. C. LESLIE, O.B.E., R.N.

Enough support was available at the beginning of the Easter Term to justify the resurrection of the Field Club, and the following work was carried out:—

ORNITHOLOGY.

1. A monthly census of the bird population of the River Dart from Sandquay to Totnes. This linked in with the count for the Wildfowl Investigation Committee.

2. Provision of nest boxes in and around the college grounds.

3. A census of heronries for the Devon B.W.S. in the River Dart estuary.

4. An attempt to discover if Fulmar Petrels were nesting on the coast, particularly at Scabbacombe.

5. Ringing of nestlings of as many species as were available.

6. Expeditions to other localities of interest.

In addition the entomological section started re-arranging and classifying the collections already held by the Club and adding specimens caught on the wing or bred in the Club room.

Another section of the Club started a small freshwater aquarium.

The census of the Dart produced some interesting results. The river is particularly good for Sheld-duck and the population has remained steady at about 70 during the six months in question. Curlew were also numerous for the whole period. About 50-100.

Until late May, Mallard were numerous (about 40-50 pairs) but after this time the population dropped to about 12 pairs. Other species of duck were none or absent, about 10 pairs of Teal being a maximum. One Golden Eye (male) was seen in February.

About 15-20 pairs of Heron were always present and were found to be nesting in three localities in dense woods. One of these heronries at Sharpham has been in existence for hundreds of years, and is in a healthy position at present having at least a dozen nests.

The provision of nest boxes was left too late in the season but these may well be used next year. In the meantime about 20 nest record cards have been compiled and will be forwarded.

The most interesting nest of the year was a Pied Wagtail. The site chosen was the stern sheets of No. 2 Cutter. This cutter spent most of the time moored on a buoy about 300 yards off-shore at Sandquay. During the time the bird was sitting and feeding her family the boat was used normally. This entailed excursions to sea outside the harbour about once or twice a week for two or three

hours and a return to any of the many buoys available. On one occasion the boat was hoisted out on the jetty and scrubbed, being heeled both ways in the process. Nothing dismayed, the hen wagtail hatched her family and they were seen to fly clear of the boat four strong.

Rings were placed on some 21 nestlings around the college including two families of Blackbirds and Robins and one of Pied Wagtails. In addition, 20 young Herring Gulls were ringed on the Mewstone. One Cuckoo found in a Robin's nest was also ringed.

A selection of Seabirds were examined at close quarters at Scabbacombe Cove where, in a very small piece of cliff, Kittiwakes, Razorbills, Brown Guillemots and Cormorants were all nesting. Fulmars were also present in small numbers (5 pairs) and gave the appearance of nesting but no reliable evidence of breeding was found. This area was particularly useful in teaching the members of the Club the recognition features of some of the more common sea birds.

Some interesting expeditions were made, including a bird count on the River Flete where a lone Greenshank was seen. A walk from Bolt Head to Bolt Tail was noteworthy for the vast numbers of Jackdaws and Rooks seen in and around the cliffs. The nesting Jackdaws at least equalled the Herring Gulls in number.

The Club has got off to a good start, but suffers from lack of time. This commodity is in short supply at the College and necessarily limits the amount of interesting work that can be done. However, if the members carry their enthusiasm to the Fleet, as I think they will, the work will have been well worth while.

SEA BIRDS IN TOBAGO—B.W.I.

By COMMANDER C. E. HAMMOND, D.S.O., D.S.C. (retrd.)

*Oh ! Praise and magnify de Lord,
He lib abur de sky:
He teach de bird to swim and dive,
He teach de fish to fly*

Tobago is a small Island lying some 30 miles North of Trinidad. It is 30 odd miles long in a N.E./S.W. direction, mostly very steep and wooded, with a backbone of hills rising to 18 or 1900 feet.

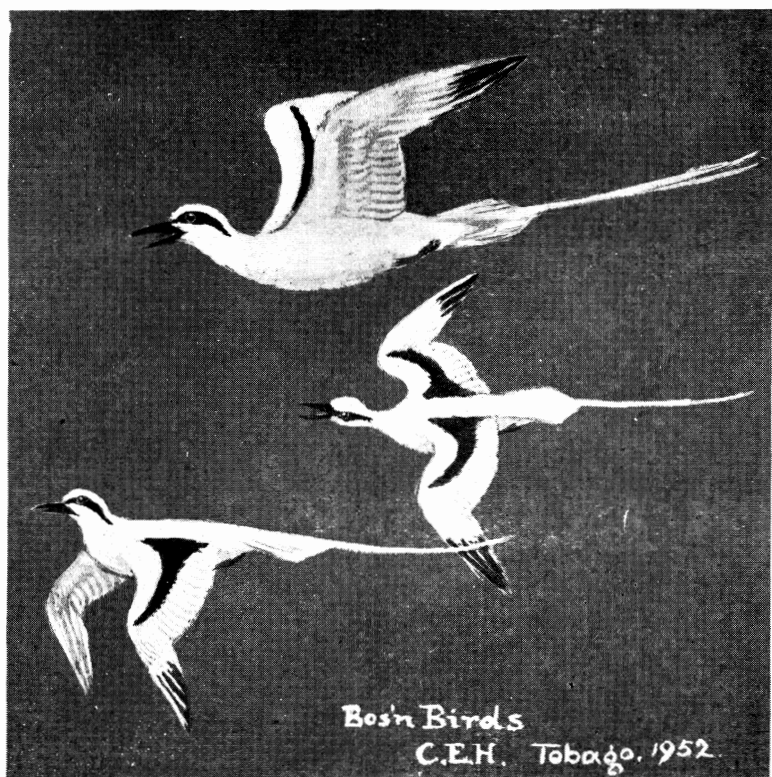
A visitor to the East Coast or Windward Road, the only one traversing the length of the Island, might well form the opinion that it is the worst place ever for Sea Birds. Beyond a few Brown Pelicans and Frigate Birds, the bays and headlands seem empty of bird life.

