

## Éléments de bibliographie ornithologique marocaine

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Cette nouvelle livraison de nos 'Éléments de bibliographie ornithologique marocaine' regroupe une sélection d'articles traitant de l'avifaune du Maroc. Parmi ceux-ci, nous avons distingué, comme dans la livraison précédente, ceux traitant spécifiquement de ce pays de ceux de portée plus générale mais concernant aussi le Maroc. Un bref résumé informatif suit certains d'entre eux dont le titre n'exprime pas de façon évidente le lien avec le Maroc.

Un troisième paragraphe présente une sélection de travaux récents relatifs à d'autres pays proches (Espagne et Iles Canaries, Portugal, Algérie, Tunisie et Mauritanie en particulier), en lien direct avec l'avifaune marocaine.

Rappelons que la majeure partie de la bibliographie ornithologique marocaine disponible fin 2001 a été référencée dans 'The Birds of Morocco' (Thévenot, Vernon & Bergier 2003. British Ornithologist Union Checklist Series 20).

Depuis, la majorité des nouveaux titres apparus jusqu'à fin 2005 ont été listés dans nos 'Éléments de bibliographie marocaine' – 1 (Bergier & Thévenot 2004 – *Go-South Bull.* 1 : 7-12), 2 (Thévenot & Bergier 2005 – *Go-South Bull.* 2 : 44-51) et 3 (Thévenot & Bergier 2007 – *Go-South Bull.* 4 : 32-41). Une 'Bibliographie ornithologique marocaine' est maintenue à jour à la rubrique 'Moroccan Bibliography' du site [www.go-south.org](http://www.go-south.org).

Nous serions reconnaissant à toute personne ayant connaissance de publications récentes non signalées dans nos 'Éléments de bibliographie ornithologique marocaine' de bien vouloir nous en faire part ; de même nous vous remercions d'avance de bien vouloir nous signaler toute erreur ou imprécision qui existerait dans les références présentées.



L'embouchure de l'Oued Chebeika, février 2008. Photo P. Bergier

## 1. Titres de bibliographie ornithologique marocaine

### 1.1. Titres antérieurs à 2000, omis dans l'ouvrage 'The Birds of Morocco'

- Aghnaj, A.** 1996. Contribution à l'étude de l'écologie alimentaire de l'Ibis chauve (*Geronticus eremita*) au Parc National Souss-Massa: Mémoire 3ème cycle, Ecole Nationale Forestière d'Ingénieurs, Salé, Maroc.
- Bueno, J. M.** 1991. Migración e internada de pequeños turdinos en la península ibérica II Collalba gris (*Oenanthe oenanthe*), Tarabilla norteña (*Saxicola rubetra*) y Tarabilla común (*Saxicola torquata*). *Ardeola* 38: 117-129. [El paso postnupcial de *S. torquata* se inicia en septiembre y presenta su máximo en noviembre, registrándose, desde este mes, un descenso progresivo a lo largo de la internada, que afecta fundamentalmente a los jóvenes. Este hecho, unido a la existencia de una mayor concentración de jóvenes en la zona del estrecho de Gibraltar durante la migración otoñal, sugiere la prolongación de su período de paso, a lo largo de la internada, hacia Marruecos].
- Bueno, J. M.** 1992. Migración e internada de pequeños turdinos en la Península Ibérica IV. Colirrojo Tizón (*Phoenicurus ochruros*). *Ardeola* 39: 49-54. [El paso-postnupcial se inicia en septiembre, pero fundamentalmente transcurre, con rapidez, entre mediados de octubre y mediados de noviembre. A partir de noviembre se produce un descenso progresivo de las recuperaciones de jóvenes frente a una estabilización de las de adultos a lo largo de los meses invernales, circunstancia que sugiere una prolongación del período de paso de los jóvenes hacia el norte de África, donde el máximo de recuperaciones, casi todas de jóvenes, se registra un mes después que en Iberia].
- Gonzalez, L. M. ; Heredia, B. ; Gonzalez, J. L. & Alonso, J. C.** 1989. Juvenile dispersal of Spanish Imperial Eagles. *Journal of Field Ornithology* 60: 369-379. [Post fledging dispersal of juvenile Spanish Imperial Eagles (*Aquila adalberti*) was studied from 51 records of recoveries, sightings, and contacts with banded, and wing or radio-tagged birds. When they become independent young eagles leave their natal areas, travelling up to 350 km (southward to northern Morocco)].
- Granadeiro, J. P.** 1993. Variation in measurements of Cory's Shearwater between populations and sexing by discriminant analysis. *Ringing and migration* 14: 103-112. [Biométrie de *C. d. borealis* dans les îles atlantiques et comparaison avec *C. d. diomedea* de Méditerranée (dont les îles Chaffarines) et avec *C. d. edwardsii* du Cap Vert].
- Griesinger, J.** 1996. Autumn migration of Griffon Vultures (*Gyps f. fulvus*) in Spain. In Muntaner, J. & Mayol, J., eds. *Biología y Conservación de las Rapaces Mediterráneas*. Monografías, n° 4. SEO. Madrid. Page 401-410. [Au moins 2156 Vautours fauves comptés traversant le détroit de Gibraltar à l'automne 1993. Cette étude a définitivement établi qu'une proportion importante des jeunes Vautours fauves espagnols entreprenait un mouvement de migration vers l'Afrique].
- Juana, E.D.** 1991. El Chorlito Social (*Chettusia gregaria*) en España. *Ardeola* 38: 55-59. [Análisis de las citas del chorlito social en la Península Ibérica (siete) y Marruecos (una). Corresponden al período diciembre-abril, lo que contrasta con el resto de Europa, donde la mayor parte de las observaciones tienen lugar en otoño o en primavera. El patrón observado se muestra de acuerdo con la conocida asociación que suele producirse entre los chorlitos sociales divagantes en Europa y las bandadas de avefría *Vanellus vanellus*, ya que, precisamente, el período diciembre-abril recoge un 95 % de las recuperaciones en España de avefrías anilladas en el extranjero].
- Thielcke, G.** 1973. On the origin of divergence of learned signals (songs) in isolated populations. *Ibis* 115: 511-516. [Short-toed Treecreepers *Certhia brachydactyla* in Morocco sing very differently from European Short-toed Treecreepers. Three hypotheses are examined as interpretations of these results: contrast reinforcement, loss of contrast and withdrawal of learning. The facts are best explained by withdrawal of learning. According to this hypothesis, Morocco was colonised by young European Short-toed Treecreepers with a song that had not yet been fixed by learning. The founders of the new population evolved a divergent song, which has been transmitted by tradition ever since].
- Thielcke, G. & Wüstenberg, K.** 1985. Experiments on the origin of dialects in the short-toed tree creeper (*Certhia brachydactyla*). *Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology* 16: 195-201.
- Van Den Berg, A. B.** 1992. Knob-nibbling by Crested Coot. *British Birds* 85: 560-561.

