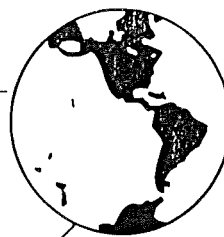


FLIGHT

September 1998



Vol.13 No.1



THE BIRD STAMP SOCIETY

THEMATIC COLLECTING - A PERSONAL VIEW

What is thematic collecting all about? Anybody who had a good look at the whole range of exhibits on display in the *BIRDPEX* '98 frames will have gathered that it means different things to different people. First, there are those who seek to follow the guidelines to the regulations for thematic exhibitions as closely as possible and adapt their collection interests, as far as adaptation is necessary, to the demands of the rule book. This approach was well described and illustrated in Professor Harald Friemann's article "*Structure and text form the background of a thematic collection*" which appeared in a 4-part serialisation beginning in the December 1996 issue of "*Flight*". Just a glance at the list of medals and special awards published in the last issue of "*Flight*" shows that the correlation between the high-achieving exhibits and those modelled on the rule book was high. Nobody should be surprised at this outcome since the judges followed the same rules! And there is no occasion for complaint from the less ambitious collector because even (perhaps particularly) for a non-exhibitor, the top exhibits were both exciting and instructing to look at. The most challenging aspect of them from my own viewpoint was the sheer range of philatelic material that was brought to bear on the themes.

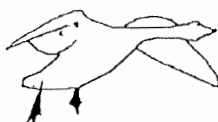
Another group of thematic collectors abides by the rules and nothing but the rules but deliberately ignores aspects of them that don't suit their interests. These collectors' displays may well qualify as entries to the thematic class in competitions but they are unlikely to win the top medals and awards. Such displays are often based on collections devoted to particular species or families of birds, use a wide range of philatelic material and bear evidence of a good deal of research into their subject. However, the judges look for development of the chosen theme in a manner that can rarely be satisfied by this kind of 'reference' collection. In this issue we have a few pages from the 5-frame display of kingfishers entered for the thematic class at *BIRDPEX* by William Hempel (230). It is preceded by a few words from William explaining the basis of his display. To one viewer of the exhibition at least William's entry was the epitome of what could be achieved following his own style of collection - ignoring the requirement to set out some kind of thesis.

Finally, we come to *BIRDPEX* exhibits which, for one reason or another, did not qualify as thematic class entries and were accommodated in the open class. Usually, their exclusion from the thematic class resulted from the inclusion of non-philatelic material. In the last issue, David Cox expressed his disappointment that these exhibits were not judged in the same way as thematic class entries and it does seem a pity that such 'fun thematics' should be disbarred from the real competition. It reminds me of the situation the French Impressionist painters found themselves in, their work being refused entry to the academic salon because it did not comply with the 'rules of painting'. It is sobering to think that their work is now more sought after by public and galleries alike than any other class of painting. It would be a pity though if the 'thematics for fun' brigade had to set up their own '*Salon des Refusés*'! John Fosbery, while no stranger to success at the highest level in traditional philately, probably had more to do with the development and acceptance of thematic collecting than anybody else who can be named. He is a strong believer in the principle that thematic collecting should be less hidebound by the rule book and that thematic displays should be judged primarily on the entertainment they offer. I am hoping that he will produce a piece for a future issue of "*Flight*" that sets out his manifesto on this subject. In the meantime, in this issue and the next, I am reproducing some pages selected from each of the two frames entitled 'Forbidden Birds' that he entered into the *BIRDPEX* open class under the pseudonym of 'Sand Dunes'.

By now most members will no that I am not an exhibiting collector and my thoughts are based on the view from outside so I am wary of trying to pontificate on the subject. I should be delighted to publish any contributions to the debate from those more qualified.

Editor

THE BIRD STAMP SOCIETY



Founded August 1986

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The Bird Stamp Society has been formed to cater for the large number of collectors who specialise in bird stamps and relevant material.

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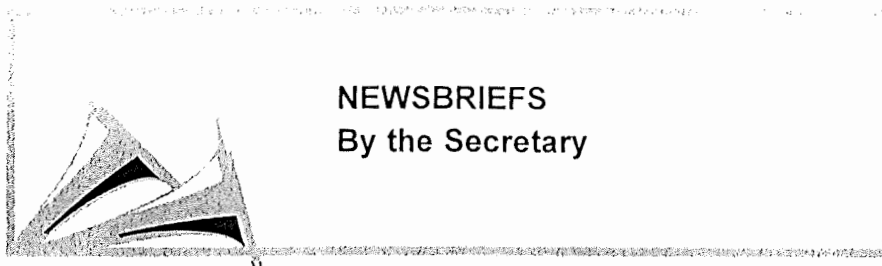
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Material submitted for publication should be sent to the editor by one month preceding publication.
Back numbers of "*Flight*" available @ £2.50 plus P&P.



CONTENTS

<i>PAGE</i>	<i>FEATURE</i>	<i>AUTHOR</i>
4	NEWSBRIEFS	Secretary
5	MEMBERSHIP CHANGES	Secretary
6	MINUTES OF THE 1997 AGM	Secretary
7	THE PHILATELIC WORLD	
8	"POSTBAG"	Members Write
10	"THE CYGNET" - JUNIOR COLLECTORS' CORNER	Secretary
14	- KINGFISHERS OF THE WORLD	William Hempel
24	- BIRDS FROM THE TRUCIAL ARAB STATES - PART 1	John Fosbery
34	THE BIRD STAMPS OF INDONESIA - PART 1	P.J.Lanspeary
39	BIRD DIARY	Roger Chapman
41	RECENT NEW BIRDS IN THE PHILATELIC AVIARY	Bruce Cruickshank
44	DUCK STAMPS	David Cox
47	IDENTIFICATION PARADE	Editor
49	NEW ISSUE LISTING	Editor <i>et al.</i>



NEWSBRIEFS By the Secretary

I would like to start my notes with a series of reminders namely:

- a. Subscriptions are now overdue - for those that haven't paid, this is your last copy of Flight until such time as you do.
- b. The AGM is on 12 Sep 98. Have not had that much of a response thus far.
- c. The Packet Secretary is desperate for material - nearly 75% of all new UK members ask to join the circuit.
- d. I still have not received any nominations for the position of Chairman. The position WILL BE vacant after the AGM.

Tony Weatherley Tony is now in a nursing home and is settling in well. As far as I am aware he is still unable to communicate nor does he have any mobility. I have been specifically asked by Mrs Weatherley to thank the large number of Society members who wrote letters and/or expressed their concern in other ways. Mrs Weatherley has responded to all letters where an address was known/quoted. There are some members who she has not been able to contact and so for those members Mrs Weatherley would like to thank you all very much indeed.

Derek Underwood Most of the membership will be aware that Derek suffered a major heart attack shortly after Birdpex. Derek is on our Committee and takes a very active role in Society affairs. I am pleased to say that Derek is making steady progress and is well on the way to full fitness. He has been released from hospital but still requires much care and attention. To Derek and his family we all hope that your progress continues and that you are able to resume all your many and varied activities as soon as possible.

Society Auctions I have had 2 x volunteers to take on this very important task and I would like to thank both members for putting their names forward.. I had to fill the vacancy on a 'first come first served' basis and your new Auction Secretary, effective from 1999, is Mr Doug Blake. His name and address is below. Members should note some basic guidelines which the Committee have drawn up on how future auctions are to be run. These notes are attached to the Auction in this issue of Flight.

Auction Secretary.

Mr DCE Blake, 13 Randmore Court, Brackley Road, Beckenham, Kent, BR3 1RB

Junior Section I would like some help with this very important part of our magazine. Again I would like to thank all those members who have put in material for their part of the auction and who have donated material to be used as prizes. I am hopeful that all our juniors will renew their membership and if this is the case then we will have quite a thriving junior membership. We do however need to retain these members - they are tomorrow's core of the Society. We must therefore strive to provide them with help and ensure that the Junior Section makes them feel a valuable part of the Society. Any snippets of news or articles are most welcome. I have written the last two Sections but am already scratching for more material.



Membership Details

New members:

On behalf of the Society I would like to welcome the following new members:

596 Mr M Warden, 1 Lyndhurst Avenue, Twickenham, TW2 6BG

597 Mr J Fosbery, 63 Sandringham Road, Buckled, Newton Abbott, TQ12 4HB

598 Ms A Broadhurst, Flat 4, 16 Westbourne Gardens, Folkestone, Kent, CT20 2HZ

599 Miss K Ridoutt, 37 Church Road, Ilford, Essex, 102 7ET

600 Mrs J Hooley, 11 Hill Farm Park, Pembroke Dock, Dyfed, 5A72 6QD

601 Mrs B Dean, 7 Furrows Place, Caterham, Surrey, CR3 5EH

602 Mr AJ Welch, Corner Croft, Collyers Road, Brockenhurst, Hants, S042 75E

603 Miss S Airdrie, 4 Minchin Orchard, Aylesbeare, Nr Exeter, Devon, EX5 2BY

604 Mr B Skovsboll, CIO Dansk Optikcenter, Gentoftegade 47, DK-2820 Gentofte, Denmark

605 Miss BJ Baldwin, Beechmead, Knobfield, Abinger Hammer, Dorking, Surrey, RH5 6RJ

Resignations:

The following resignations are notified:

8 A Weatherley

302 R F Peal

503 M Williams

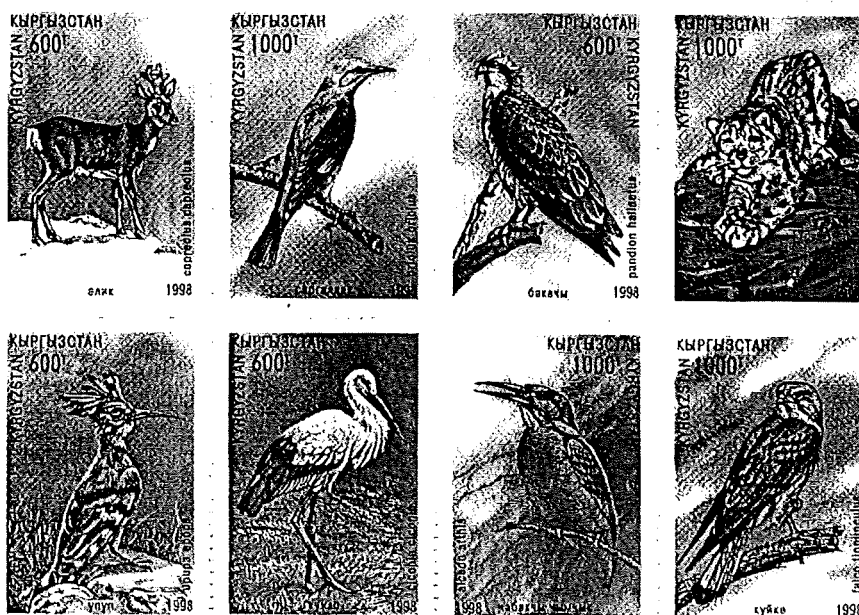
549 A Wallis

Deaths:

I regret to announce the sad and untimely deaths of:

264 L Francis

563 R A Taylor



KYRGYZSTAN 1998 sheetlet

**MINUTES OF THE BIRD STAMP SOCIETY AGM
HELD AT WORTHY DOWN ON 13 SEPTEMBER 1997**

Present: Mr D Cox (President), Mr H Wright (Vice-Chairman), Mr M Petch (Treasurer), Mr R Chapman (Editor), Mr A Weatherley (Auction Secretary), Mr D Underwood (Committee Member), Mr G Horsman (Secretary), Mr R Martin, Mr K Symonds

Apologies were received from:

Mr A R Wise, Mr K Macrosson, Mr S Moore, Mr M Braybrook

Item 1 - Minutes of the Previous Meeting. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and accepted as a true record.

Proposed: Mr D Underwood, Seconded: Mr D Cox. Carried.

Item 2- Matters Arising from the Previous Minutes.

The question of advertising was raised and clarified. Effectively, all members would be allowed to advertise free of charge. However advertisements would be restricted to 1 x page and only inserted if space permitted. Non-members would be expected to pay £25.00 for a full page advert. The raising of a charge would not be made to non-members if the Committee felt that it was in the best interests of the Society not to do so, for example, raising a charge against the RSPB.

The subject of missing items from the accounts was raised in so much as the accounts failed to show subscriptions paid in advance or the Auction/Packet statement of account.

Item 3 - Committee Members' Reports.

It was agreed that Committee Members' reports would not be read out at the meeting but submitted to the Secretary for distribution at the meeting. The main theme of all members' reports was that the Society was in a healthy state, with a sound financial state of affairs and plenty of material for both the magazine and auction. The one area still of concern was the lack of material for the packet account and the occasional loss of a packet in the post.

Item 4- BIRDPEX.

The President addressed the meeting on the current situation regarding *BIRDPEX*. At the time of the meeting there were a few areas which had yet to be finalised and negotiations were in hand to resolve them. It was agreed that *BIRDPEX* was still a viable venture and that the Committee should meet as and when more information came to hand.

Afternote: The Committee met in Jan. '98. Those who attended *BIRDPEX* and those who have read the numerous articles in "*Flight*" would, I think it would be fair to say, agree that the whole venture was a resounding success.

Item 5 - Election of Officers.

Chairman - the position had been vacant for the year and there were no nominations put before the meeting. The President stated that the Society must have a Chairman and it was especially important for the year in which *BIRDPEX* was to be held. Mr Wright was asked if he would like to 'step up' from Vice-Chairman. However, he explained that, with his other commitments especially Youth Philately, he was reluctant to do so. Mr Robin Martin kindly offered to re-assume the appointment of Chairman but only for the year.

Proposed: Mr D Underwood, Seconded: Mr M Petch. Carried.

All other members stood for re-election and in the absence of other nominations were duly elected to serve another term. Proposers and Seconders came from the floor and carried unanimously carried.



Item 6- Any Other Business.

Mr Weatherley explained to the meeting that regrettably he had made a mistake when selecting the Auction date for the Auction that accompanied the Sep 97 issue of Flight. It was agreed that common sense would prevail and the closing date was agreed as 1 x month later. Mr Weatherley stated that he had managed to contact most of the regular bidders by phone and those that lived overseas he had written to. He respectfully asked the meeting if the expenses incurred for this could be re-imbursed. This was agreed.

Mr Cox asked whether or not it would be possible for the Treasurer to investigate the possibility of UK members paying their subscription by direct debit/standing order as he felt that many members paid all their normal day to day expenses such as Gas, Electricity etc. using this method. Mr Petch agreed to investigate this.

Afternote: This facility has been introduced and thus far 20 x members have taken advantage of this facility. For any new member these forms are available from the Secretary.

There being no further business the meeting closed at approx. 12.45hrs.

THE PHILATELIC WORLD

INTERNATIONAL STAMP NEWS

Following the recent acquisition of *Stanley Gibbons* by *Flying Flowers*, a fresh look has been taken at the bi-monthly paper "*International Stamp and Exhibition News*" and there has been a gap in its distribution. It is to be re-launched on 24 September as "*International Stamp News*", existing subscribers' entitlements being preserved. Exhibition news will apparently still be carried in spite of the new title. The layout will change and there will be some full-colour pages. From the bird stamp collector's viewpoint a planned new feature on the latest thematic issues should be the most welcome change. We shall see!

OWL POSTER STAMPS

Charles Kiddle has recently published a fully illustrated A4 catalogue of poster stamps depicting owls. The catalogue was prepared specifically for the recent '*BIRDPEX*' Exhibition at Wembley. The catalogue received an award as did the 32 page display of owls on poster stamps on which the catalogue is based. The catalogue has 38 pages and there are 245 owl poster stamps illustrated. The catalogue includes a check list to assist the collecting of these sought after poster stamps. The check list numbers will be those used by dealers, auction houses, etc. to identify the poster stamps. The full colour version is £30 and the mainly black and white edition £11, both post free (within the U.K.). The catalogues can be obtained from World Poster Stamps, P0 Box 13, Alton, Hants, GU34 4DW.



May I attempt to throw some light on two identification points raised in Identification Parade in (F12/3, South Africa)?

Of course, I know the White-breasted Cormorant well and have no doubt that the bird depicted is intended to be just that - *Phalacrocorax lucidus* - and not the Common Cormorant. As you suggest the latter does not occur in Southern Africa. My books suggest (and observation confirms) a degree of variability in the extent of the white: and in fact the immature White-breasted has a complete white front. There is also some degree of variability in breeding and non-breeding adults. I have no doubt this is (and is certainly intended to be) a White-breasted Cormorant! But what is the policy - is identification based on what the artist appears to have portrayed - or what he intended to portray???? But that is another question!

You also refer to Crowned and Southern Crowned Cranes. I cannot be sure of this but such references as I have here suggest that the cheek of the Southern bird is always pure white, whereas the Crowned (from the north) has pink in it. But I have no access to the stamp you refer to. Again, is it not assumed that if a country is publishing stamps of indigenous birds, that the right identification is of that bird - whatever the artist may have made of it ???

I am sure also that recently I have seen reference to the Osprey as lifting fish virtually from the surface: was this in Flight - I certainly have been unable to find the reference again? We always distinguish, for the benefit of new birders, between our African Fish Eagle (which fishes almost without getting wet) and the Osprey (which plunges for its fish)~ Natural history film-makers are fond of pictures of both these in action, the Osprey struggling to take off again after catching a fish.

Back to the White-breasted Cormorant: I note that CBOS (Senegal 1024) still refers to White-breasted Cormorant as *P. carbolucidus* (the 1984 edition of Roberts Birds of SA treats it as a separate species as does H.& M of that year).

A J Dechant (482)

First, I had better address your question of identification principles. Where the identification of a bird is clear from its appearance on the stamp the "Flight" new issue listing follows the appearance, no matter what is inscribed on the stamp or what the issue is supposed to represent geographically etc. All the bird stamp catalogue and listing editors that I know of follow the same principle, regarding identification by appearance as part of the 'service' they provide. Those collectors who want to keep things simple and stick to the inscriptions etc. are of course perfectly free to do so! However, quite often identification is not clear-cut judging from appearance only. The designer may not have tried to produce an exact representation of the species that was in his mind, or he may simply have got one or more features wrong, or precise distinction between species may depend on features not shown in the illustration. In such ambiguous cases, a certain weight is given to inscriptions, provenance etc. when making identifications (often qualified in these circumstances) for "Flight". I know some other authorities make their judgements on the balance of probability based on appearance factors at all times but I believe it makes for less complication to give the designer the benefit of any reasonable doubt if the result is more consistent with the inscription and/or the context of the issue.

*Applying these principles to the South Africa cormorant, I propose to stick to the original (white-breasted) identification that I made in F12/1. Your observations about the variability of the white on the breast have helped to justify this. By the same token, the Senegal crane is also best left as the (northern) Crowned Crane *Balearica pavonina* - as it was originally identified in F12/1. The bird does show a distinctly rosy cheek on the stamp and *B. pavonina* is in any case better than *B. regulorum* for range in Senegal. The inscription '*Balearica pavonina*' does appear on a stamp in the set. Unfortunately it appears on the curlew stamp while the crane is labelled '*Numenius arquata*'!*

I can't trace your reference to an osprey lifting fish directly from the surface in "Flight" either. I keep a computer-based index which includes references to species that feature in a major way in any article. Going back to the September 1989 issue I discovered an accurate description of its fishing methods in a feature by Phil Lanspeary on 'Cosmopolitan Birds on Stamps' - "The fishing method is to dive feet first, often submerging completely, before emerging with a fish gripped in both powerful talons"

It's great, though, to have a world-wide membership, including many keen birders.



Turning to your final point about the scientific name and species status of the White-breasted Cormorant, I think you have been misled by the convention adopted in CBOS whereby correct or incorrect bird names of any kind that appear as a stamp inscription are shown in brackets against the bvalue in the Country section of the catalogue. The English name for the bird that appears there is always the correct one according to Howard & Moore (1980) and the Species listing at the end of the catalogue repeats this and also gives the correct (H&M(1980)) scientific name - in this case *Phalacrocorax lucidus*. I don't know where the stamp designer got the *Phalacrocorax carbolucidus* inscription from, though the bird was once regarded as conspecific with *P.carbo* and he may just have constructed the name to hedge his bet!

(For a brief explanation of nomenclature policy in the "Flight" new issue listing I would refer you to my book review on page 210 of the last issue. Just now I am feeling very glad to have stuck to H&M (1980) because Bruce Cruickshank, who produces the 'Biophilately' listing based on Clements, is

PHEASANT COLLECTION FOR SALE

Ex. member from South Africa wishes to sell his worldwide collection of pheasants on stamps.

