

Occurrence of Long-tailed Jaeger (*Stercorarius longicaudus*) near Érd

Mr György Sipos, taxidermist found a Long-tailed Jaeger (*Stercorarius longicaudus*), hit by a car in the downtown of Érd (3 Alsóvölgyi street) on November 9, 2002. Ferenc Tóth, a local inhabitant saw this individual in the area in previous days, and he thought it was simply a dark coloured gull. The dark morph bird was in its first year plumage. A detailed description of the bird can be found in the archive of MME NB, the Hungarian rarities committee. Its measurements are as follows (body weight was not measured because of the bad condition of the carcass):

Total body length: 375 mm

Wing: maximum length 291 mm, measured in an unstretched position 277 mm

Tail: measured from the oil gland 140 mm, from the base of the central rectrices 135 mm

Tarsus (standard method): 40 mm

Bill (from skull): 34 mm

Bill (from feathering): 25 mm

Bill (from nostrils): 11.2 mm

Bill depth: 9 mm

Wing formula: 0, 5, 20, 41, 60, 85, 108, 128, 143, 155 mm

Primary projection from the tip of secondaries: 163 mm

Long-tailed Jaeger is a summer straggler and autumn passage migrant from June to September (Magyar *et al.*, 1998), the second rarest species of the genus next to Great Skua (*Stercorarius skua*). A total of 21 records are known until 1996 in the literature according to Magyar (1998), which fall between June 27 and October 5 with the exception of two March records. The date of the collected individual matches the majority of other Hungarian records (third decade of August to first decade of September). The ratio of old and juvenile birds reported was similar according to the literature (Magyar, 1998), however, two out of the three recent occurrences refer to juveniles and one to a second summer immature (2y).

References

- Magyar, G. (1998): Nyílfarkú halfarkas (*Stercorarius longicaudus*). In Haraszthy L. (szerk.): Magyarország madarai. Mezőgazda Kiadó, Budapest, p. 173–174.
- Magyar G., Hadarics T., Waliczky Z., Schmidt A., Nagy T. & Bankovics A. (1998): Magyarország madarainak névjegyzéke. Madártani Intézet, Budapest, p. 74.

Béla Solti

Data on the chewing lice (Phthiraptera) collected from shorebirds in the Fertő–Hanság National Park in 2002

Between August 26–28, 2002 in Fertőújlak dr. Tibor Hadarics and Attila Pellingner, between September 4–19 on Mekszikó-puszta Dénes Laczik and Attila Pellingner ringed

shorebirds and they collected chewing lice from the caught birds, which were consecutively sent to me for identification. I found the following species in the material:

Little Ringed Plover (*Charadrius dubius*) – 2 individuals:

Quadriceps bicuspis

Knut (*Calidris canutus*) – 3 individuals:

Actornithophilus umbrinus, *Austromenopon lutescens*

Sanderling (*Calidris alba*) – 1 individual:

Lunaceps actophilus

Little Stint (*Calidris minuta*) – 3 individuals:

Austromenopon lutescens, *Carduiceps zonarius*, *Lunaceps incoenis*

Curlew Sandpiper (*Calidris ferruginea*) – 9 individuals:

Actornithophilus umbrinus, *Lunaceps timmermanni*

Dunlin (*Calidris alpina*) – 5 individuals:

Carduiceps meinertzhageni, *Lunaceps actophilus*

Common Snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*) – 4 individuals:

Rhynonirmus scolopacis

Wood Sandpiper (*Tringa glareola*) – 1 individual:

Quadriceps obscurus

Red-necked Phalarope (*Phalaropus lobatus*) – 3 individuals:

Austromenopon spenceri, *Quadriceps connexus*, *Saemundssonina tringae*

From the 31 individuals of nine ringed birds, a total of 181 specimens of 12 different chewing lice species were collected belonging to different species, of which 36 were male (19.9%), 111 female (61.3%) and 34 larva (18.8%). Little Stint and Red-necked Phalarope had the fewest (3 lice each), while the nine Curlew Sandpiper provided the highest number (80) of parasites.

József Rékási

Fourth observation of Sabine's Gull (*Larus sabini*) in Hungary

The circumpolar Sabine's Gull (*Larus sabini*) still bred on Svalbard, belonging to Norway during the 1990s in a few pairs, but it is only a vagrant, predominantly in autumn, elsewhere in Europe. It is seen most regularly on the sea shore of Western Europe. It is only an occasional straggler in the inland. Three verified records have been known in Hungary so far, two from the Danube (1941 and 2001), and one from Virágoskút fishponds near Balmazújváros (1998).

On November 8, 2003 we were watching the birds on Bivalyhalom fishponds near the town of Folyás. An adult breeding plumage Sabine's Gull was spotted by one of us in the late afternoon hours on the outer canal of pond No. 1. The bird was fishing together with Black-headed Gulls (*Larus ridibundus*) catching mostly dead Prussian carp (*Carassius gibelio*). It was behaving quite friendly, so we could observe it well and we managed to