**Zeiske, O.** 1993. Observations of Kentish Plovers in Morocco in spring 1992. *The Wader Study*

*Group Kentish Plover Project, Newsletter 2: 19.*

## 1.2. Nouveaux titres de bibliographie ornithologique marocaine

Il s'agit soit de titres parus en 2007 et 2008, postérieurement à nos 'Éléments de bibliographie marocaine – 3' (cf Thévenot & Bergier 2007 – *Go-South Bull.* 4 : 32-41), soit de titres antérieurs non signalés dans nos trois précédentes livraisons.

**Afán, I. ; Forero, M.G. ; Gómez, T. ; Orueta, J.F. & Aranda, Y.** 2008. El control de la gaviota patiamarilla en las islas Chafarinas. *Quercus* 265 : 14-19.

**Amezian M.** 2006. *Contribution à l'étude de la migration des Passereaux dans les marais de Smir (Nord-Ouest du Maroc)*. Mémoire de DESA. Faculté des Sciences, Université Abdelmalek Essaâdi. Tétouan. 67 pp.

**Anonyme.** 2004. Citas mas interesantes obtenidas entre los años 2000 y 2003. *Revista Alcudón* 1: 49-57. [Compte-rendu des observations ornithologiques les plus intéressantes faites à Ceuta de 2000 à 2003].

**Aourir, M. ; Znari, M. ; El Abbassi, A. ; Radi, M. & Melin, J.M.** 2008. Reproductive parameters in captive hand-reared Black-bellied Sandgrouse. *Zoo Biology* 27: 269-281. [Flock breeders originated from wild-laid eggs collected in west central Morocco were hatched and hand-reared in captivity. The black-bellied sandgrouse showed a seasonal breeding pattern with a laying period extending from 7 to 12 weeks. The clutch frequency varied from 3 to 7 clutches per female per season. The mean clutch size was  $2.66 \pm 0.47$  eggs, and the mean interclutch interval was  $10 \pm 2.7$  days. The average total egg production was  $12 \pm 5.83$  eggs per female varying with age from 8 to 18 eggs per female. Egg hatchability of incubated eggs increased with age and varied from 37.5 to 72.2%. Chick mortality occurred only in the first week after hatching, averaging 60.5%].

**Bensusan, K.J. ; Garcia, E.F.J. & Cortes, J.E.** 2007. Trends in abundance of migrating raptors at Gibraltar in spring. *Ardea* 95: 83 - 90. [Long-term trends in abundance of spring migration at Gibraltar since the mid-1960s were investigated for the ten most frequent species of raptors, five of which changed significantly in abundance during the study period. Black Kites *Milvus migrans*, Eurasian Sparrowhawks *Accipiter nisus* and Booted Eagles *Hieraaetus pennatus* increased, in relation with increasing populations elsewhere in western Europe. European Honey-buzzards *Pernis apivorus* and Common Buzzards *Buteo buteo*, whose western European populations are described as stable, both

decreased. For Common Buzzards at least this discrepancy appears to represent a shift in wintering distribution, possibly as a result of climate change, with populations that wintered formerly in North Africa now wintering closer to their breeding grounds].

**Bergier, P. ; Franchimont, J. ; Thévenot, M. & CHM** 2007. Les oiseaux rares au Maroc. Rapport de la Commission d'Homologation Marocaine, Numéro 12 (2006). *Go-South Bull.* 4 : 77-97. [en ligne] : <http://www.go-south.org>.

**Bergier, P. ; Franchimont, J. ; Thévenot, M. et CHM.** 2008. Les oiseaux rares au Maroc. Rapport de la Commission d'Homologation Marocaine numéro 13 (2007). *Go-South Bull.* 5 : 48-58. [en ligne] : <http://www.go-south.org>.

**Cambelo Jimenez, A.J.** 2004. Origen de los Carriceros comunes *Acrocephalus scirpaceus* en migracion por Ceuta, en base a las recuperaciones del Grupo de Anillamiento Chagra. *Revista Alcudón* 1: 31-34. [en ligne] : <http://www.telefonica.net/web2/avesdeceuta/>

**Cambelo Jimenez, A.J.** 2004. Nuevos datos sobre la nidificacion del Chagra (*Tchagra senegalla*) en Ceuta. *Revista Alcudón* 1: 35-36. [en ligne] : <http://www.telefonica.net/web2/avesdeceuta/>

**Cambelo Jimenez, A.J.** 2005. Utilizacion de materiales artificiales para la construccion de los nidos de Tortola turca *Streptopelia decaocto*. *Revista Alcudón* 2: 40-42. [en ligne] : <http://www.telefonica.net/web2/avesdeceuta/>

**Cambelo Jimenez, A.J.** 2005. Origen de los Jilgueros comunes *Carduelis carduelis* en migracion por Ceuta, en base a las recuperaciones. *Revista Alcudón* 2: 44-47. [en ligne] : <http://www.telefonica.net/web2/avesdeceuta/>

**Cambelo Jimenez, A.J.** 2006. Origen de los Verdecillos comunes *Serinus serinus* en migracion por Ceuta, en base de las recuperaciones. *Revista Alcudón* 3: 56-58. [en ligne] : <http://www.telefonica.net/web2/avesdeceuta/>