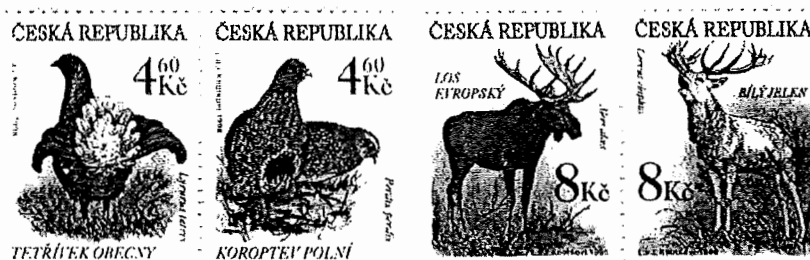
Over 100 stamps; most UMM

15 min.sheets/sheetlets

£75 o.n.o. (approx. ½ cat. value)

20 F.D.C.s & cards - £17.50

Contact: David Cox, 16 Berry Hill Road, Cirencester, Glos. GL7 2HE



Czech Republic 1998
'Wild Animals'
Black Grouse (l)
Grey Partridge (r)

ADVERTISEMENT

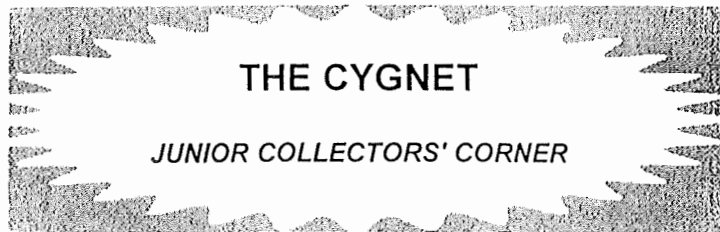
PHILATELIC SUPPLIES (Mr M.B. O'NEILL)

22 Field Lane, Letchworth, Herts, England. SG6 3LE

Tel: 01462 - 684191

FAX: 01462 - 682920

The latest monthly lists are always available. The latest list comprises 20 x pages of predominantly UMM stamps covering all periods but mostly 1985 onwards including those elusive 'singles' and much Foreign (and thus more difficult to acquire) material.



Well done to the one member who answered my last competition! I hope that he was happy with his prize. What happened to the rest of you? I have not provided a competition this time around; however I have inserted your own section in our auction. I feel therefore that I should let you all know how our auction works and at the same time explain how other auctions operate.

Each item in an auction should have a description that leaves the potential buyer in no doubt what is on offer. A sample entry is below:

GB - 1966 - Bird set complete in a block of 4 - UM - SG696-9, Reserve £0.10.

This tells us the country, the year, a description, its state (Unmounted Mint), the Stanley Gibbons numbers and the reserve. There are catalogues other than Stanley Gibbons - Scott and Michel are two of the better known. Scott catalogues are normally used in America and Michel is used extensively in Europe. Unfortunately SG696-9 will almost certainly not have the same numbers in Scott or Michel - this is the buyers nightmare - how many catalogues can we afford to buy at £30-£50 each?

Some auctions work on estimates; the Society however works on reserves. What is the difference? A reserve is the lowest limit or the starting price for that item. A bid below reserve cannot be accepted. An estimate is what the auctioneer feels the item might fetch. Bids are normally accepted which are below the estimate and typically auction houses will start the bidding at 70% of estimate.

Our auction is what is known as a postal auction, which means that the items are not displayed and hence the buyer has no real feel for the actual condition of the stamps. Some postal auctions allow potential bidders to request viewing of material but this is only normally allowed for large collections. The potential bidder however may be required to pay the postage, insurance and place a deposit on the items to be viewed. Individual items/sets should not require viewing as their description should leave the potential buyer in no doubt as to what is on offer. The Society does not allow for viewing. The description is therefore very important and there are some standard phrases used to aid the potential buyer such as:

'Perfectly centred' You will find a lot of stamps do not have the same amount of 'space' between the design and the perforations. Normally this space is white and the perfect stamp should have an even amount of white on all sides. Similarly a description might say 'centred low' 'high' 'to the right' 'to the left' etc. etc.

'A couple of nibbled perfs' This indicates that the perforations are a little short and thus the stamp is not in perfect condition. Another phrase to describe this condition is 'short perfs'. However be careful when the description states 'Short corner perf'. Often the perf is not short at all. There are two main types of perforation namely 'line' or 'comb'. When the stamps are produced they come in sheets of, for example, 100 stamps per sheet. When splitting the sheet the corner perf can belong or be shared by another stamp and thus it gives the effect of a short perf. A short corner perf is a 'small chunk' missing from the corner.

'Gum slightly toned' 'Toning normal for period' Gum, over a period, goes from white to yellow to brown and this is due to age, the amount of gum used and conditions under which the stamp has been stored. Gum toning is very common with stamps that were issued by countries whose climate is both hot and humid. The King George VI stamps are one area which I



have some experience and these stamps are subject to gum toning. Most Commonwealth countries issued a basic set of stamps in 1938. The gum used on these stamps was quite thick and streaky. These stamps are often subject to heavy toning which can show through to the front of the stamp. An honest description is therefore 'Gum toning apparent from the front'. Unless you are desperate for this particular stamp you should not be prepared to pay that much for it. Alternatively the description might be 'normal gum toning for period - does not detract'. In other words from the front you would not know that the gum is toned. Orange and yellow stamps which have toned gum will normally result in the colour dulling.

As you will be aware World War 2 started in 1939 and lasted until 1945. Most Commonwealth stamps were printed in this country and the 1938 issues ran short on a couple of values. These countries then issued more stamps. However, gum was also in short supply so it was 'thinned' down a bit. The original plates for some of the original issues were no longer available and so we ended up with a completely new stamp. The original stamp might have been, for example, 1d scarlet perf 13; the new one might be 1d carmine-red Perf 14. Be very careful when bidding on stamps where there was more than one issue - the catalogue values often vary considerably and some auction houses rely on the vendor to provide the description. A lot of vendors are not too careful when it comes to colours and perforations. Later on the same stamps were issued again but with a completely new gum type, different colours and perforations. All in all, very confusing, but this reign is to a lot of collectors very fascinating indeed.

'Very fresh'. This description is also used for stamps with slight toning or those which have been previously mounted. A lot of buyers want as perfect a stamp as is possible. It may not be possible to get unmounted mint stamps so mounted mint stamps which are 'fresh' may be the next best thing.

'No gum - as issued' Indian States and other countries issued stamps with no gum. The phrase 'as issued' should also appear in any reputable catalogue.

'Tone spots' 'Slight rusting' or 'foxing' If this description is attached to a mint stamp then it is not treatable without causing major damage to the gum. However used stamps can be treated using a bleaching agent. Care must be taken but nevertheless it is possible (and I do it quite a lot) to treat these stamps. I like to buy used stamps which have slight rusting because most people will not touch them with a 'barge pole' and they are often offered at much reduced prices. For the sake of a bit of time and care these stamps can be restored.

How does the bidding in a postal auction work? Let us assume that Jack, Peter and Ann are both interested in the British stamps above. We know that the reserve is 10p and that we cannot bid at below that figure. The next bit of important information is the bidding steps. Typical bidding steps might be:

1p - 10p	Bidding step of 1p
11p-20p	Bidding step of 2p
21p-£1	Bidding step of 10p

1) Jack puts in a bid of 15p, Peter a bid of 20p and Ann bids 10p. Peter gets the stamps at 17p. This is 15p plus 1 x bidding increment of 2p.

2) Jack puts in a bid of 15p, Peter also puts in a bid of 15p and Ann puts in a bid of 10p. Jack's bid is dated 1 Aug. and Peter's is dated 2 Aug. Jack gets the stamps at 15p on the basis on the first and highest equal bid received.

3) Jack puts in a bid of 20p, Peter and Ann do not put in a bid at all. Jack gets the lot at reserve which is 10p.

OK, so much for auctions. I am sure you will get the hang of it and perhaps your parents might be able to answer any questions if you cannot quite understand what I have just written.

Bargains

My second topic is related to bargains that can be found with a bit of additional knowledge. I have the British Commonwealth catalogues - they cost over £50 and are issued every year. There are two 'tricks' which you can use to your advantage. Firstly the catalogues are issued in the 3rd week of September and for the past few years the prices have tended to rise. Dealers and auction houses rarely revalue their stamps immediately the catalogues come out. It takes a lot of time to go through all the stamps and revalue them. I do tend to buy a lot of stamps from auctions which are held in either late September or October. I also visit many stamp fairs and again am looking for stamps which are catalogued on the old catalogues which have since risen in price.

The catalogues also give you a whole host of invaluable information and many stamps were re-issued with either different perforations, different watermarks or even different colours. I will often buy a stamp if it is the cheapest of all the varieties on the basis that it might not be and even if it is then I have not lost out.

You will be surprised how many people do not bother to check the perforations or watermarks! A couple of very common stamps where the catalogue prices vary are 1/- Australian Lyrebird and 2d Nigerian Village Weaver & Red-headed Malimbé. The former stamp was issued several times. The initial issue was in 1932 in a large format with no watermark and perf 11. The issue came in 2 x colours namely green and yellowish green. The SG numbers are 140 and 140a and current SG catalogue values are SG140 = £40 mint, £1.25 used, SG140a = £45 mint and £2.25 used. The stamp was then issued in 1937 in a much smaller format with a upright watermark perf 13.5 x 14. The SG number is 174 and has catalogue values of £48 mint, £1.90 used. This stamp was reissued in 1941 as perf 15 x 14 with the same watermark. The SG number is 192 and has catalogue values of £1 mint and 10p used - a marked difference from the earlier issue! This stamp has however a known variety in that the watermark is inverted. Find one of these and the catalogue value of the stamp in mint condition is £500 and £130 for used. The notes in SG then state 'for unwatermarked issues -see Nos 228/30d'. SG230d was issued in 1956 and is catalogued £8 mint 90p used. This also has a 'green mist' retouch variety which is catalogued £550 mint. No used price for this variety exists but £60++ would seem to be about right. Buying up all the cheap £1 & 10p stamps might pay dividends as you may have one of the other issues. The Nigerian stamp was issued 3 x times. The first printing was in 1966, has a SG No of 174 and is catalogued £3 mint and 15p used. The second printing was in 1969 and has NSP & M Co. Ltd. on the bottom and as with the first printing has the 2d in yellow. The SG No is 222 and has catalogue values of £1.50 mint and 90p used. The imprint at the bottom however came in two different sizes namely 4.75 mm and 5.5mm. The smaller imprint is SG No. 222a and has catalogue values of £1.25 mint and £1.75 used. The last printing has the 2d in white and has a much higher catalogue value namely £28 mint and £5 used.

Graham Horsman (Secretary)

TOPICAL SPOT

The fabulous Arabian bird

I wonder whether, like me, you glanced at the recent GB 'Magical World' stamps, illustrating classic children's fantasy books, and decided there was nothing there for your bird stamp collection? A second look showed up something birdlike on the 37p value that carries a scene from Edith Nesbit's story "The Phoenix and the Carpet". The book was first published over 90 years ago and I must confess that I don't know the story or what role the phoenix plays in it (can anybody out there tell me?) but the golden-orange creature on the stamp has to be that mythical creature - seen through the eyes of the stamp designer, Peter Malone.

But is the phoenix really a bird? It is certainly not a real bird that a naturalist would recognise; yet there's no reason why a collection of mythical birds should not be regarded as a genuine part of our bird theme. Watch out for another one at the end of P J Lanspeary's feature "The Birds of Indonesia" when the second part appears in December.

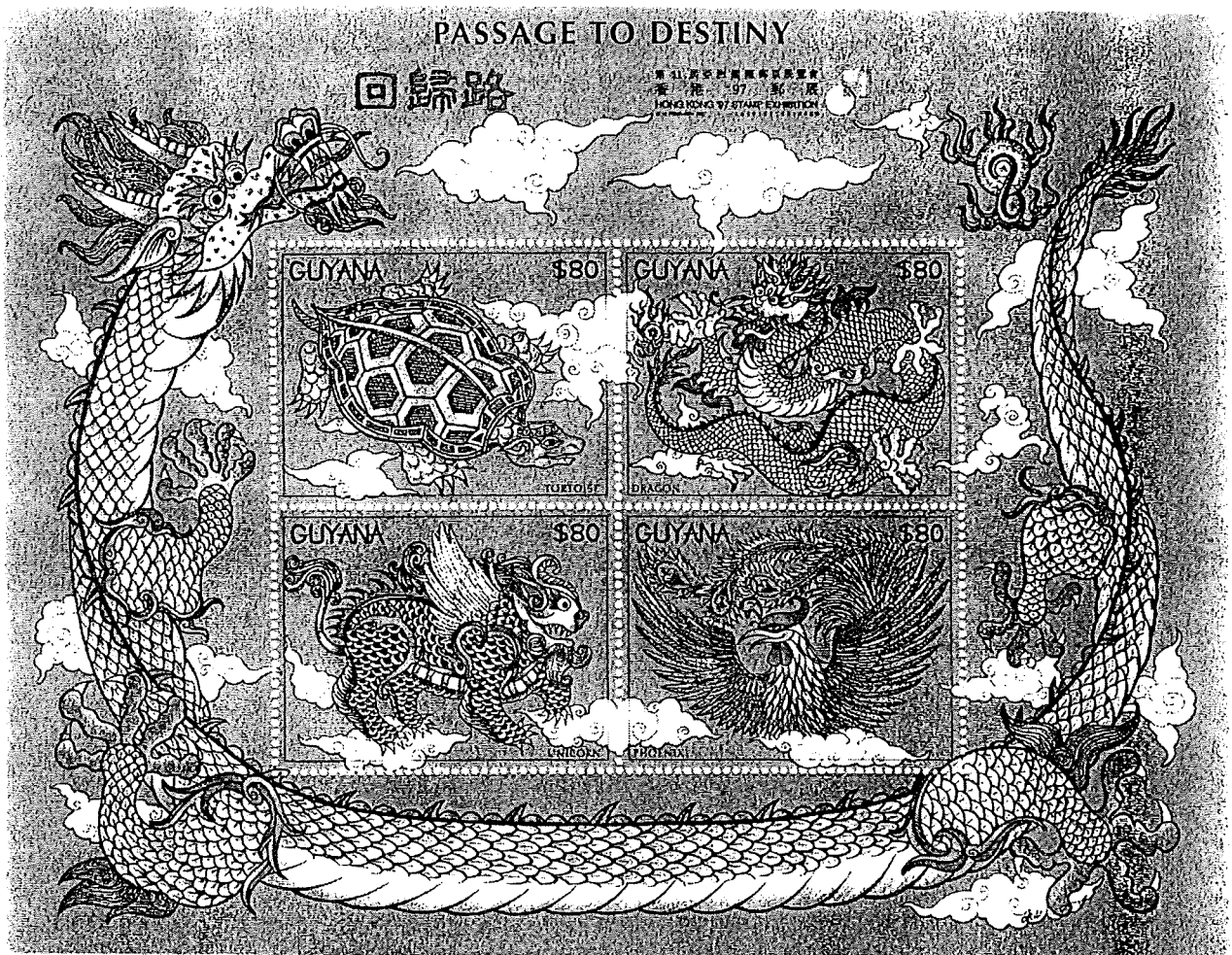
What is a phoenix thought to be like? Apparently the legend of the phoenix was a Greek invention even though the bird itself was supposed to come from Egypt or even further east. The only one of



though the bird itself was supposed to come from Egypt or even further east. The only one of its kind, after a certain number of years it makes a nest of spices, sings a sad song, flaps its wings to set fire to the pile, burns itself to ashes and comes forth with new life! Nobody has come across one in recent years so I've seen no reports about what a phoenix looks like apart from its fiery colour. I don't even know what bird family it's related to and I doubt whether anybody else does either. That leaves the artists who draw the bird a lot of scope to use their imagination. In general outline the 'Magical Worlds' phoenix looks something like a duck - though perhaps one with rather a fierce-looking beak.



Another recent stamp showing a phoenix appeared (bottom right stamp) on a Guyana miniature sheet celebrating the Hong Kong '97 international stamp exhibition; this depicted some other mythical creatures (dragons and the like) too. That phoenix looked part of the pheasant family to me - perhaps another species of peacock?



Going back quite a bit further, the phoenix appeared on a set of three stamps issued by Greece in 1967. It was shown emerging from its flames behind the silhouette of a soldier. The phoenix is often used as a symbol to mark the rebirth of something and in this case it was chosen by the Greek army authorities when they seized power at that time. The artist who designed the stamp gave the bird the powerful wings and hooked beak of a bird of prey. Perhaps he saw the army that way and was glad when civilian rule was restored some years later?



I wonder what the phoenix will look like with its next rebirth on stamps!

KINGFISHERS OF THE WORLD

Pages from the *BIRDPEX '98* exhibit of
William Hempel (230)



SMOTA
White-collared Kingfisher
Halcyon chloris sacra
by George Bennett
Tonga 1991

Nine pages selected from William Hempel's 5-frame exhibit can scarcely do justice its range and variety and comprehensiveness. Then, kingfishers are such colourful birds and grey scale reproduction loses much of their eye appeal. But I hope, and think, enough remains to give an idea of the basis of William's display, the kind of text he uses and how he deals with the various species. The remainder of this page describes the selected pages in general terms, using William's words as far as possible. His final comments refer to the 'writing on the wall' that is appearing for many of us.

Editor

Page 15 gives some scientific information about kingfishers.

Pages 16 and 17 show Kookaburras, with the first Kingfisher/Kookaburra stamp in 1913.

Pages 18, 19 and 20 show three species of kingfisher (sacred, white-breasted and woodland). To each kingfisher there is a map showing where the bird lives and some more information about food, habits, nesting, weight and size. Especially weight and size give a better understanding of the bird as the stamps never mention anything about such matters. When I began to sort the material I used the book "*KINGFISHERS, BEE-EATERS & ROLLERS*" by C. Hilary Fry, and without this I would never have been able to sort the stamps according to species. On the other hand, the necessity to study stamp details in order to sort the birds correctly was an interesting and educational part of my stamp collection.

Pages 21 and 22 show postcards and covers.

Page 23 shows material from Guam that I got unexpectedly as a result of searching for the duck stamps. The picture of the Exotic exterminator, an ill-tempered, mildly poisonous, and up to ten feet long nocturnal brown tree snake - a lean, mean eating machine that has wiped out 9 of 12 native bird species - gives a dramatic touch to the exhibit, I think. Before it was possible to use such material in the stamp exhibits it was only in the private possession of collectors. But now, such background information, based upon research - or sheer luck, as in my case - may give a stamp-collector-to-be more interest in our hobby. Having a life membership with *National Geographic* I had the small article but the picture came along with some newspaper clippings of which I had only half. So, such unexpected tidbits make my day when people I have corresponded with regarding my kingfisher stamps suddenly send me these nice items.

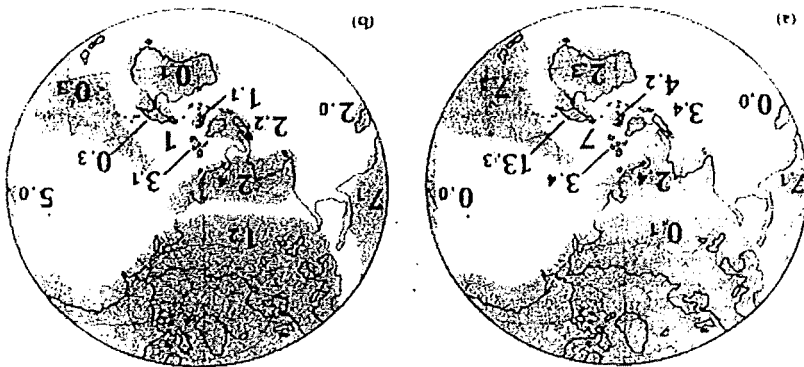
I have decided I shall not in the future continue to buy new issues in whole sets, strictly for financial reasons. I must conclude that up to 1996/97 I have, as mint, almost all kingfisher stamps that have been issued, but when new sets cost £8 to procure only a single 10p stamp, then I am out of the race. So stamp collecting may be 'back to basics' - that is finding collectors worldwide with whom I may correspond and exchange the material we need.



The KINGFISHER, Scientific Information

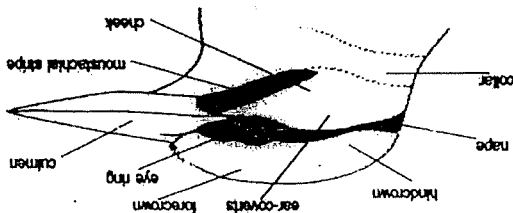
There are three KINGFISHER families: (from book in black digits - red in extit)

55 / 8	22 / 2	9 / 3	TOTAL
Species / Genera			
Other	1	2	
Pacific	5 - 3		
Australasian	28 - 8	3 - 1	
Oriental	15 - 8	9 - 3	1
Afrotropical	7 - 2	8 - 6	1
American			6 - 4
Dacelonidae			
Alcedinidae			
Ceryllidae			



KINGFISHER distribution. In each of the shaded regions the bold figure is the number of endemic species (found nowhere else) and the smaller figure the additional number of non-endemic species. The bold number 7 in (a) and number 1 in (b), north of New Guinea, refer to island endemics not found in any of the shaded regions.

(a) Dacelonidae, (b) Alcedinidae and Ceryllidae.



Among kingfishers in general, there appears to be an adaptive correlation in bill form, from laterally flattened in fishers, to robust in ground punchers, and dorsoventrally flattened bills in "flycatching" species.

