

# Mindre meddelelser

## Toægs-kuld hos færøske Mallemukker

Som alle andre stormfugle lægger Mallemukken *Fulmarus glacialis* kun ét æg; selv omlægning af mistede æg sker uhyre sjældent. Kuld på to æg er dog rapporteret fra tid til anden, men det antages almindeligvis, at to æg på samme redeplads må være lagt af to forskellige hunner (Cramp & Simmons 1977). Noget sådant kunne f.eks. tænkes at ske, hvis unge (førstegangsynglende) par havde svært ved at finde og forsvare en egnet redeplads, og hunnen derfor eller p.g.a. en uudviklet yngleadfærd »dumpede« ægget et mere eller mindre tilfældigt sted. Det ville svare til den almindelige forekomst i skråpekolonier (de fleste undersøgte arter) af æg på jordoverfladen i stedet for som normalt i udgravede redehuller (jvf. Harris 1966).

Kun en enkelt gang er Mallemuk-kuld på to æg omtalt som temmelig hyppigt. På Vestmannaeyjar (Island) fandt Lockley (1936) i 1935, at 10-15% af rederne på Brandur og Bjarnarey, og mange reder også på Heimaey, indeholdt to æg. Denne ejendommelige rapport er bekræftet af Finnur Gudmundsson (i Fisher 1952: 94), der angav »up to 10%« som almindeligt. Thorsteinn Einarsson (i Fisher 1952: 94) fandt en mere normal, men dog stadig hyppig forekomst af reder med to

æg på Vestmannaeyjar i 1944, nemlig 1,6% blandt næsten 4100 reder.

På Færøerne har jeg siden 1985 set eller fået beskrevet i alt 27 mallemukreder med to æg. I 1987 og 1988 blev forekomsten registreret systematisk, så frekvensen kan angives: i 1987 17 af 2200 reder (0,8%), og i 1988 8 af 847 reder (0,9%), eller sammenlagt 0,82%. Oftest har begge æg været normale (omend af lidt forskellig størrelse), men i mindst to tilfælde var det ene æg et dværgæg.

Mallemukken kan kun ruge ét æg. Hvis det ene æg tidligt i rugetiden kommer i en ugunstig position, kan det andet ruges normalt og klække. Men hvis begge æg ruges i perioder, vil ingen af dem få chancen for at udvikles normalt. I mit færøske materiale er der eksempler på begge dele. Blandt de kuld, jeg selv har set, og som var gamle nok til, at et eventuelt foster ville kunne konstateres, var der i to tilfælde kun synligt foster i ét af æggene (som var henholdsvis det største og mindste af æggene i de pågældende kuld). Og i en rede på Stóra Dímun (Fig. 1) var begge æg rugede og befrugtede; det ene lå normalt i rugepletten, det andet lå under fuglens hale og var koldt.



Fig. 1. Mallemukrede med to æg, Stóra Dímun 1988. *Fulmar nest with two eggs, Stóra Dímun 1988.*

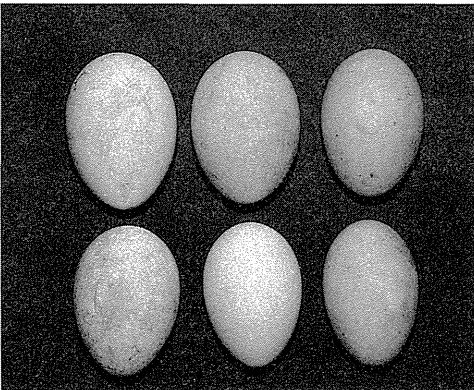


Fig. 2. Tre par æg, der hver især er fundet i én Mallemukrede. Til venstre: Nólsoy 1987 (76,9×53,6 og 74,4×51,2 mm). I midten: Nólsoy 1988 (samme rede som foregående) (74,6×52,7 og 71,8×47,6 mm). Til højre: Stóra Dímun 1988 (samme som i Fig. 1) (72,3×49,8 og 71,8×46,2 mm).