**Cambelo Jimenez, A.J.** 2007. Mayo-Junio de 2006. Espectacular paso de Buitres en Ceuta.

- Revista Alcudón* 4: 13-18. [en ligne] : <http://www.telefonica.net/web2/avesdeceuta/>
- Cambelo Jimenez, A.J.** 2007. Origen de los Currucas capirotadas *Sylvia atricapilla* en migración por Ceuta, en base a las recuperaciones. *Revista Alcudón* 4: 46-47. [en ligne] : <http://www.telefonica.net/web2/avesdeceuta/>
- Cherkaoui, I. & Alaoui, M.L.** 2007. Caractérisation ornithologique des habitats naturels de la lagune de Merja Zerga (Maroc). *Ostrich* 78: 533-540.
- Cortes, J. & Ameziane, M.** 2007. Nesting sites of the Yellow-legged Gull *Larus michahellis* in north-eastern Morocco. *Gibraltar Bird Report* Number 6 (2006): 51-54.
- Cuzin, F. ; Thomas, T. & Chillasse, L.** 2007. Au sujet d'un passage tardif de Torcols dans le Moyen Atlas. *Go-South Bull.* 4 : 31. [en ligne] : <http://www.go-south.org>.
- El Bekkay, M. ; Oubrou, W. ; Ribí, M. ; Smith, K. & Bowden, C.** 2007. Un programme de conservation pour l'Ibis chauve (*Geronticus eremita*) au Maroc. *Ostrich* 78: 155-157.
- Fareh, M. & Franchimont, J.** 2007. Chronique ornithologique du GOMAC, année 2004. *Go-South Bull.* 4 : 46-76. [en ligne] : <http://www.go-south.org>.
- Fareh, M. & Franchimont, J.** 2008. Chronique ornithologique du GOMAC, année 2005. *Go-South Bull.* 5 : 1-29. [en ligne] : <http://www.go-south.org>.
- Förschler, M.I. & Geiter, O.** 2008. Bill deformation in a Woodchat Shrike *Lanius senator senator*. *Go-South Bull.* 5 : 46-47. [en ligne] : <http://www.go-south.org>.
- García, J.T. ; Suárez, F. ; Garza, V. ; Calero-Riesta, M. ; Hernández, J. & Pérez-Tris, J.** 2008. Genetic and phenotypic variation among geographically isolated populations of the globally threatened Dupont's lark *Chersophilus duponti*. *Mol. Phylogenet. Evol* 46: 237-251. [Study of population genetic structure, historical demographic events, current gene flow and morphological variation of three geographically separated groups of populations of Dupont's lark located in the Iberian Peninsula (3 populations), Morocco (2), and Tunisia (1). The results revealed the early historical divergence of an eastern Dupont's lark lineage (in Tunisia) and a western lineage (in Morocco and Spain), consistent with subspecies taxonomy and distribution. The western lineage subsequently split into two lineages, following the isolation of Iberian and African populations. Extant populations from different geographic areas hardly shared any haplotype, and consequently gene flow between geographic areas was found to be virtually absent. Apart from showing great genetic differentiation, Dupont's larks from different geographic areas were morphologically distinct, showing substantial variation in body size and feeding-related traits (length of feet and bill)].
- Gosney, D.** 2005. *Birding in Morocco, A birdwatching adventure on the edge of the Sahara*. Birdguides, Sheffield, DVD Video.
- Guillaumet, A. ; Ferdy, J.-B. ; Desmarais, E. ; Godelle, B. & Crochet, P.-A.** 2008. Testing Bergmann's rule in the presence of potentially confounding factors: a case study with three species of *Galerida* larks in Morocco. *Journal of Biogeography* 35: 579-591. [Test of Bergmann's rule (which predicts a larger body size in colder areas within warm-blooded vertebrate species) in three partially sympatric species of larks (*Galerida theklae*, *Galerida cristata* and *Galerida randonii*) in Morocco. Bergmann's rule was strongly supported in *G. theklae* and *G. randonii*. However, body size did not respond to altitude in *G. cristata*, a result that was not simply explained by species-specific differences in geographical ranges and altitudinal span. In *G. cristata*, there is a tendency for body size to increase with aridity, in agreement with an alternative definition of Bergmann's rule].
- Hingrat, Y. ; Saint Jalme, M. ; Chalah, T. ; Orhant, N. & Lacroix, F.** 2008. Environmental and social constraints on breeding site selection. Does the exploded-lek and hotspot model apply to the Houbara bustard *Chlamydotis undulata undulata*? *Journal of Avian Biology* 39: 393-404. [The respective role of environmental and social constraints on the distribution of nests and display sites was investigated. We measured environmental variables around 69 nests and 70 display sites at different spatial scales: the landscape, the breeding range, and the display and nest site scale. The variables were compared to those measured at 50 random plots to determine whether environmental features are actively selected. Social variables were included by studying spatial relationships between displaying male density, nests and female movements throughout the year. At the landscape scale, human presence acted as a limiting factor for the establishment of nest and display sites. At the breeding range scale, habitat requirements differed between sexes. Breeding females used a heterogeneous complex of habitats provided by the network of wadis crossing the reg covered by tall perennial plants. In contrast, display males looked for conspicuousness and courtship ability by selecting the reg with short perennials, and used temporarily flooded areas for feeding. Males

