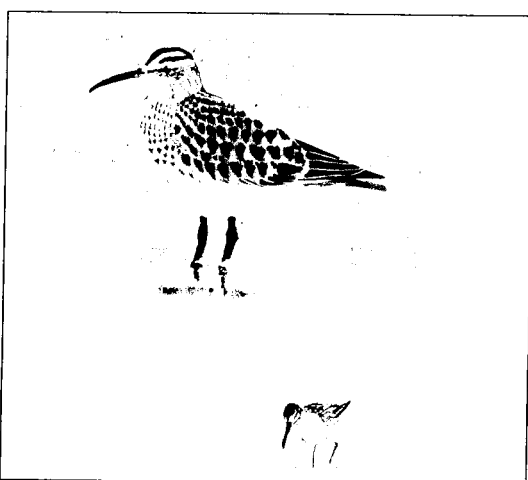


Rare birds in Morocco: report of the Moroccan Rare Birds Committee (1995–1997)

Patrick Bergier^a, Jacques Franchimont^b, Michel Thévenot^c and the Moroccan Rare Birds Committee

Depuis sa création en 1995, la Commission d'Homologation Marocaine a analysé 97 demandes d'homologation d'espèces rares ou mal connues, dont la liste est présentée en annexe. 75 ont été acceptées, qui ont permis de lister cinq espèces nouvelles pour le Maroc: l'Aigle pomarin *Aquila pomarina*, le Pluvier dominicain *Pluvialis dominica*, la Mouette de Franklin *Larus pipixcan*, le Goéland de Béring *L. glaucescens* et la Bergeronnette citrine *Motacilla citreola*. Quatre données de canards et quatre autres de limicoles d'origine néarctique ont été enregistrées. Les observations d'Erismatures rousses *Oxyura jamaicensis* ont été régulières à Douyiet, où la reproduction a été suspectée en 1996; c'est sur ce lac qu'ont été rapportées trois mentions d'hybrides Erismature rousse x E. à tête blanche *O. leucocephala*, en provenance probable d'Espagne. Enfin, les 14 mentions de Faucons de Barbarie *Falco pelegrinoides* ont permis de mieux cerner la répartition de cette espèce, en relation avec celles des différentes races de Pèlerins *F. peregrinus*.



1 Broad-billed Sandpiper *Limicola falcinellus*. This bird at the Souss estuary was the 17th Moroccan record. (D.A. Craven)



2–3 Toubkal massif, Western High Atlas, is one of two areas in Morocco where White-rumped Swift *Apus caffer* is known to breed. It also holds several quite localised species in Africa, such as Crimson-winged Finch *Rhodopechys sanguinea* and Shore Lark *Eremophila alpestris*. (Fig 2. P. Géniez; Fig. 3. P. Bergier)

4 Merja Zerga, Rharb, is one of the major lagoons along the Atlantic coast, attracting 1,000s of migrants and wintering birds. (M. Thévenot)



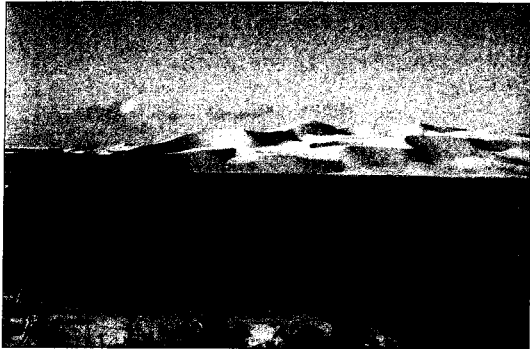
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- 5 Massa estuary, Souss, produces frequent records of rare birds: nine species included in this report have been observed there. Wintering Cranes *Grus grus* regularly roost there. (P. Soto)
- 6 The dayet of Merzouga, Tafilalt, is a temporary inland lake c500 km from the Atlantic coast. During wet years it serves as a spring migration stop-over for many birds. Several accidental species have been recorded there, including American Wigeon *Anas americana*, Lesser Spotted Eagle *Aquila pomarina*, Isabelline Wheatear *Oenanthe isabellina* and Collared Flycatcher *Ficedula albicollis*. (P. Géniez)
- 7 During the 20th century, most marshes in northern Morocco were drained but the Lower Loukkos marshes, Rharb, are still important. Citrine Wagtail *Motacilla citreola* and Penduline Tit *Remiz pendulinus* have been recorded there. (P. Géniez)

- 8-9 Khnifiss lagoons, Tarfaya, are a major stop-over for migrants on the Atlantic coast. A Brent Goose *Branta bernicla* was recorded there in 1994. (Fig. 8. P. Géniez; Fig. 9. M. Thévenot)
- 10 Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus minor*, Merzouga, Tafilalt, 17 May 1996. (S. Vén)

Introduction

The Moroccan Rare Birds Committee (MRBC), or Commission d'Homologation Marocaine (CHM), was formed in 1995, and currently consists of nine members (Patrick Bergier, Hugues Dufourny, Ahmed El Ghazi, Jacques Franchimont, Christian Pouteau, Ahmed Sayad, Valéry Schollaert, Michel Thévenot and Rae Vernon).



It aims to gather data on rare or little-known birds in Morocco, and thus to increase current knowledge of the Moroccan avifauna. The full list of species considered by MRBC appears in the appendix and includes true vagrants (ie species with fewer than 30 records), and rare or little-known species whose current status is inadequately known. We strongly urge visiting birdwatchers to submit descriptions of relevant species to the MRBC. Secretary: Prof. Jacques Franchimont, Quartier Abbas Lmsahdi, rue n°6, n°22, 50.000 Meknes V.N., Morocco. The first three annual reports were published in *Porphyrio*²⁻⁴; this paper summarises these reports and provides further details on previous records of rarities in Morocco.

Presentation of data

For all species, the following sequence has been used:

- English and scientific names of species
- Status, according to codes presented in Appendix I
- Data details: year, MRBC file number, region (see map), place, number of birds involved (one unless otherwise stated), age, sex, other information if applicable, date(s) of observation, recorder(s) name(s).
- Comments

For accidental species, four numbers in brackets follow the status code. The first two indicate the number of records (and number of birds) in the files of the Centrale Ornithologique Marocaine (COM) prior to the creation of the Moroccan Rare Birds Committee (MRBC). The second pair indicate the number of

records accepted by the MRBC since its creation in 1995, and the number of birds involved. These records have been published in the reports of the MRBC²⁻⁴. For rare or little-known species, only the second pair of numbers is given. The systematic list follows the sequence of species for which details are required by the MRBC (Appendix I).

List of accepted records

Black-browed Albatross *Diomedea melanophris* AV (2/2, 1/1)

1997 (97-11) **Mediterranean coast**, Chaffarinas Island, adult, 13 November (J.M. Igual & J. Charco)

Two previous records from the Moroccan Atlantic coast: off Tamri, Haha, on 17 March 1983 (N Dymond & D Coutts) and off Rabat, Zaïr, on 13 September 1984 (G. Balanca).