Eats for the most part

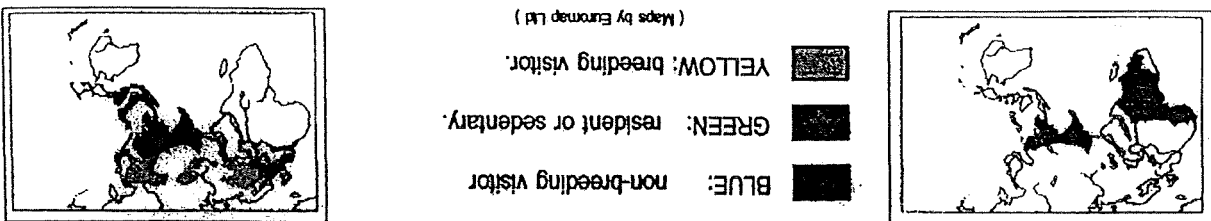
INSECTS / REPTILES

FISH / CRUSTACEANS

MAP colours show:

BLUE: non-breeding visitor
GREEN: resident or sedentary
YELLOW: breeding visitor

(Maps by Euromap Ltd)



Laughing Kookaburra
Dacelo novaguineae



AUSTRALIA. Open dry eucalypt forest woodland, farms, parks, gardens. The largest kingfisher in the world.

FOOD: Laughing Kookaburras are predators of a large variety of animals; at birdtables they are also very fond of cheese and raw meat. The diet of breeding birds may be lizards and snakes, insects, rodents, earthworms, crayfish. Snakes feature importantly in the diet, ones 20-30 cm long are commonly fed to nestlings.

HABITS: Strictly territorial. Live in family groups where breeding pair commonly is accompanied by its grown young that help in nesting duties and feeding the chicks.

NESTING: The birds pair for life. Nest site a hole in a tree or termitarium.

LENGTH: 39 - 42 cm (15½-16½ in)
WEIGHT: 310 - 345 g male
355 - 480 g female



1913 6d Claret
The worlds first
kingfisher stamp



Perfin
Perforated DJ Ltd



1928 3d



Perforated O S
OFFICIAL STAMP



1928 Oct. 29, Fourth Australian
Philatelic Exhibition



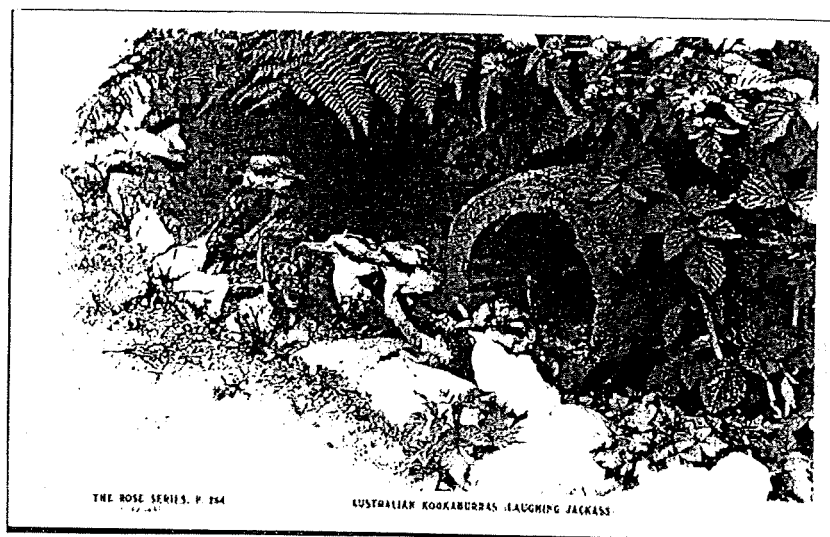
1978 National Stamp Week, 50th Anniversary of
National Stamp Exhibition, Melbourne



The KINGFISHER, KOOKABURRA, Stylized & Cinderellas

A 11

KOOKABURRAS have a very close family relationship, rare among birds.



LIONS INTERNATIONAL
Christmas seal 1986



Tuberculosis
seal



Stamp design by a child



50 Years Anniversary
Radio Australia

KOOKABURRA's establish and defend their territory by a loud cacophony of songs. When calling, the birds point the bill skywards and cocks the tail over the back.

VK2ME
"THE VOICE OF AUSTRALIA"
Power - 20 Kilowatts
Wave-Length 31.28 Metres

The laughing notes of the Kookaburra open and close the AWA World-wide Broadcasting Service.

A. W. A. Owns and Operates

Beam Wireless Services to Great Britain, The Continent of Europe and North and South America.

Beam Wireless Picturegram Service for the transmission of Pictures between Australia and Great Britain and North America.

Wireless Telephone Services to Great Britain, The Continent of Europe, North and South America, Java and New Zealand.

Coastal Radio Stations in Australia, Papua, New Guinea and Fiji.

Wireless Services on ships of the Australian Mercantile Marine.

Radio-Electric Works for the manufacture of every type of transmitting equipment and Radiola broadcast receivers.

Research and experimental laboratory

WORLD WIDE BROADCASTING SERVICE

AMALGAMATED WIRELESS (A/SIA) LTD.

AUSTRALIA'S NATIONAL WIRELESS ORGANISATION

Sacred Kingfisher

Halcyon sancta
vagans



AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, SAMOA:
Woods, parkland, scrub.

FOOD: Insects, grasshoppers locusts,
longhorn, dragonflies frogs, tadpoles,
carabid, crabs caterpillars, click beetles
and crayfish.

HABITS: Territorial and aggressive.
Normally they live in pairs. When
hunting they sit patiently on a fence,
post, telegraph wire, treetop or a
clothes-line. Most food taken from the
ground.

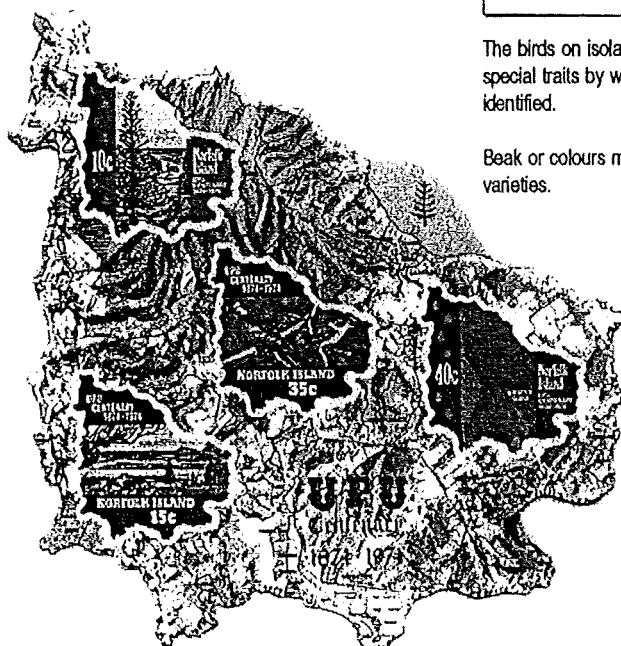
te a nest hole or use
- 6 eggs are laid in a
l. Nesting period is

8 ½ in)
g male
g female



The birds on isolated islands have
special traits by which they are
identified.

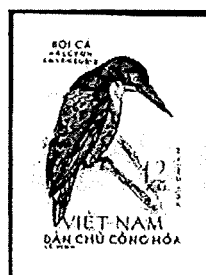
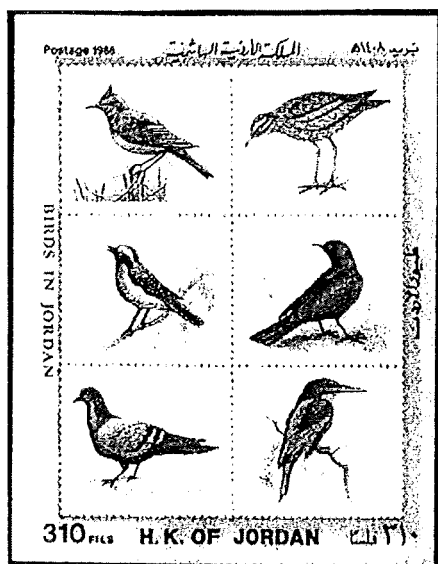
Beak or colours may be one of the
varieties.



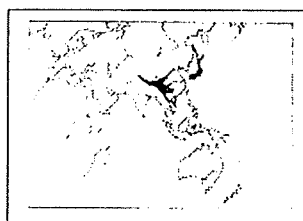


White-breasted Kingfisher

Hakyon smyrnensis



Crested Kingfisher (Greater Pied) *Megaceryle lugubris*



JAPAN: Vagrant to Korea.

Turbulent mountain rivers. Very large; shaggy crest with two distinct white areas in it. Pepper-and-salt upperparts, white collar and upperparts with rufous-speckled breast-band, barred tail.

HABITS: Shy birds, markedly territorial, hunting solitarily.

FOOD: Fish up to 15 or 18 cm long, and crayfish.

LENGTH: 41 - 43 cm (16-17 in)

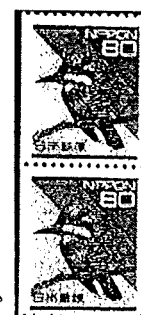
WEIGHT: 230 - 280 g



From booklet - peel off - self adhesive



Ordinary stamp
Vending Machine Stamp





A Hong Kong Post Office Postcard
Series No. 4

White-breasted Kingfisher
(*Halcyon smymensis*)

Reproduced from the design of a stamp
of the "Hong Kong Birds" special stamp
issue released on 20 April 1988.

MAPUTO — AVES DE MOÇAMBIQUE
BIRDS OF MOZAMBIQUE
HALCYON SENEGALENSIS

MOCAMBIQUE - 1987

Aves de Mocambique

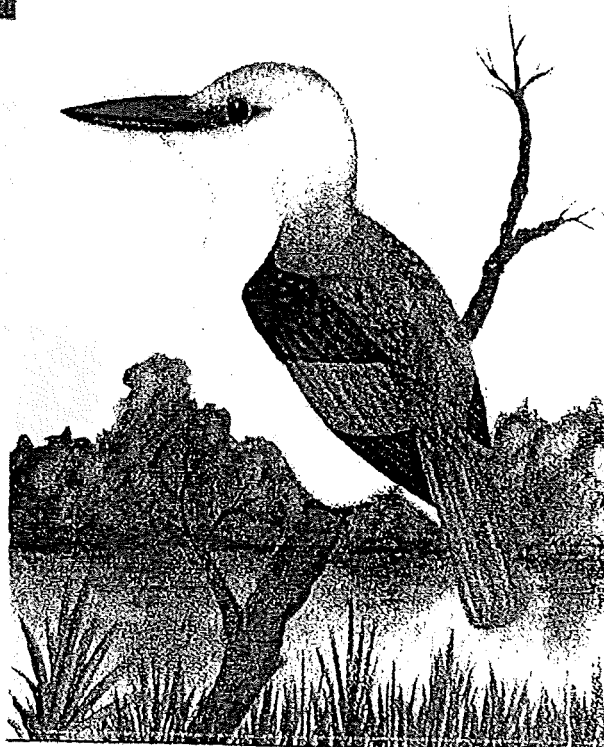
Woodland Kingfisher
Halcyon senegalensis

The only blue-backed
African halcyon except for
the African Mangrove
Kingfisher. The bill with
the red upper and black
lower mandible, distinguishes
adults from all
halcyons other than the
Blue-breasted Kingfisher.

LENGTH: 23 cm (9 in)

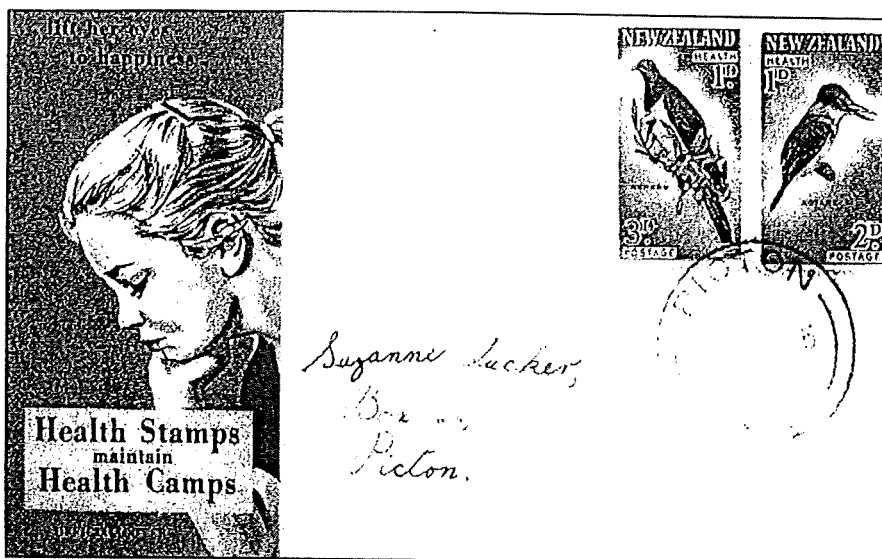


COMISSÃO DE MOCAMBIQUE
BILHETE POSTAL





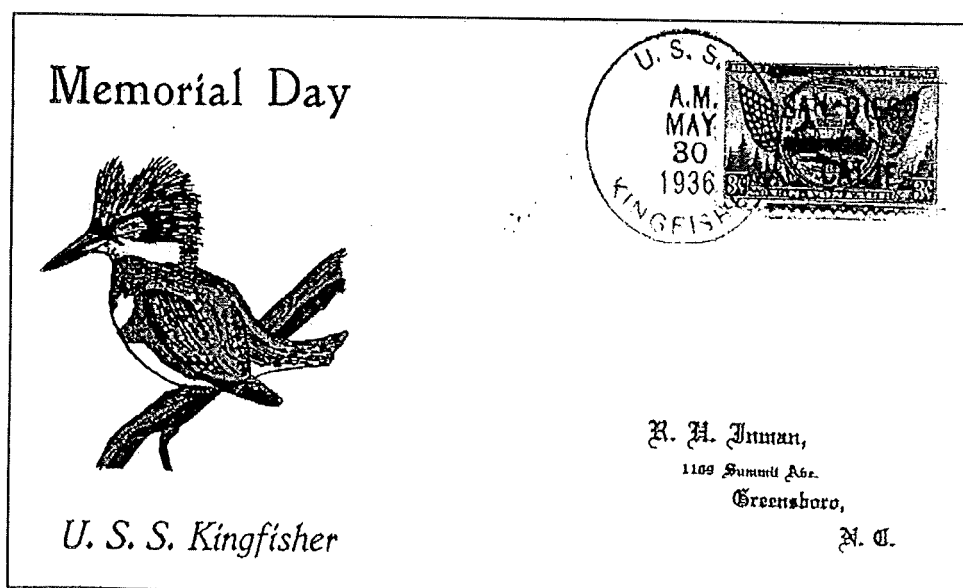
To support public health in their country, some postal offices issue stamps with an extra amount that is used for social services, or disaster relief after hurricanes etc.



OFFICIAL COVER:
KING GEORGE V MEMORIAL
CHILDREN'S HEALTH CAMPS
FEDERATION

U. S. S. KINGFISHER (A.M. 25)
MINE SWEEPER, - LAPWING CLASS
TRAIN, BASE FORCE, U.S. FLEET

There are many hundreds of US vessels which have had a postal service on board. Envelopes mailed from the ships during the 1930s and 1940s were franked with a circle and three or four horizontal (killer) bars. The name of the ship and the date were in the circle and, in peace time, the name of the home port between the bars.



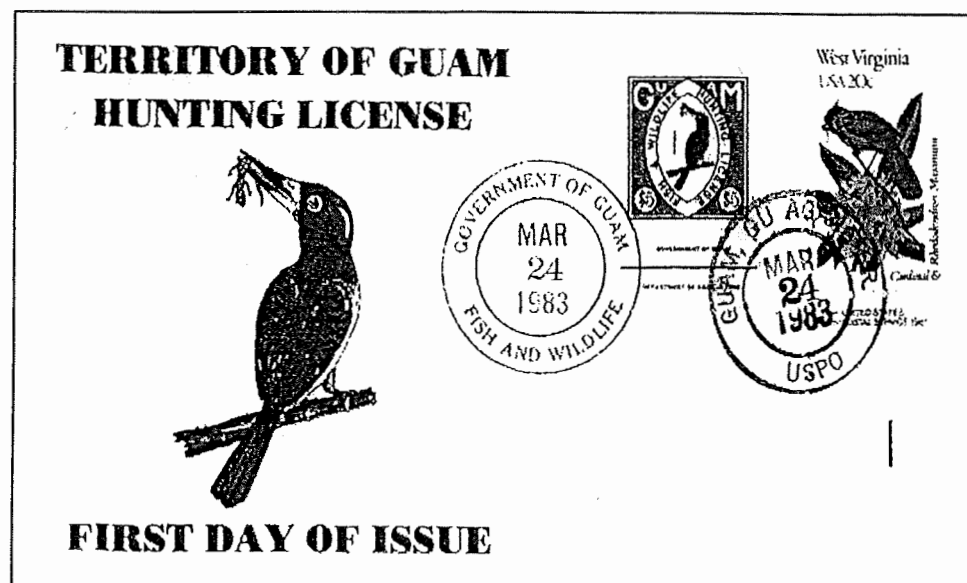


The Federal Government, through the Congress, has set up the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, a tax exempt group whose purpose is to raise voluntary funds in support of goals established by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. These may include research and restoration programs involving numerous endangered species.

The N.F.W.F. plans to produce an annual souvenir card, featuring the design of that year's Duck Stamp, various prints and labels.

The U. S. Trust Territory, Guam, issues an annual Fish & Wildlife Hunting Licence of diminutive proportions, but encompassing a grand idea. The permit does not illustrate a species of huntable game, but, rather, endangered species that are to be protected at all cost. Birds so illustrated include the Guam Rail, Micronesian Honeyeater, Mariana Fruit Dove, Micronesian Kingfisher, a fruit bat, deer and a lizard-like reptile.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Division of Aquatic & Wildlife Resources Government of Guam		1983-84 Fiscal Year 1984 HUNTING LICENSE Valid January 1, 1983-September 30, 1984		009	
NAME <u>RIKELI D ANDERSON</u>		D.L. No. <u>106341-1</u>			
MAILING ADDRESS <u>P.O. Box 24473</u>		S.S. No. <u>575-480993</u>			
VILLAGE OF RESIDENCE <u>BAKEL</u>		PHONE (Home) <u>422-6523</u>		(Work) <u>730-3493</u>	
SEX <u>M</u>	AGE <u>38</u>	HEIGHT <u>5</u> ft. <u>7</u> in.	WEIGHT <u>155</u>	COLOR HAIR <u>BEN</u>	DEER TAG No <u>009</u>
AUTHORITY: Article I, Chapter 4, Title XIII Government Code of Guam				THIS LICENSE IS NON-TRANSFERABLE AND MUST BE CARRIED ON PERSON WHILE HUNTING.	
The undersigned declares under the above statements are correct					
Signature <u>[Signature]</u>		Date <u>July 1, 1983</u>			
Authorized Issuing Agent <u>[Signature]</u>		Sig. <u>BAKEL</u>		Fees \$ <u>10.00</u>	
This license does not permit you to trespass on private or military lands.					





The KINGFISHER, GUAM; Endangered Species

A. 75

Micronesian Kingfisher
Halcyon cinnamomina
cinnamomina

Exotic exterminator, a brown tree snake closes in on the nest of a pair of Guam Micronesian Kingfishers. Nearly all of the Pacific Island's native birds have been wiped out by the introduced reptile

Adult male. (Guam):

Rufous head and underparts, dark line through eye, bluegreen upper-part.

Adult female: underparts mainly white.

These birds inhabit forest woods, marginal areas between natural woodland and country cleared for farming and settlement. In north Guam they lived in what is left of native forest on limestone soils and in mixed upland woods.

Male and female share in the task of nest-making by excavating a hole at least 3 m, but up to 8 m up in a tall tree or coconut palm.

LENGTH: 20 cm (8 in)
WEIGHT: 56 - 62 g male
58 - 74 g female



An Island A-slither: Alien Snake Overruns Guam

They are ill-tempered, mildly poisonous, and up to ten feet long. On Guam they have multiplied into millions, decimated wildlife, crawled into homes, and even attacked infants. This menace, the nocturnal brown tree snake, has virtually no natural enemies, and the islanders' efforts at control have been to no avail. "We don't have any magic bullets," says Robert Beck of Guam's Division of Aquatic Wildlife and Resources. "Folks are having to learn how to live with the snakes." Native to the southwest Pacific, the snakes probably arrived on Guam, far to the north, as shipboard stowaways after World War II. In at least one area their density has reached an astonishing 30,000 a square mile; the 130,000 Guamanians are hopelessly outnumbered on the 209-square-mile island. The lean, mean eating machines have wiped out 9 of 12 native bird species and subspecies on the island. The endemic Guam rail and Micronesian kingfisher have been saved by captive breeding.

In recent years the island has suffered hundreds of blackouts when climbing snakes short-circuited power lines (and themselves). Traps, electric fences, and fumigants have so far had little impact. Another invasion is feared in Hawaii, where brown tree snakes have been found in aircraft arriving from Guam.



National Geographic, July 1992

Many birds are threatened by extinction, due to changes in their habitat.

On isolated islands such dangers may be in the form of imported domestic animals or, as is the case in Guam: Snakes brought to the island in crates with merchandise for the population.

Although scientists and biologists try to protect such birds by removing some to Zoological Gardens or other islands, it may not be enough to save these rare species.