- aggregated on traditional display site where they experienced the greatest female density].
- Martínez, J.J. & Pérez, J.N.** 2001. *Estatus y Fenología de las Aves de Ceuta*. Instituto de Estudios Ceutíes. 270 pp.
- Navarrete Pérez, J.** 2004. Lista de las Aves de Ceuta. *Revista Alcadón* 1: 37-48. [en ligne] : <http://www.telefonica.net/web2/avesdeceuta/>
- Navarrete Pérez, J.** 2005. Migración de Aves en el Estrecho de Gibraltar y Ceuta. *Revista Alcadón* 2: 12-21. [en ligne] : <http://www.telefonica.net/web2/avesdeceuta/>
- Navarrete Pérez, J.** 2005. Noticiario ornitológico 2004. *Revista Alcadón* 2: 26-38. [en ligne] : <http://www.telefonica.net/web2/avesdeceuta/> [Compte-rendu des observations ornithologiques les plus intéressantes faites à Ceuta en 2004].
- Navarrete Pérez, J.** 2006. Modificaciones en la Lista de las Aves de Ceuta, tras la publicación de la nueva lista de las aves de España. *Revista Alcadón* 3: 5-7. [en ligne] : <http://www.telefonica.net/web2/avesdeceuta/>
- Navarrete Pérez, J.** 2006. Comparación de dos censos de Pardelas cenicientas *Calonectris diomedea* en los años 1995 y 2005. *Revista Alcadón* 3: 23. [en ligne] : <http://www.telefonica.net/web2/avesdeceuta/>
- Navarrete Pérez, J.** 2006. Noticiario ornitológico 2005. *Revista Alcadón* 3: 36-41. [en ligne] : <http://www.telefonica.net/web2/avesdeceuta/> [Compte-rendu des observations ornithologiques les plus intéressantes faites à Ceuta en 2005].
- Navarrete Pérez, J. ; Cuenca, D. & Arroyo, G.M.** 2006. Seguimiento de aves marinas migratorias desde ambas orillas del Estrecho. *Revista Alcadón* 3: 13-22. [en ligne] : <http://www.telefonica.net/web2/avesdeceuta/> [Comptage d'oiseaux marins depuis Tarifa et Ceuta].
- Navarrete Pérez, J.** 2007. Noticiario ornitológico 2006. *Revista Alcadón* 4: 1-6. [en ligne] : <http://www.telefonica.net/web2/avesdeceuta/> [Compte-rendu des observations ornithologiques les plus intéressantes faites à Ceuta en 2006].
- Navarrete Pérez, J.** 2007. Seguimiento de la migración postnupcial de aves marinas desde la playa de Desnarigado (Octubre-Noviembre 2006). *Revista Alcadón* 4: 26-41. [en ligne] : <http://www.telefonica.net/web2/avesdeceuta/> [Comptage d'oiseaux marins depuis une des plages de Ceuta].
- Qninba, A. ; Dakki, M. ; Benhoussa, A. & El Agbani, M.A.** 2007. Rôle de la côte Atlantique marocaine dans l'hivernage des limicoles (*Aves, Charadrii*). *Ostrich* 78: 489-493.
- Radi, M. ; Qninba, A. ; Slimani, T. ; El Idrissi Essougrati, A. & Dakki, M.** 2008. Nidification de la Guifette noire *Chlidonias niger* (Linnaeus, 1758) sur le lac de Barrage d'Al Massira (Maroc central) au printemps 2008. *Go-South Bull.* 5 : 59-62. [en ligne] : <http://www.go-south.org>.
- Rguibi Idrissi, H. ; Dakki, M. & El Agbani, M.A.** 2007. Premières données physiologiques sur les populations de Phragmites des joncs *Acrocephalus schoenobaenus* en migration printanière dans les roselières du Bas Loukkos (Larache, Maroc). *Go-South Bull.* 4 : 42-45. [en ligne] : <http://www.go-south.org>.
- Rguibi Idrissi, H. ; Dakki, M. & Bairlein, F.** 2007. Migration et hivernage de quelques passereaux au Maroc : mise au point à partir des données de baguage-reprise. *Ostrich* 78: 343-347.
- Rihane, A.** 2007. Contribution à l'étude de la reproduction de l'Échasse blanche (*Himantopus himantopus*) dans la daya de Ouled Lahcen (Beni Yakhlef / Mohammedia, Maroc). *Go-South Bull.* 4 : 26-30. [en ligne] : <http://www.go-south.org>.
- Suárez, F. ; Justribó, J.H. ; Oñate, J.J. ; Calero-Riestra, M. ; Garza, V. ; Hervás, I. ; Viñuela, J. ; Pérez-Tris, J. & García, J.T.** 2008. Paleogeografía y estado de conservación de la alondra ricotí en el Norte de África. *Quercus* 263: 26-34. [Résultats préliminaires d'une étude génétique du Sirlí de Dupont menée en Espagne, au Maroc et en Tunisie; estimation de la population marocaine sur la base de l'extension supposée des habitats occupés par l'espèce : 20.200-11.200 mâles reproducteurs].
- Thévenot, M. & Bergier, P.** 2007. Éléments de bibliographie ornithologique marocaine 3. *Go-South Bull.* 4 : 32-41. [en ligne] : <http://www.go-south.org>.
- Thévenot, M. & Bergier, P.** 2008. La Grande Aigrette *Casmerodius albus* au Maroc. *Go-South Bull.* 5 : 30-45. [en ligne] : <http://www.go-south.org>.
- Znari, M. ; Aourir, M. ; Radi, M. & Melin, J.M.** 2008. Breeding biology of the Black-bellied Sandgrouse *Pterocles orientalis* in west-central Morocco. *Ostrich* 79: 53-60. [Aspects of the breeding biology of the Black-bellied Sandgrouse were investigated in an arid area of west-central Morocco in the 2003 and 2004 seasons. Back-dating clutches and broods indicated that successful nesting lasted 13–18 weeks from mid-April to late August. The clutch frequency distribution showed two successive high and less important peaks in May and July, respectively. Among 50 nests 10.5%, 36.8% and 52.7% in 2003 and 9.7%, 25.8% and 64.5% in 2004 were found with one, two and three eggs per clutch, respectively. The mean clutch size was 2.55 eggs

± 0.50 (SD). The eggs' mean weight was 25.14 g ± 1.77 and measured 47.31mm ± 1.67 in length and 31.42mm ± 1 in width. The mean egg

volume was 23.86 cm<sup>3</sup> ± 1.83. The incubation period was about 26 d and the average hatchability rate was 62.5%].

## 2. Autres titres d'intérêt général concernant l'avifaune marocaine

**Aliabadian, M. ; Kaboli, M. ; Prodon, R. ; Nijman, V. & Vences, M.** 2007. Phylogeny of Palaearctic wheatears (genus *Oenanthe*) - Congruence between morphometric and molecular data. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 42 : 665–675. [Bayesian methods to derive a phylogeny for 11 species of *Oenanthe*. Showed that the tree supports three major clades: (A) *O. alboniger*, *O. chrysopygia*, *O. lugens*, *O. finschii*, *O. leucopyga*, *O. picata*, *O. moesta*, (B) *O. deserti* and *O. pleschanka*; and (C) *O. isabellina* and *O. oenanthe*].