Madeiran Storm-petrel *Oceanodroma castro* AV/PM? (1/1)

1996 (96-16) **Souss**, Massa estuary, 21 January (M.M. Hansen *et al*)

Nearest colonies in the Canary Islands and Madeira. Most frequently reported at sea, especially off the Western Sahara coast, and rarely seen close inshore. This bird flew inland along the river from the estuary and had probably been forced inshore by heavy storms during previous days.

Western Reef Heron *Egretta gularis* AV (18/19, 1/1)

1996 (96-14) **Souss**, Souss estuary, dark morph, 18–19 April (L. Rogers)

Nearest colonies at Banc d'Arguin, Mauritania. Sporadic records are not unusual and principally involve the dark morph (12 of the 19 records), but white morphs are perhaps under-recorded due to potential confusion with Little Egret *Egretta garzetta*. Records are usually in April–May (12) at various localities along the Atlantic coast, from Dakhla, Wahdi Ad-Deheb, to Oued Bou-Regreg estuary, Rharb.

Great White Egret *Egretta alba* PM, OW (1/1)

1995 (95-12) **Plains of Eastern Morocco**, Sebkhia Bou Areg, Nador, adult, 6 November (J. Franchimont, F & H Touati Malih)

Pre-1960, just two records on the Rif coast¹⁵ but since the 1960s there have been 36 records, usually of

Table 1. Number of records submitted to MRBC

	1987	1990	1992	1994	1995	1996	1997	Total	Accepted	Rejected
First report	2	2	2	10	18			34	27	7
Second report					4	40		44	31	13
Third report					1	2	16	19	17	2

singles from wetlands on the Atlantic coast as far south as Massa estuary, Souss. Just three inland records: in Dadès-Draa, at Ouarzazate, on 31 March 1967 (B.L. Sage)¹², at Zagora, on 8 April 1981¹⁷ and in Tafilalt, in December 1989²⁰. The 1995 bird was apparently present from 1 October–10 December (D. Jerez Abad & R. Ramirez Espinar *per* J. Franchimont). It probably originated from the increasing European population (nominate *alba*).

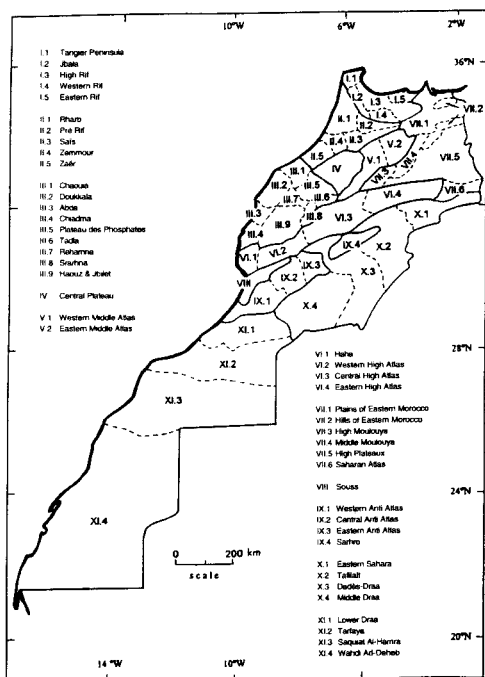
Brent Goose *Branta bernicla* AV (4/14, 1/1)

1994 (94/9) **Tarfaya**. Khnifiss lagoons, photo, 3–4 May (P. Geniez & P. Soto)

This bird was of the dark-bellied race *bernicla* that breeds on the Russian tundra north to the Taimyr Peninsula and winters in north-west Europe. The date is comparatively late, but birds usually depart their wintering areas in mid-April–mid-May. Previous records include one near Essaouira, Chiadma, on 2 February 1891¹⁵, one in Azzemour Bay, Doukkala, on 21 December 1988 (J. Franchimont), up to 10 at Merja Zerga, Rharb, on 29 January–4 February 1992²⁸ and two at Oualidia, Doukkala, on 4 January–1 February 1992 (N. de la Perche). It has been recorded once further south along the Atlantic coast, at Baie de l'Etoile, in extreme northern Mauritania¹⁹.

American Wigeon *Anas americana* AV (3/7, 2/2)

1995 (95/18) **Tafilalt**. Merzouga lake, first-winter male, 30 December (H. Dufourny *et al*)



Map showing the regions of Morocco used in this report.

1996 (96/35) **Rharb**. Sidi Bou Rhaba, adult male, 22 December (H. Dufourny)

Breeds North America, wintering south along coasts to Central America; regular vagrant to Europe. The 1995 record was 500 km inland. The three previous records are from Massa estuary, Souss: male in January 1978 (U.B. Casslen), up to three males and two females in late December 1984–late February 1985 (S.E. Bird, G. Balança, S. Aulagnier & J.P. Marfin *et al*) and a male in February 1986 (P. Bayle).

Blue-winged Teal *Anas discors* AV (13/20, 1/1)

1996 (96/36) **Rharb**. Sidi Bou Rhaba, female, 22 December (H. Dufourny)

Breeds North America, winters south to Brazil. The fourth record for Sidi Bou Rhaba: previous records were a pair on 17 March–15 April 1976⁷, a male on 20 February–30 March 1990²⁷ and a pair in early January–16 March 1994⁵¹. Other records are from Martil on the Mediterranean coast (one record)⁹, Merja Zerga, Rharb (one), Sidi Moussa–Oualidia lagoons, Doukkala (two), Massa estuary, Souss (five) and Barrage Lalla Takerkoust near Marrakech, Haouz (one). Records are mainly in January–April (10), with two in October and singles in May and December.

Ring-necked Duck *Aythya collaris* AV (9/13, 1/1)

1990 (90/1) **Rharb**. Merja Zerga, adult female, 17 January (M. Ameels)

Breeds North America, winters from southern USA to Central America and West Indies. Moroccan records are all in October–March and from the Atlantic coast, from Rharb north to Lower Draa. One inland record, at Barrage Mansour Ekdahbi near Errachidia, Tafilalt, in winter 1980–81¹⁰.

Red-breasted Merganser *Mergus serrator* WV (1/2)

1995 (95/9) **Rharb**. Larache, Lower Loukkos, two females, 3 January (H. Dufourny *et al*)

This species principally winters at sea, more occasionally on inland waters. It is a rare winter visitor to Morocco, with only 35+ records since the 1960s. These birds were apparently present at Oued Loukkos from 25 December 1994 (F. Touati Malih & J. Franchimont).