A visit to the N.E. end, however, tells a very different story. Here, a rugged island with a few outlying islets form the group known as St. Giles Rocks, or more familiarly "The Giles." The main island, less than half-a-mile long, is the breeding ground of some thousands of the American Frigate Bird (*Fregata magnificens*). The steep slopes are covered in at least three separate areas with a dense growth of stunted trees. The tops of these are colonised so thickly by the Frigates as to verge on slum conditions ! In the early part of the year the white downy young are most conspicuous. Overhead the birds soar in their thousands, slowly circling or hanging motionless in the wind, their scissor tails opening and shutting.

What they live on or how and where they get it is beyond my knowledge or observation.

All the books refer to them as parasitic on other birds; so they are to some extent, but they exceed in numbers so vastly the birds on which they prey, that this cannot be the real answer. It is certain that they never alight on or dive into the water. Sometimes one may see one or two drop down and pick something off the surface without stopping. When they chase a Booby or Bos'n Bird and force it to drop its prey, more often than not the latter falls into the water and is lost to both claimants. Meanwhile, hour after hour, day after day, they hang in the trade wind, some close above the island, others almost to the limit of visibility, just being Frigate Birds and that is all.

There is another queer thing about them; during the fledging period, at any rate, it is almost impossible to see an adult male at the Giles.



Reproduced from original sketch in colour by Commander C. E. Hammond, D.S.O., D.S.C.

BOS'N OR TROPIC BIRD.

There are two species in the Carribean:—

The Red-billed (*Phaeton aethereus*) and the Yellow-billed or White-tailed (*Phaeton lepturus Cotesbyi*). This would be easy if the bills were coloured in accordance with the names, but they are not, and, incidentally, they both have white tails.

The bill of *Lepturus* is stated by one authority to be "Yellow, reddish or blackish"; by a second to be "Red in the adult, yellow in the immature"; by a third to be "Red in the breeding season." Apart from the bill colour the back of *Aethereus* is covered with fine transverse black bars, while *Lepturus*, with a plain white back has a thick diagonal black mark crossing the wing coverts.

Leslie Brown in "Birds and I" (Michael Joseph Ltd.), a delightful book, shows a photo of *Aethereus*, bars and all, sitting on a nest in little Tobago, two miles away from the Giles. My own observation is that all birds seen near Giles had red bills and plain white backs with the black stripe on wings. I feel sure that both species are present, but the dominant one at the Giles is *Lepturus*—in spite of its red bill. Incidentally, I may have been mistaken as my observations were taken from a violently tossing open boat, with my glasses clouded with spray, and sometimes with a large fish at the other end of my line. Anyhow, nothing could be more lovely and graceful than these dainty white birds with their buoyant flight and long streaming tails. They nest in crevices on the Giles, on little Tobago, and on the N.E. point of the main island opposite, though nowhere in great numbers. Their voices are loud, strident and vulgar, which is a pity.

THE BROWN BOOBY (*Sula l. leucogaster*).

A typical gannet, dark brown above with a white belly and underwing coverts, yellowish bill and bare skin of face and yellow feet. The immatures are brown all over.

Nests in great numbers on the Giles, among the rocks and cactus of the lower slopes, and on the outlying islets. When fishing this Booby makes a slanting dive from a low level, and never the nearly vertical dive from a great height which is such a feature of the Northern Gannet's method. They may be seen anywhere round the coasts of Tobago in small numbers, generally close inshore.

THE RED FOOTED BOOBY (*Sula s. sula*).

The adult is white with black primaries and secondaries, a yellowish head and red feet. The immature or intermediate phase is light brown with a white tail and rump, and a varying amount of dirty white on the head. It has blue bill and feet.

This bird has two interesting features: (i) It breeds in the immature or brown plumage and is the only gannet to do so;

(ii) It nests in trees and is the only gannet to do so. There are considerable numbers of them on the Giles where they nest in colonies amongst their arch-enemy, the Frigate Bird.

The Red Footed Booby fishes as a rule further off-shore than the Brown Booby. They skim close over the water like Shearwaters many miles away at sea. A big proportion of those seen off-shore were adults; hardly one in the white plumage was to be seen near the Giles.

THE BROWN PELICAN (*Pelicanus occidentalis*).

This bird is common all round the coast. They often fly in close formation, the flight being three flaps and a glide repeated with great regularity. On sighting prey they slew round and dive with great force almost closing their wings at the last moment. They meet the surface with a big splash but do not as a rule disappear beneath it. Pelicans roost in the mangrove swamps near the S.W. end of Tobago in considerable numbers, but I did not find a breeding colony on the island.