**Barrientos, R. ; Barbosa, A. ; Valera, F. & Moreno, E.** 2007. Temperature but not rainfall influences timing of breeding in a desert bird, the trumpeter finch (*Bucanetes githagineus*). *Journal of Ornithology* 148: 411-416.

**Barriocanal, C. & Robson, D.** 2007. Spring passage of Willow Warbler *Phylloscopus trochilus* across the western Mediterranean: comparing islands with the mainland. *Ardea* 95: 91-96.

**Beilfuss, R.D. ; Dodman, T. & Urban, E.K.** 2007. The status of cranes in Africa in 2005. *Ostrich* 78: 175-184.[Effectifs hivernaux au Maroc de *Grus grus* et *Anthropoides virgo* en 1985, 1994 et 2004].

**Bernezat, O.** 2008. Le nid du moula-moula. *Le Saharien* 185 : 59-60.

**Brambilla, M. ; Vitulano, S. ; Spina, F. ; Baccetti, N. ; Gargallo, G. ; Fabbri, E. ; Guidali, F. & Randi, E.** 2008. A molecular phylogeny of the *Sylvia cantillans* complex: cryptic species within the Mediterranean basin. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 48: 461-472. [The subalpine warbler is a polytypic species, with four subspecies, European *S. c. cantillans*, *albistriata*, *moltonii* and North African *S. c.inornata*. They are very similar in external morphology but clearly differ in their vocalizations. Phylogenetic trees showed a monophyletic group including all *moltonii* individuals, well diverged from all other taxa. Populations assigned to *cantillans* were polyphyletic being split into two distinct clades (western and southern *cantillans*), with monophyletic *albistriata* closely related to

southern *cantillans*. Individuals of *moltonii* and southern *cantillans* sampled in sites of sympatry in central Italy were assigned to their respective groups, with perfect concordance between phenotypic and genetic identifications. All findings indicate that *moltonii* should be ranked as a distinct species. Former subspecies *cantillans* is polyphyletic, but additional data are needed to define the taxonomic status of its two clades. *Albistriata* is phylogenetically related to southern *cantillans* and should be provisionally kept as a subspecies of *S. cantillans*].

**Cadahía, L. ; Negro, J. & Urios, V.** 2007. Low mitochondrial DNA diversity in the endangered Bonelli's Eagle (*Hieraetus fasciatus*) from SW Europe (Iberia) and NW Africa. *Journal of Ornithology* 148: 99-104. [The genetic diversity and population structure of Bonelli's Eagle in Iberia and NW Africa has been studied using the mitochondrial control region (CR). Samples were obtained from 72 individuals from Spain, Portugal and Morocco. Only three polymorphisms were present, indicating low nucleotide and haplotype diversity. No evidence of genetic structure was found].

**Cézilly, F. & Johnson, A.** 2008. *The Greater Flamingo*. T & AD Poyser, London. 336 pp.

**Clark, J.A. ; Robinson, R.A. ; Adams, S.Y. ; Grantham, M.J. ; Risely, K. ; Balmer, D.E. ; Blackburn, J.R. ; Griffin, B.M. ; Marchant, J.H. & Kimmel, V.** 2007. Bird ringing in Britain and Ireland in 2005. *Ringling and migration* 23: 156–192. [This report includes the following recoveries in Morocco of BTO-ringed birds: the fifth Herring Gull *Larus argentatus*, the 14th Ring Ouzel *Turdus torquatus*, the third Song Thrush *Turdus philomelos* and the second Siskin *Carduelis spinus*].

**Coiffait, L. ; Clark, J.A. ; Robinson, R.A. ; Blackburn, J.R. ; Griffin, B.M. ; Risely, K. ; Grantham, M.J. ; Marchant, J.H. ; Girling, T. & Barber, L.** 2008. Bird ringing in Britain and Ireland in 2006. *Ringling and migration* 24: 15-79. [This report includes the following recoveries in Morocco of BTO-ringed birds: the fourth Kestrel *Falco tinnunculus*, the eighth and ninth Stone-curlew *Burhinus oedicnemus* and the eighth Whinchat *Saxicola rubetra*].