Ruddy Duck *Oxyura jamaicensis* AV, OB? (69/78, 5/29)

1996 (96/6) **Saïs**. Douyiet, adult male, 13 April (J. Franchimont *et al*)

(96/26) **Saïs**. Douyiet, two males and two females, 18 June (J. Franchimont & A. El Ghazi)

(96/28) **Saïs**. Douyiet, pair, 23 December (J. Franchimont *et al*)

1997 (97/8) **Saïs**. Douyiet, five males and two females, 3 June (J. Franchimont *et al*)

(97/10) **Saïs**. Douyiet, two males + 13 females, 7 February (J. Franchimont *et al*)

First recorded at Douyiet in spring 1993⁵², where now regularly noted and breeding suspected on 18 June

1996. Garrido & Mañez¹¹ and Torres & Alcalá-Zamora¹¹ listed all Moroccan records. Reports in spring 1986, between Oued Souss estuary, Souss, and Tan-Tan-Tarfaya area, Lower Draa, Tarfaya, are unconfirmed. All recent records are from Merja Halloufa and Merja Bargha, Rharb (max. 6–12 birds in 1992–1995) and Douyiet, with one record at Barrage Mohamed V, Plains of Eastern Morocco (one male and five females, September 1996)¹², which has not been submitted to the MRBC.

Ruddy x White-headed Duck *Oxyura jamaicensis* x *leucocephala* AV (0/0, 3/4)

1996 (96 13) **Saïs**, Douyiet, adult female, 28 March (J Franchimont & A El Ghazi)

1997 (97 9) **Saïs**, Douyiet, two males, 3 June (J Franchimont *et al*)

(97 11) **Saïs**, Douyiet, female, 7 February (J Franchimont *et al*)

White-headed Duck formerly bred in north Morocco but has undergone a dramatic decline; there are only seven records since the 1950s despite an increase in southern Spain in the early 1990s. These four hybrids doubtless originated from Spain.

Pallid Harrier *Circus macrourus* AV (24/30+, 1/1)

1997 (97 4) **Souss**, Souss estuary, first-winter female, 3 May (V Schollaert *et al*)

Twenty-four previous records from late September to mid-May with most during spring migration, in March–April.

Lesser Spotted Eagle *Aquila pomarina* AV (0/0, 1/1)

1996 (96 21) **Tafilalt**, Merzouga, subadult immature, 18 April (P A Crochet *et al*)

Most migrate on the east Mediterranean route. It is rare in Libya and Tunisia on passage, with most in April–May^{8,38}; accidental in Algeria, although once reported nesting there¹⁷. This is the first record for Morocco.

Barbary (Peregrine) Falcon *Falco (peregrinus) pelegrinoides* RB poorly known (14/15)

1994 (94 2) **Souss**, Ait Azza, Taroudant, 26 December (G Willem, H Dufourny *et al*)

1995 (95 17) **Tafilalt**, Jorf, 29 December (H Dufourny *et al*)

1996 (96 7) **Haha**, Tamri, female subadult, 5 May (V Schollaert *et al*)

(96 8) **Souss**, 4 km north of Massa estuary, adult male, 7 May (V Schollaert *et al*)

(96 9) **Souss**, Aoullouz adult male, 9 May (V Schollaert *et al*)

(96 10) **Central High Atlas**, Gorges du Dadès, immature, 12 May (V Schollaert *et al*)

(96 11) **Dadès-Draa**, El Kelaa MGouna, immature female, 12 May (V Schollaert *et al*)

(96 29) **Dadès-Draa**, Boumalne du Dadès, adult, 12 January (N Anthes)

(96 39) **Eastern High Atlas**, Rich, adult, 26 December (H Dufourny *et al*)

(96 40) **Souss**, Souss estuary, 31 December (H Dufourny *et al*)

1997 (97 1) **Tafilalt**, Erfoud, adult male, 27 April (V Schollaert *et al*)

(97 2) **Tafilalt**, Merzouga, two adults, 28 April (V Schollaert *et al*)

(97 3) **Souss**, Souss estuary, first-winter, 2 May (V Schollaert *et al*)

(97 6) **Moyen Draa**, Mhamid, adult, 26 April (J Franchimont & A El Ghazi)

Observers are encouraged to submit all records of Barbary Falcon to increase knowledge of the relative distributions of this and *F. peregrinus*, as three races of Peregrine breed in Morocco: *F. p. brookei*, *minor* and *atlantic*. Six of the 14 records (Tafilalt, Eastern High Atlas and Middle Draa) come from regions where both *pelegrinoides* and *minor* occur. A record, submitted as *pelegrinoides*, from Merzouga, Tafilalt involved *F. p. minor*. The distribution in Souss is now better documented, as five of the 14 records accepted by the MRBC are from this region.

American Golden Plover *Pluvialis dominica* AV (0/0, 1/1)

1997 (97 12) **Souss**, Souss estuary, first-winter first-summer, 21–25 April (H Dufourny, M & P Ridenour)

Breeds in Canada and Alaska, migrating south-east through the West Indies to winter from Bolivia southward. Spring migration follows a more western route, via Central America, the Gulf of Mexico and Mississippi valley. This, the first country record, possibly reached Morocco during the previous autumn.

Broad-billed Sandpiper *Limicola falcinellus* AV (7/12, 2/5)

1992 (92 2) **Souss**, Souss estuary, four, photograph, 27 August (E Sanders)

1995 (95 7) **Souss**, Souss estuary, 9 April (D F Walsh, D A Craven *et al*)

These dates coincide with regular migration periods through France, eg from early April to early June in spring and from late July to mid-October in autumn. A group of four is exceptional in Morocco as well as western Europe.

Long-billed Dowitcher *Limnodromus scolopaceus* AV (3/4, 1/1)

1997 (97 5) **Souss**, Souss estuary, adult in breeding plumage, 22–26 April (H Dufourny *et al*)

This is the second record at Souss estuary: one was there on 16 November–25 December 1987 (G Dändliker *et al*, H Lindholm), subsequently at Massa estuary, Souss, in early January–early February 1988 (S Gantlett, N Bostock). The 1997 bird was reportedly present from 30 March (M Forsberg in *Birding World* 10: 135), and was possibly the same as one noted the previous November. Other records are from Massa estuary, two on 5–17 April 1981¹⁷ and Sidi Moussa-Qualidia lagoons, Doukkala, on 5 November 1991²⁰.

Long-billed / Short-billed Dowitcher *Limnodromus scolopaceus / griseus* AV (1/1, 1/1)

1996 (96/37) **Souss**, Souss estuary, 21 November (A V Harding, P H Lymbery *et al*)

Possibly *L. scolopaceus* but description incomplete. A dowitcher, considered to be *L. griseus*, was at Sidi Moussa–Oualidia lagoons, Doukkala, on 13 August 1982 (W Hoogendoorn). Also recorded as a vagrant at the Strait of Gibraltar¹⁵.