Altogether it is an entertaining and pleasing bird, though more quaint than beautiful.

AMERICAN OSPREY (*Pandion Haliaetus Carlinensis*).

Occasional—In the field it appears to be indistinguishable from the European race.

These notes refer to a period mid-January to early April, and consist solely of my own observations. I have no knowledge of what sea birds are there at other seasons. During the whole period of nearly three months living on the beach I never saw a single gull and only six Royal Terns one day at Pigeon Point.

How to get there—Sometimes a rare and lucky warship anchors in Man-o'-War Bay; thence a fisherman called Allen will, or may, take you to the Giles—at a price. Better still would be the ship's motor boat. Landing is difficult and dangerous and the climb stiff, prickly, and incredibly filthy.

BIRD WATCHING IN RELATION TO NAVIGATION FOR THE CASTAWAY

By VICE-ADMIRAL L. THE MACKINTOSH OF MACKINTOSH, C.B.,
D.S.O., D.S.C.

There is a practical aspect of the knowledge of birds in the ocean. Admiral Sir William Tennant in his foreword in the last number of "The Sea Swallow" said:—"You can almost fix your latitude and longitude in many parts of the world by the birds you meet."

Now the Americans made a special study of Castaways and the "Swiss Family Robinson" life, which proved of great value to many sailors who had had their ships sunk or pilots who had made forced landings in aircraft.

The following is an extract from a delightful article entitled "How to be healthy though shipwrecked," by Charles Rawlings, which appeared in the American "Saturday Evening Post" of 20th March, 1943:—

"Life, the doctor tells them reassuringly, can be maintained on the Pacific Islands because natives have done it for centuries. First, though, you must find your island, and your guide will be the birds.

In the open Pacific there are four birds. They are the majestic albatross, the shearwater, the sea tern and the brown petrel. Seven hundred miles from some land, the castaways will see the tropic bird. The range of the red-footed booby is only one hundred miles from land. When the lonely party on the raft sight him, their hearts should lift and they should keep a good look-out next day for the sharp double points of the frigate bird's tail or the popeyed face of the blue booby. The brown booby, or common booby, should bring a cheer from all hands, for its range is but 30 miles.

Even if land cannot be sighted the day you see the brown booby, the late afternoon should give a good indication where it bears. Frigate birds and boobies always start for home early, and one has but to watch their departing flight for a very trustworthy bearing. Strangely, the first and last birds to be sighted are the easiest caught. An albatross can be caught on a baited hook. The brown booby will alight on a raft and his inherent foolishness has earned his kin, some of them as smart as paint, their buffoon's name.

Birds will help the castaways in other ways. To see them circling at sea is to know that they have probably sighted fish." I feel that the R.N.B.W.S. should be able to obtain data from the various parts of the world to produce similar guides.

It was always my regret that the R.N.B.W.S. was not formed earlier. When I was in the Pacific during the War, when we were at sea for a month at a time, we had unique opportunities to observe and record the birds which I'm afraid we did not make use of.

Let us make up for lost time now.

SOME SEASONAL NOTES ON THE BIRDS OF GIBRALTAR AND ITS ENVIRONS

(*Note by the Editor.*—Apart from the great variety of resident birds in and around Gibraltar, the Rock occupies a unique position as an observation point for migrants. Mr. Robert Coelho has provided a list of some 192 birds for the area.

The following notes make no attempt to record lists of birds, and comprise extracts from articles kindly placed at our disposal by Colonel A. J. S. Tuke, R.A.P.C.).

THE DEPTH OF WINTER.

The bird population of the Rock is now at its lowest. The Crag Martins roost at night in the caves at the East side of the Rock, and may be seen there as dusk falls. The cold winds have made the Buff Backed Herons desert their favourite high fir trees in Campamento, and move to lower and more sheltered trees nearby. Our winter visitors, the Northern Gannets, have arrived.

SPRING IN GIBRALTAR.

The Green Cormorant is taking seaweed to its nesting site on the East of the Rock as early as Christmas Eve. By early February the Peregrine Falcons are back at their usual nesting site above the Governor's Cottage, and will rear another family as they have done for generations. At this time, too, the Northern passage of the White Storks occurs and is always a subject of great interest to the inhabitants. The regularity of their migrations is mentioned in the Old Testament: "The stork knoweth the time of her coming and the time of her departure." In 1951 the great flights occurred on 12th February, and though usually the birds fly at a great height, on this occasion, due to a variety of weather conditions, the flights were observed at a very low altitude.

In 1952 the first Storks arrived on 3rd February.

In early February, the first Swallows appear on their northward journeys; in 1951 they were observed on 18th February and in 1952 on 5th February.

By now the dawn chorus has begun; the Barbary Partridges on the upper Rock start calling to each other before dawn; then, with the first light, the Blue Rock Thrush starts his lovely melodious song, to be joined at once by the Blackcap and Sardinian Warbler, the Iberian Chiff Chaff, the Blackbird and others.

A look-out should now be kept for the first Wheatears, and the Hoopoe, and by the end of February you should hear the plaintive note of the first Scops Owl in the gardens of "The Mount."