*Three two-egg sets taken from Fulmar nests in the Faeroes. Left: Nólsoy 1987; middle: Nólsoy 1988, same nest as the previous set; right: Stóra Dímun 1988, same as in Fig. 1.*

Visse fingerpeg antyder, at det i hvert fald i nogle og måske i alle tilfælde har været den samme hun, der har lagt begge æg. Mallemukæg varierer lidt m.h.t. farve og facon, og æggene i samme rede ligner ofte hinanden. Det gælder to af de tre æg-par vist i Fig. 2. Det midterste par stammer dog sandsynligvis også fra samme hun, fordi det (ligesom æggene til venstre) er taget fra en rede på Nólsoy, hvor der er fundet to æg i alle de fire år 1985-88. – Et tilfælde med to æg i samme rede to år i træk (1947-48) er også kendt fra Shetland (Peregrine, i Fisher 1952: 461).

Da Mallemukken kun kan udruge ét æg, er et ekstra æg i bedste fald spild, og det indebærer en betydelig risiko for, at ingen af æggene bliver ruget ordentligt. Arveanlæg for kuld på mere end ét æg burde derfor selekteres bort. At de åbenbart alligevel forekommer skyldes måske lejlighedsvis mutationer. Og at forekomsten af tæggs-kuld skulle være »betydningsfuldt i lyset af Mallemuk-bestandens store tilvækst og spredning«, som Lockley (1936) formulerede det, er i hvert fald noget vrøvl.

Jeg takker Gulak Jacobsen, Ola Jákup úr Dímun og Poul Johannes Simonsen for hjælpen med indsamling af materiale til denne rapport.

#### Summary: Two-egg clutches of Fulmars in the Faeroes

In 1987 and 1988, 25 (0.82%) of a total of 3047 controlled Fulmar nests in the Faeroes contained two

eggs. A few were 'runt' eggs, but most sets consisted of two normal eggs. In some cases, only one egg was incubated; in others, both eggs contained visible embryos. In the latter case, where both eggs are incubated intermittently, the likely outcome is that none of them will eventually hatch.

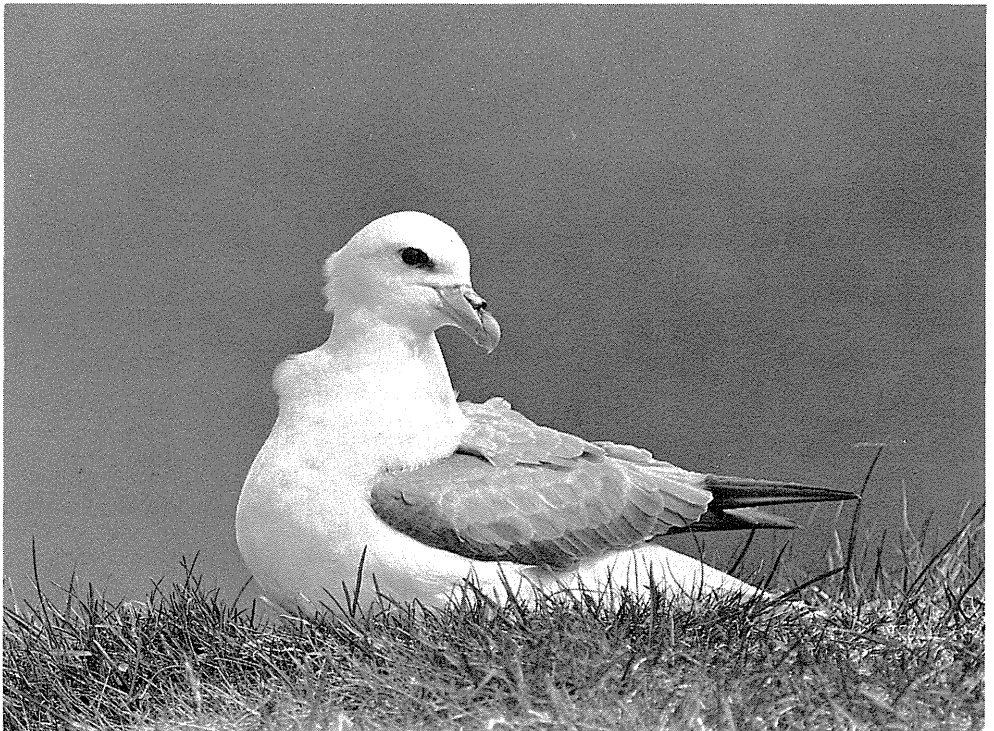
Very probably, some (and perhaps all) of the two-egg sets were clutches laid by one female. One indication is that the two eggs were often similar in shape and colour. And in one nest, on Nólsoy, two eggs have been found in each of the four years 1985-88.