Lesser Yellowlegs *Tringa flavipes* AV (4/5, 1/1)

1996 (96/42) **Souss**, Oued Souss estuary, adult in breeding plumage, 16 & 18 June (C Bowden)

Breeds in Canada and Alaska and winters from the southern USA to Tierra del Fuego. This is the fifth Moroccan record and the second at Souss estuary (first was on 4 January 1995; *Birding World* 9: 21–35). Other records include singles north of Kenitra, Rharb, on 22 April 1989 (N J Redman) and at Sidi Moussa–Oualidia lagoons, Doukkala, on 24 October 1982 (P R Gordon) and 5–6 November 1991²⁹. It is reported as accidental at the Strait of Gibraltar¹⁵.

Long-tailed Skua *Stercorarius longicaudus* AV inshore (8/8)

1994 (94/5) **Souss**, Massa estuary, juvenile, 10 November (P Holt *et al*)

Regular migrant offshore in West Africa but rarely recorded from land. Passage principally in August–September in western Europe; Moroccan records are usually in autumn and winter, from 29 September to 28 January, with just one in spring, on 26 April 1985 (P C Beaubrun).

Laughing Gull *Larus atricilla* AV (3/3, 3/3)

1994 (94/7) **Détroit de Gibraltar**, adult, 14 March (A Hachenberg *et al*)

1995 (95/3) **Souss**, Massa estuary, adult, 5 May (M J Naylor *et al*)

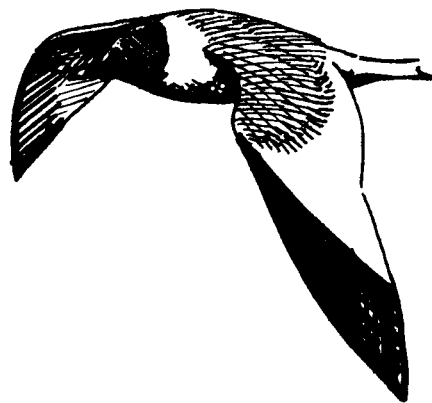
1996 (96/27) **Souss**, Souss estuary, adult, 16 May (H Dufourny *et al*)

A regular but rare vagrant to the Old World from North America. All Moroccan records are from the Atlantic coast: five in spring (14 March–16 May) and one (unconfirmed) record in autumn (14 September 1980)³⁰. It is possibly more common on the Atlantic coast than records suggest and more detailed study of gull flocks should produce further records.

Franklin's Gull *Larus pipixcan* AV (0/0, 1/1)

1994 (94/8) **Souss**, Souss estuary, adult, 8 January (J K Archer *et al*)

Breeds in southern Canada and the USA west of the Great Lakes; winters throughout the USA and south to Patagonia on the Pacific coast. This is the first Moroccan record; it remained until at least late January (J Langbehn).



Sabine's Gull *Larus sabini* by Mark Andrews

Sabine's Gull *Larus sabini* PM, OW (1/1)

1996 (96/31) **Rharb**, Moulay Bousselham, first-winter, 20 January (N Anthes & I Weiss)

Probably regular at sea off the Atlantic coast during migration, in early October–mid-November and April–May. Rarely inshore except after severe gales. The nine records in December–February suggest small numbers may winter off the Moroccan coast.

Bonaparte's Gull *Larus philadelphia* AV (1/1, 1/1)

1990 (90/2) **Souss**, Souss estuary, adult winter, 25–26 January (M Ameels)

Breeds in Alaska and central Canada, wintering on coasts south to Central America and the West Indies. This bird stayed at Souss estuary from 22 January to 14 February at least (*Br. Birds* 84: 7). There is an unconfirmed record from Melilla, Mediterranean coast, in May 1983 (J M Cabo).

Ring-billed Gull *Larus delawarensis* AV (19/19, 6/7)

1992 (92/1) **Rharb**, Larache, adult, 8 November (J Franchimont *et al*)

1995 (95/4) **Rharb**, Larache, adult, 19 March (R Fairhead *et al*)

(95/5) **Chiadma**, Essaouira, first-summer, 21 April (P Holt *et al*)

(95/10) **Rharb**, Larache, adult, 3 January (H Dufourny *et al*)

1996 (96/22) **Rharb**, Mehdiya harbour, two adults, 18 October (J Franchimont & A. El Ghazi)

(96/38) **Rharb**, Lixus salt pans/Larache, first-winter, 23 December (H Dufourny)

The commonest of the North American gulls in Morocco; it has been regular at salt pans near Larache in recent years. Records come from the entire Atlantic coast and usually concern singles, with most being immatures (20 of 26 birds). Most records are in winter (December–February but eight are in spring (March–May), two in summer (July–August) and two in autumn (October–November). The 3 January and 19 March 1995 records perhaps involved the same bird.

Common Gull *Larus canus* WV (5/5)

1995 (95-23) **Souss**, Massa estuary, immature, 27 December (H Dufourny *et al*)

1996 (96-12) **Souss**, Souss estuary, adult, 16–17 May (V Schollaert *et al*)

(96-41) **Souss**, Souss estuary, adult, 31 December (H Dufourny *et al*)

1997 (97-13) **Souss**, Souss estuary, adult, 22–25 April (H Dufourny *et al*)

(97-15) **Souss**, Souss estuary, adult, 22 December (J Franchimont *et al*)

Morocco is south of the species' regular wintering range but, since the early 1980s, small numbers, mostly immatures, have been recorded on the Mediterranean and Atlantic coasts, and there are also reports from Mauritania (Chott' Boul 16°36'N)¹⁶ and possibly Sénégal (Dakar)¹⁵. Most records are from mid-August to mid-April, thus those on 22–25 April and 16–17 May are noteworthy.

Glaucous Gull *Larus hyperboreus* AV (12/12, 1/1)

1996 (96-1) **Rharb**, Moulay Bou Selham, second-winter summer, 4 January (H Dufourny *et al*)

This Arctic species is not usually recorded south of 50°N in winter. All records are from the Atlantic coast, between Tangier and Agadir, on 13 October–23 April.

Glaucous-winged Gull *Larus glaucescens* AV (0/0, 1/1)

1995 (95-22) **Chiadma**, Essaouira, adult, photos, 31 January (T Bakker & K van Dijken)

Breeds from the Commander Islands, Kamchatka east to north-west Oregon, USA, through the Aleutian Islands; wintering from the Bering Sea, north of Japan to Baja California and north-west Mexico. This is the first record for Morocco and second or third in the Western Palearctic. A first-winter, ringed in British Columbia, Canada was recovered at Zurich, Switzerland, in early November 1969, is considered to have travelled within an aeroplane undercarriage⁵¹. The second concerned a third-winter, moulting to adult plumage, photographed at La Restinga, El Hierro, Canary Islands, in February 1992 (see *Birding World* 9: 237). A photograph of the Moroccan bird appeared in *Birding World* 8: 178.