BIRDS FROM THE TRUCIAL ARAB STATES

By John Fosbery (597)

"Forbidden" Birds

In the early part of this century some of the more conservative philatelists became concerned at the growing proliferation of 'superfluous' stamps—denominations or entire issues which were not strictly necessary given the existence of adequate definitives to cover the full range of postal charges. They saw the introduction of commemorative and other short-lived pictorial stamps a symptom of what we would nowadays call the 'dumbing down' of the hobby. They formed the SSSS—the Society for the Suppression of Superfluous Stamps—to combat the perceived evil. It failed.

In the second half of the century a new wave of superfluous stamps began to emanate from countries with small, mostly illiterate, populations. Many of these might more accurately be called spurious stamps, issued purely to raise money from collectors, often being released directly to the philatelic world from agencies without ever going near the supposed country of origin and never, or hardly ever, seeing active service in the mails. This abuse caused the philatelic establishment to 'blacklist' such issues, and the major catalogue publishers hid them away at the back of the book.

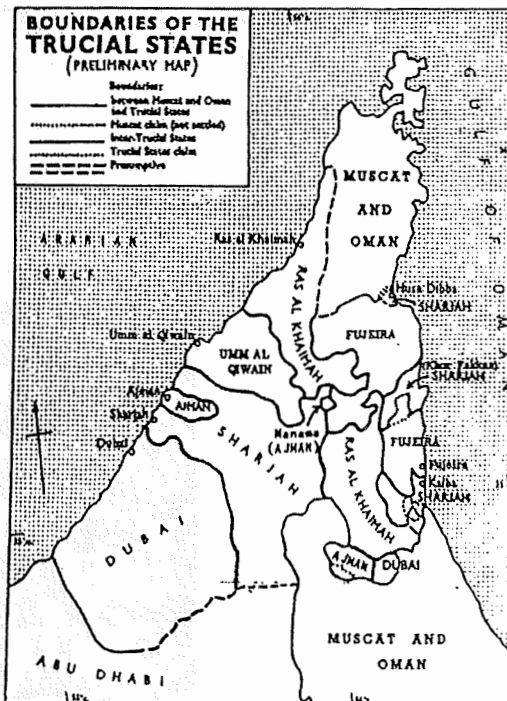
However, many of these stamps are very attractive, and illustrate subjects of considerable interest to people who arrange their collections along thematic lines.

This display shows a group of such stamps bearing images of birds issued by (or for) a group of Middle Eastern states—hence the title: "*Forbidden*" Birds. They are presented with a view to suggesting that at least some of these stamps might have a valid place in thematic collections. This would be particularly the case where the birds are not illustrated on more conventional stamps, or to extend displays featuring the work of particular artists, designers or printers.

It is not intended to force this viewpoint upon you. But please have a look and allow the stamps and other items to speak for themselves. Would you have a place for some of them in your collection?



Map issued by the Post Office of the
Ajman Dependency of Manama
showing the Trucial States in 1966





Forbidden Birds

1964



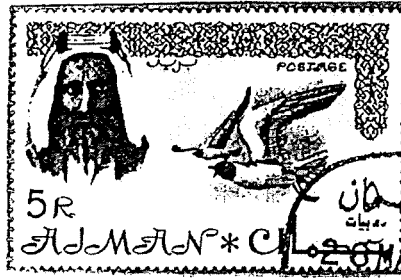
Storks



Gulls



Hawk



1964 Airmail



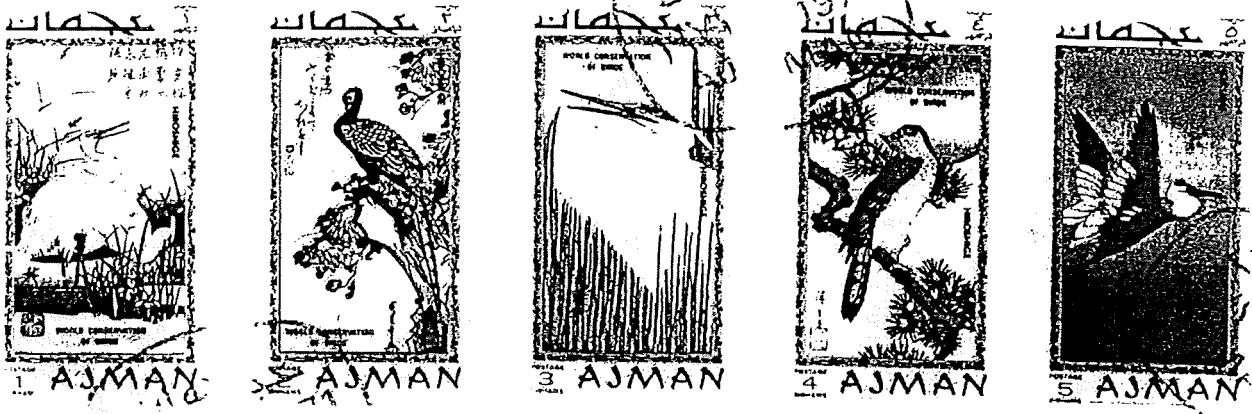
1965 On State Service



AJMAN is a small Emirate at the south of the Persian Gulf.
A set of three bird designs were used for Postage, Airmail and,
a year later, for Official mail

Forbidden Birds

AJMAN—1971. A set of stamps for postage and air-mail featuring bird paintings by the Japanese artist Hiroshige plus a miniature sheet showing a detail from a painting by Hokusai

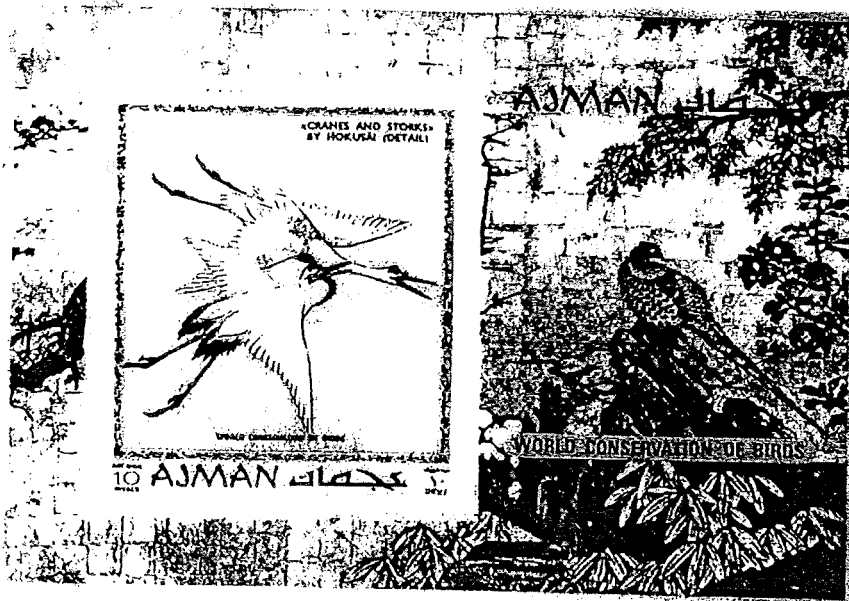


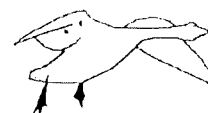
Top row
Crane
Pheasant
Crane
Falcon
Stork

Right
Pheasant
Pheasant
Parrot

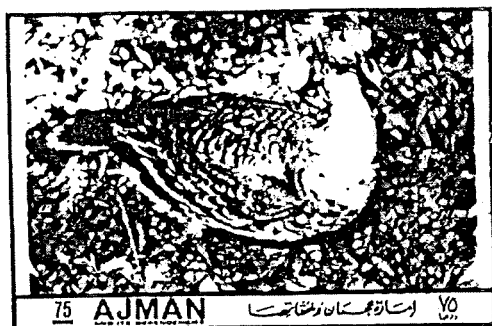


Right
Storks

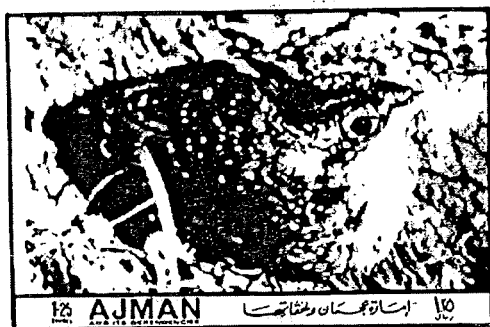




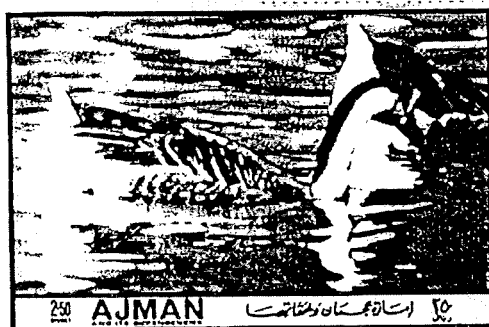
Forbidden Birds



Wild Goose



Quail



Duck



Robin

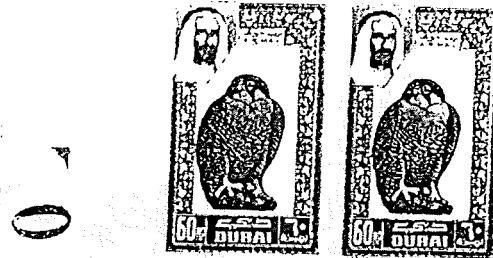
AJMAN—1972
Stamps and miniature sheet showing
European birds



Forbidden Birds

DUBAI—A member of the United Arab Emirates on the south coast of the Persian Gulf

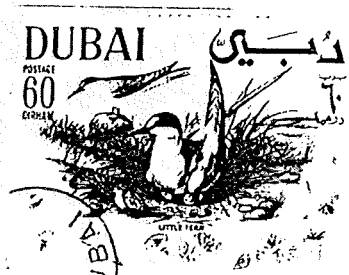
1963: Unadopted essay for the 60NP value featuring a Peregrine Falcon; this design was used for the 1R value



1968 Selection of birds (the use of two perforators is of little consequence)



Pheasant



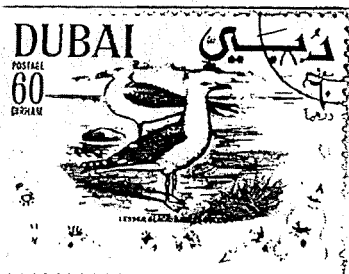
Little Tern



Bee-Eater



Common Egret



Lesser Black-backed Gull



Red-footed Falcon



Turtledove



Hoopoe





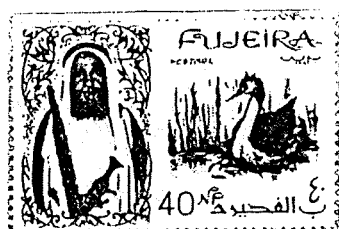
Forbidden Birds



Hoopoe



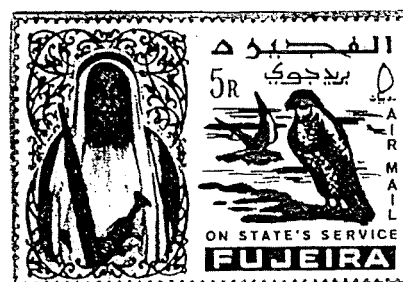
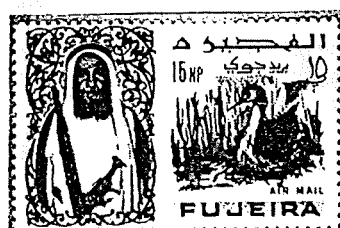
Cranes



Grebe



Hawks



FUJEIRA—1964/65

A set of four designs used for four purposes: Postage
(low and high values), Air Mail and State's Service
(two examples shown from each group)

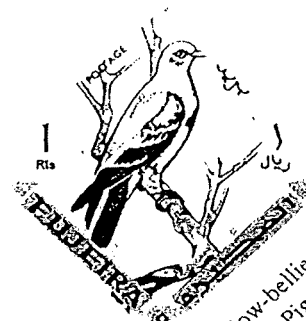
Forbidden Birds



Peregrine Falcon



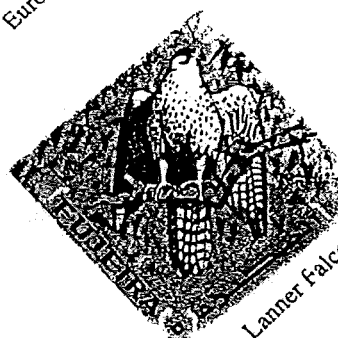
European Cuckoo



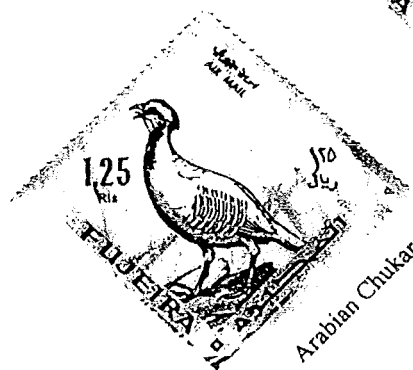
Yellow-bellied Green Pigeon



Yemen Thrush



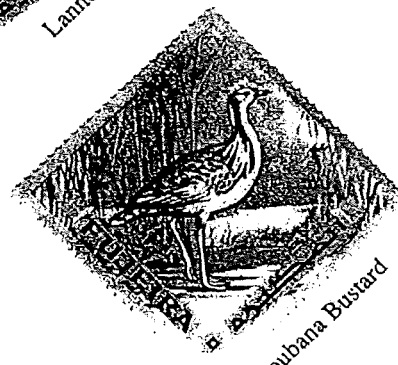
Lanner Falcon



Arabian Chukar



Western Reef Heron



Houbara Bustard



Lanner Falcon



FUJEIRA—1969
Postage and air-mail
issues in similar designs



Forbidden Birds

KUWAIT—1969

First Day Cover bearing set of eight stamps featuring a Hawk



Forbidden Birds

RAS AL KHAIMA—A small Emirate close to the northern outlet of the Strait of Hormuz which connects the Persian Gulf to the Arabian Sea.

1972—A selection of colourful birds



Budgerigar



Troupial



Toucan Barbet



Goulian Finch



African Pygmy
Kingfisher



Goldfinch





Forbidden Birds



Black Grouse



Stock Dove



Little Bittern



Hazel Grouse



Tree Sparrow

SHARJAH—1972

Set showing N European birds.

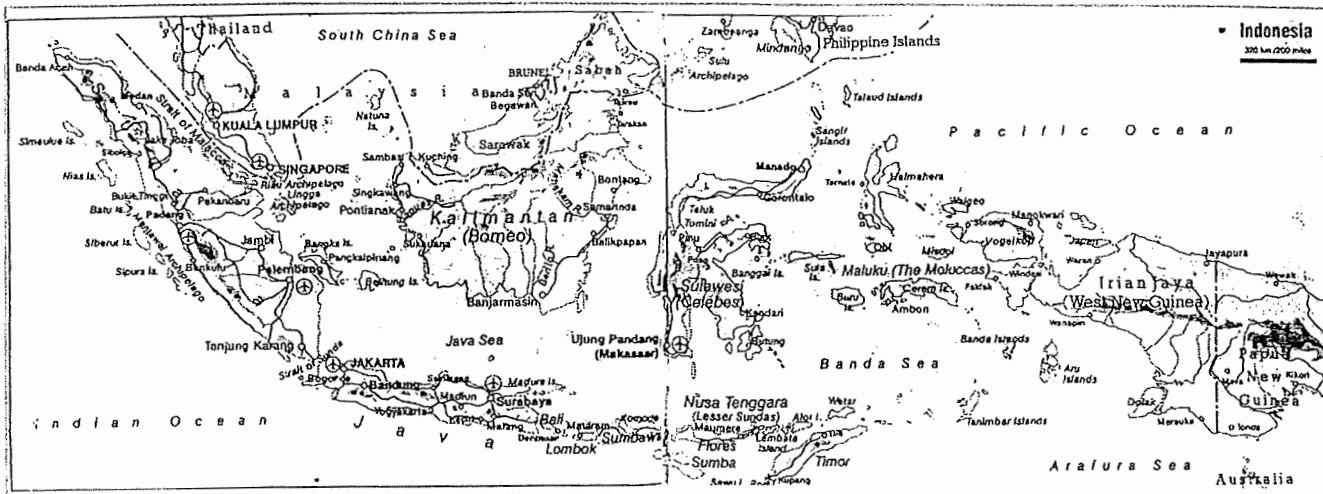
The miniature sheet appears to include the signature of Arthur Singer on at least two plates (black and magenta, overlapping 'SHARJAH' at lower left of the stamp image). Singer was presumably the artist; the signature was removed before the final prints were made.



/ MORE TO FOLLOW IN DECEMBER 1998 "FLIGHT"

THE BIRD STAMPS OF INDONESIA - PART 1

By P.J.Lanspeary (96)



Indonesia consists of some 13,500 islands stretching from the tip of Sumatra in the west to Irian Jaya in the east. The islands lie in a great arc along the Equator for a distance of around 3,000 miles forming the world's largest archipelago. Intensive folding has produced steep mountain ranges facing deep seas and sloping lowlands falling to shallow seas on the shelves of the continents. Volcanoes, active and inactive, abound throughout the islands and have produced the rich soils in eastern Java and Bali. Most of Indonesia has an equatorial climate, hot and wet all the year round. Temperatures at sea level average about 80 degrees F. and the rainfall is around 120 inches a year. However within this average there are wide diversities. The region around Mount Slamet in central Java has an annual rainfall of about 275 inches while, at the other extreme, the Palu valley in central Sulawesi receives less than 29 inches a year.

Indonesia is credited with 1,500 bird species of which about 400 are endemic. Two main factors contribute to the country's wealth of birds. One is the tropical rain forest, the richest environment in the world for diversity of species. Second is Indonesia's unique position spanning two geological continental areas. The western islands of Sumatra, Kalimantan and Java (with Bali) lie on the Sunda Shelf, linking them with Asia. The Lesser Sundas and Irian Jaya (the eastern part of Papua New Guinea) lie on the Sahul Shelf, linking them with Australia. During the successive lowering of sea levels in the Ice Ages these continental shelves were exposed as dry land permitting interchange of fauna. The difference in geological history between these two areas is reflected in their respective wildlife. This was first recognised by Alfred Russel Wallace, the famous British zoologist and explorer, who on crossing from Bali to Lombok noted the presence of many Australian forms which were absent from Bali and the islands to the westward. Sulawesi and the Moluccas are surrounded by deep seas and are on an extension that runs from Japan and the Philippines. Their faunas are transitional between the two continental plates as well as including a large number of endemic species. Rapid industrial development in Indonesia, especially in Java, threatens the survival of some bird species. Destruction of the forests is the main threat; another adverse factor is the demands of the cage-bird trade.

Of the 1500 species of birds, 40 have appeared on the stamps of Indonesia. The species chosen reflect fairly the numbers of 'Asian' and 'Australasian' birds.



The first stamp in the list featured the Greater Bird of Paradise, a 6r issued in 1963 to mark the liberation of West Irian. This is now in the province of Irian Jaya, the western part of Papua New Guinea, the home of most of the world's 40 species of Birds of Paradise. There are some 26 species in Irian Jaya. The name 'Birds of Paradise' was given because it was believed until late in the 17th century that they came from Paradise. Their extravagant colours were thought to be the result of flying close to the sun and it was accepted that they never perched but fell to the ground when they died. This belief was reinforced

because birds brought back to Europe had no feet. This was because native hunters, who used their feathers for ceremonial regalia, removed the feet when they skinned the birds. Thus the Greater Bird of Paradise was given the scientific name 'Paradisaea apoda' meaning legless bird of paradise. In the late 18th and early 19th centuries there was a flourishing trade in feathers and stuffed birds which



was banned in New Guinea in the 1920s but not before some species had been nearly wiped out. It is the males of the polygamous species that, in order to attract females, develop the brightest plumage in the breeding season. The monogamous males are comparatively dull as they do not need to attract more than one female. Some species, such as the Greater Bird Of Paradise, perform their mating displays at special tree-top perches. After mating the females are left to build nests and rear their young while the males return to display sites to try to attract more females. Birds of Paradise have probably evolved from crow-like ancestors and, as might be expected, the males deliver loud cawing calls audible from some distance.



The Twelve-wired Bird of Paradise is named from the twelve black, wire-like very fine feathers extending along the flanks, six on each side. These can be seen on the front bird in the 150r of 1982. Both birds in the picture are males, the females are rufous above, barred below with a black cap and long black bill.



The Red Bird of Paradise is similar to the Greater - except that the flank plumes are deep red instead of yellow. A male is shown on the 1982, 250r.



At six inches long the King Bird of Paradise is the smallest member of the family. Two males are portrayed on the 250r in the 1982 National Park issue - the bright scarlet back can be seen on the lower bird and the white underparts on the upper. The bright colouring is completed by blue legs and two tail wires tipped with green-feathered discs.

A male and female Wilson's Bird of Paradise are shown on 1983, 110r with the red back and spiral tail wires of the male well in evidence. The scientific name of Wilson's Bird of Paradise (*Diphyllodes respublica*) was bestowed by the eminent ornithologist, Charles Bonaparte, nephew of the Emperor Napoleon. Charles was expressing his contempt for the ambitions of the French Republicans. He is quoted as saying that,

"I have adorned this extraordinarily beautiful bird of paradise with the name of Republic: of that Republic which would be a Paradise but for the ambitions of the Republicans who are unworthy of the name they have taken. But since there is not to be a paradisiacal Republic there shall be at least a Republican Bird of Paradise."