So the surge northward continues, and during March the lower slopes above Europa Point are often swarming with the smaller migrants.

By May the summer migrants have all arrived, though a few late ones still pass over Europa. On 8th May, 1952, a very large

flight of Honey Buzzards passed over, accompanied by a few Black Kites. The Bee Eaters have all arrived and are busily nesting in the holes in the banks of the road leading to Malaga, and in the hills above Los Barrios. In the Cork Woods the clear flute-like note of the Golden Oriole can be heard, and you may be lucky to find its unique nest tied to the branches of a tree with bits of rag and string. In late April, 1952, a pair of Bonelli's Eagles was seen near Castellar and may have nested in the Cork Woods.

The Mediterranean Herring Gulls are nesting on the cliffs at Europa, and the Blue Rock Thrushes and Sardinian Warblers and many other Gibraltar birds have young ones fully fledged by now.

THE LAGUNA DE LA JANDA.

If you leave your car on the main road between Tarifa and Vejer and walk down what looks like a vast grassy plain, you will find marshy ground and a small river about a mile from the road.

Here, indeed, is a veritable paradise for bird lovers in May. You may see the Whiskered Tern and Pratincole, besides many Storks, Cranes and Wildfowl, Calandra and Short-toed Larks.

Marsh and Montagues Harriers frequent the marsh, and you may also see the Squacco Heron, one of the most beautiful of all European Herons.

But of all the wealth of birds the Pratincole, with its unique plumage and almost complete fearlessness of man, is perhaps the most fascinating.

AUTUMN.

With the advent of autumn, the winter migrants begin to replace the summer visitors. The Bee Eaters were heard passing Southwards over Europa at 10.15 p.m. on September 5th, and it was a strange experience to hear their flute-like whistles at that time of night. From a vantage point beyond the Governor's Cottage during a short hour or so the following birds were seen on 3rd November:—Lesser Black Backed Gull, Mediterranean (Yellow legged) Herring Gull, Black Headed Gull, Black Redstarts, White Wagtail, European Robin, Blue Rock Thrush, Peregrine Falcon, Raven, Crag Martin, Chiff Chaff, Willow Warbler, Sardinian Warbler, Green Cormorant, House Sparrows and Blackbirds.

The Black Terns which are here in August and September have moved across the Straits to the African lakes. The Swifts have left us in September and the Swallows and House Martins by the end of October, to be replaced by the Crag Martins from the Pyrenees and the High Sierras.

So the wheel turns the full circle, and if we pay a visit to First River towards the end of autumn we shall probably see the Little Ringed Plover, and that winter visitor from the Arctic, the Grey Plover, the latter in its dull grey winter plumage, in drab contrast to the exquisite black, white and silver grey of its spring attire.

NOTES RECEIVED FROM MEMBERS

We wish to acknowledge notes from the following Members received during 1952 and not recorded elsewhere:—

Rev. J. A. BRAMLEY: Record of Peregrine Falcon at Lossiemouth, January, 1952.

Lt. D. H. C. LOWIS, R.N.: Photographs of Kuria Muria Isles showing Blue Faced Boobies.

Capt. E. D. STROUD, R.M.: Notes on a visit to Skokholm Is. Notes and photographs from Deception Is., South Shetlands.

Lt. D. H. C. LOWIS, R.N.: Paper on Sea and Shore birds at Zanzibar.

Petty Officer H. R. SALMONS: Individual records of Golden Oriole (Gulf of Aden), Swallow (*Hirunda rustica*) (Arabian Sea), etc.

Lt.-Cdr. (E.) J. P. KINGCOME: Notes on birds of Gibraltar and district, end February to end March, 1952.

Lt.-Cdr. T. EMANUEL: Notes on birds seen in Northern Norway.

Lt. T. I. G. SOTHCOTT, R.N.: Notes on Geese and other Wildfowl seen in Medway area.

Dr. C. DE LUCCA: Paper on some rare and exceptional birds identified in Malta.

Chief E.R.A. N. C. WAIN: Various notes and reports.

Commodore R. M. T. TAYLOR: Some notes on Waders near Jamnagar, Gulf of Cutch, India.

Capt. (L) E. H. JOHNSON, R.N.: Notes on birds in the Gibraltar area, February, 1952.

Capt. BERNARD JEANS, R.M.(retrd.): Some outstanding photographs of birds.

NEST RECORD INVESTIGATION (British Trust for Ornithology).

We wish to congratulate Mr. V. A. D. SALES for forwarding forty completed Nest Record Cards.

SOUTH AFRICAN SEABIRDS

By Commander E. S. W. MACLURE, R.N.

(Note by Editor.—Only those species most commonly encountered in the South Atlantic and Indian Oceans adjacent to the South African coast are mentioned in any detail. The original notes have been somewhat shortened, are based on the author's personal observations, and are intended as a help to those visiting the station for the first time.)

ALBATROSSES.

The commonest, and incidentally the largest of the Albatrosses, the Wandering Albatross (*Diomedea exulans*) is met off the coasts of South Africa. This bird has a wing spread of up to eight feet. Immature birds have white underparts and white underneath the wings with a dark tip under each wing, whiteish on back with upper wing coverts greyish to dark brown. Mature birds have the wings white with a black tip, a large yellow or dirty white slightly hooked bill, and pale flesh coloured feet. They have an apparently effortless gliding flight enabling them to follow a ship for days on end.