Roseate Tern *Sterna dougallii* PM (1/1)

1995 (95-6) **Souss**, Souss estuary, breeding-plumaged adult, 19 April (P Holt *et al*)

This species is presumably regular off the Atlantic coast, as it breeds in the UK and north-west Europe and winters in the Gulf of Guinea. Most records are from the west Saharan Morocco coast^{5,15,21,25,26}; there are just 11 records further north, during 10 April to 7 May and 17 August to 17 October.

White-rumped Swift *Apus caffer* BM, PM (2/4)

1995 (95-13) **Western High Atlas**, above Imilil, 22 August (P A Crochet *et al*)

1996 (96-21) **Western High Atlas**, Asni, three, 3 July (B Lamothe)

A rare migrant breeder in Morocco, known principally from the Jbel Toubkal area, Western High Atlas, particularly around Asni. The breeding population is probably very small—estimated at c30 birds⁶ or 10+ pairs²⁰—and merits a detailed study.

Rock Martin *Hirundo fuligula* RB, BM (1/50+)

1996 (96-3) **Central High Atlas**, Igherm, c50, 18 February (P Yésou)

The status of this species in Morocco is poorly known, due to confusion with Crag Martin *Hirundo rupestris*. Both species have been reported in the southern foothills of the High Atlas, and hybrids may occur there¹¹, making detailed descriptions essential.

Richard's Pipit *Anthus (novaeseelandiae) richardi* WV (3/17)

1994 (94-1) **Souss**, Massa, 26 October (P Holt)

1995 (95-19) **Souss**, Massa, 27 December (H Dufourny, O Eyletten *et al*)

1996 (96-20) **Souss**, Massa, 3 and 5 January, photo; 15 on 4 January (N. Anthes & I Harry)

Widespread through India, Central and South-east Asia, Australia and New Zealand. African populations south of the Sahara are now considered a separate species, *Anthus cinnamomeus*. The Central Asian subspecies *richardi* regularly winters in small numbers in Spain and probably Morocco. There are 30 records in Morocco, from the North Atlantic plains and hills (Rharb) 10, singles in Saïs and Zaër). Plains of eastern Morocco (three), Souss (12) and West Saharan Morocco (three) as far south as Cap Blanc Peninsula, on the Morocco–Mauritania border¹⁹. Records are in mid-September–late March. Massa is one of the best localities to find the species: the group of 15 is the largest number ever recorded in Morocco.

Citrine Wagtail *Motacilla citreola* AV (0/0, 1/1)

1995 (95-1) **Rharb**, Lower Loukkos marshes, 3–5 January (H Dufourny *et al*)

Principally breeds between 30° and 80°N in Asia west to eastern Europe, wintering in the Indian subcontinent and South-east Asia, more locally south of the Caspian Sea and in Iran. This is the first record for Morocco and the western half of Africa, although a previous sighting of a female first-winter at Merja Zerga, on 4–5 January 1989 (photo in *Birding World* 2: 71) has never been submitted to the MRBC. There are just 10–11 records from Egypt (most in Sinai), singles in Djibouti, in late February 1990 (*Orn Soc. Middle East Bull.* 24: 37–38) and Ethiopia in 1994: Bale Mountains National Park, photographed on 7 January (*Bull. ABC* 1: 29), with eight records from the same area on 15 March and at Hosaina, on 11 November (*Bull. ABC* 2: 62). The first record in southern Africa involved one near Port Elizabeth, South Africa, in May 1998 (*Bull. ABC* 6: 6).

Isabelline Wheatear *Oenanthe isabellina* AV (12/15, 1/1)

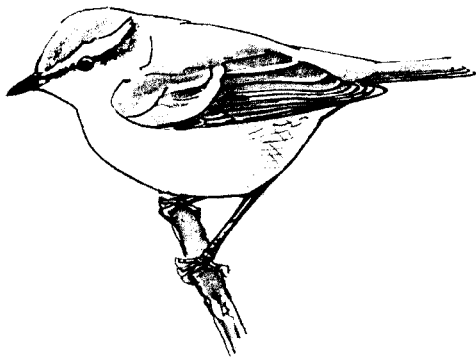
1996 (96/2) **Tafilalt**, Merzouga, 29 February (P. Yesou & M. South)

All records (except one on 22 January 1990) are in spring, from 1 February–26 April, south of the High Atlas principally in Tafilalt. It is perhaps more common on passage than previously considered, en route from its Sahelian wintering areas to breeding areas in eastern Europe and Asia.

Fieldfare *Turdus pilaris* AV (14/20, 1/2)

1996 (96/35) **Western Middle Atlas**, Ifrane, two, 18 January (N. Anthes *et al*)

Nine records from northern Morocco, five from Middle Atlas and one from Labiar, south of Goulimine in Lower Draa. Records are from 30 October to 19 February.



Yellow-browed Warbler *Phylloscopus inornatus*
by Mark Andrews

Yellow-browed Warbler *Phylloscopus inornatus* AV (1/1, 1/1)

1994 (94/1) **Souss**, Massa estuary, 26 October (P. Holt)

Breeds in Siberia and Central Asia, and winters from eastern Arabia to South-east Asia; a regular vagrant in western Europe, but poorly documented in Morocco perhaps due to low observer activity in mid-October–mid-November, the key period for this species in western Europe. First seen on 21 October (C. Bowden); this is the second Moroccan record. The first was at Immouzer Ida-Ou-Tanane, Haha, on 13 November 1988 (S. Dybkajaer *et al*)

Collared Flycatcher *Ficedula albicollis* AV (6/17, 1/1)

1995 (95/8) **Tafilalt**, Source bleue de Meski, adult male, 12 April (P. Holt *et al*)

Passes through east Saharan Morocco in spring, en route from wintering grounds in south-east Africa⁴³, but true status inadequately known. The status of all black-and-white flycatchers requires further study. In

the Middle Atlas in spring 1964, Ruthke⁴⁴ recorded birds with characteristics of *F. semitorquata*. In Algeria, Moali *et al*⁴² recently found breeding birds with a very well-marked white collar, considered *F. albicollis cf. semitorquata*, but Svensson & Mild⁴⁵ believed these to be extreme or aberrant *F. hypoleuca* or *F. albicollis*, or possibly hybrids between the two species. More recently, Potti & Merino⁴⁶ have demonstrated that a significant proportion of males of the Spanish race of Pied Flycatcher *F. b. iberiae*, possess a conspicuous or even full white collar that develops with age.

Penduline Tit *Remiz pendulinus* AV (11/21, 1/3)

1995 (95/11) **Rharb**, Lower Loukkos marshes, three, 1 January (H. Dufourmy *et al*)

Principally breeds in central Europe and Asia but also resident in Spain; it has undergone a marked western range expansion since the 1950s. Probably overlooked in Morocco, where perhaps a regular visitor to the north, eg in the marshes of Rharb.