One of the largest of the Birds of Paradise, the Black Sickbill, is over 3½ feet long. This size is not apparent from the 1983, 175r portrait compared with the other two members of the family in the set, Wilson's Bird of Paradise only 6½ inches long and the Black-billed Sickbill just over one foot. Sickbills live in mountainous regions and may be found as high as 3,000 metres.

The nests of most Birds of Paradise are bulky, basin-shaped structures built on the branch of a tree but the King uses a hole in a tree.

Close relatives of the Birds of Paradise are the Bowerbirds, some eleven species of which live in Irian Jaya. The 1984 set includes a 75r showing a male Lauterbach's Bowerbird with his bower in the



background and a female looking out of it. Male Bowerbirds build display sites known as bowers, made of twigs and grasses and decorated with colourful objects such as berries, stones and flowers. The bowers vary but Lauterbach's, or Yellow-breasted Bowerbird, builds an avenue-like structure, comprising a pair of fences made of interwoven twigs and grasses so strong that it can be lifted off the ground intact. Bowers are used only for mating and, as with the polygamous Birds of Paradise, the female bowerbirds carry out the nest building, incubating and feeding of the young.

The first Indonesian bird set was brought out in 1965 and comprised five values all showing common and well known species.



The Pied Fantail is a large flycatcher notable for a long, broad and graduated tail. Easily identified by white underparts and black breast band they are common in open wooded country and gardens throughout Sumatra, Kalimantan, Java and Bali. These flycatchers build neat, cup-shaped nests placed in a tree or large bush.

The small, slender, long-tailed Zebra Dove is a popular cage bird and because of excessive trapping is now restricted to the wilder parts of Java and Bali. The nest is a typical scanty structure of sticks in which two white, rounded eggs are laid.

Drongos are slender, black or dark grey with distinctively shaped tails. The Black Drongo is about a foot long with a deeply forked tail which accounts for nearly half its length. They catch insects in the air like flycatchers or snatch them from the ground like kingfishers. Nests are strongly woven, shallow saucers usually suspended hammock-like from the horizontal branch of a tree well away from the main trunk. The usual clutch of eggs is three, off white with variable markings.

In spite of their bright colours Black-naped Orioles are not easily seen in the tree tops but have suffered badly from casual shooting and trapping for the bird trade. Around Jakarta their flute-like song is likely to be heard only in the grounds of the zoo. Cup-shaped nests are usually suspended from the fork of a tree.

Originally endemic to Java and Bali, Java Sparrows have been introduced all over South-east Asia and beyond and it comes as a surprise to see them in the streets of Honolulu. The red-billed, grey-backed and white-cheeked Java Sparrow is one of the world's most popular cage birds and is now quite rare in Java and Bali. Apart from being taken for the cage bird trade they are persecuted as a pest of rice crops. Nests, woven of grasses, bell-shaped and domed, are usually sited under the eaves of buildings but may be built in long grass or in bushes. Four or five white eggs are usually laid.

The portraits in this first Indonesian bird set are life-like although the backgrounds are stylised. Two birds are shown for each species (three Java Sparrows) and presumably the intention was to show pairs although the sexes are similar in four cases. The exception is the Black-naped Oriole with the males having golden head colours compared with the olive-yellow of the females but this difference is not shown on the stamp.

The next two sets of 1980 and 1981 are devoted to members of the parrot family. The Moluccan islands are noted for their variety of parrots and contain thirty-one species.



Pesquet's Parrot, also known as the Vulturine Parrot, occurs in Irian Jaya where small flocks may be found feeding on soft fruit. They are hunted for their plumes and are an endangered species.

Chattering Lories are confined to Halmahera and small islands in the Moluccas.

The Rainbow Lory has a wide distribution from Bali through the Moluccas to Irian Jaya, New Guinea and Australia. There are no less than twenty-one geographical forms and it is surprising to find the Indonesian stamp inscribed 'rubritorquis' which is the sub-species found in northern Australia. There are at least ten sub-species that occur in various regions of Indonesia.



The 1981 set comprises three members of the popular cockatoo family. The beautiful Salmon-crested Cockatoo is known only from Seram and a few small nearby islands. Like many species of cockatoo the Salmon-crested is too attractive for its own good and suffers from the demands of the pet trade.

Large, crested parrots, Sulphur-crested Cockatoos are up to twenty inches long and, like many members of the family, have loud raucous calls. In Irian Jaya they are locally common but scarce in inhabited areas where they are hunted for tribal decorations. They are also shot because they raid crops and trapped for the cage bird trade. The stamp is inscribed *Cacatua galerita galerita* which refers to a sub-species found only in Australia. There are two geographical forms that live in Indonesia.

The call of Palm Cockatoos is like the braying of donkeys, very loud and one of the more unlikely sounds in the Irian forest. They also have a wide repertoire of loud, musical notes sounding like the squeals of huge guinea pigs. They are large birds, up to two feet long, and make an impressive sight as they fly over the tree tops in a straight-level flight with alternate slow flaps and level glides. In spite of being protected by law, like most species of parrots, they are still caught for the pet trade.

The standard of these two sets is disappointing after the action portraits of the 1965 issue. The parrots in particular are stilted and shown against a plain yellow background. The cockatoos have a background of foliage but the posture of the birds is rather stiff.

Indonesia's most famous bird is Rothschild's Mynah, the only bird endemic to Bali and often known as the Bali Starling. It is a smart white bird with a long crest, bare blue skin around the eyes and black wings and tail tips. Owing to intensive trapping for the cage bird trade there are only a hundred or so left in the wild. Most of these are in the Bali Barat National Park at the western tip of the island and may be seen on trips arranged by the park staff. Today there are many more birds in captivity than wild and there is a programme to release some captive birds back to the wild.



Rothschild's Mynah may be seen on a 1982 issue which marked a World National Park Congress held in Bali that year. It appears on a 100r value and with the same design on a 500r souvenir sheet. It is featured again on a 300r brought out in 1996 and with the same design on a 1250r miniature sheet. The artist has produced an oddly shaped bird for the 1982 issue and a more life-like portrait appears on the 1996 issue.





After the 1982/83/84 issues of Birds of Paradise and Bowerbirds a set of four values was brought out in 1992 featuring well known species. The White-crested Laughing Thrush, seen on the 100r and 3,000r souvenir sheet, occurs in western Sumatra where its loud cackling shatters the comparative silence of the forests. Once com-

mon in open lowlands the Common Golden-backed Woodpecker, on the 200r, is now rare - except in remote districts. The male Rhinoceros Hornbill, on the 400r, measures four feet long compared with three feet for the female. It is one of eight species of Hornbills that live on Kalimantan. Though now quite rare it is an important species culturally and carvings and images of it can be seen on longhouses and public buildings. The Amboina King Parrot occurs in Irian Jaya and the Moluccan Islands and is often called the Moluccan King Parrot. At over a foot long and bright red and green it is a striking sight foraging in the forest and secondary growth. This parrot also appears in the 1994 set of five native birds. These (1992) portraits, showing birds against a white background with some foliage, are rather pedestrian although the colouring is true to life.

In 1993, in support of a U.N. Environmental Awareness Campaign, six values and a miniature sheet were issued which included on a 700r a Java Hawk Eagle. There is concern that this large eagle, around two feet long, may be on the verge of extinction as there have been very few sightings in recent years. It is easily recognisable with dark stripes and heavy barring on the underparts and three dark bars on the tail. It has a long erectile crest which is present even on immature birds. Also in 1993 under the title 'Birds and Tree Flowers' there was an issue of four values which included two birds, Orange-tailed Shama and Southern Grackle or Hill Mynah. The Orange-tailed, sometimes called Rufous-tailed Shama, lives in the dense forests of Sumatra. Shamas are the famous songsters of the East but the Orange-tailed is a modest performer with a long series of rather sad, slurred whistles rising and falling irregularly. Widespread in the Far East, the Hill Mynah has become rare in Java. The best talkers among the mynah family they are favourite cage birds. Some owners teach their birds to sing the Indonesian national anthem.



A 1994 issue of five birds, all 150r plus a 3500 miniature sheet, included the spectacular Great Argus Pheasant. They live in Sumatra and Kalimantan where the males prepare circular areas, swept bare of leaves and small

plants, in which they perform elaborate dances. These end with them raising their tails to form magnificent peacock-like fans of grey ocellations. A male is portrayed on the stamp but with his tail at rest. On another stamp the Blue-crowned Hanging Parrot has the scientific name inscribed, *Loriculus pusillus*, which refers to the Yellow-throated or Javan Hanging Parrot. It seems possible that the intention was to picture the Javan Parrot and the wrong bird was shown. The Blue-crowned Parrots are found in Sumatra where they clamber about branches with great agility and rest or sleep hanging upside down like bats. As well as being featured on a 150r the Timor Helmeted Friar Bird appears on the 3500 miniature sheet. Friar Birds are members of the Honeyeater family; their main features are a face covered with black skin and a knob at the base of the bill which can be seen in the stamp portrait. The name 'Friarbird' refers to the un-feathered part of the head which is supposed to resemble the monastic tonsure. What they lack in colour Helmeted Friar Birds make up for with their noisy presence, a varied series of loud, harshly musical notes repeated many times. Duets and group calling is common. The nest is a large cup of bark strips, stems and rootlets usually slung from a horizontal branch, amid foliage, at a good height from the ground. Three or four eggs are laid, pale pink, spotted brown, dark red and purple. As well as the Timor sub-species there is another form that lives on Lombok, Sumbawa and nearby islands.

/ TO BE CONCLUDED IN THE NEXT ISSUE

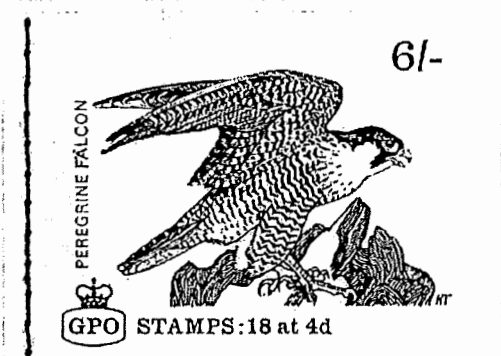
BIRD DIARY

Roger Chapman (58)



Peregrine Watch 1998

I gave the background to the local peregrine watch in my very first bird diary feature, included with the September 1996 "Flight". I reported how the attempt to transmit live pictures from the nest to the Forest Park visitor Centre had failed because the birds had deserted the regular nest site. A second attempt was made in 1997 but this failed too - mainly for technical reasons, although the birds did nest successfully. Undaunted, the RSPB/Forest Enterprise team tried again this year. I turned up for an interpretation session at the Centre on 24th May to discover that three chicks had hatched 8 or 9 days previously and could be seen there live on camera. It was a fascinating day, watching and waiting for the parent birds to bring prey to the nest and tear it up for the chicks. I was rewarded with two such visits, one meal seemed to be a pigeon but the other remained hidden from us. One of the three chicks was markedly smaller than its two siblings and earlier watchers had reported that it was not being fed very much. This is normal practice with peregrines and many other raptor species - ensuring that some at least of the brood survive if food is short. I was relieved to see that the smallest chick did eventually get a meal after the others had collapsed back with bulging crops, but it was still possible that it might not survive. I didn't get to do another spell at the Centre but I heard from other members of our group that the chicks had fledged - on camera - on 19 June - all three of them! Now I am looking forward to seeing the edited highlights of the whole breeding exercise.



Peregrine falcons seem to be favourite subjects for the covers of stamp booklets produced by postal authorities within the British Isles. I showed the 1980 Isle of Man 80p booklet cover in my 1996 diary report; this contains four of the 1p values showing a peregrine stamps as well as 76p's worth of others which are of no interest to bird stamp collectors. In the last (June 1998) issue of "Flight" I showed the December 1997 Ireland £1 booklet containing three 32p peregrine stamps (and a 4p corncrake). Here now is the cover of the GB 6/- 1968 booklet (containing 18 4d Machins) with a lively portrait of a peregrine alighting and calling.

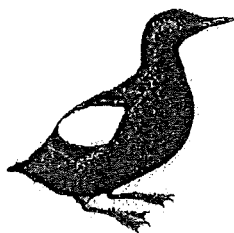
Puffin Cruise

Although it was fascinating to see the peregrines live and in close-up on CCTV nothing can really match the excitement of one's own direct sightings. So watching a peregrine soaring above one of the cantilever spans of the Forth rail bridge provided a very satisfying curtain to our Group's Forth Puffin Cruise. On Sunday mornings in June, the RSPB charts *MV Maid of the Forth* and conducts a 3-hour cruise around the inner Firth of Forth - from the bridges eastward to about Edinburgh's port of Leith. This area contains numerous small islands and skerries that support colonies of nesting seabirds. An expert commentary is given from the bridge as each sighting is made and RSPB staff are distributed around the deck to help people find the birds etc. mentioned. I say "etc." because grey seals were quite commonly seen either basking on the rocks or swimming nearby and we had one good sighting of a bottle-nosed dolphin, a species that is beginning to be seen in the Forth in ones and twos.



The dozen or so members of our Group who joined one of these cruises found it a good opportunity to hone up their seabird identification skills - much needed in my case at least. It is difficult to pick out the highlights from such a lot of different birds. Perhaps it was watching fulmars glide stiff-winged just above the water, taking advantage of every waft of air. Or perhaps, because of the relative rarity of

sightings from the shore, it was the flock of manx shearwaters crossing the firth in the middle distance. In the charm stakes though there was no doubt which bird was the winner. We all left with pictures of the puffins in our heads - either riding the swells or flying with their furious wing motion or perched with a self-satisfied look on the cliff ledges. Though again, there was that magnificent peregrine right at the end!



ALKEFUGLER

10 frimerker á kr. 1,50

Kr. 15,00

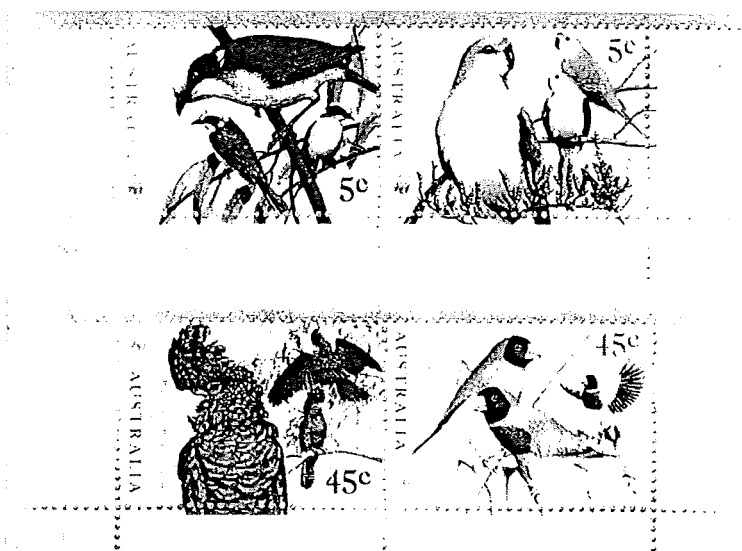


LUNDE FRATERELLA ARCTICA TEIST CYPHIUS HYALUS
NORGE 1,50 NORGE 1,50

The 1981 Norway stamps picturing a puffin and a black guillemot, both valued at 1k50, were part of a booklet containing five of each.

The cover of the booklet shows the same flat portraits of these two birds. (The common Scottish name for the black guillemot is tystie - evidently derived from the Norse word for the bird. The modern Norwegian name of "Teist" appears on the stamps.)

Curiously, there was an earlier Scandinavian booklet cover which showed these two birds. The Sweden 1976 85ö stamp depicts a group of five razorbills with one common guillemot, but the cover shows two puffins and a black guillemot - with a fish in its beak.



AUSTRALIA 25 June 1998
Endangered Birds



RECENT NEW BIRDS IN THE PHILATELIC AVIARY

Adapted from articles by Bruce Cruickshank

GAMBIA 1981, 10d 17-23 RED-LEGGED CORMORANT, *Phalacrocorax gaimardi*, PHALACROCORACIDAE (F12/2)
(This denomination is mislabeled 'Roseate Tern')

Length 30 inches; sexes alike resident. The head and neck are dark grey, except for white patches on the sides of the neck. The upperparts are dark grey, with silver-grey edges on mantle & back. The underparts are pale grey with a mauve wash on the abdomen. Bill yellow, legs and feet bright red.

Habitat: sea coasts. Range: Peru, Chile.

Reference: Harrison, P, *Seabirds*. Paul Gaimard, 1793-1858, was a French naval surgeon & explorer.



ST. VINCENT 1997, \$1 27-57 RINGED TEAL *Callonetta leucophrys*, ANATIDAE (F12/1)

Length 14-15 inches; sexes differ; resident. The male (on the stamp) has a black centre to crown & hind-neck; a narrow, incomplete, black ring encircles the base of the neck; rest of head & neck are light buffy grey. Breast light pink, spotted black. Mantle greyish-buff, scapulars chestnut; back, rump,

upper tail-coverts & tail black. Upperwing blackish with large white patch on greater coverts; secondaries green. The female has a white head with dark brown crown, hindneck & lores; dark brown smudge on sides of neck. Upperparts dull olive-brown with pale greyish-buff bands. Iris brown, bill bluish-grey, legs & feet pink.

Habitat: pools & marshes in open, wooded country. Range: s Brazil to Bolivia, Paraguay and ne Argentina.

Reference: Madge, S & Hilary Brown, "Waterfowl".

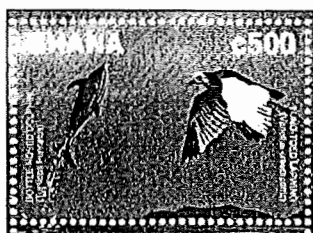
MALDIVE ISLANDS 1997, 1r 30-155 BLACK SOLITARY EAGLE, *Harpyhaliaetus solitarius*, ACCIPITRIDAE

(First listed, wrongly, in F12/1 as 30-216 CROWNED EAGLE, *Stephanoaetus coronatus*. Amended in 'Identification Parade' of this issue to 30-156 CROWNED SOLITARY EAGLE, *Harpyhaliaetus coronatus*. Bruce Cruickshank's description of *H. solitarius* follows. Editor)

Length 26-28 inches; sexes alike; resident. Like a greatly overgrown Common Black Hawk (30-151) with broad wings, much darker upper tail coverts and a short tail. There is no spot at the base of the primaries.

Habitat: forested mountain slopes. Range: s Mexico to nw Argentina.

Reference: Peterson, RT & EL Chalif, "Mexican birds".



GHANA 1997, 500ce 57-2 LONG-TOED LAPWING, *Vanellus crassirostris*, CHARADRIIDAE (F12/2)

Length 12-13 inches; sexes alike; resident. Face, front half of crown, throat & upper breast white; lower breast & upper abdomen black; lower abdomen & under tail coverts white. Bill red, with black tip; long legs deep red. Behaves like a lily-trotter, usually on floating vegetation.

Habitat: lakes, swamps. Range: c, e & s Africa.

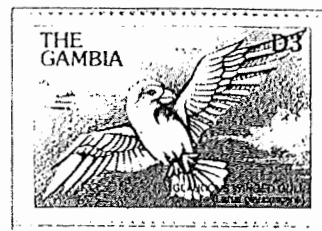
Reference: Williams, JG & N Arlott "Birds of East Africa".

GAMBIA 1991, 3d 62-23 GLAUCOUS-WINGED GULL, *Larus glaucescens*, LARIDAE (F12/2)

Length 26 inches; sexes alike; migrant. The adult has a white head, streaked with brown in winter; body white; mantle and upper wings grey with white spots at the tips ('mirrors'); under wings white. Iris blackish, orbital ring dull red; bill yellow with a red spot near the tip of the lower mandible (gonys); legs & feet pink.

Habitat: coasts, oceans, bays, beaches, dumps, waterfronts. Range: breeds from Bering Sea to Oregon; winters to Japan & nw Mexico.

References: Harrison, P *loc cit*; Peterson, RT "Western Birds".



PAPUA NEW GUINEA, 1993, 45c 111-20 SUPERB PITTA, *Pitta superba*, PITTIDAE (F8/2)

(NB. This bird has only recently been accepted as a distinct species by some authorities although H&M (1980) shows it as such. - Editor)

Length 17-20 inches; sexes similar; resident. Jet black, with a large scarlet-orange patch from the centre of the abdomen to undertail coverts and thighs. Large, iridescent azure-blue patches are formed by the tips of most upperwing coverts. The female is slightly smaller than the male, with the coloured areas duller.

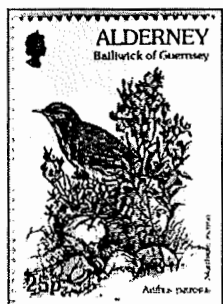
Habitat: little known but possibly hill forest floors. Range: endemic to Manus (Admiralty Islands).

Reference: Lambert, F M Woodcock, "Pittas, Broadbills and Asities".

