

NUMBERS FOR SPECIES WHICH ARE EXTRALIMITAL OR HAVE AN X NUMBER
 IN ROBERTS - IN ORDER OF ROBERTS BIRDS OF SOUTH AFRICA

ROBERTS	SPECIES NAME (ENGLISH)	SPECIES NAME (LATIN)	NEW CODE
	Macaroni Penguin	<u>Eudyptes chrysolophus</u>	983
12X	Light-mantled Sooty Albatross	<u>Phoebastria palpebrata</u>	876
	Northern Giant Petrel	<u>Macronectes halli</u>	984
15X	Antarctic Petrel	<u>Thalassoica antarctica</u>	877
17	Common Diving Petrel	<u>Pelecanoides urinatrix</u>	17
	South Georgian Diving Petrel	<u>Pelecanoides georgicus</u>	986
	Kerguelen Petrel	<u>Pterodroma brevirostris</u>	950
	Round Island Petrel	<u>Pterodroma arminjoniana</u>	951
21X	Lesser Broad-billed Prion	<u>Pachyptila salvini</u>	878
22X	Fairy Prion	<u>Pachyptila turtur</u>	879
22Y	Slender-billed Prion	<u>Pachyptila belcheri</u>	880
26X	Flesh-footed Shearwater	<u>Puffinus carneipes</u>	881
	Wedge-tailed Shearwater	<u>Puffinus pacificus</u>	952
26Y	Manx Shearwater	<u>Puffinus puffinus</u>	882
	Red-billed Tropic Bird	<u>Phaethon aethereus</u>	953
50	Crowned Cormorant	<u>Phalacrocorax a coronatus</u>	51
62X	Malagasi Squacco Heron	<u>Ardeola idae</u>	883
	Sooty Egret	<u>Egretta vignaceigula</u>	982
87X	Mute Swan	<u>Cygnus olor</u>	884
97X	Garganey	<u>Anas querquedula</u>	885
99X	Pintail	<u>Anas acuta</u>	886
116X	Taita Falcon	<u>Falco fasciinucha</u>	887
116Y	Sooty Falcon	<u>Falco concolor</u>	888
121X	Grey Kestrel	<u>Falco ardosiacus</u>	889
154	Mountain Buzzard	<u>Buteo b. trizonatus</u>	890
	Long-legged Buzzard	<u>Buteo rufinus</u>	979
	Chukar Partridge	<u>Alectoris graeca</u>	980
206X	Chestnut-headed Flufftail	<u>Sarothrura lugens</u>	891
207X	Streaky-breasted Flufftail	<u>Sarothrura bohmi</u>	892
208X	American Purple Gallinule	<u>Rhyphyula martinica</u>	893
231X	European Oystercatcher	<u>Haematopus ostralegus</u>	894
	Little Ringed Plover	<u>Charadrius dubius</u>	955
240X	Golden Plover	<u>Pluvialis dominica</u>	922
	Common Snipe	<u>Gallinago gallinago</u>	957
251X	Pectoral Sandpiper	<u>Calidris melanotos</u>	895
	Broadbilled Sandpiper	<u>Limicola falcinellus</u>	981
251Y	Dunlin	<u>Calidris alpina</u>	896
252	Bairds Sandpiper	<u>Erolia bairdi</u>	252
253X	Red-necked Stint	<u>Calidris ruficollis</u>	897
282X	Madagascar Praticole	<u>Glareola ocularis</u>	898
	Lesser Sheathbill	<u>Chionis minor</u>	975
287X	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<u>Larus fuscus</u>	899
288X	White-eyed Gull	<u>Larus leucophthalmus</u>	900
289X	Sabine's Gull	<u>Larus sabini</u>	901
	White Tern	<u>Gygis alba</u>	958
290X	Gull-billed Tern	<u>Gelochelidon nilotica</u>	902
305X	Black Tern	<u>Childonias nigra</u>	903
344X	Barred long-tailed Cuckoo	<u>Cercococcyx montanus</u>	923
355X	Scarce Swift	<u>Apus myoptilus</u>	904
438X	Green Tinker Barbet	<u>Viridibucco simplex</u>	905
442X	Eastern Least Honeyguide	<u>Indicator meliphilus</u>	906

440X	Tanzanian Woodpecker	<u>Samothera scriptorivada</u>	907
504X	Mascarene Martin	<u>Phegina botanica</u>	908
521X	Green-headed Oriole	<u>Oriolus chlorocephalus</u>	909
	Tristan Thrush	<u>Nesocichla eremista</u>	967
593X	Red-tailed Morning Warbler	<u>Cichladusa ruficauda</u>	910
604X	European Reed Warbler	<u>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</u>	911
604Y	Rufous Reed Warbler	<u>Calamocephala rufescens</u>	912
621X	Red-faced Crombec	<u>Sylvietta whytii</u>	913
621Y	Red-capped Crombec	<u>Sylvietta ruficapilla</u>	914
645X	Chirping Cisticola	<u>Cisticola piniens</u>	915
649X	Forest Prinia	<u>Prinia robertsi</u>	916
655X	White-collared Flycatcher	<u>Muscicapa albicollis</u>	917
708X	Souza's Shrike	<u>Lanius souzac</u>	918
709	Tropical Boubou	<u>Lanius aethiopicus</u>	977
791X	Olive-headed Weaver	<u>Hyphanturgus olivaceiceps</u>	919
842X	Cinderella Waxbill	<u>Estrilda thomensis</u>	920
860X	Lemon-breasted Canary	<u>Serinus citrinpectus</u>	921
	Big-billed Bunting	<u>Neospiza acunhae questi</u>	968

ORGANISATION OF RINGING INFORMATION AND THE COMPLETION OF SCHEDULES

The ringing data is housed in files organised by ring series. This is cheaper and quicker to operate than entering the data directly into the computer. Recoveries are processed by matching finding details with the ringing information. These two are coded onto a card which is then punched onto a computer card and entered into and stored in the computer.

The system has disadvantages. Only primary ringing data is stored in the files. Any secondary information, biological facts such as mass, recorded at ringing and entered on the ringing schedules is difficult to locate. There is currently no way of knowing where and how much information is stored in the files. Accordingly the policy is to advise people not to enter this type of data on to their ringing schedules, or at least if they do to only put it on their copy.

The second disadvantage is that we do not have duplicate copies of all the ringing schedules. Thus, should we have a fire then they would all be lost. At present the only source of replacement would be from those people who have retained duplicate copies of their ringing data. The possible solutions to this problem are microfilming or entering the ringing data on to the computer. Both of these are costly. The problem has been partially solved by utilising the schedule company (discussed below).

The third disadvantage is the difficulty of being able to distinguish ringing data from other data. In other words, if the ringing data are indexed by ringing number, how do you distinguish between the data for species of different schedules and between different parts of a schedule?