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Foto: Leif Schaack-Nielsen.



## Diurnal rhythm of the Fulmar *Fulmarus glacialis* in the arctic summer

Changes in the diurnal rhythm of the Fulmar *Fulmarus glacialis* during breeding and post-breeding in the arctic have been described for breeding birds at Jan Mayen (Cullen 1954, Moss 1965). In these studies it was shown that Fulmars changed their daily activity during the shortening day-length towards winter. Both studies dealt with birds at the colony, either flying along the cliffs or sitting on the ledges.

In 1982 the diurnal rhythm of Fulmars was studied at Disko Island, West Greenland, from 30 June to 15 August. In contrast to the projects of Cullen and Moss the studies were not carried out at the colony but some distance away from them. Regular seawatches offered insight in numbers of Fulmars visiting and leaving Fulmar colonies at Qeqertaq (69°31'N, 54°15'W) and Blåfjeld (69°22'N, 54°10'W). Seawatching was carried out at Naajarsuit Nuuat, SW Disko Island (69°24'N, 54°17'W) during 409 hours (Tab. 1). Methods of seawatching were the same as described by Camphuysen & van Dijk (1983). The seawatching site was situated some 12 km south of Qeqertaq's Fulmar colony and 4 km west of the Blåfjeld colony. The Qeqertaq colony holds c. 75,000 breeding pairs according to Brown et al. (1975), but this is a very rough estimate; the population may be as low as 13,000 pairs (Hansen 1983). The Blåfjeld colony is estimated at roughly 11,000 pairs (Brown et al. 1975).

A total number of 957,293 Fulmars was recorded during the period, and it was thought that all originated from one of the two colonies or were attracted by them (visitors). One-hour totals rarely exceeded 5000 birds, and totals below 1000 were likewise scarce. Feeding Fulmars were often present near the seawatching site, sometimes attracted by the enormous shoals of capelin *Mallotus villosus*, but the numbers within sight rarely exceeded 1000 birds. Numbers at the site were not influenced by any fishing trawlers within sight.

The majority of birds passed by heading north (1436/h N, 904/h S), but when plotting average numbers against time of day (Fig. 1a-e) a clear pattern is found. During the main part of the day (05:00-20:00), the number per hour heading north well exceeded 1000/h, while large numbers southbound were found