GHANA 1997, 800c 118-12 GOLDEN PIPIT, *Tmtothylacus tenellus*, MOTACILLIDAE (F12/3)

Length 6 inches; sexes differ; resident. The male is pale olive-green above with dusky centres to the feathers. It is bright canary yellow below with a black chest band. Wings & tail are bright canary yellow. The female is much paler and duller. Habitat: dry brush country. Range: Ethiopia, Somalia, se Sudan to n Tanzania.

Reference: Williams & Arlott, *loc cit*.



ALDERNEY 1996, 25p 118-34 ROCK PIPIT, *Anthus spinoletta*, MOTACILLIDAE (F11/3)

Length 15-18 inches; sexes alike; resident. This is the European counterpart of the Buff-bellied Pipit (called the American Pipit by the AOU, the Water Pipit by Peterson).

(Following Clements, and most modern authorities, Bruce Cruickshank lists this as a Rock Pipit, *Anthus petrosus*, which is there regarded as a separate species from the Water Pipit, *A. spinoletta* and the Buff-bellied Pipit, *A. rubescens*. However, Howard & Moore (1980) lumps these three species together as sub-species of *Anthus spinoletta*. This Alderney example is probably *A.s.petrosus* - exclusive to

the British Isles. By the broad H&M definition the Mongolia 1986 60m value (SG 1782) was also a Rock Pipit, but its provenance and streakless buff breast indicate that it is a Water Pipit, if that is regarded as a separate species. - Editor)

It is a streaked, brown, ground bird with a pale eye-ring, buff outer tail feathers & long toes.

Habitat: rocky shores, cliffs. Range: w Palearctic.

Reference: Peterson, RT, G Mountsford & PAD Hollom, "Birds of Britain and Europe".

TANZANIA 1997, 40sh 145-13 BRIDLED TITMOUSE, *Parus wollweberi*, PARIDAE (F12/1)

Length 5 inches; sexes alike; resident. Forehead & centre of crown grey; sides of



crown, crest, nape, upper mantle & crest black; centre of nape, upperparts & tail olive-grey; face white, with blackish eye-stripe & narrow, black line around rear border of ear coverts; throat black; underparts pale grey, washed yellow-buff. (The colours used on the stamp are inaccurate.) Habitat: middle storey of scrub oak & junipers. Range: sw USA to s Mexico.

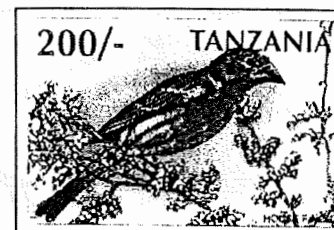
Reference: Harrap, S & D Quinn, "Tits, Nuthatches & Treecreepers".
Wollweber, fl 1840, was an unknown traveller & collector in Mexico.

TANZANIA 1997, 200sh **163-84 HOUSE FINCH**, *Carpodacus mexicanus*, FRINGILLIDAE (F12/1)

Length 6 inches; sexes alike; resident. The male (on the stamp) has a brown cap; head, bib and rump deep red; underparts buff, streaked brown. Female is brown on the head, the rest of the plumage streaked. The tail is slightly notched.

Habitat: semi-arid lowlands, urban areas, farms. Range: s Canada to s Mexico & n Baja California.

Reference: National Geographic Society, "Birds of North America".



GHANA 1997, 600ce **164-42 PURPLE GRENADE**, *Uraeginthus ianthinogaster*, ESTRILDIDAE (F12/3)

Length 5½ inches; sexes differ; resident. The male is rich cinnamon-rufous above, with a circumorbital blue zone. It is cobalt-blue below with rufous patches. The tail is black. The female is paler with less blue in the plumage.

Habitat: dry thorn scrub & bushy areas. Range: se Sudan, Ethiopia, & s Somalia to Tanzania.

Reference: Williams & Arlott, loc cit.

GHANA 1997, 1000ce **164-61 ZEBRA WAXBILL**, *Amandava subflava*, ESTRILDIDAE (F12/3)

Length 3½ inches; sexes alike; resident. Above dark brown with a red supra-orbital stripe; rump chestnut. Below orange-yellow with olive bars on the flanks.

Habitat: open grasslands, marshes. Range: Africa south of the Sahara & s Arabia.

Reference: Williams & Arlott, loc cit.



GHANA 1997, 500ce **175-111 AFRICAN WHITE-NECKED RAVEN**, *Corvus albicollis*, CORVIDAE (F12/3)

Length 26 inches; sexes alike; resident. In its range this is the counterpart of the (Common) Raven (175-109), from which it differs in having a conspicuous white patch extending down from nape to front edge of mantle and part way round the hind-neck.

Range: rocks, cliffs & hills of e & s Africa.

Reference: Goodwin, D "Crows of the World".

DUCK NEWS

By David Cox (1)

Welcome the Barrow's Goldeneye



It has been 65 years since the Migratory Bird Hunting & Conservation Stamp Act was enacted in 1934.

To keep up with new sales techniques and business practices a new Pressure Sensitive Adhesive (PSA) single stamp with bar code to make retail sales easier has been issued July 1st 1998. Along with the traditional perforated stamp, the 1998 issue features the Barrow's Goldeneye.

The self stick version has been intaglio engraved just like the perforated lick and stick stamp and it will be die cut with the same dimensions.

The single stamp, dollar bill size format will have a bar code on the

reverse for easy scanning. The reverse side will also carry conservation messages and provide e.mail addresses, and phone numbers to encourage hunters to report banded birds. The previous absence of information has made it difficult for the average hunter to report information.

This programme will be tested on a three year trial basis. The usual quantity of 4 million stamps will be printed, 1,195,000 of the traditional type and 2,805,000 of the new self adhesive.

The release of this new style stamp will certainly highlight the number of stamps bought by collectors. Most hunters will probably be happy to buy a single self adhesive and won't bother with the perforated stamp, whilst most collectors will want one of each type for their collections.

After trying for 17 years, artist Bob Steiner finally succeeded in winning the Federal Duck Stamp Contest. The 1997 contest was held in November where Steiner's painting was chosen from 379 other entries. No stranger to Duck stamps his designs have appeared on 41 State Duck Stamps.

This is the first time the Barrow's Goldeneye has been depicted, and artists were limited to three species, of which the Goldeneye dominated the entries 69%, Mottled Duck 20% and Black Scoters 11% of the total entries. The remaining two species will be the only eligible species in the 1999 contest.

The New Federal Duck Stamp Self Adhesive Single

...presented by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

\$500 MILLION

in Duck Stamps since 1934 have purchased

5 MILLION ACRES...

an area the size of Massachusetts!

98% OF DUCK STAMP DOLLARS

purchase wetlands and other wildlife habitat.

Help conserve America's natural heritage

Do your part - Buy Duck Stamps!



If applicable, sign, peel and attach to license



BROKEN BREAST FEATHER VARIETY . RW64

Few varieties occur in Duck Stamps, but a very distinct variety was first noticed by the stamp artist, Robert Hautman, shortly after the issue in July 1997.

The Bureau of Engraving & Printing have given their explanation, "The stamp in question is the result of a miscut during the pantograph operation when preparing the inking - in rollers for the multi-colour set up. The pantograph operation occurs when the itaglio design is printed on the inking roller, and is then cut with a high speed drill removing all the rubber surface except for the area of the design that is to be printed in a specific colour. Each roller will have a different cut and a different piece of the design left on it. Each individual roller is placed in a different fountain with its own ink train allowing for selective inking. Only the areas not cut will transfer ink to the plate of sleeve so any miscut in any area will not receive ink and therefore not print."

The press run totaled approximately 33,500 sheets, and at this time fewer than 500 examples of this variety are thought to be in collectors hands.

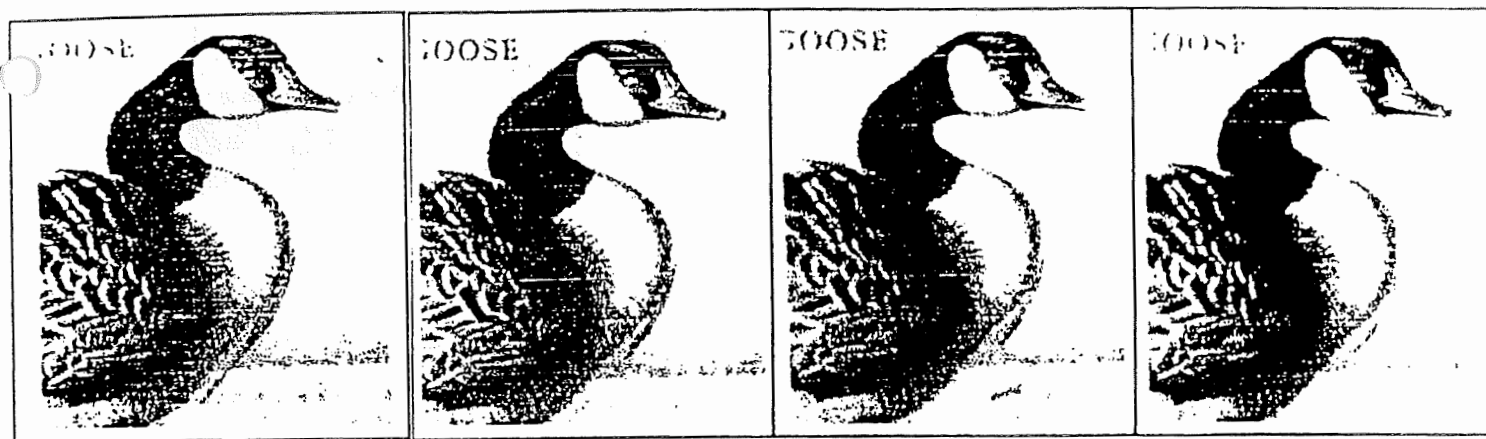


Fig 1: shows a stamp believed printed shortly after the roller damage occurred. The feather is thick, fully attached at the top and extends below the waterline.

Fig 2: The feather is now clearly separated from the breast at the top & bottom, uniform in colour and width, along entire length.

Fig 3: Feather now noticable lighter and thinner at the top and middle,

Fig 4: The feather is reduced to a thin dark line nearly broken in the middle.

Earlier and later examples may exist but to date all the stamps seen have fallen within the extremes shown here (with acknowledgement Sam Houston)

IRISH HABITAT CONSERVATION STAMP.

The first Irish Conservation Stamp features a pair of mallards coming in to land on water, (too dark to illustrate here). by the Irish artist Julian Friers.

A means of raising funds for the conservation of wildlife habitats in Ireland, in particular wetlands, funds are generated by the sale of the stamps and limited edition prints of the stamp art.

None of the sale proceeds may be applied to administration, promotion or other costs, the administration costs are underwritten from its own resources, by the National Association of Regional Game Councils which is the exclusive national partner for Ireland. 80% of the stamp revenue and 60% of the art revenue will be strictly applied to habitat projects in Ireland, the remaining 20% and 40% respectively will go towards the European Programme for International projects.



**TAG
NEW ZEALAND
GAME
BIRD
LICENCE**

Fish & Game New Zealand

GAMEBIRD

1998
LICENCE

Issued pursuant to the Wildlife Act 1953 and Wildlife Regulations 1955

Read carefully

This licence must be carried at all times when hunting and must be produced on demand to a Fish & Game Ranger.

The person to whom this licence is issued will be deemed to have read this licence and the accompanying booklet.

This licence does not convey any right of entry to any land. Prosecution could follow if in breach of regulations.




NEW ZEALAND FISH AND GAME COUNCIL \$10

Providing funds for the protection, enhancement and creation of game bird habitat.

1st May 1998, New Zealand Fish & Game Council issued their 5th Stamp, showing Canada Geese at Lake Ohau, by artist Pauline Morse, Christchurch. Between 1993 and 1997 this conservation programme contributed to the development of some 16,500 hectares of prime game bird habitat.


1998 CANADIAN PROVINCIAL WILDLIFE CONSERVATION STAMPS.

1 9 9 8



**British Columbia Conservation Fund
Wildlife Conservation Stamp**

1 9 9 8



**Northwest Territories Conservation Fund
Wildlife Habitat Stamp**

Tufted Puffin
by
M.Hobson.

Snowy Owl
by
W.A.Hancock.



IDENTIFICATION PARADE

All members are invited to write to me on any point concerning the identification or description of new issues no matter how tentative their judgment may be; confirmation is sought especially for "alternative" identifications in the "CORRECTIONS" section and all those in the "QUERIES" section of this feature as well as for identifications marked with a "?" in the New Issue listing. Corrections are expressed in terms of Howard & Moore (1980) no matter what reference numbers and names are used by the contributors.

Editor

CORRECTIONS

ISSUE	COUNTRY	VALUE	NUMBER	IDENTIFICATION	SOURCE
F8/4	GRENADA	35c	163-1	CHAFFINCH	
				<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	
	correction		163-59	AMERICAN GOLDFINCH	
				<i>Carduelis tristis</i>	TEJ

This stamp was originally listed in F8/2 as inscribed = 163-2 BLUE CHAFFINCH, *Fringilla teydea*, but was 'corrected' as above in F8/4. TEJ has rightly pointed out that the basically yellow-looking bird on the stamp is not a *Fringilla* species at all. He backs up his identification with reference to a 1982 'Birds of America' FDC based on a painting by Arthur Singer. Looking again at the stamp and the field guides I have come to agree with him that the stamp depicts a female American Goldfinch.

F12/4	NIGER	500f MS	73-	Species of OWL ('ITALIA')	
	suggestion (confirmation wanted)		73-101	LITTLE OWL	
				<i>Athene noctua</i>	TEJ
F12/1 MALDIVES (March 1997)		1r	30-216	CROWNED EAGLE	
				<i>Stephanoaetus coronatus</i>	
	correction		30-156	CROWNED SOLITARY EAGLE	
				<i>Harpyhaliaetus coronatus</i>	TEJ/BC

See the New Issue Listing for further stamps in this set.

F12/3	GAMBIA		Hiroshige Paintings	
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PJL has offered the following identifications. His information is based on "Hiroshige Birds and Flowers" published in the U.S.A. in 1988 by George Braziller Inc. with bird names by G.F. Mees of the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie.

1st sheetlet - 4d:

Two Ducks swimming among reeds - upper	27-79	MALLARD
		<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
- lower	27-71	BAIKAL TEAL
		<i>Anas fromosa</i>
A Cuckoo flying through the Rain	71-16	LITTLE CUCKOO
		<i>Cuculus poliocephalus</i>

2nd sheetlet - 4d:

Three wild geese flying across the moon	27-17	BEAN GOOSE
		<i>Anser fabalis</i>

(Note: This painting is clearly the same as that depicted in JAPAN 1949 & 1996 (SG 556 & 2418/9). F12/3 followed "Collect Birds on Stamps" in identifying the geese as Brent but authorities are divided between Brent and Bean.)

3rd sheetlet - 4d:

A small black bird clinging to a tendril of ivy	143-1	LONG-TAILED TIT
		<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>

4th sheetlet - 5d: (Values corrected from 4d in F12/4 IDP)

Sparrows and Camellia in Snow	165-38	TREE SPARROW
		<i>Passer montanus</i>
A Long Tailed Blue Bird on a branch of flowering plum	175-46	RED-BILLED BLUE MAGPIE
		<i>Urocissa erythrorhyncha</i>

A Wild Duck swimming beneath Snow-laden reeds		
possibly	27-79	MALLARD
		<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
alternatively	27-69	FALCATED TEAL
		<i>Anas falcata</i>

5th sheetlet - 5d: (Values corrected from 4d in F12/4 IDP)

Wagtail and Roses	118-4	GREY WAGTAIL
		<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>

/ GAMBIA, Hiroshige, continued.

Miniature sheets - 25d:

Hawk on perch			32-60	PEREGRINE FALCON <i>Falco peregrinus</i>	
Three wild geese flying across the moon			As in 2nd sheetlet.		
F12/3	INDONESIA	300r	93-44	HELMETED HORNBILL <i>Rhinoplax vigil</i>	
	correction		93-25	CELEBES HORNBILL <i>Aceros cassidix</i>	PJL
F12/3	URUGUAY	25p MS	30-158	GREY EAGLE-BUZZARD	
	Note that this issue is not an MS. It is one of two self-adhesive stamps (the other, 15p, not a bird) for the "Collection at Sender's Address service".				
					Editor
F12/4	CHRISTMAS ISLAND	????	Marine Life. The four species in this set were correctly identified and the composite sheet structure was as indicated. The birds feature in the top 4 stamps - on the shoreline.		
	Missing values are :	5c	CHRISTMAS ISLAND FRIGATEBIRD		
		10c	EASTERN REEF HERON (Light phase)		
		25c	SOOTY TERN		
		45c	BROWN BOOBY		
					Editor
F12/4	ERITREA	3n	116-50	BIMACULATED LARK <i>Melanocorypha bimaculata</i>	
	1st sheetlet				
	correction		116-46	HOOPOE LARK <i>Alaemon audipes</i>	RO
F12/4	RO has also drawn my attention to an additional bird squeezed into the Eritrea 2nd sheetlet, sharing stamp space with the Yellow-billed Hornbill and the Helmeted Guineafowl on the (overlapping) composite design:				
	ERITREA	3n	30-46	HOODED VULTURE <i>Necrosyrtes monachus</i>	RO
	addition				
F12/4	FRENCH SOUTHERN & ANTARCTIC				
		3f	11-	Species of PETREL	
	suggested identification		11-5	ANTARCTIC PETREL <i>Thassaloica antarctica</i>	RO
F12/4	NEW ZEALAND	\$1.80	17-18	PIED CORMORANT <i>Phalacrocorax varius</i>	
	alternative		17-24	SPOTTED CORMORANT <i>Phalacrocorax punctatus</i>	RO
I have not seen this stamp so cannot begin to adjudicate between the species - Editor					
F12/4	PHILIPPINES	5p, 20p & 30p	30-188	PHILIPPINE (MONKEY EATING) EAGLE	
	values are -	20p, 30p & 50p			RO/BC
F12/4	URUGUAY	5 @ 5P	Lighthouses set.		
Please refer to F12/1 for the identification of these 5 birds - except for the tern which is still unidentified.					
Sorry about the 'ghost' repetition.					

INITIALS

BC	Bruce Cruickshank
PJL	P J Lanspeary
RO	Rob Oliver
TEJ	Ted Johnson



BELARUS 1998

NEW ISSUE LISTING

NUMBERS are exclusively Howard & Moore (1980 edition)

Special thanks to Bruce Cruickshank, Rob Oliver and Ted Johnson for their contributions. Selected information has also been taken from 'Gibbons Stamp Monthly', 'Stamp Magazine' & 'Coin & Stamp Mart'.

Roger Chapman

ALBANIA

4.12.97 Albanian Postal Service - anniversary.

10l Postal emblem of twin-headed -
30l (variant on) postal emblem of twin-headed -

30000 species of EAGLE
30000 species of EAGLE

ACCIPITRIDAE
ACCIPITRIDAE

ANDORRA (FRENCH POs)

4.5.98

3f80

163001 CHAFFINCH

FRINGILLA

COELEBS

FRINGILLIDAE

ANDORRA (SPANISH POs)

30.9.97 National U.N.E.S.C.O. Commission.

32p Cultural symbols and -

66000 "PEACE" DOVE

COLUMBIDAE

ANTIGUA (Barbuda)

1998 Seabirds of the Caribbean. 1998 issues of ANTIGUA overprinted "BARBUDA MAIL"

4 @ 75c and \$5 MS

See F11/1 for species

4 @ 75c and \$6 MS

See F11/1 for species

ARUBA

1998

50c

128006 TROPICAL

MOCKINGBIRD MIMUS

GILVUS

MIMIDAE

60c

32027 AMERICAN

KESTREL

FALCO

SPARVERIUS

FALCONIDAE

70c

162036 TROUPIAL

ICTERUS

ICTERUS

ICTERIDAE

150c

159124 BANANAQUIT

COEREBA

FLAVEOLA

PARULIDAE

ASCENSION

15.6.98 Migrant birds.

15p

117037 BARN

SWALLOW

HIRUNDO

RUSTICA

HIRUNDINIDAE

25p

117066 HOUSE

MARTIN

DELICHON

URBICA

HIRUNDINIDAE

35p

20034 CATTLE

EGRET

BUBULCUS

IBIS

ARDEIDAE

40p

79078 COMMON

SWIFT

APUS

APUS

APODIDAE

50p

43110 ALLEN'S

GALLINULE

GALLINULA

ALLENI

RALLIDAE

AUSTRALIA (Illus. p.40)

25.6.98 Endangered birds.

5c

69071 ORANGE-BELLIED PARROT

NEOPHEMA

CHRYSOGASTER

PSITTACIDAE

5c "Helmeted Honeyeater = sub.sp cassidix"

153074 YELLOW-TUFTED HONEYEATER

MELIPHAGA

MELANOPS

MELIPHAGIDAE

45c

164089 GOULDIAN

FINCH

CHLOEBIA

GOULDIAE

ESTRILDIDAE

45c

68003 RED-TAILED

COCKATOO

CALYPTORHYNCHUS

MAGNIFICUS

CACATUIDAE

BAHAMAS

15.4.98 Anniversary of declaration of human rights.

55c Document preamble and -

14000 Species of

TROPICBIRD

PHAETHONTIDAE



BELARUS (illus. p48)

1500r
3200r
3800r
5300r
8600r

1998 MS with two sets of five birds.

130038 BLUETHROAT
144001 PENDULINE
136044 AQUATIC
136037 SAVI'S
145041 AZURE

TIT
WARBLER
WARBLER
TIT

ERITHACUS
REMIZ
ACROCEPHALUS
LOCUSTELLA
PARUS

SVECICUS
PENDULINUS
PALUDICOLA
LUSCINIODES
CYANUS

TURDINAE
REMIZIDAE
SYLVINAE
SYLVINAE
PARIDAE

* R/c

BELGIUM

1f

1998 Definitive.

145021 CRESTED

TIT

PARUS

CRISTATUS

PARIDAE

BELGIUM

7f50

6.7.98 Definitive.

122071 GREAT GREY

SHRIKE

LANIUS

EXCUBITOR

LANIIDAE

BELGIUM

9f

10.8.98 Definitive.

99183 GREEN

WOODPECKER PICUS

VIRIDIS

PICIDAE

BHUTAN

10n

8.2.97 New Year Zodiac. 1 of 12v. & MS.

35000 DOMESTIC

COCKEREL

PHASIANIDAE

BOSNIA

1d

1997

20050 PURPLE

HERON

ARDEA

PURPUREA

ARDEIDAE

BOSNIA

0.7, 0.9, 1.10 and 1.30d

? 1998 WWF - 4v.