Another Albatross of these oceans is the Black Browed Albatross (*Thalassarche melanophrys*) or Molly Hawk. This bird is white except on the wings, back and tail, and a small stripe through the eye, all of which are slate grey, darkest on the wings. The feet are brownish yellow, pale between the webs, but the distinctive yellow bill distinguishes the adult from the Yellow Nosed and Grey Headed Albatrosses, and the white head from the Sky Albatross.

The Grey Headed Albatross (*Thalassarche chrysostoma*) has a more southerly range and is less likely to be encountered.

Both the Yellow Nosed (*Thalassarche chlororhyncha*) and Grey Headed are species with the body and underparts mostly white and the middle of the back and upper surface of the wings dark. The head of the Yellow Nosed is white and that of the Grey Headed, as the name implies, grey. The bill of the Yellow Nosed is very black with yellow markings.

A dark form of Albatross, sooty brown throughout, is the Sooty Albatross (*Phoebastria fusca*), and a paler form, the Light Mantled Sooty Albatross (*Phoebastria palpebrata*). The Sky Albatross (*Thalassarche cauta*), or Layard's Molly Hawk, seldom comes near a ship. This Albatross differs from other species with dark backs in having the under side of the wings white except at the tips.

PETRELS.

The Giant Petrel (*Macronectes giganteus*), or Stinker, is not uncommon. This is a large dark chocolate petrel with pale

greenish straw-coloured bill, which together with its stouter form and shorter wings, distinguishes it from the dark members of the Albatross tribe. Another is the Pintado Petrel or Cape Pigeon (*Daption capense*). This is a pretty brown and white Petrel, very common in Southern latitudes, with a wing spread of about two feet. It has a sooty brown head, wing tips and end to its tail. The wings and back are mottled with brown and white patches and the body and underparts are white, with a dark border to the underneath tips of the wings and underside of the tail which makes the species quite distinctive.

One of the commoner petrels off the South African Coast is the White Chinned Petrel (*Procellaria aequinoctialis*), or Cape Hen. It has a wing spread of about three feet, and is sooty brown all over with a whitish bill and neck, but sometimes this whitish area is absent or cannot be distinguished in flight.

Another familiar petrel is the Brown Petrel (*Adamaster cinereus*) or Great Grey Petrel, or Cape Dove. It is one of the larger petrels with brownish grey upper parts. Its head, wings, tail, sides of face and neck are pale grey; throat, chest and underparts white, but grey under wings and tail, with a greenish yellow bill.

Other petrels which are likely to be observed are:—

The Great Winged Petrel (*Pterodroma macroptera*) or Cape Parson. Distinctive features are its very long wings and pale throat.

The White Headed Petrel (*Pterodroma lessoni*) or Mutton Bird. Distinctive features are its comparatively large size, white head and tail.

The Silver Grey Petrel (*Priocella antarctica*) which is the Southern representative of the Fulmar which it closely resembles.

Schlegel's Petrel (*Pterodroma incerta*). A large petrel whose brown throat and under tail coverts, and blackish brown under-surface to its wings make it unmistakable.

The Soft Plumaged Petrel (*Pterodroma mollis*). A smaller petrel. Distinctive features are the dark undersurfaces to its wings, dark spot round the eye, and grey band on either side of its chest. It is usually seen in small flocks flying rapidly across the water.

The Blue Petrel (*Halobaena caerulea*) resembles the Prions in colour, but has a square white tipped tail. It is a rare species of small petrel.

PRIONS.

There are two species met with in the Southern oceans. They are known to seamen as Whale Birds or Ice Birds. They are small petrels with pale grey upper parts and whitish underparts and are known as The Broad-billed Prion (*Pachyptila vittata*) and the Dove Prion (*Pachyptila desolata*).

SHEARWATERS.

Of the several species, among the larger to be found are the Greater Shearwater (*Puffinus gravis*) and the Mediterranean

Shearwater (*Puffinus kuhli*). The former is a brown bird with a dark head but neck nearly all white. Its underparts are white with dark flecks on the abdomen and under its tail. Its dark crown, whiter cheeks, and dusky bill, help to distinguish it from the Mediterranean Shearwater. Both species are often seen in large flocks.

Two smaller species are the Dusky Shearwater (*Puffinus assimilis*), of which there are a number of races, and the Sooty Shearwater (*Puffinus griseus*). The Dusky Shearwater is not unlike our Manx Shearwater, but is smaller in size and less strong on the wing. The Sooty Shearwater is a dark blackish brown bird, but distinguished from other dark species of similar size by its whitish under-wing coverts, and dark bill and feet.

STORM PETRELS.

There are a number of these little petrels to be met, including the British Storm Petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*), Leach's Fork Tailed Petrel (*Oceanodrome leucorhoa*) and Wilson's Storm Petrel (*Oceanites oceanicus*). The latter is widespread and common. It is a small swallow-like bird, black all over with a distinctive white band between its wings formed by the longer upper tail coverts. Its tail is square. It skims the crests of the waves, dragging its legs behind it (which project beyond tail), dipping them in the water from time to time. The White Faced Storm Petrel (*Pelagodroma marina*) is also common, and its entirely white under-surfaces are its most distinctive features.