- Collinson, J.M. ; Parkin, D.T. ; Knox, A.G. ; Sangster, G. & Svensson, L.** 2008. Species boundaries in the Herring Gull and Lesser Black-backed Gull complex. *British Birds* 101: 340-363.
- Copete, J.L.** 2008. Distribution and identification of Iberian Chiffchaff. *British Birds* 101: 378-382.
- Craig, A. (ed.)** 2007. *Proceedings of the 11th Pan-African Ornithological Congress, Djerba, Tunisia, 20-25 November 2004*. Ostrich: Journal of African Ornithology 78. 438 pp.
- Crochet, P.-A.** 2008. Western Palearctic list update : deletion of Cape Gannet. *Dutch Birding* 30: 103-104.
- Dietzen, C.** 2007. *Molecular phylogeography and colonization history of passerine birds of the Atlantic islands (Macaronesia)*. Thèse, univ. de Heidelberg, Allemagne. [Plusieurs des échantillons utilisés proviennent du Maroc].
- Dietzen, C. ; Garcia-del-Rey, E. ; Delgado Castro, G. & Wink, M.** 2007. Phylogeography of the blue tit (*Parus teneriffae* -group) on the Canary Islands based on mitochondrial DNA sequence data and morphometrics. *Journal of Ornithology* 149: 1-12. [The populations on the eastern islands of Fuerteventura and Lanzarote (*P. t. degener*) could not be distinguished from North African blue tits (*P. t. ultramarinus*), and these populations should be subsumed under the subspecies *ultramarinus*. Taxonomic recommendations include the distinction of the northern European *P. caeruleus* from *P. teneriffae*, including blue tits from North Africa and the Canary Islands, the treatment of *degener* and *ultramarinus* as synonymous (*P. teneriffae ultramarinus*) and a new blue tit taxon on the island of Gran Canaria (*P. t. hedwigii* nov. ssp.)]
- Dodman, T.** 2007. Estimating the size and status of waterbird populations in Africa. *Ostrich* 78: 475-480.
- Duquet, M. & CHN.** 2008. Le Gobemouche noir ibérique : éléments d'identification du mâle. *Ornithos* 15: 191-197. [Comparaison avec le Gobemouche noir et le Gobemouche de l'Atlas. Illustré de photos de Gobemouche de l'Atlas prises au Maroc dans la région d'Ifrane].
- Fransson, T. ; Barboutis, C. ; Mellroth, R. & Akriotis, T.** 2008. When and where to fuel before crossing the Sahara desert - extended stopover and migratory fuelling in first-year garden warblers *Sylvia borin*. *Journal of Avian Biology* 39: 133-138.
- Garrido, H.** 2001. Metodología utilizada en la búsqueda de las últimas poblaciones de *Turnix sylvatica* en el Mediterráneo occidental. *Anuario Ornitológico de Doñana* n° 1: 176-185.
- [Descripción de la metodología empleada para la prospección del torillo andaluz (*Turnix sylvatica sylvatica*) en Andalucía y Marruecos. En las dos regiones se han obtenido resultados aceptables para los datos revelados por las encuestas, aunque no ocurre lo mismo con el resto de los métodos. En Marruecos, la metodología ha resultado efectiva porque la especie es relativamente abundante, lo que sugiere que se precisa una densidad poblacional mínima para que sea efectiva].
- Godino, A.** 2007. Situación actual del Quebrantahuesos en los países mediterráneos. *In Biodiversidad y conservación de fauna y flora en ambientes mediterráneos. Capítulo 20*: 569-587.
- Gordo, O. & Sanz, J.** 2008. The relative importance of conditions in wintering and passage areas on spring arrival dates: the case of long-distance Iberian migrants. *Journal of Ornithology* 149: 199-210.
- Gremaud, J. ; Heger, T. & Burgener, V.** 2007. Quelques observations printanières sur la traversée de la Méditerranée occidentale par des passereaux migrateurs. *Nos Oiseaux* 54 : 213-222.
- Guillaumet, A. ; Crochet, P.-A. & Pons, J.-M.** 2008. Climate-driven diversification in two widespread *Galerida* larks. *BMC Evolutionary Biology* 8: 32 [en ligne] : <http://www.biomedcentral.com/bmcevolbiol/8?page=3>. [Climate-driven diversification was investigated by using a comparative phylogeographic approach in combination with phenotypic data in two widespread avian species (*G. cristata* and *G. theklae*) distributed on both sides of the deserts belt of Africa and Asia. Mitochondrial and nuclear sequence data indicated that the crested and Thekla lark species groups diverged in the early Pliocene and that subsequent speciation events were congruent with major late Pliocene and Pleistocene climatic events. In particular, steep increase in aridity in Africa near 2.8 and 1.7 million years ago were coincident with two north-south vicariance speciation events mediated by the Sahara. Subsequent glacial cycles of the last million years seem to have shaped patterns of genetic variation within the two species. The Sahara appears to have allowed dispersal from the tropical areas during climatic optima but to have isolated populations north and south of it during more arid phases. Phenotypic variation did not correlate with the history of populations, but was strongly influenced by current ecological conditions. In particular, the results suggested that (i) desert-adapted plumage evolved at least three times and (ii) variation in body size was mainly driven by interspecific competition, but

- the response to competition was stronger in more arid areas].
- Guillemain, M. ; Sadoul, N. & Simon, G.** 2005. European flyway permeability and abmigration in Teal *Anas crecca*, an analysis based on ringing recoveries. *Ibis* 147: 688-696. [Analysing more than 9000 recoveries of Teal ringed in the Camargue, southern France, showed that 15% of Camargue (Mediterranean flyway) individuals were subsequently recovered in the North-west European flyway. These results suggest that there is permeability between these two flyways for all classes of individuals].
- Guillemain, M. ; Sadoul, N. & Simon, G.** 2006. Limites des voies de migration chez la Sarcelle d'hiver. *Faune sauvage* 273 : 12-14. [Cette note est un résumé de l'article précédant ie Guillemain et al. 2005. *Ibis* 147: 688-696.
- Johnson, A. & Béchet, A.** 2007. The third international workshop on Greater Flamingos in the Mediterranean region and north-west Africa: summary of main outputs. *Ostrich* 78: xxv-xxvi. [Le 3<sup>ème</sup> atelier international sur les Flamants de Méditerranée et de l'Afrique de l'Ouest s'est tenu à Djerba, Tunisie en novembre 2004. Douze interventions ont permis de faire le point sur les travaux du réseau Flamant dans le nord de la Méditerranée (France, Espagne et Italie) et en Mauritanie ainsi que de passer en revue le statut des Flamants de la Tunisie au Maroc. Il est apparu urgent de développer le réseau d'étude des Flamants vers l'Afrique du Nord où malgré l'importance des populations hivernantes et les soupçons de reproduction, les suivis restent peu nombreux].
- Kaboli, M. ; Aliabadian, M. ; Guillaume, A. ; Roselaar, C. S. & Prodon, R.** 2007. Ecomorphology of the wheatears (genus *Oenanthe*). *Ibis* 149: 792–805. [Ground-dwelling species of steppe-like habitats have long tarsi, long claws and short tails; some are migratory and have long pointed wings and non-emarginated primaries (*O. isabellina* and *O. oenanthe*), while others are sedentary and have more rounded and slotted wings (*O. bottae*, *O. heuglini* and *O. pileata*). Vegetation-tolerant species (*O. pleschanka*, *O. hispanica*, *O. cyprica* and *O. deserti*) have relatively long tails, short tarsi, long middle toes and long claws. The rock-dwelling species have short tarsi, long toes and short claws; they can be either relatively heavy (*O. leucura* and *O. monticola*) or light, like the wheatears inhabiting the most arid areas (*O. monacha*, *O. leucopyga* and *O. alboniger*). Together with their low wing-loadings, these traits may be related to the scarcity of resources in their habitats, which obliges them to make frequent and long flights].
- Kirwan, G.M. & Shirihai, H.** 2007. Species limits in the House Bunting complex. *Dutch Birding* 29: 1-19.
- Liechti, F. & Schmaljohann, H.** 2007. Vogelzug über der westlichen Sahara. *Der Ornithologische Beobachter* 104 : 33-44. [Songbird migration across the western Sahara].
- Liechti, F. & Schmaljohann, H.** 2007. Wind-governed flight altitudes of nocturnal spring migrants over the Sahara. *Ostrich* 78: 337 - 341. [Flight costs make up a large proportion of energy expenditure during migration and are strongly dependent on atmospheric conditions aloft. Birds crossing the Sahara can take advantage of the fairly reliable trade-wind regime. Data from free-flying birds were collected during spring migration with a tracking radar in an oasis in Mauritania, about 500km east of the Atlantic coast. The results confirm that wind is the most important factor determining flight altitudes in bird migration and, at least in spring, water stress above the desert seems to play a minor role].
- Limiñana, R. ; Soutullo, A. & Urios, V.** 2007. Autumn migration of Montagu's Harriers *Circus pygargus* tracked by satellite telemetry. *Journal of Ornithology* 148: 517 - 523. [In 2006, ten adult Montagu's harriers were fitted with satellite transmitters in north-eastern Spain and tracked during their autumn migration to their wintering grounds in sub-Saharan Africa. The migration took between 10 and 30 days. Whereas some birds had stopovers of more than a week, others stayed at the same site for only 1 or 2 days at the most. The tagged birds ultimately established at wintering grounds located along the border of Mauritania with Mali and Senegal].
- Lluch, P.** 2007. Le traquet à tête blanche *Oenanthe leucopyga* (Brehm). *Le Saharien* 183: 61-63.
- Martin, C.A. ; Alonso, J.C. ; Alonso, J.A. ; Palacin, C. ; Magana, M. & Martin, B.** 2008. Natal dispersal in great bustards: the effect of sex, local population size and spatial isolation. *Journal of Animal Ecology* 77: 326-334.
- Meyburg, B.-U. & Meyburg, C.** 2007. Quinze années de suivi de Rapaces par satellite. *Alauda* 75: 265-286.
- Olsson, O L.A.** 2007. Genetic Origin and Success of Reintroduced White Storks. *Conservation Biology* 21: 1196-1206 .[After their local extinction in 1954, White Storks were reintroduced to Sweden in 1989. The founder population for the reintroduced birds originated in North Africa, rather than from the closest breeding population in northeastern Europe (defined here as native). A number of wild storks have immigrated spontaneously, and a few others