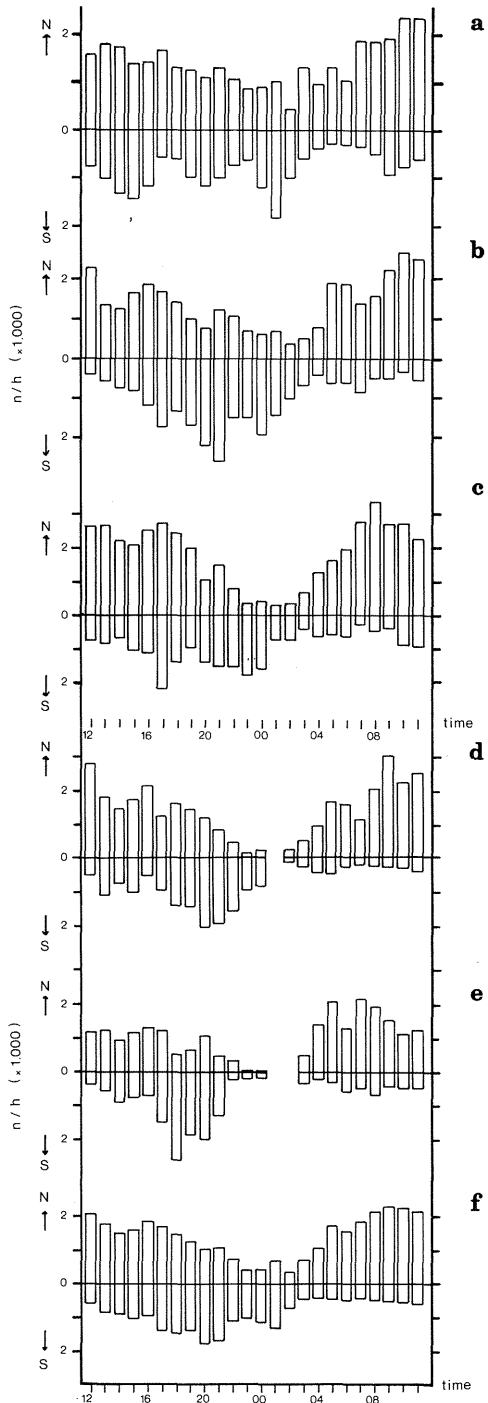


Fig. 1. Numbers of Fulmars *Fulmarus glacialis* per hour at Naajarsuit Nuuat, Disko Island (West Greenland), 30 June - 15 August 1982. Numbers heading north (thousands per hour) above, numbers heading south below the horizontal axis.

(a) 30 June - 9 July, (b) 10 July - 19 July, (c) 20 July - 29 July, (d) 30 July - 8 August, (e) 9 August - 15 August, (f) whole period 30 June - 15 August.

*Antal forbitrækkende Mallebukker (tusinder pr time) ved Naajarsuit Nuuat, Disko, 30. juni - 15. august 1982. Nordgående træk er vist over og sydgående træk under tidsaksen. (a) 30.6 - 9.7, (b) 10.7 - 19.7, (c) 20.7 - 29.7, (d) 30.7 - 8.8, (e) 9.8 - 15.8, (f) hele perioden.*

Tab. 1. Distribution of observation hours at Naajarsuit Nuuat, 30 June-15 August 1982.  
*Fordelingen af observationstimerne 30. juni - 15. august 1982.*

Time	30.6-9.7	10.7-19.7	20.7-29.7	30.7-8.8	9.8-15.8	Total
00-01	4	3	4	3	1	15
01-02	4	3	4	—	—	11
02-03	6	4	4	3	—	17
03-04	3	4	4	3	3	16
04-05	3	5	4	3	3	18
05-06	4	4	4	3	3	18
06-07	4	4	4	3	3	18
07-08	4	4	4	3	3	18
08-09	3	4	4	3	3	17
09-10	3	4	4	3	3	17
10-11	3	2	4	4	3	16
11-12	3	2	4	4	3	16
12-13	3	1	4	4	4	16
13-14	3	3	4	4	4	18
14-15	3	3	4	3	5	18
15-16	3	4	4	3	4	18
16-17	3	4	4	4	4	19
17-18	4	4	4	3	3	18
18-19	4	4	5	3	2	18
19-20	3	6	4	4	2	19
20-21	4	3	4	4	2	17
21-22	4	3	5	4	3	19
22-23	3	3	5	4	3	18
23-24	3	3	4	4	3	15
Total	84	84	99	79	63	409

mainly just before midnight. There was a well defined period of low numbers just after midnight, which grew longer and became more pronounced with shortening day-length in late July and early August (Fig. 1d and e).

Cullen (1954) and Moss (1965) both found a period of low activity at the colony around midnight, which became more pronounced with an increasing period of darkness. Cullen also found dropping numbers flying past the shore at a short distance from the colony at night, and it was found that most visiting birds left the breeding ledges at that time of day. The massive southbound passage observed at Naajarsuit Nuuat just before midnight should therefore be explained as a stream of Fulmars leaving Qeqertaq, the large numbers heading north during the greater part of the day as birds heading for this colony. This picture would perhaps have been more obvious had it not been disturbed by Fulmars originating from the other, smaller colony.

Feeding flocks of Fulmars were observed both during day and nighttime. During the night, Fulmars leaving the colony seemed to disperse at sea, rather than to accumulate nearby the colonies.