Bullfinch *Pyrrhula pyrrhula* AV (4/5, 1/3–4)

1987 (87/1) **Saïis**, Jbel Zerhoun, 3–4, including a female mist-netted, 11 November (J. Franchimont & F. K. Mdahri-Maoui)

Widespread in Europe, where most populations are partially migratory, but very rare in North Africa⁴³. Measurements taken on this female indicate that it was of one of the European subspecies, either *europaea*, *pileata* or *iberiae*. Previous records are from Rharb (male at Charf-Al-Akab, on 6–10 November 1973 and a pair at Perdicaris, on 14 January–8 April 1976⁴⁵), Chaouia (female trapped at Settat, on 12 November 1976⁴⁹) and Zaër (male, on 18 November 1978, P. C. Beaubrun).

Species of unknown origin

Mute Swan *Cygnus olor* AV (2/4, 1/8)

1995 (95/15) **Plains of Eastern Morocco**, Barrage Med V, five, 1 November and 21 December (D. Jerez Abad & R. Ramirez Espinar)

These birds probably originated from Douyiet, Saïis, where the species has been introduced. The only confirmed record of wild Mute Swans concerns a party of three at Merja Zerga, Rharb, from late December 1983–early February 1984.

Records not accepted

Madeiran Storm Petrel *Oceanodroma castro* 1996 (96/17) Souss, Massa estuary, one, 27 January, three,

28 January. **Brown Booby** *Sula leucogaster* 1996 (96/4) Haha, Tamri, 21 January. **Pink-backed Pelican**

Pelecanus rufescens 1994 (94/6) Tafilalt, Merzouga, at least six adults, 24 May. **Dark Chanting Goshawk**

Melierax metabates 1996 (96/19) Souss, Igoudar, juvenile, 8 January. **Levant Sparrowhawk** *Accipiter*

brevipes 1996 (96/5) Saïss, Meknès, 3 April. **Tawny Eagle** *Aquila rapax* 1996 (96/18) Souss, Igoudar, subadult, 8 January. **Spanish Imperial Eagle** *Aquila (heliaca) adalberti* 1994 (94/10) Plains of Eastern Morocco, 8 km west of Moulouya estuary, 16 and 18 October. **Saker** *Falco cherrug* 1996 (96/15) Tafilalt, Merzouga, 23 April. **Barbary (Peregrine) Falcon** *Falco (peregrinus) pelegrinoides* 1995 (95/16) Saïss, Meknès, 29 July–21 August. 1995 (95/20) Western High Atlas, Imlil, 21 August. 1996 (96/23) Tafilalt, Merzouga, 17 May. 1996 (96/25) Doukkala, Cap Beddouza, immature, 23 April. **Baird's Sandpiper** *Calidris bairdii* 1996 (96/34) Tafilalt, Merzouga, 17 May. **Long-tailed Skua** *Stercorarius longicaudus* 1996 (96/30) Souss, Massa, 3 and 28 January. **Herring Gull** *Larus argentatus* 1995 (95/14) Tangérois, Punta Ceres, 4–5 adults, 23 August. **Rock Martin** *Hirundo fuligula* 1994 (94/3) Souss, Souss estuary, 9 November. 1996 (96/32) Lower Draa, Abeïno, three, 6 January. **Richard's Pipit** *Anthus (novaeseelandiae) richardii* 1997 (97/16) Souss, Massa, 2 June. **Aquatic Warbler** *Acrocephalus paludicola* 1987 (87/2) Souss, Massa estuary, 1 February. **Icterine Warbler** *Hippolais icterina* 1995 (95/21) Lower Draa, Aouinet Torcoz, 28 August. **Collared Flycatcher** *Ficedula albicollis* 1997 (97/7) Central High Atlas, Tizi-n-Tichka, adult female, 1 May. **Pine Bunting** *Emberiza leucocephalos* 1995 (95/2) Western High Atlas, Oukaïmeden, 1 January.

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Appendix 1. List of bird species for which a description should be submitted to the Moroccan Rare Birds Committee

The following list is extracted from a complete list of the birds of Morocco (M. Thévenot) and includes those species which occur (or have occurred) and for which details should be submitted to MRBC. Status abbreviations are as follows:

RB	Resident
BM	Breeding migrant
OB	Occasional breeder
FB	Former breeder
PM	Passage migrant
WV	Winter visitor
OW	Occasional winter visitor, otherwise known as a migrant (BM, PM)
AV	Accidental visitor (fewer than 30 records)
F(AV)	Former accidental visitor (not recorded since 1899)
?	Indicates doubt concerning status immediately preceding the question mark

If more than one category is applicable to a species, they are presented in order of importance.

<i>Struthio camelus</i>	Ostrich, Autruche d'Afrique	FB, AV?
<i>Gavia stellata</i>	Red-throated Diver, Plongeon catmarin	AV
<i>Gavia arctica</i>	Black-throated Diver, Plongeon arctique	AV
<i>Gavia immer</i>	Great Northern Diver, Plongeon imbrin	AV
<i>Podiceps auratus</i>	Slavonian Grebe, Grebe esclavon	AV
<i>Diomedea melanophis</i>	Black-browed Albatross, Albatros à sourcils noirs	AV
<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	Fulmar, Fulmar boréal	AV
<i>Pterodroma mollis</i>	Soft-plumaged Petrel, Petrel soyeux	AV
<i>Bulweria bulwerii</i>	Bulwer's Petrel, Petrel de Bulwer	AV
<i>Puffinus gravis</i>	Great Shearwater, Puffin majeur	PM
<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>	Manx Shearwater, Puffin des Anglais	PM
<i>Puffinus assimilis</i>	Little Shearwater, Petit Puffin	AV
<i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>	Wilson's Storm-petrel, Océanite de Wilson	PM, OW
<i>Pelegronema marina</i>	White-faced Storm-petrel, Océanite frégate	AV
<i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i>	Leach's Storm-petrel, Océanite culblanc	PM, WV
<i>Oceanodroma castro</i>	Maderan Storm-petrel, Océanite de Castro	AV/PM?
<i>Sula leucogaster</i>	Brown Booby, Fou brun	AV
<i>Sula capensis</i>	Cape Gannet, Fou du Cap	AV
<i>Phalacrocorax africanus</i>	Long-tailed Cormorant, Cormoran africain	AV
<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	Darter, Anhinga roux	AV
<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	White Pelican, Pélican blanc	AV
<i>Bataleur stellaris</i>	Eurasian Bittern, Butor étoilé	PM, FB, OW
<i>Egretta garzialis</i>	Western Reef Heron, Aigrette gorge blanche	AV
<i>Egretta alba</i>	Great White Egret, Grande Aigrette	PM, OW
<i>Myctena ibis</i>	Yellow-billed Stork, Tantale ibis	AV
<i>Phoenicopus minor</i>	Lesser Flamingo, Petit Flamant	AV
<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	Fulvous Whistling Duck, Dendrocygne fauve	AV
<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Mute Swan, Cygne tuberculé	AV
<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	Whooper Swan, Cygne chanteur	AV
<i>Anser fabalis</i>	Bean Goose, Oie des moissons	AV
<i>Anser albifrons</i>	White-fronted Goose, Oie neuse	AV
<i>Anser caerulescens</i>	Snow Goose, Oie des neiges	AV
<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	Barnacle Goose, Bernache nonnette	AV
<i>Branta bernicla</i>	Brent Goose, Bernache cravant	AV
<i>Plectropterus gambensis</i>	Spur-winged Goose, Plectroptère de Gambie	AV
<i>Aix galericulata</i>	Mandarin Duck, Canard mandarin	AV
<i>Anas americana</i>	American Wigeon, Canard Siffleur d'Amérique	AV
<i>Anas discors</i>	Blue-winged Teal, Sarcelle soucrourou	AV
<i>Anas smythii</i>	Cape Shoveler, Canard du Cap	AV
<i>Aythya collaris</i>	Ring-necked Duck, Fuligule à bec cercle	AV
<i>Aythya marila</i>	Greater Scaup, Fuligule milouinan	AV
<i>Melanetta fusca</i>	Velvet Scoter, Macreuse brune	AV
<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Common Goldeneye, Garrat à oeil d'or	AV
<i>Mergus albellus</i>	Smew, Harle piette	F(AV)
<i>Mergus serrator</i>	Red-breasted Merganser, Harle huppé	WV