- of native origin have been acquired for captive breeding. Over the 17 years, 103 of the 241 breeding events by free storks have been by pairs in which at least one parent had some native ancestry. Pairs with entirely native ancestry had on average twice as many chicks as those of entirely African ancestry. Reproductive success of the African storks in Sweden is so low that they cannot form a sustainable population. In addition, birds with some native ancestry were more likely to migrate from Sweden than those with entirely African ancestry. The difference in performance between native and African storks may be due either to local adaptations or to the bottleneck that the African founding population went through during captive breeding].
- Pütz, K. ; Helbig, A.J. ; Pedersen, K.T. ; Rahbek, C. ; Saurola, P. & Juvaste, R.** 2008. From fledging to breeding: long-term satellite tracking of the migratory behaviour of a Lesser Black-backed Gull *Larus fuscus intermedius*. *Ringing and Migration* 24: 7-10. [Arrivals at and departures from the wintering area on the Algerian coast occurred progressively, from early December to early November and from late May to late March respectively].
- Robb, M.S.** 2000. Introduction to vocalizations of crossbills in north-western Europe. *Dutch Birding* 22: 61-107. [Taxonomy of *Loxia curvirostra* throughout the Holarctic is complex; in relation to it, voices of NW African populations merit further investigations].
- Roselaar, C.S. ; Sluys, R. ; Aliabadian, M. & Mekenkamp, P.G.M.** 2007. Geographic patterns in the distribution of Palearctic songbirds. *J. ornithol.* 148: 271-280. [A database was created of digitized equal area distribution maps of 3,036 phylogenetic species of Palearctic songbirds. Analysis of the geographic distribution of species richness showed several hotspot regions. Prominent on the index of range-size rarity are the Atlas Mountains of northern Africa, the Jabal al Akhdar region in NE Libya, and the eastern border of the Mediterranean].
- Salewski, V. & Schaub, M.** 2007. Stopover duration of Palearctic passerine migrants in the western Sahara - independent of fat stores? *Ibis* 149: 223-236. [Previous studies of Palearctic trans-Saharan migrants crossing the desert suggest that stopover duration of fat birds in oases is much shorter than that of lean birds. During 2003 and 2004 capture-recapture data of migrating passerines from two inland oases in spring and from one coastal site in autumn in Mauritania, were analysed to test whether the probability of being a transient and the stopover duration depend on fuel stores at first capture. The results indicate that the time spent after and before capture at the stopover site did not depend on the fat stores at first capture. Therefore, we cannot confirm the assumption that birds arriving at stopover sites in the desert with low fat loads stay longer than birds that arrive with high fat loads].
- Salewski, V. ; Thoma, M. & Schaub, M.** 2007. Stopover of migrating birds: simultaneous analysis of different marking methods enhances the power of capture-recapture analyses. *Journal of Ornithology* 148: 29-37.
- Schaub, M. ; Jenni, L. & Bairlein, F.** 2008. Fuel stores, fuel accumulation, and the decision to depart from a migration stopover site. *Behav. Ecol.* 19: 657-666. [Results suggest that the decision to depart from a stopover site is based on rather simple behavioural rules: birds that lose fuel stores or that increase fuel stores at a high rate would leave a site quickly, whereas birds increasing fuel stores at intermediate rates would stay for a longer time. The departure decision is shaped also by the position of the stopover site in relation to the next one and may be affected further by environmental factors].
- Schmaljohann, H. ; Liechti, F. & Bruderer, B.** 2008. First records of lesser black-backed gulls *Larus fuscus* crossing the Sahara non-stop. *Journal of Avian Biology* 39: 233-237. [Lesser black-backed gulls migrate regularly along coastlines or the Nile to their wintering grounds in sub-Saharan Africa. They usually avoid the interior of the Sahara, but occur occasionally far inland when moving upstream along rivers. Several flocks of lesser black-backed gulls crossing the Western Sahara about 500 km east of the Atlantic coast have been discovered. The observations strongly suggest that the gulls performed long non-stop flights between the eastern Atlantic coast of sub-Saharan Africa and the Mediterranean Sea].
- Serra, L. ; Clark, N. A. & Clark, J. A.** 2006. Primary moult, body mass and migration of Grey Plovers *Pluvialis squatarola* in Britain. *Ibis* 148: 292-301. [Ringing data on 6079 Grey Plovers caught on the Wash, England, between 1959 and 1966, were analysed to relate migratory strategies to patterns of primary moult and body mass changes. Three categories of migrant adults were identified on the basis of primary moult and body mass: (1) birds which did not moult, but increased body mass and migrated further south; (2) birds which moulted 1-3 inner primaries, suspended moult, increased body mass and migrated; and (3) birds which completed or suspended moult and wintered locally. In birds of the second category, timing of primary moult and body mass increase overlapped. Grey Plovers which left Britain in autumn had an average body mass of 280g, enough to reach southern Morocco