DIVING PETRELS.

One species of diving petrel is met with. This bird is not normally encountered far from land. They are usually seen in sheltered waters in small flocks resting on the sea and diving when disturbed. This is the Common Diving Petrel (*Pelecanoides urniatrix*), and resembles the Little Auk and has dark black upper parts and white underneath, short wings, stout neck, and short broad bill, hooked at the end.

TROPIC BIRDS.

In the tropical seas around South Africa both the White Tailed Tropic Bird (*Phaethon lepturus*) and the Red Tailed Tropic Bird (*Phaeton rubricandus*) are met with.

PELICANS.

The Pink Backed Pelican (*Pelecanus refesceus*) is commoner in the tropical than the temperate parts of South Africa. It may be most easily distinguished from the other species, the Eastern White Pelican (*Pelecanus onocrotalus*) by its yellowish feet, while the Eastern White Pelican has pink feet.

GANNETS.

The South African species in the Malagash.

BOOBIES.

Two species are met in the tropical seas, the Blue Faced Booby and the Brown Booby.

CORMORANTS.

There are four separate species. The Common Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*) is the largest and most widespread, its white chest distinguishes it from other African species. Others are the Bank Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax neglectus*), the Cape Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax capensis*), the most common off the coastline and distinguished by its entirely black plumage, yellow pouch, and smaller size; and the Reed Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax africanus*) which is still smaller and frequents rivers, lagoons and lakes.

FRIGATE BIRDS.

Two species, the Ascension Frigate Bird (*Fregata aquila*) and the Great Frigate Bird (*Fregata minor*) occur in the tropics.

PENGUINS.

The Jackass Penguin (*Spheniscus demersus*) is the most common and breeds in huge colonies on islands round the coast. It is about the size of a Puffin with a large beak, grey back and dark head with a white line down the side of the head and neck. The underparts are white.

GULLS.

The gulls are confined to three species. The Southern Black Backed Gull (*Larus dominicanus*), the largest and only black backed gull in the Southern Hemisphere with a pure white tail. The Grey Headed Gull (*Larus cirrhocephalus*), medium-sized and distinguished by grey head in breeding plumage. The Silver Gull (*Larus novaehollandiae*), known as Hartlands Gull, distinguished from the Grey Headed Gull by its white head and neck.

TERNs.

Only the commonest terns are mentioned and occasional visitors omitted.

The Damara Tern (*Sterna balaenarum*) is a very common species from Loango on the West coast to Table Bay. The Caspian Tern (*Hydroprogne caspia*) also breeds on the South African coast as well as the Crested Tern (*Sterna bergii*). The Common Noddy and White Capped Noddy breed on the Atlantic islands in large numbers, the Kerguelen Tern (*Sterna virgata*) on the islands of the Indian Ocean, and the Swallow Tailed Tern (*Sterna vittata*) on the islands of both oceans.

The Sooty Tern (*Sterna fuscata*) breeds in immense colonies on the islands within the Tropics.

SKIMMERS.

The sole African species is the African Skimmer (*Rynchops flavirostris*) which is found off the coasts, rivers and great lakes of tropical Africa.

WORLDWIDE BOOK AND CONTACT LIST.

Section A.—List of ornithological reference books, authors and publishers.

Section B.—List of ornithologists and books covering places likely to be visited by members.

SECTION A.

LIST OF BOOKS.

Serial No.	Title.	Author.	Publisher.
1.	Birds of the Ocean	W. B. Alexander	G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London.
2.	Bird Recognition (Vols. I and II)	James Fisher	Penguin Series
3.	The Popular Handbook of British Birds	Edited by P. A. D. Hollom	H. F. and G. Witherby, Ltd. (Price 45/-)
4.	A Manual of Palaearctic Birds	H. E. Dresser	The author (dead); London 1902-3.
5.	A Handbook of European Birds	J. Backhouse	Gurney & Jackson; London 1890
6.	Guide to the Birds of Europe and North Africa	R. G. Wardlaw Ramsay	Gurney & Jackson; London & Edinburgh 1923
7.	The Ornithology of the Straits of Gibraltar	L. H. Irby	R. H. Porter; London 1895 (2nd)
8.	"Wild Spain"	Chapman & Buck	Gurney & Jackson; London 1893
9.	"Unexplored Spain"	Chapman & Buck	Gurney & Jackson; London 1910
10.	My Life among the Wild Birds in Spain	W. Verner	Bale & Daniellson; 1909
11.	Ornithology of the Cape Verde Islands	R. C. Murphy	Bulletin of the American Museum of Nat. Hist. New York 3, July, 1924
12.	The Canary Islands	D. Bannerman	Gurney & Jackson
13.	Egyptian Birds	G. Whymper	A. & C. Black; London 1909
14.	Sixty Common Birds of the Nile Delta	R. H. & M. Greaves	Amalgamated Press; Egypt, Cairo, 1936
15.	Die Vogel Madagascars	G. Hartlaub	H. W. Schmidt; 1877.
16.	A First Guide to South African Birds	E. L. Gill	Maskew Miller, Ltd.; Capetown, 1936
17.	The Birds of South Africa	A. Roberts	H. F. & G. Witherby; London & Johannesburg 1942
18.	Popular Handbook of Indian Birds	H. Whistler	Gurney & Jackson; 3rd Edition 1941
19.	The Book of Indian Birds	S. Ali	Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.; 1944
20.	Manuel of the Birds of Ceylon	Colombo Museum	Dulau & Co.; Colombo
21.	A Handbook of the Birds of Eastern China (2 vols.)	J. D. D. la Touche	Taylor & Francis; London 1925-34

