

A 'Veiled Blackcap', the partially melanistic form of Blackcap *Sylvia atricapilla*, on Tenerife, Canary Islands

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Un individu de la forme partiellement mélanique de la Fauvette à tête noire *Sylvia atricapilla* à Ténériffe, Îles Canaries. Le 19 novembre et 6 décembre 2006 un mâle partiellement mélanique de la Fauvette à tête noire *Sylvia atricapilla* a été observé près de Los Silos, Ténériffe, Îles Canaries. Ceci est la deuxième donnée à Ténériffe de cette forme rare depuis les observations de Cabrera à la fin du 19ème siècle.

Breeding populations of Blackcap *Sylvia atricapilla* on the Atlantic Islands comprise two subspecies: *S. a. gularis* in the Azores and Cape Verdes, and *S. a. heineken* on Madeira and the Canaries, the last form being also present in Iberia and north-west Africa (Shirihai *et al.* 2001). A partially melanistic form, known as 'Veiled Blackcap' (after Berthold *et al.* 1997), was first reported from Madeira in 1829, and was subsequently also found on several islands of the Azores, on Tenerife and La Palma in the Canaries, and probably also on Porto Santo, in the Madeira archipelago, but not on the Cape Verde Islands (Berthold *et al.* 1997, Ludwigs 2000, Barone & Delgado 2001, Martín & Lorenzo 2001, Shirihai *et al.* 2001, Hering 2005).

Although considerable individual and age-related variation exists amongst males, they generally exhibit an all-black head, and darker grey and more olive plumage than the normal form, whilst females, which vary less than males, are dark olive-brown (see Berthold *et al.* 1997, Shirihai *et al.* 2001). Experiments with birds in captivity have revealed that this morph development is genetically controlled and consistent with a single autosomal gene locus, melanistic birds representing the recessive homozygotic genotype (Southern 1951, Berthold *et al.* 1996).

On 19 November and 6 December 2006, we observed a male 'Veiled Blackcap' in a garden with Canarian palm trees *Phoenix canariensis* near Los Silos, Tenerife. Ripe fruits attracted several bird species, including Sardinian Warblers *Sylvia melanocephala*, Canary Islands Chiffchaffs *Phylloscopus canariensis*, Spanish Sparrows *Passer hispaniolensis* and many Blackcaps (>10 individuals/half hour). Whereas general morphology and behaviour of the 'Veiled Blackcap' were similar to that of typical *S. atricapilla heineken*, plumage col-



Figure 1. Field sketch of the male 'Veiled Blackcap' *Sylvia atricapilla* observed near Los Silos, Tenerife, Canary Islands, on 19 November and 6 December 2006.

Croquis de terrain du mâle partiellement mélanique de la Fauvette à tête noire *Sylvia atricapilla* observé près de Los Silos, Ténériffe, Îles Canaries, le 19 novembre et 6 décembre 2006.

oration was strikingly different. The black on the head extended to the nape, head-sides, throat and upper breast, whilst the rest of the plumage appeared slightly darker than that of typical individuals (Fig. 1). There was a tiny white spot on the neck-sides. The bill and eyes were black, and the legs dark.

This appears to be only the second record of this form on Tenerife, since the observations made by Cabrera (1893) at the end of the 19th century. On La Palma, where it was formerly locally common, this form has decreased dramatically, perhaps because it was a favoured local cagebird (Berthold *et al.* 1997, Martín & Lorenzo 2001, Shirihai *et al.* 2001), and it was searched for in vain by Cullen *et al.* (1952) and Morphy (1965); Bannerman (1963) suggested it was probably extinct. However, some 15 individuals have been sighted since the 1980s, the most recent in May 1999 (Ludwigs 2000, Martín & Lorenzo 2001). On Madeira and the Azores, on the other hand, this form was estimated to comprise c.2 % of the total population (Berthold *et al.* 1997).

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