#### Resumé: Døgnrytme hos Mallebukker i den arktiske sommer

På Disko, Vestgrønland, blev der i sommeren 1982 gennemført ialt 409 timers observationer af forbigående Mallebukker fra et punkt 13 km syd for Malle-

muk-kolonien Qeqertaq og 4 km vest for kolonien på Blåfjeld. Resultaterne er vist på Fig. 1. Det antages, at det store flertal af fuglene var på vej til eller fra Qeqertaq. I så fald repræsenterer den sydgående top om aftenen fugle, der forlader kolonien på dette tidspunkt, hvilket bekræfter tilsvarende observationer fra Jan Mayen. Straks efter midnat ses en periode med lav aktivitet, og dette bliver mere udtalt efterhånden som sæsonen skrider frem, og lyset på denne tid af døgnnet aftager.

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## Some notable bird records from North Greenland, 1979-1986

The aim of this note is to publish some records of rare birds obtained in North Greenland during geological fieldwork in 1979, 1980, 1984, 1985 (GGU, Geological Survey of Greenland), 1982 (Danish Peary Land Expeditions), 1983 and 1986 (expeditions to Kap København in eastern Peary Land). Concerning environmental background, localities of place names mentioned, and literature, the reader is referred to Håkansson et al. (Dansk Orn. Foren. Tidsskr. 75: 51-67, 1981), Dietz & Andersen (Status over dyre- og plantelivet i Nordgrønland, del 1, Råstofforvaltningen for Grønland og Grønlands Fiskeri- og Miljøundersøgelser, 1984), Bennike & Kelly (Dansk Orn. Foren. Tidsskr. 80: 29-34, 1986) and Hjort et al. (Dansk Orn. Foren. Tidsskr. 82: 19-24, 1988).

**Fulmar** *Fulmarus glacialis*. One bird was observed off easternmost Peary Land 19 July 1986 flying over the recurring shore lead. This is the first record from Peary Land of this species.

**King Eider** *Somateria spectabilis*. In 1983 one female King Eider with four small ducklings was observed north of Kap København (11 August), and in 1986 four females with a total of 19 small ducklings were observed in an area with many small shallow lakes in the same general area (24 July). Furthermore, a King Eider with three very small ducklings was observed in a small lake in northern Sverdrup Ø on 24 July 1985. The only previous confirmed breeding records come from the Jørgen Brønlund Fjord area and Midsommersøerne (Dietz & Andersen l.c.), but the species probably also breeds along the north coast of Peary Land (Hjort, Vår Fågelvärld 45: 477-482, 1986).

**Purple Sandpiper** *Calidris maritima*. A single adult was observed on 17 July 1986 foraging in a *Carex stans* meadow with three Knots, four Turnstones and two Ringed Plovers northwest of Kap København. This is the first record of this species from Peary Land.

**Dunlin** *Calidris alpina*. One bird was seen in northern J. C. Christensen Land on 20 June 1980. The species is a rare but regular visitor to Peary Land.

**Grey Phalarope** *Phalaropus fulicarius*. One female bird was seen in a pond in the Kap København area on 24 July 1986. Scarce visitor to Peary Land.

**Sabine's Gull** *Larus sabini*. Two adult birds foraged together with four Arctic Terns at the south coast of Jørgen Brønlund Fjord on 11 July 1982, and one adult bird was observed at Station Nord on 4 August 1982 as mentioned below. The species is a scarce visitor to North Greenland outside the Nordøstvandet polynya (Hjort et al. l.c.).

**Ross's Gull** *Rhodostethia rosea*. As mentioned by Hjort (Dansk Orn. Foren. Tidsskr. 74: 75-76, 1980) a single adult bird was observed in Fredèrick E. Hyde Fjord on 10 August 1979.

**Ivory Gull** *Pagophila eburnea*. A small colony was observed at Kap Washington in northwest Peary Land on 4 August 1980 by I. Parsons (pers. comm.). At present seven colonies are known in central and eastern North Greenland (Håkansson et al. l.c., Hjort et al. l.c. and Bennike & Kelly l.c.).

**Common Gull** *Larus canus*. One adult bird was seen at Station Nord on 4 August 1982. It foraged together with six Ivory Gulls, one Glaucous Gull and one Sabine's Gull. The only other record from North Greenland for this boreal species is from 1980 when one bird was seen both at Station North and in the area to the south (Stemmerik et al., Dansk Orn. Foren. Tidsskr. 75: 147-148, 1981).