<i>Mergus merganser</i>	Goosander. Harle bièvre	AV	<i>Hirundo fuligula</i>	Rock Martin. Hirondelle du désert	RB, BM
<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>	Ruddy Duck. Erismature rousse	AV, OB?	<i>Anthus (inovaeseelandiae) richardi</i>	Richard's Pipit. Pipit de Richard	WV
<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	White-headed Duck. Erismature à tête blanche.	FB, AV	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>	European Rock Pipit. Pipit maritime	WV
<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	White-tailed Eagle. Pygargue à queue blanche	AV	<i>Motacilla citreola</i>	Citrine Wagtail. Bergeronnette citrine	AV
<i>Necrosyrtes monachus</i>	Hooded Vulture. Vautour charognard	AV	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Duncock. Accenteur mouchet	WV
<i>Gyps rueppelli</i>	Rüppell's Vulture. Vautour de Rüppell	AV	<i>Oenanthe isabellina</i>	Isabelline Wheatear. Traquet isabelle	AV
<i>Aegypus tracheliotes</i>	Lappet-faced Vulture. Vautour oricou	AV, FB	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Fieldfare. Grive litorne	AV
<i>Aegypus monachus</i>	Black Vulture. Vautour moine	AV, FB	<i>Locustella fluviatilis</i>	River Warbler. Locustelle fluviatile	AV
<i>Circus macrorourus</i>	Pallid Harrier. Busard pâle	AV	<i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>	Aquatic Warbler. Phragmite aquatique	PM
<i>Melanerax metabates</i>	Dark Chanting Goshawk. Autour-chanteur sombre	RB	<i>Hippobos icterna</i>	Icterine Warbler. Hypobos icterine	AV
<i>Aquila pomarina</i>	Lesser Spotted Eagle. Aigle pomarin	AV	<i>Sylvia sarda</i>	Marmora's Warbler. Fauvette sarde	AV
<i>Aquila clanga</i>	Spotted Eagle. Aigle criard	AV	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	Lesser Whitethroat. Fauvette babillarde	PM, OW
<i>Aquila rapax</i>	Tawny Eagle. Aigle ravisseur	AV, RB	<i>Phylloscopus proregulus</i>	Pallas's Warbler. Pouillot de Pallas	AV
<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	Imperial Eagle. Aigle impérial	AV, FB, OB	<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	Yellow-browed Warbler. Pouillot à grands sourcils	AV
<i>Falco vespertinus</i>	Red-footed Falcon. Faucon kobez	AV	<i>Phylloscopus fuscoatus</i>	Dusky Warbler. Pouillot brun	AV
<i>Falco cherrug</i>	Saker Falcon. Faucon sacre	AV	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Goldcrest. Roitelet huppé	AV
<i>Falco (peregrinus) peregrinoides</i>	Barbary Falcon. Faucon de Barbarie	RB	<i>Ficedula parva</i>	Red-breasted Flycatcher. Gobemouche nain	AV
<i>Numida meleagris</i>	Helmeted Guineafowl. Pintade sauvage	FB	<i>Ficedula albicollis</i>	Collared Flycatcher. Gobemouche à collier	AV
<i>Turnix sylvatica</i>	Little Button Quail. Turnix d'Afrique	RB	<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>	Bearded Tit. Panure à moustaches	AV
<i>Porzana porzana</i>	Spotted Crane. Marouette pontuée	PM, OW	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	Long-tailed Tit. Mésange à longue queue	AV
<i>Porzana carolina</i>	Sora Crane. Marouette de Caroline	AV	<i>Parus cristatus</i>	Crested Tit. Mésange huppée	AV
<i>Porzana parva</i>	Little Crane. Marouette poussin	PM	<i>Tichodroma muraria</i>	Wallreaper. Tichodrome échelette	AV
<i>Porzana pusilla</i>	Baillon's Crane. Marouette de Baillon	PM, BM, OW	<i>Penduline Tit. Rémiz penduline</i>	Penduline Tit. Rémiz penduline	AV
<i>Crex crex</i>	Corncrake. Râle des genêts	PM, OW	<i>Lanius collurio</i>	Red-backed Shrike. Pie-grièche écorcheur	AV
<i>Porphyrio alleni</i>	Allen's Gallinule. Taïève d'Allen	AV	<i>Corvus corone</i>	Carrión Crow. Corneille noire	AV
<i>Anthropoides virgo</i>	Demoiselle Crane. Grue demoiselle	FB	<i>Lagonosticta senegal</i>	Snow Bunting. Bruant des neiges	AV
<i>Ardeotis arabs</i>	Arabian Bustard. Outarde arabe	RB	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	Red-eyed Vireo. Viréo à oeil rouge	AV
<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	Great Painted Snipe. Rhynchée peinte	AV	<i>Serinus citrinella</i>	Citric Finch. Venturon montagnard	AV
<i>Gareola nordmanni</i>	Black-winged Pratincole. Glaréole à ailes noires	AV	<i>Carduelis flammaea</i>	Common Redpoll. Sizerin flamme	AV
<i>Charadrius pecuarius</i>	Kittlitz's Sand-Plover. Pluvier pâtre	AV	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	Scarlet Rosefinch. Rosefin cramoisi	AV
<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>	American Golden Plover. Pluvier dominicain	AV	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Bullfinch. Bouvreuil pivoine	AV
<i>Chettusia gregaria</i>	Sociable Plover. Vanneau sociable	AV	<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	Snow Bunting. Bruant des neiges	AV
<i>Vanelus leucurus</i>	White-tailed Plover. Vanneau à queue blanche	AV	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Yellowhammer. Bruant jaune	AV
<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Great Knot. Grand bécasseau maubèche	AV	<i>Emberiza pusilla</i>	Little Bunting. Bruant nain	AV
<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Pectoral Sandpiper. Bécasseau tacheté	AV	<i>Emberiza melanocephala</i>	Black-headed Bunting. Bruant mélanocéphale	AV