Serial No.	Title	Author	Publisher
22.	The Birds of Borneo (Sarawak Museum Guide)	J. C. Moutton	Sarawak Museum; 1914
23.	Birds of the Phillipines	J. Delacour & E. Mayr	Macmillan Company; New York 1946
24.	An Australian Bird Book	J. A. Leach	Whitcombe & Tombs; Melbourne 1923
25.	What Bird is That? (A Guide to Birds of Australia)	N. W. Cayley	Angus & Robertson; Sudney 1931
26.	New Zealand Birds	W. R. B. Oliver	Fine Arts (N.Z.) Ltd.; Wellington 1930
27.	New Zealand Birds and how to identify them	P. Moncrieff	Whitcombe & Tombs; London 1926
28.	Handbook of the Birds of West Africa	G. L. Bates	J. Bole, Sons & Daniels; London 1930
29.	Field Book of Birds of the Panama Canal Zone	B. B. Sturgis	G. P. Putnam's Sons; New York, 1928
30.	Field Guide of Birds of the West Indies	J. Bond	Macmillan Company; New York 1947
31.	Handbook of Birds of Eastern North America	F. M. Chapman	D. Appleton & Co.; New York 1919
32.	Handbook of Birds of the Western United States	F. M. Bailey	Houghton & Mifflin Co.; Boston (3rd Ed.) 1903.
33.	Audubon Water Bird Guide	R. H. Pough	Doubleday & Co.; Garden City, New York, 1951
34.	Audubon Bird Guide of Eastern and Central North American Land Birds	R. H. Pough	Doubleday & Co.; Garden City, New York, 1949
35.	A Field Guide to the Birds	R. T. Peterson	Houghton & Mifflin Co.; 1939
36.	Field Guide to Western Birds	R. T. Peterson	Houghton & Mifflin Co.; Boston 1941
37.	Birds of Canada	P. A. Taverner	Nat. Museum of Canada; Ottawa 1934
38.	Birds of the South West Pacific	E. Mayr	Macmillan & Co.; New York 1945
39.	The Birds of Newfoundland	H. S. Peters & T. D. Burleigh	Dept. of Nat. Resources; St. Johns 1951
40.	Norges Fuglefaura	H. T. L. Schaning	J. W. Cappelens Forlay; Kristiana 1916
41.	A Handbook of the Birds of Iceland	M. V. Hachisuka	Taylor & Francis; London 1927
42.	Fuglarnir (Aves Islandiae)	B. Soemundsson	Bokaverslun Sig Eymund- sonsonar; Reykjavik 1936
43.	The Atlantic Islands (Faeroe Islands)	K. Williamson	Collins; London 1948
44.	Zien is kennen Zakdetermineerboek van alle in Nederland voorkomende vogels	N. Buisbergen & D. Mooij	A. G. Schoonderbeek; Laren (3rd Ed.) 1942
45.	The Birds of British Somaliland and the Gulf of Aden (2 vols.)	G. Archer & E. M. Godman	Gurney & Jackson; London & Edinburgh 1937
46.	The Bird Fauna of Rio Janeiro in Western Brazil	Nils Gyldenstolpe	

Serial No.	Title	Author	Publisher
47.	The Birds of Kenya Colony and the Uganda Protectorate (3 vols.)	Sir John Jackson, K.C.M.G., O.B.	Gurney & Jackson; London 1938
48.	The Birds of Nyasaland	Sir Charles Belcher	Cosby, Lockwood; Ludgate Hill 1930
49.	The Birds of Portugal	W. C. Tait	Witherby & Co.; 1924
50.	The Breeding Birds of Denmark	Paul Jespersen	Einar Munksgaard Norregarde 6; Kopenhagen 1946
51.	The Birds of the Riviera	Collingwood Ingram	Witherby & Co.; 1926
52.	The Birds of Burma	B. E. Smythes (Illust. by Lt.-Cdr. A. M. Hughes)	American Baptist Mission; Rangoon 1940
53.	The Birds of the Malay Peninsular, Singapore and Penang	A. G. Glenister	Oxford University Press, 1951
54.	Birds of Malaysia	J. Delacour	Macmillan Company; New York 1947
55.	Ducks, Geese & Swans of North America	Kortright	Rowland Ward, Piccadilly, W.1 (for U.K.)
56.	Malta	John Gibb	"British Birds," Vols. 39 and 40; H. F. Witherby, 5 Warwick Court, London
57.	List of the Birds of Malta	Despott	
58.	A Monograph of the Japanese Birds.	Dr. Seinosuka Uchida.	Tokyo 1949. (Japanese text, coloured illustrations).
59.	Los aves de Chile.	J. D. Goodall, A. W. Johnson & Dr. R. A. Phillippi.	Platt Establecimientos Graficos; Buenos Aires, 1951. (In Spanish).