**Snowy Owl** *Nyctea scandiaca*. Breeding records were obtained at Kap København in 1980 and 1986. In 1980 a pair with one young was seen in late July, and in 1986 a pair at a nest with two newly hatched young and three eggs was found on 6 July. Scattered breeding bird along the outer coast of the region.



Wheatear. Photo: Kaj Kamp.

**Raven** *Coryvus corax*. One bird flying over the camp was noted in Nansen Land, northwest Peary Land, on 10 July 1984 (J. D. Friderichsen, pers. comm.). This is the first record of Raven this far north.

**Wheatear** *Oenanthe oenanthe*. A single bird showed song flight display in northern Borup Ø on 9 July 1980. The species is a very rare visitor and breeding bird in the region.

**Arctic Redpoll** *Carduelis flammea hornemanni*. In 1982 two birds were seen near the mouth of Jørgen Brønlund Fjord on 13 June and three birds were observed south of this fjord on 17 July. No proof of breeding was obtained, but the species has not previously been recorded from the Jørgen Brønlund Fjord area in the breeding season. Arctic Redpoll breeds in eastern North Greenland in areas adjacent to the inland ice (Håkansson et al. 1.c.).

**Lapland Bunting** *Calcarius lapponicus*. It is worthy of note that a feather referred to this species was extracted from a peat deposit in Vølvedal, northern Peary Land (Bennike & Dyck, *Ornis Scandinavica* 17: 75-77, 1986). Its age is estimated to 6-8000 years. Perhaps the species occurred in the region during the postglacial climatic warm optimum.

### Resumé: Sjældnere fugle i Nordgrønland, 1979-1986

Under geologisk feltarbejde i Nordgrønland i somrene 1979, 1980, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985 og 1986 gjordes forskellige iagttagelser af fugle i dette faunistisk set dårligt kendte område. Denne lille liste omfatter dels iagttagelser af sjældnere fugle, dels nogle bemærkelsesværdige ynglefund. Mallemuk, Sortgrå Ryle og Ravn rapporteres for første gang fra Peary Land. Desuden omtales iagttagelser af Almindelig Ryle, Thors-hane, Stormmåge, Sabinemåge og Hvidsisken. Et fund af en koloni af Ismåger på Kap Washington, ynglefund af Sneugle ved Kap København og ynglefund af Kongeederfugl ved Kap København og på Sverdrup Ø bidrager til kendskabet til disse arters yngleudbredelse i regionen.

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## Vinteryglende Solsort

Tirsdag den 2. februar 1988 kunne jeg i det lokale folkeblad læse om en rugende Solsort på Nordvangsvej i Værløse 15 km nordvest for København. Notitsen var vedlagt et billede af den rugende hun.

Den 5. februar besøgte jeg "lokaliteten", hvor jeg fik den rugende fugl at se. Finderen (Ulla Jespersen) kunne fortælle, at rugningen senest var påbegyndt søndag 24. januar, hvor man under havearbejde opdagede den rugende fugl. Da jeg var ved at gå, var fuglen fløjet af reden, og med et spejl så jeg, at reden indeholdt 3 æg. Såvel rede som æg så ganske normale ud. Bemærk dog det lave antal trods mindst 10 dages rugeperiode.

Senere kontaktede jeg U.J., der kunne fortælle, at den rugende hun havde forladt reden efter 3 ugers rugning. En han blev aldrig set sammen med hunnen.

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## Lille Præstekrave ynglende på hustag

Et par Lille Præstekrave fandtes i sommeren 1988 ynglende i et parcelhuskvarter i Slagelse. Ynglepladsen var et kædehus med fladt tag, hvorpå der var belægning med småsten.

Parret ankom til ynglepladsen med. maj og hævdede siden ivrigt revir indtil de forsvandt pri. juli (sidste observation 4. juli). Fuglene fik én unge på vingerne.

Der fandtes ingen vådområder i nærheden. Eneste nærliggende fourageringsmulighed var en byggeplads, hvor der blev opført en ny afdeling af Slagelse Central-sygehus.

Mens yngleføremønstre på hustage tidligere er beskrevet hos Strandskade, er der mig bekendt ikke før rapporteret om lignende yngleføremønstre i Danmark hos Lille Præstekrave.

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