<i>Calidris maritima</i>	Purple Sandpiper. Bécasseau violet	AV			
<i>Limicola falcinellus</i>	Broad-billed Sandpiper. Bécasseau faicinelle	AV			
<i>Gallinago media</i>	Great Snipe. Bécassine double	PM, WV			
<i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i>	Long-billed Dowitcher. Limnodrome à long bec	AV			
<i>Numenius tenuirostris</i>	Slender-billed Curlew. Courlis à bec grêle	OW			
<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	Lesser Yellowlegs. Petit chevalier à pattes jaunes	AV			
<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	Terek Sandpiper. Bargette de Terek	AV			
<i>Actitis macularia</i>	Spotted Sandpiper. Chevalier grivêlé	AV	<i>Gavia adamsi</i>	White-billed Diver. Plongeon à bec blanc	AV?
<i>Phalaropus tricolor</i>	Wilson's Phalarope. Phalarope de Wilson	AV	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	Red-necked Grebe. Grèbe jougris	F(AV)?
<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Red-necked Phalarope. Phalarope à bec étroit	AV	<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Wandering Albatross. Albatros hurleur	AV?
<i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i>	Long-tailed Skua. Labbe à longue queue	AV	<i>Phaethon aethereus</i>	Red-billed Tropicbird. Grand Phaéton	AV?
<i>Larus atricilla</i>	Laughing Gull. Goéland atricille	AV	<i>Sula dactylatra</i>	Masked Booby. Fou masqué	AV?
<i>Larus pipixcan</i>	Franklin's Gull. Mouette de Franklin	AV	<i>Pelecanus rufescens</i>	Pink-backed Pelican. Pélican russâtre	AV?
<i>Larus sabini</i>	Sabine's Gull. Mouette de Sabine	PM, OW	<i>ixobrychus exilis</i>	Least Bittern. Petit Blongios	AV?
<i>Larus philadelphia</i>	Bonaparte's Gull. Mouette de Bonaparte	AV	<i>Alopochen aegyptiacus</i>	Egyptian Goose. Oie d'Egypte	AV?
<i>Larus cirrocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Gull. Mouette à tête grise	AV	<i>Accipiter brevipes</i>	Levant Sparrowhawk. Epervier à pieds courts	AV?
<i>Larus delawarensis</i>	Ring-billed Gull. Goéland à bec cercle	AV	<i>Porzana marginalis</i>	Striped Crane. Marouette rayée	AV?
<i>Larus canus</i>	Common Gull. Goéland cendré	WV	<i>Burhinus senegalensis</i>	Senegal Thick-knee. Oedicnème du Sénégal	AV?
<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Herring Gull. Goéland argenté	WV	<i>Charadrius leschenaulti</i>	Greater Sand-Plover. Pluvier de Leschenault	AV?
<i>Larus glaucoideus</i>	Iceland Gull. Goéland à ailes blanches	AV	<i>Calidris pusilla</i>	Semipalmated Sandpiper. Bécasseau semipalmé	AV?
<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>	Glaucous Gull. Goéland bourgmestre	AV	<i>Microplalama himantopus</i>	Suit Sandpiper. Bécasseau à échasses	AV?
<i>Larus glaucescens</i>	Glaucous-winged Gull. Goéland de Béring	AV	<i>Gallinago stenura</i>	Pintail Snipe. Bécassine à queue peinte	AV?
<i>Larus marinus</i>	Great Black-backed Gull. Goéland marin	WV	<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>	Short-billed Dowitcher. Limnodrome à bec court	AV?
<i>Sterna dougalli</i>	Roseate Tern. Sterne de Dougall	PM	<i>Alle alle</i>	Little Auk. Mergule nain	AV?
<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Arctic Tern. Sterne arctique	PM, OW	<i>Streptopelia roseogrisea</i>	Pink-headed Dove. Tourterelle rieuse	AV?
<i>Sterna anaethetus</i>	Bridled Tern. Sterne bridée	BM	<i>Strix woodfordi</i>	African Wood Owl. Chauvette africaine	AV?
<i>Sterna fuscata</i>	Sooty Tern. Sterne fuligineuse	AV	<i>Caprimulgus eximius</i>	Golden Nightjar. Engoulevent doré	AV?
<i>Rynchops flavirostris</i>	African Skimmer. Bec-en-ciseaux d'Afrique	AV	<i>Coracias abyssinicus</i>	Abyssinian Roller. Rollier d'Abyssinie	AV?
<i>Uruba aolae</i>	Common Guillemot. Guillemot de Troil	AV	<i>Luscinia luscinia</i>	Thrush Nightingale. Rossignol progné	AV?
<i>Oena capensis</i>	Namaqua Dove. Tourterelle à masque de fer	FB, AV	<i>Oenanthe pleschanka</i>	Pied Wheatear. Traquet pie	AV?
<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	Rose-ringed Parakeet. Perruche à collier	AVIRB?	<i>Locustella certhiola</i>	Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler. Locustelle de Pallas	AV?
<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Yellow-billed Cuckoo. Coulicou à bec jaune	AV	<i>Acrocephalus palustris</i>	Marsh Warbler. Roussette verderolle	AV?
<i>Bubo bubo hispanus</i>	Eurasian Eagle Owl. Hibou grand-duc	RB?	<i>Phylloscopus schwarzi</i>	Radde's Warbler. Pouillot de Schwarz	AV?
<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Short-eared Owl. Hibou des marais	WV, PM	<i>Ficedula semitorquata</i>	Semi-collared Flycatcher. Gobemouche à demi-collier	AV?
<i>Apus unicolor</i>	Plain Swift. Martinet unicolor	AV/WV?, OB	<i>Passer luteus</i>	Golden Sparrow. Moineau doré	AV?
<i>Apus caffer</i>	White-rumped Swift. Martinet café	BM, PM	<i>Serinus canaria</i>	Canary. Serin des Canaries	AV?
<i>Eremopterix nigriceps</i>	Black-crowned Sparrow-Lark. Alouette-moineau à front blanc	RB	<i>Emberiza leucocephala</i>	Pine Bunting. Bruant à calotte blanche	AV?

**Appendix 2. Possible accidental visitors to Morocco
Species for which one or more records have been claimed but
not confirmed (AV?).**