23011 WHITE

STORK

CICONIA

CICONIA

CICONIIDAE

BRAZIL

22c

16.2.98 Definitives. Urban birds.

108102 VERMILION-CROWFLYCATCHER

MYIOZETETES

SIMILIS

TYRANNIDAE

BULGARIA

120l - mis-coloured & in mob cap! -
120l - with satchel and hat! (Hooded sub-sp.)

1998 Book illustrations. 2 of 4.

117037 BARN

SWALLOW

HIRUNDO

RUSTICA

HIRUNDINIDAE

175097 CARRION

CROW

CORVUS

CORONE

CORVIDAE

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

350f
350f
350f
350f
350f
350f
350f
350f

1997 90th anniversary of Boy Scouts' association. Raptors. Sheetlet.

30180 LONG-LEGGED

BUZZARD

BUTEO

RUFINUS

ACCIPITRIDAE

30074 MARSH

HARRIER

CIRCUS

AERUGINOSUS

ACCIPITRIDAE

30198 VERREAUX'S

EAGLE

AQUILA

VERREAUXII

ACCIPITRIDAE

30058 SHORT-TOED

EAGLE

CIRCAETUS

GALLICUS

ACCIPITRIDAE

30062 BATELEUR

TERATHOPIUS

ECAUDATUS

ACCIPITRIDAE

30035 AFRICAN FISH

EAGLE

HALIAEETUS

VOCIFER

ACCIPITRIDAE

30030 RED

KITE

MILVUS

MILVUS

ACCIPITRIDAE

30126 SHIKRA

ACCIPITER

BADIUS

ACCIPITRIDAE

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
150f Year of the Rooster

CHAD
350f and in sheetlet border

CHAD
In sheetlet border.

CHAD
In sheetlet border

CHAD
In MS border

CHINA (PR)
420f Globe, Wall and -

CHINA (TAIWAN)
\$19 "Egrets"

CROATIA
0.65k Girl on the back of -

CZECH REPUBLIC (Illus. p. 9)
4k60
4k60

CZECH REPUBLIC
4k Chick in an eggshell

ESTONIA
3k60

FALKLAND ISLANDS
1p
2p
5p
9p
10p

Dec. 97 Chinese Zodiac. 1 of 12v.
35000 DOMESTIC COCKEREL

1997 Flora & Fauna (with Scout emblem). 1 in sheetlet of 4 @ 350f.
30035 AFRICAN FISH EAGLE HALIAEETUS

1997 Flora & Fauna (with Scout emblem). Sheetlet of 4 @ 400f.
30044 EGYPTIAN VULTURE NEOPHRON

1997 Flora & Fauna (with Scout emblem). Sheetlet of 4 @ 650f.
30090 GREAT SPARROW HAWK ACCIPITER

1997 Flora & Fauna. Miniature sheet @ 2000f.
30062 BATELEUR TERATHOPIUS

9.10.97 UPU Congress, beijing 1999. 1 of 4v.
66000 "PEACE" DOVE

4.4.98 Children's folk rhymes. 1 of 4 v.
20000 Species of EGRET

1997 Humanitarian relief. Tax stamp.
66000 "PEACE" DOVE

1998 Wild Animals. 2 of 4.

35010 BLACK GROUSE TETRAO
35110 GREY PARTRIDGE PERDIX

25.3.98 Easter.
35000 DOMESTIC CHICKEN

1998
117037 BARN SWALLOW HIRUNDO

Aug. '98 Definitives. Rare visiting birds.
57063 TAWNY-THROATED DOTTEREL
58002 HUDSONIAN GODWIT
66107 EARED DOVE
9009 GREAT GREBE
57017 CHILIAN LAPWING

EUDROMIAS
LIMOSA
ZENAIDA
PODICEPS
VANELLUS

PHASIANIDAE

VOCIFER ACCIPITRIDAE

PERCNOPTERUS ACCIPITRIDAE

MELANOLEUCUS ACCIPITRIDAE

ECAUDATUS ACCIPITRIDAE

COLUMBIDAE

ARDEIDAE

COLUMBIDAE

PHASIANIDAE
PHASIANIDAE

PHASIANIDAE

RUSTICA HIRUNDINIDAE

RUFICOLLIS CHARADRIIDAE
HAEMASTICA SCOLOPACIDAE
AURICULATA COLUMBIDAE
MAJOR PODICIPEDIDAE
CHILENSIS CHARADRIIDAE



FALKLAND ISLANDS

16p
30p
65p
88p
£1
£3
£5
9p ? two designs
8x17p booklet stamps
6x35p booklet stamps

Aug. '98 Definitives. Rare visiting birds. (continued)

24016 BUFF-NECKED	IBIS	<i>THERISTICUS</i>	<i>CAUDATUS</i>	<i>THRESKIORNITHIDAE</i>
27036 ASHY-HEADED	GOOSE	<i>CHLOEPHAGA</i>	<i>POLIOCEPHALA</i>	<i>ANATIDAE</i>
17023 RED-LEGGED	CORMORANT	<i>PHALACROCORAX</i>	<i>GAIMARDI</i>	<i>PHALACROCORACIDAE</i>
27096 ARGENTINE	SHOVELLER	<i>ANAS</i>	<i>PLATALEA</i>	<i>ANATIDAE</i>
43116 RED-FRONTED	COOT	<i>FULICA</i>	<i>RUFIFRONS</i>	<i>RALLIDAE</i>
25002 CHILEAN	FLAMINGO	<i>PHOENICOPTERUS</i>	<i>CHILENSIS</i>	<i>PHAENICOPTERIDAE</i>
108073 FORK-TAILED	FLYCATCHER	<i>MUSCIVORA</i>	<i>TYRANNUS</i>	<i>TYRANNIDAE</i>
24033 ROSEATE	SPOONBILL	<i>AJAIA</i>	<i>AJAJA</i>	<i>THRESKIORNITHIDAE</i>
69181 AUSTRAL	CONURE	<i>ENICOGNATHUS</i>	<i>FERRUGINEUS</i>	<i>PSITTACIDAE</i>
32027 AMERICAN	KESTREL	<i>FALCO</i>	<i>SPARVERIUS</i>	<i>FALCONIDAE</i>

FRANCE

3f Le Retour = stylised -

20.4.98 Birth centenary of Magritte (painter).

66000 DOVE

COLUMBIDAE

FRANCE

3f Letter brought to Noah's Ark by -

11.5.98 Letterwriting days. 1 of 5.

66000 DOVE

COLUMBIDAE

GERMANY

110p EUROPA tree and two -

7.5.98. EUROPA - Festivals. German unification day.

66000 DOVES

COLUMBIDAE

GHANA

400c Rooster

15.1.98 Chinese Zodiac. 1 of 12v.

35000 DOMESTIC COCKEREL

PHASIANIDAE

GREAT BRITAIN

37p

21.7.98 Magical Worlds: Children's Literature. 1 of 5v.

The Phoenix and the Carpet

MYTHICAL BIRD

GUINEA

300f
300f
300f
300f
300f
300f
300f
300f
300f

?? species
No - Golden Eagle?

1998 Sheetlet of 9; 3 rows of 3. Top = Rotary; middle = Lions; bottom = Scouts.

73084 BOOBOOK	OWL	<i>NINOX</i>	<i>NOVAESEELANDIAE</i>	<i>STRIGIDAE</i>
73044 SPOTTED EAGLE	OWL	<i>BUBO</i>	<i>AFRICANUS</i>	<i>STRIGIDAE</i>
73121 GREAT GREY	OWL	<i>STRIX</i>	<i>NEBULOSA</i>	<i>STRIGIDAE</i>
28005 KING	VULTURE	<i>SARCORHAMPHUS</i>	<i>PAPA</i>	<i>CATHARTIDAE</i>
30153 GREAT-BLACK	HAWK	<i>BUTEOGALLUS</i>	<i>URUBITINGA</i>	<i>ACCIPITRIDAE</i>
30062 BATELEUR		<i>TERATHOPIUS</i>	<i>ECAUDATUS</i>	<i>ACCIPITRIDAE</i>
30175 RED-TAILED	HAWK	<i>BUTEO</i>	<i>JAMAICENSIS</i>	<i>ACCIPITRIDAE</i>
30184 AUGUR	BUZZARD	<i>BUTEO</i>	<i>RUFOFUSCUS</i>	<i>ACCIPITRIDAE</i>
30088 NORTHERN	GOSHAWK	<i>ACCIPITER</i>	<i>GENTILIS</i>	<i>ACCIPITRIDAE</i>

*?

HUNGARY

150ft MS

1998 America.

81287 MARVELLOUS SPATULETAIL *LODDIGESIA**MIRABILIS**TROCHILIDAE*

INDIA

4r

INDIA

8r Rotary emblem, with -

IRELAND

5p

30p

30p (self-adhesive)

30p (self-adhesive)

35p

40p

45p

50p

£2 (cf. Pacific '97 souvenir sheet (F12/1)

NB. 3 @ 30p blackbird plus 2 @ 5p corncrake also appear in a definitive £1 booklet.

ISRAEL

60a

JERSEY

4p

22p

26p

31p

32p

35p

44p

50p

In sheetlet border

In sheetlet border

KAZAKHSTAN

9t

Kazakhstan outline and -

40t

UPU emblem and -

KUWAIT

25, 50 & 150f

Banner and -

KUWAIT

100f

Pigeon breeders

23.11.97 World conference on reverence for all life.

Animals (including stylised bird) on globe,

12.1.98 Rotary International, New Delhi.

66000 "PEACE" DOVE

COLUMBIDAE

2.4.98 Definitives (3)

66009 WOOD

130267 BLACKBIRD

130267 BLACKBIRD

136157 GOLDCREST

130146 STONECHAT

57029 RINGED

130280 SONG

30102 EUROPEAN SPARROW

27087 PINTAIL

PIGEON

PLOVER

THRUSH

HAWK

COLUMBA

TURDUS

TURDUS

REGULUS

SAXICOLA

CHARADRIUS

TURDUS

ACCIPITER

ANAS

PALUMBUS

MERULA

MERULA

REGULUS

TORQUATA

HIATICULA

PHILOMELOS

NISUS

ACUTA

COLUMBIDAE

TURDINAE

TURDINAE

SYLVINAE

TURDINAE

CHARADRIIDAE

TURDINAE

ACCIPITRIDAE

ANATIDAE

13.5.98 Pets. 1 of sheetlet of 6, with tabs.

69000 Species of

PARROT

PSITTACIDAE

11.8.98 Seabirds & Waders. Also sheetlet with the 8 values.

16001 NORTHERN

57029 RINGED

57027 GREY

57025 GOLDEN

58017 GREENSHANK

58010 CURLEW

62015 HERRING

62022 GREAT BLACK-BACKED

20047 LITTLE

58015 REDSHANK

GANNET

PLOVER

PLOVER

PLOVER

GULL

GULL

EGRET

MORUS

CHARADRIUS

PLUVIALIS

PLUVIALIS

TRINGA

NUMENIUS

LARUS

LARUS

EGRET

TRINGA

BASSANUS

HIATICULA

SQUATAROLA

APRICARIA

NEBULARIA

ARQUATA

ARGENTATUS

MARINUS

GARZETTA

TOTANUS

SULIDAE

CHARADRIIDAE

CHARADRIIDAE

CHARADRIIDAE

SCOLOPACIDAE

SCOLOPACIDAE

LARIDAE

LARIDAE

ARDEIDAE

SCOLOPACIDAE

9.10.96 World Post Day.

66000 Dove carrying letter.

66000 Dove carrying letter.

COLUMBIDAE

COLUMBIDAE

26.2.98 Liberation Day anniversary.

66000 "PEACE" DOVE

COLUMBIDAE

June '98 Kuwait in pre-oil days. 1 of 6v.

66000 DOMESTIC

PIGEON

COLUMBIDAE



KYRGYZSTAN
150+30t Mounted bowman and -

1996 Olympic Games. 1 of 3 v.
30000 species of EAGLE

ACCIPITRIDAE

KYRGYZSTAN (Illus. p. 5)

1000t
600t
600t
600t
1000t
1000t

1998 Sheetlet of 6 birds and 2 animals.

167011 GOLDEN ORIOLE
29001 OSPREY
91001 HOOPOE
23011 WHITE STORK
84011 COMMON KINGFISHER
32028 COMMON KESTREL

ORIOULUS
PANDION
UPUPA
CICONIA
ALCEDO
FALCO

ORIOULUS
HALIAETUS
EPOPS
CICONIA
ATTHIS
TINNUNCULUS

ESTRILDIDAE
PANDIONIDAE
UPUPIDAE
CICONIIDAE
ALCEDINIDAE
FALCONIDAE

LAOS
60k

1996 Fauna. 1 of 5.
15004 GREY

PELICAN

PELECANUS

PHILIPPENSIS

PELECANIDAE

LESOTHO
4 @ 1m

27.4 .98 WWF se-tenant.
30053 CAPE

VULTURE

GYPS

COPROTHERES

ACCIPITRIDAE

LESOTHO

1m
1m
1m
1m
1m
1m
1m
1m
1m
1m

27.4.98 Endangered species. 9 of 20 in sheetlet.

9006 ATITLAN GREBE
35161 CABOT'S TRAGOPAN
69257 IMPERIAL AMAZON
35181 BROWN EARED-PHEASANT
99170 IMPERIAL WOODPECKER
28007 ANDEAN CONDOR
69232 CUBAN AMAZON
10004 SHORT-TAILED ALBATROSS
7018 GALAPAGOS PENGUIN

PODILYMBUS
TRAGOPAN
AMAZONA
CROSSOPTILON
CAMPEPHILUS
VULTUR
AMAZONA
DIOMEDEA
SPHENISCUS

GIGAS
CABOTI
IMPERIALIS
MANTCHURICUM
IMPERIALIS
GRYPHUS
LEUCOCEPHALA
ALBATRUS
MENDICULUS

PODICIPEDIDAE
PHASIANIDAE
PSITTACIDAE
PHASIANIDAE
PICIDAE
CATHARTIDAE
PSITTACIDAE
DIOMEDEIDAE
SPHENISCIDAE

LESOTHO

8m souvenir sheet
8m souvenir sheet

27.4.98 2 of 4 souvenir sheets.

151056 SOUTHERN WHITE- BELLIED SUNBIRD
69060 GOLDEN-SHOULDERED PARROT

NECTARINIA
PSEPHOTUS

TALATALA
CHRYSOPTERYGIUS

NECTARINIIDAE
PSITTACIDAE

LIBERIA

20c
20c (different design)
20c

9.3.98 Sea Creatures. 3 from sheet of 16.

25001 GREATER FLAMINGO
25001 GREATER FLAMINGO
20000 Species of EGRET

PHOENICOPTERUS RUBER
PHOENICOPTERUS RUBER

PHAENICOPTERIDAE
PHAENICOPTERIDAE
ARDEIDAE

LIBERIA

15c
15c
15c
15c
15c

4.5.98 Noah's Ark. 6 of 24 plus MS.

28007 ANDEAN CONDOR
27079 MALLARD
73063 SNOWY OWL
81303 RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD
35189 RING-NECKED PHEASANT

VULTUR
ANAS
NYCTEA
ARCHILOCHUS
PHASIANUS

GRYPHUS
PLATYRHYNCHOS
SCANDIACA
COLUBRIS
COLCHICUS

CATHARTIDAE
ANATIDAE
STRIGIDAE
TROCHILIDAE
PHASIANIDAE

LIBERIA

15c

\$2 MS showing Ark and -

MALAWI

10k

BC lists this stamp from the April 1998 issue of "Scott Stamp Monthly" but I have not come across any other reference to it. Any information or sightings?

MALAYSIA

50sen Magnifying glass on wildlife set (See F12/1)

MALAYSIA

30s

MALAYSIA

2r

MALDIVE ISLANDS

5r - six different designs

25r MS in two versions (one quoted in F12/1)

MALI

180f

490f

alternative suggested

530f

(Above stamps also in MS form with 3 labels)

1500f MS

in surrounds

in surrounds

MAYOTTE

30f - on back of zebu bull -

MICRONESIA

50c

50c

50c

50c

\$3 souvenir sheet

MONACO

3f Laurels and -

4.5.98 Noah's Ark. (continued)

35000 DOMESTIC COCKEREL & HEN

62043 KITTIWAKE

RISSA

TRIDACTYLA

PHASIANIDAE

LARIDAE

1994

130023 STARRED

ROBIN

POGONOCICHLA STELLATA

TURDINAE

9.9.97 MALPEX '97. (See F12/4) Second stamp from set of 4 containing a bird.

93041 RHINOCEROS

HORNBILL

BUCEROS

RHINOCEROS

BUCEROTIDAE

3.11.97 Group of 15 summit. 1 of 2v.

Emblem and stylised bird

17.12.97 Wildlife. Stamp Week 1997. 1 of 5v. in MS. (Ignore cryptic note in F12/3!)

35148 CRESTED WOOD

PARTRIDGE

ROLLULUS

ROULROUL

PHASIANIDAE

20.3.97 Eagles of the World". Additions to the F12/1 listing. (See also "Identification Parade".)

30038 AMERICAN BALD

EAGLE

HALIAEETUS

LEUCOCEPHALUS

ACCIPITRIDAE

30038 AMERICAN BALD

EAGLE

HALIAEETUS

LEUCOCEPHALUS

ACCIPITRIDAE

1997 90th anniversary of Boy Scouts' association.

122044 BOKMAKIERIE

SHRIKE

TELOPHORUS

ZEYLONUS

LANIIDAE

84054 STRIPED

KINGFISHER

HALCYON

CHELICUTI

ALCEDINIDAE

84052 BLUE-BREASTED

KINGFISHER

HALCYON

MALIMBICA

ALCEDINIDAE

136304 NORTHERN

CROMBEC

SYLVIETTA

BRACHYURA

SYLVINAE

83024 NARINA'S

TROGON

APALODERMA

NARINA

TROGONIDAE

136090 BLACKCAP

SYLVIA

ATRICAPILLA

SYLVINAE

SYLVINAE

57039 THREE-BANDED

PLOVER

CHARADRIUS

TRICOLLARIS

CHARADRIIDAE

1.4.98

20034 CATTLE

EGRET

BUBULCUS

IBIS

ARDEIDAE

30.6.98 4 se-tenant and souvenir sheet.

140072 YAP

MONARCH

MONARCHA

GODEFFROYI

MONARCHINAE

67014 PONAPE

LORY

TRICHOGLOSSUS

RUBIGINOSUS

LORIIDAE

152048 GREY-BROWN

WHITE-EYE

ZOSTEROPS

CINEREA

ZOSTEROPIDAE

140045 TRUK

MONARCH

METABOLUS

RUGIENSIS

MONARCHINAE

166003 PONAPE

STARLING

APLONIS

PELZELNI

THRAUPINAE

19.3.98 ACADEMIE DE LA PAIX.

66000 "PEACE" DOVE

COLUMBIDAE



NAMIBIA

\$1.50
 \$1.90
 \$1.90 (and head on cover)
 \$1.50
 (55c = Black-tailed tree rat)

NEVIS

30c
 80c
 \$3

NEW CALEDONIA

(ND) 70f franking value - scarlet
 30f - brown-orange
 (ND) 70f franking value - rose-red, self adhesive

NEW ZEALAND

\$10 (Lake Ellesmere) - re-issue ?
 \$10 (Lake Oahu)

I am not sure whether these stamps are valid for postage or just revenues. Any help?

NIGER

5 @ 300f
 3 @ 300f
 1 @ 300f

NIUAFO'OU

10c, 55c, 80c, \$3 and MS

PORTUGAL

85e Seller of ducks and duck eggs.