SECTION B.

CONTACT LIST.

No.	Place	Ornithologists
1.	GIBRALTAR	(i) Col. A. J. S. Tuke, R.A.P.C., Command Pay Offices, Governor's Parade, Gibraltar.
2.	SOUTH SPAIN	(ii) Robert Coelho, c/o Colonial Secretariat.
3.	SOUTH FRANCE	Comdr. J. Agnew, R.N., Monte de la Torre, Los Barrios, Provincia de Cadiz, España.
4.	NORWAY	(i) M. Paulus, 7 Rue Buffon, Marseilles.
5.	SWEDEN	(ii) M. Lamouroux, Pont de Gau, St. Maris, Camargue.
6.	DENMARK	(iii) M. Gallet, Place de la Major, Arles, Bouche du Rhone.
7.	FAEROES	H. Holgersson, Stavanger Museum.
8.	ICELAND	(i) Count Nils Gylden Stolpe, Royal Natural History Museum, Freskati, Stockholm.
9.	MALTA	(ii) C. Edelstam, Karlavägen 9, Stockholm.
10.	CYPRUS	F. Salomonsen, Natural History Museum, Copenhagen.
11.	EGYPT	Ken Williamson, 17 India Street, Edinburgh.
12.	PALESTINE	F. Gudmundsson, Natural History Museum, Reykjavik.
13.	INDIA	Dr. C. De Lucca, 10 Church Square, Gharghur, Malta.
14.	SINGAPORE	(R.N.B.W.S. Local Representative).
15.		G. F. Wilson (address not known).
16.	AUSTRALIA	R. H. Greaves, 8 Sharia Mansur, Malnomet Road, Gezira, Cairo.
17.	NEW ZEALAND	Robert Newton, The Secretariat, Jerusalem.
18.	SOUTH AFRICA	Salim Ali, Fombay Natural History Society, 114a Apollo Street, Bombay.
19.	WEST AFRICA	C. A. Gibson Hill, Raffles Museum, Singapore.
20.	TRISTAN DA CUNHA	(i) K. A. Hindwood, Wingello House, Angel Place, Sydney, N.S.W.
21.	JAMAICA	(ii) Dr. D. L. Serventy, Institute of Agriculture, The University, Nedlands, Perth, Western Australia.
22.	U.S.A.	(i) Dr. W. R. B. Oliver, Dominion Museum, Wellington, N.Z.
23.	CANADA	(ii) Dr. R. A. Falla, Canterbury Museum, Christchurch, N.Z.
		Dr. E. L. Gill, South African Museum, Capetown.
		(i) Robert R. Glanville, Agricultural Department, Freetown, Sierra Leone.
		(ii) Captain W. A. Fairbairn, Forestry Department, Lagos, Nigeria.
		H. F. I. Elliott.
		(i) C. Bernard Lewis, Institute of Jamaica, Kingston.
		(R.N.B.W.S. Local Representative).
		(ii) Mrs. R. G. Taylor, Principal's House, U.C.W.I., Mona, Jamaica.
		(i) Dr. R. C. Murphy, American Museum, Central Park, New York City.
		(ii) L. Griscom, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.
		(iii) J. Bond, Academy of Natural Science, Philadelphia, Pa.
		(iv) J. M. Linsdale, Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California.
		(i) J. P. Anglin, 507 Place D'Arms, Montreal.
		(ii) R. Meredith, 121 Monckton Avenue, Quebec.

No.	Place	Ornithologists
24.	NEWFOUNDLAND	(i) Dr. W. Templeman, Memorial College, St. Johns. (ii) D. E. Sergeant, Newfoundland Fisheries Research Station, Water Street East, St. John's, Newfoundland.
25.	NOVA SCOTIA	R. W. Tufts, Wolfville, N.S.
26.	BRITISH COLUMBIA	(i) Mr. McT. Cowan, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. (ii) H. M. Laing and Theed Pearse, Comox, B.C. (iii) J. A. Munro, Okanogan Landing, B.C.
27.	EIRE	James F. Sims, 11 Vernon Grove, Rathgar, Dublin.
28.	HOLLAND	Dr. K. H. Voous, Zoologisch Museum, Amsterdam (C), Plantage Middenlaan 53 (Tel. 50633).
29.	FRANCE	Dr. Berlioz, Musee nationale d'histoire naturel, 45 Rue Buffon, Paris 5.
30.	ITALY	Prof. Moltoni, Museo civico di storia naturale, Corso Venezia, 55 Milano.
31.	YUGO-SLAVIA	Ivan Tutman, Dubrovnik 3, Iva Vojnovica 10, Dalmazia, Yugoslavia.

ROYAL NAVAL BIRD WATCHING SOCIETY

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH NOVEMBER, 1951.

[illegible]

I have examined the above account with the books and records of the Society and certify that it is correct and in accordance therewith.

19, Fenchurch Street,
London, E.C.3.
27th December, 1951.

(Signed) R. G. PEGLER,
Chartered Accountant and Hon. Auditor.