RUSSIA

3000r

RUSSIA

0.25r

ST. PIERRE & MIQUELON

10f

23.3.98 Owls. Booklet pane. 4 of 5.

73035 WHITE-FACED SCOPS	OWL	OTIS	LEUCOTIS	STRIGIDAE
72002 BARN	OWL	TYTO	ALBA	TYTONIDAE
73044 SPOTTED EAGLE	OWL	BUBO	AFRICANUS	STRIGIDAE
73073 BARRED	OWLET	GLAUCIDIUM	CAPENSE	STRIGIDAE

1998 Wildlife. 3 of 6v.

30035 AFRICAN FISH	EAGLE	HALIAEETUS	VOCIFER	ACCIPITRIDAE
157088 SCARLET	TANAGER	PIRANGA	OLIVACEA	THRAUPINAE
36001 HOATZIN		OPISTHOCOMUS	HOAZIN	OPISTHOCOMIDAE

2.1.98 Definitives.

45001 KAGU		RHYNOCHETOS	JUBATUS	RHYNOCHETIDAE
45001 KAGU		RHYNOCHETOS	JUBATUS	RHYNOCHETIDAE
45001 KAGU		RHYNOCHETOS	JUBATUS	RHYNOCHETIDAE

15.4.98 Game bird habitat stamps.

27011 BLACK	SWAN	CYGNUS	ATRATUS	ANATIDAE
27026 CANADA	GOOSE	BRANTA	CANADENSIS	ANATIDAE

1998 Animals of the world. Year of the oceans.

7002 EMPEROR	PENGUIN	APTENODYTES	FORSTERI	SPHENISCIDAE
7001 KING	PENGUIN	APTENODYTES	PATAGONICUS	SPHENISCIDAE
7003 GENTOO	PENGUIN	PYGOSCELIS	PAPUA	SPHENISCIDAE

15.5.98 W.W.F. Set of 4 and MS.

67031 BLUE-CROWNED	LORY	VINI	AUSTRALIS	LORIIDAE
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20.3.98 19th century vendors. 1 of 5v.

27000 DOMESTIC	DUCK			ANATIDAE
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6.6.97 Pushkin anniversary. 1 of 5.

Golden Cockerel

MYTHICAL BIRD

1.1.98 Definitives. New Currency. 1000 (old) roubles = 1 (new) rouble. 1 of 11v.

Ecology - birds. (not identified).

GT WT. CLONE

6.5.98

30038 AMERICAN BALD	EAGLE	HALIAEETUS	LEUCOCEPHALUS	ACCIPITRIDAE
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ST. VINCENT

\$2
\$5 MS

ST. VINCENT

\$1.10 in 1st sheetlet
\$1.10 in 1st sheetlet
\$1.10 in 2nd sheetlet

ST. VINCENT

90c 'Racquet-tailed Motmot'
90c
90c
90c
90c
90c
90c
90c 'Black-lored Red Tanager'
90c 'Fig Parrot'
90c
90c
90c

SOMALIA

500s ? species

SOMALIA

400s Man with -

SOUTH AFRICA

90c
1r
2r
5r
and:
20r (new value) (English name)

SOUTH GEORGIA

35p

SPAIN

35p

1998 Endangered species of the Caribbean. 1 of 5 v. and MS.

27008 BLACK-BILLED WHISTLING DUCK	DENDROCYGNA	ARBOREA	ANATIDAE
69256 ST. VINCENT	AMAZON	GUILDINGII	PSITTACIDAE

1998 Endangered species of the Caribbean. 2 sheetlets of 6 @ \$1.10), in composite design.

19003 MAGNIFICENT	FRIGATEBIRD	FREGATA	MAGNIFICENS	FREGATIDAE
162041 ST. LUCIA	ORIOLE	ICTERUS	LAUDABILIS	ICTERIDAE
24033 ROSEATE	SPOONBILL	AJAIA	AJAJA	THRESKIORNITHIDAE

1998 ? Birds of the world. Sheet of 12.

86000 Species of	MOTMOT			MOMOTIDAE
165131 RED-BILLED	QUELEA	QUELEA	QUELEA	PLOCEIDAE
68007 MAJOR MITCHELL'S	COCKATOO	CACATUA	LEADBEATERI	CACATUIDAE
69130 SCARLET	MACAW	ARA	MACAO	PSITTACIDAE
106078 BARE-THROATED	BELLBIRD	PROCNIS	NUDICOLLIS	COTINGIDAE
69238 TUCUMAN	AMAZON	AMAZONA	TUCUMANA	PSITTACIDAE
157000 Species of	TANAGER			THRAUPINAE
69000 Species of	FIG PARROT			PSITTACIDAE
69256 ST. VINCENT	AMAZON	AMAZONA	GUILDINGII	PSITTACIDAE
69094 PEACH-FACED	LOVEBIRD	AGAPORNIS	ROSEICOLLIS	PSITTACIDAE
69248 BLUE-FRONTED	AMAZON	AMAZONA	AESTIVA	PSITTACIDAE
69231 YELLOW-BILLED	AMAZON	AMAZONA	COLLARIA	PSITTACIDAE

1997 Arabian Tales. Folklore. 1 of 4 v.

35202 COMMON	PEAFOWL	PAVO	CRISTATUS	PHASIANIDAE
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1997 Arabian Tales. Costumes. 1 of 8 v.

69000 Species of	PARROT			PSITTACIDAE
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'96 & '97 1993 Definitives. (See F8/2 for originals with latin names.) New versions with names in English.

7015 JACKASS	PENGUIN	SPHENISCUS	DEMERSUS	SPHENISCIDAE
40011 WATTLED	CRANE	GRUS	CARUNCULATUS	GRUIDAE
117044 BLUE	SWALLOW	HIRUNDO	ATROCAERULEA	HIRUNDINIDAE
30218 MARTIAL	EAGLE	POLEMAETUS	BELLICOSUS	ACCIPITRIDAE
30035 AFRICAN FISH	EAGLE	HALIAEETUS	VOCIFER	ACCIPITRIDAE

Oct. 98 Tourism. 1 of 4v.

10001 WANDERING	ALBATROSS	DIOMEDEA	EXULANS	DIOMEDEIDAE
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1998 Rodriguez de la Fuente. 'Personality'.

30176 COMMON	BUZZARD	BUTEO	BUTEO	ACCIPITRIDAE
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SURINAM

In F12/3 "Identification Parade" I asked for help in the identification of these four stamps. BC has reported Eliasson's identifications as follows:

50g		73060 SPECTACLED OWL	PULSATRIX	PERSPICILLATA	STRIGIDAE
125g	Any help with species pl	66000 unidentified	PIGEON		COLUMBIDAE
275g		103009 BLACK-CRESTED	ANTSHRIKE	SAKESPHORUS	FORMICARIIDAE
3150g		108066 VERMILION	FLYCATCHER	PYROCEPHALUS	TYRANNIDAE

SURINAM

50g		1998 Definitives			
225g		99040 YELLOW-TUFTED WOODPECKER	MELANERPES	CRUENTATUS	PICIDAE
2425g		30024 RUFOUS-THIGHED KITE	HARPAGUS	DIODON	ACCIPITRIDAE
	? species	69223 BLUE-HEADED PARROT	PIONUS	MENSTRUUS	PSITTACIDAE

SWEDEN

3k50	in shape of -	20.11.97 Christmas. Gingerbread biscuits. 1 of 3.			
		7000 Species of PENGUIN			SPHENISCIDAE

TANZANIA

200s		Jan.98 Marine Life. 3 of sheet of 12. (Also 2 other sheets & 3MSs - not birds).			
200s		10007 BLACK-BROWED ALBATROSS	DIOMEDEA	MELANOPHRYS	DIOMEDEIDAE
200s		Unidentified bird			
		64010 XANTUS'	MURRELET	BRACHYRAMPHUS	ALCIDAE

THAILAND

15.5.97 Water birds.
The four birds listed in F11/4 (2 jacanas, stork and stilt) exist together in an MS, sold at 30b.

TURKEY

150l		1998 Owls. Se-tenant.			
150l		73127 SHORT-EARED OWL	ASIO	FLAMMEUS	STRIGIDAE
		73114 TAWNY OWL	STRIX	ALUCO	STRIGIDAE
		73123 LONG-EARED OWL	ASIO	OTUS	STRIGIDAE
	? species	73101 LITTLE OWL	ATHENE	NOCTUA	STRIGIDAE

UKRAINE

20k		30.12.97 MS of 6 values, with 3 birds:			
20k		154003 CORN BUNTING	EMBERIZA	CALANDRA	EMBEREZINAE
20k		23007 BLACK STORK	CICONIA	NIGRA	CICONIIDAE
		30039 WHITE-TAILED SEA EAGLE	HALIAEETUS	ALBICILLA	ACCIPITRIDAE

UKRAINE

40k MS	? species	1998 "Askania" (? totem) MS of 2 values with 1 and border having birds.			
MS border	? species	40001 COMMON CRANE	GRUS	GRUS	GRUIDAE
		30196 GOLDEN EAGLE	AQUILA	CHRYSAETOS	ACCIPITRIDAE

UNITED NATIONS (NEW YORK) Jul.1998 International year of the Ocean. Composite sheet of 12 (4 rows of 3) stamps @ 32c.

Top border		15008 BROWN PELICAN	PELECANUS	OCCIDENTALIS	PELECANIDAE
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UNITED NATIONS (GENEVA)

The UNPA states that these stamps have been designed in an impressionistic way rather than illustrated in a precisely realistic fashion, and there are identification problems with the first species listed below. The other two are clear enough.

45c - Two stamps at top right and right border.

although some could be -

45c - Centre stamp of 3rd row

45c - Four stamps at bottom right and border.

Jul.1998 International year of the Ocean. Composite sheet of 12 (4 rows of 3) stamps @ 45c.

7002 EMPEROR

7001 KING

64020 ATLANTIC

7003 GENTOO

PENGUIN

PENGUIN

PUFFIN

PENGUIN

APTENODYTES

APTENODYTES

FRATERCULA

PYGOSCELIS

FORSTERI

PATAGONICUS

ARCTICA

PAPUA

SPHENISCIDAE

SPHENISCIDAE

ALCIDAE

SPHENISCIDAE

URUGUAY

5p "Sun, birds and Waves"

1.7.97 Punta del Este (resort).

62000 stylised

GULL

LARIDAE

URUGUAY

6p

Mar. 98 Comic strips. 1 of 2.

Man imitating bird.

URUGUAY

6p 'Plyborus'

6p

6p

6p

1998 Se-tenant block of 4.

32007 COMMON

27012 BLACK-NECKED

24033 ROSEATE

24016 BUFF-NECKED

CARACARA

SWAN

SPOONBILL

IBIS

POLYBORUS

CYGNUS

AJAIA

THERISTICUS

PLANCUS

MELANCORYPHUS

AJAJA

CAUDATUS

FALCONIDAE

ANATIDAE

THRESKIORNITHIDAE

THRESKIORNITHIDAE

VATICAN CITY

1250l

2500l

27.5.97 Eucharistic Congress, Wroclaw, Poland. 2 of 4v.

Cathedral and Holy Dove.

Cross, doves and hands around the globe.

VIETNAM

10000d

10.10.96 TAIPEH '96. Endangered animals. 1 of 4v.

40015 SOUTH AFRICAN CROWNED CRANE

BALEARICA

REGULORUM

GRUIDAE

VIETNAM

400d

400d

400d

3000d

5000d

12000d

1998 Birds of prey.

30215 ORNATE HAWK

30088 NORTHERN

30010 HONEY

30176 COMMON

30081 PIED

30039 WHITE-TAILED SEA

EAGLE

GOSHAWK

BUZZARD

BUZZARD

HARRIER

EAGLE

SPIZAETUS

ACCIPITER

PERNIS

BUTEO

CIRCUS

HALIAEETUS

ORNATUS

GENTILIS

APIVORIS

BUTEO

MELANOLEUCUS

ALBICILLA

ACCIPITRIDAE

ACCIPITRIDAE

ACCIPITRIDAE

ACCIPITRIDAE

ACCIPITRIDAE

ACCIPITRIDAE

WESTERN SAHARA

28p

29p

40p

68p

105p

136p

200p MS

1998 Parrots.

69145 RED-MASKED

67012 ORNATE

69053 EASTERN

69041 RED-WINGED

69102 BLUE-CROWNED HANGING

69118 DERBYAN

69080 GREY

CONURE

LORY

ROSELLA

PARROT

PARROT

PARAKEET

PARROT

ARATINGA

TRICHOGLOSSUS

PLATYCERCUS

APROSMICTUS

LORICULUS

PSITTACULA

PSITTACUS

ERYTHROGENYS

ORNATUS

EXIMIUS

ERYTHROPTERUS

GALGULUS

DERBIANA

ERITHACUS

PSITTACIDAE

LORIIDAE

PSITTACIDAE

PSITTACIDAE

PSITTACIDAE

PSITTACIDAE

PSITTACIDAE



ZAMBIA

- 500k
- 500k
- &
- 500k 'Ararauna macao'
- 500k 'Psittacula galgula'
- 500k Inscribed 'Ara ararauna' (wrongly)
- 500k
- 1000k
- 1000k 'Ara chloroptera'
- 1000k
- 1000k
- 1000k
- 1000k
- 1000k
- 3200k MS 'Mulda Parakeet' 'Psephotus vamus'
- 3200k MS

1998 2 sheetlets of 6 and 2 MSs.

- 67013 RAINBOW
- 69075 BUDGERIGAR
- 69114 BLOSSOM-HEADED
- 69126 BLUE AND YELLOW
- 69102 BLUE-CROWNED HANGING
- 69140 GOLDEN
- 68009 SULPHUR-CRESTED
- 69135 RED-BELLIED
- 69131 GREEN-WINGED
- 69054 PALE-HEADED
- 69055 NORTHERN
- 68005 GANG-GANG
- 68001 PALM
- 69058 MULGA
- 68007 MAJOR MITCHELL'S

LORY	TRICHOGLOSSUS	HAEMATODUS	LORIIDAE
	MELOPSITTACUS	UNDULATUS	PSITTACIDAE
PARAKEET	PSITTACULA	ROSEATA	PSITTACIDAE
MACAW	ARA	ARARAUNA	PSITTACIDAE
PARROT	LORICULUS	GALGULUS	PSITTACIDAE
CONURE	ARATINGA	GUAROUBA	PSITTACIDAE
COCKATOO	CACATOE	GALERITA	CACATUIDAE
MACAW	ARA	MANILATA	PSITTACIDAE
MACAW	ARA	CHLOROPTERA	PSITTACIDAE
ROSELLA	PLATYCERCUS	ADSCITUS	PSITTACIDAE
ROSELLA	PLATYCERCUS	VENUSTUS	PSITTACIDAE
COCKATOO	CALLOCEPHALON	FIMBRIATUM	CACATUIDAE
COCKATOO	PROBOSCIGER	ATERRIMUS	CACATUIDAE
PARROT	PSEPHOTUS	VARIUS	PSITTACIDAE
COCKATOO	CACATUA	LEADBEATERI	CACATUIDAE

POSTAL STATIONERY



ALAND

This is a delightfully illustrated new format, but most of the birds are rendered impressionistically and are hard to identify specifically.
Stamp indicium. Carrying letter are 3 birds, 2 species.
Priority label. Stylised
Front cover illustration.

Inside cover, flap.
Inside cover, pocket. Adult and 4 young
On writing area lines. Silhouettes of

8.5.98 Pre-stamped postal letter. Sold at 5m.

- 69000 Species of PARROT
- 79078 COMMON SWIFT
- 35202 COMMON PEA FOWL
- 35000 DOMESTIC FOWL
- 27079 MALLARD
- 27000 Species of DUCK
- 117000 Species of HIRUNDINE

APUS	APUS	PSITTACIDAE
PAVO	CRISTATUS	APODIDAE
ANAS	PLATYRHYNCHOS	PHASIANIDAE
		PHASIANIDAE
		ANATIDAE
		ANATIDAE
		HIRUNDINIDAE

CANADA

- 45c (sold at 48c)
- 45c (sold at 49c)

13.3.98 Envelopes with imprinted stamps. (cf. F12/4 stamps)

- 163071 ROSY
- 73021 SCREECH

FINCH	LEUCOSTICTE	ARCTOA	FRINGILLIDAE
OWL	OTUS	ASIO	STRIGIDAE

HONG KONG

- (-)
- (-)
- (-)
- (-)

16.10.97 Postcards of migratory birds with stamp imprints as designs listed in F12/1. (Country name and EIR emblem removed.)

- 154027 YELLOW-BREASTED
- 58064 GREAT
- 27069 FALCATED
- 24029 BLACK-FACED

BUNTING	EMBERIZA	AUREOLA	EMBEREZINAE
KNOT	CALIDRIS	TENUIROSTRIS	SCOLOPACIDAE
TEAL	ANAS	FALCATA	ANATIDAE
SPOONBILL	PLATALEA	MINOR	THRESKIORNITHIDAE

JAPAN

70y stamp imprint

1997 International picture postcards (3 diff. pictures). Stylised bird eating cherries.

POLAND

40g stamp imprint.

5.96 Postcard. Children's Radio. Bird cartoon.

SAN MARINO

800l One of five cachets is -

17.4.98 Postcards with imprinted stamps (of Head of Libertas (= woman)).

- 66000 Dove carrying letter.

COLUMBIDAE

SPAIN

85p (with portrait of King Alfonso XIII)

20.2.98 Prestamped aerogramme. Military pigeon mail.

- 66000 CARRIER

PIGEONS

COLUMBIDAE

Ascension Island, Bird Stamps	72 - 80
Aupex '97	114
Beginning a Bird Stamp Collection	121 - 123
Belgian Bird Issues, 1985 - 1997	86
Bird Diary	23-33, 83-85, 132-135, 201-202
Bird Species, World Checklist by M.G. Wells	210 - 211
Birdpex '98	1, 64-65, 105, 172-181
Birds of Prey, Album Project	115 - 116
Chapman, Roger (Editor)	
Bird Diary	(See above)
Fledgling Portraits on Stamps	187 - 188
World Bird Species Checklist by M.G. Wells	210 - 211
Cox, David (President)	
Rare Bird Stamps of the World	10 - 13
Non-Pictorial - Semi-Pictorial Waterfowl Stamps	39 - 41
Aupex '97	114
Duck News (Including 1997 Duck Stamp Information)	145 - 146
Birdpex '98	172 - 181
Cruickshank, Bruce	
Recent New Birds in the Philatelic Aviary	31-35, 87 - 93, 147-149, 203-209
Too Many Bird Stamps	143 - 144
Cygnets (Junior Collectors' Corner)	121 - 124, 184 - 187
Database of the World's Stamps	114 - 115
Duck News	145
Duck Stamps Information 1997	146
Editor	
What do we Collect and How?	36 - 38
Endangered Species	124
Facsimiles, Die Proofs or What?	70 - 71
Friemann, Harald	
Structure and Texts form the Background of a Thematic Collection	14 - 22

Page

Great Barrier Island Pigeongram Service - Centenary, 1897-1997	116 - 118
Here and There (Mystery Gull, German Forest Birds, Bolivian Young Raptor?, USS Osprey)	6 - 8
(Royal Mail Issue of 6. 1. 93, Endangered Species)	68
(Celestial Swan, Mute Swan, Danish Thematics, 1998 Scottish Aerogrammes, GB Endangered Species, Queens Beasts)	112 - 113
Horsman, Graham (Secretary)	
The Cygnet - Junior Collector's Corner (Beginning a Bird Stamp Collection - with David Cox.)	121-124, 184-187
Identification Parade	42-44, 94, 150-151, 212
Jones, E. Reg.	
A Celebration of New Zealand Birds - Part 1	136 - 143
Part 2	189 - 200
Junior Collector's Corner (The Cygnet)	121 - 124, 184-187
Lanspeary, P.J.	
The Bird Stamps of Ascension Island	72 - 80
The Bird Stamps of Singapore	125 - 131
Leppard, E.W.	
Facsimiles, Die Proofs or What?	70 - 71
Membership Changes	5, 67, 109, 171
Moscow '97 Awards	68
New Issues	45-60, 95-104, 152-163, 213-220
Newsbriefs	4, 66-67, 108-109, 168-170
New Zealand Birds - A Celebration - Pt.1	136 - 143
Pt.2	189- 200

Pelicans on Stamps	81 - 82
Philatelic World (Association of British Philatelic Societies, Midpex and Thematica (David Cox), Rare Bird Stamps of the World)	9 - 13
(Introduction to Thematic Collecting (Margaret Morris), Rowland Hill Awards for 1997 - Harry Wright)	182 - 183
Pigeongram Service - Great Barrier Reef (Centenary)	116 - 118
Post Bag (Winchester Society Day)	69
(If it looks right it is right - Ted Johnson)	119
(Blue Cranes, Winter Wren - Ted Johnson)	119
(Watch Out for the Bald Spot - Bald Eagles)	120
Rare Bird Stamps of the World	10 - 13
Recent New Birds in the Philatelic Aviary	31-35, 87-93, 147-149, 207-209
Singapore Bird Stamps	125 - 131
Structure and Texts form the Background of a Thematic Collection	14 - 22
Too Many Bird Stamps	143 - 144
Topical Spot	
(Endangered Species)	124
(Fledgling Portraits on Stamps)	187 - 188
Waterfowl Stamps - Non-Pictorial and Semi-Pictorial	39 - 41
What Do We Collect and How?	36 - 38
Wise, Tony	
Pelicans on Stamps	81 - 82