without refuelling. Both wintering adults and first-year birds showed a prewinter body mass increase, peaking in December. Adults had a synchronized premigratory body mass increase in May, which suggested a negligible presence of African migrants. The average departure mass for spring migration, estimated at 316g, would allow birds to fly non-stop to the Siberian breeding grounds in western Taymyr].

**Smart, M. ; Azafzaf, H. & Dlensi, H.** 2007. The 'Eurasian' Spoonbill (*Platalea leucorodia*) in Africa. *Ostrich* 78: 495-500.

**Trierweiler, C. ; Koks, B. ; Drent, R. ; Exo, K.-M. ; Komdeur, J. ; Dijkstra, C. & Bairlein, F.** 2007. Satellite tracking of two Montagu's Harriers (*Circus pygargus*): dual pathways during autumn migration. *Journal of Ornithology* 148: 513-516. [Autumn migration routes of two Dutch Montagu's Harriers were documented using satellite telemetry. Both migrated to their African wintering area - one via the Straits of Gibraltar through the Mediterranean and the other via Italy/Tunisia].

**Walther, B.A. ; Schäffer, N. ; Van Niekerk, A. ; Thuiller, W. ; Rahbek, C. & Chown, S.L.** 2007. Modelling the winter distribution of a rare and endangered migrant, the Aquatic Warbler *Acrocephalus paludicola*. *Ibis* 149: 701-714. [The Aquatic Warbler is one of the most

threatened Western Palearctic passerine species. Recent research has shown that it migrates through northwest Africa in autumn and spring. The wintering grounds are apparently limited to wetlands of sub-Saharan West Africa, with records in Mauritania, Mali, Senegal and Ghana. The available data were used to predict its wintering distribution with the help of Geographic Information Systems (GIS). Whereas the most permissive model predicts the Aquatic Warbler to be found in a latitudinal band stretching from the Senegal river delta all the way to the Red Sea coast, the most restrictive model suggests a much smaller area concentrated within the regions around the Senegal river delta and around the Niger inundation zone in southern Mali and eastern Burkina Faso].

**Wernham, C.V. ; Toms, M.P. ; Marchant, J.H. ; Clark, J.A. ; Siriwardena, G.M. & Baillie, S. R. eds.** 2002. *The Migration Atlas: movements of the birds of Britain and Ireland*. T. & A.D. Poyser, London.

**Wynn, R.B. & Yésou, P.** 2007. The changing status of Balearic shearwater in northwest European waters. *British Birds* 100: 392-406.

**Yésou, P.** 2006. The Balearic shearwater *Puffinus mauretanicus*: a review of facts and questions. *Atlantic Seabirds* 8: 73-80.

### 3. Sélection de travaux relatifs à d'autres pays, en lien avec l'avifaune marocaine

**Aissaoui-Marniche, F. ; Doumandji, S. ; Baziz, B. & Sekour, M.** 2007. Régime alimentaire du Guépier d'Europe *Merops apiaster* dans la réserve naturelle de Mergueb (M'Sila) Algérie. *Alauda* 75 : 319-322.

**Alaya, H.B. & Nourira, S.** 2007. Le régime alimentaire de trois espèces de rapaces nocturnes en Tunisie: la chouette chevêche, la chouette effraie et le hibou grand-duc. *Ostrich* 78: 377-379.

**Azafzaf, H. ; Feltrup-Azafzaf, C. & Dlensi, H.** 2007. Breeding of the Greater Flamingo *Phoenicopterus roseus* in Salines de Thyna, Tunisia. *Flamingo, Bulletin of the IUCN-SSC/Wetlands International Flamingo Specialist Group* 15: 13-14.

**Barrios Partida, F.** 2008. *Nomads of the Strait of Gibraltar. A Field Guide to Bird Migration, the Natural Parks of the Strait and los Alcornocales, and the Rock of Gibraltar*. Palma del Valle. 430 pp.

**Belhadj, G. ; Chalabi, B. ; Chabi, Y. ; Kayser, Y. & Gauthier-Clerc, M.** 2007. Le retour de l'Ibis falcinelle (*Plegadis falcinellus*) nicheur en Algérie. *Aves* 44 : 29-36.

**Bensusan, K. J. & Perez, C.** 2007. Rüppell's Vulture, Moroccan White Wagtail and Icterine Warbler in Gibraltar in 2006. *Gibraltar Bird Report* 6 (2006): 47-50.

**Boukhemza, M. ; Boukhemza-Zemmouri, N. & Voisin, J.F.** 2007. Biologie et écologie de la reproduction de la Cigogne blanche (*Ciconia ciconia*) dans la vallée du Sébaou (Kabylie, Algérie). *Aves* 44: 215-224.

**Boukhriss, J. ; Selmi, S. & Nourira, S.** 2007. Time allocation and vigilance behaviour of Greater Flamingos (*Phoenicopterus roseus*) wintering in the Gulf of Gabès, Tunisia. *Ostrich* 78: 459-461.

**Boukhriss, J. ; Selmi, S. ; Bechet, A. & Nourira, S.** 2007. Vigilance in greater flamingos wintering in southern Tunisia: Age-dependent flock size effect. *Ethology* 113: 377-385.

- Boulkhsaïm, M. ; Houhamdi, M. & Samraoui, B.** 2006. Status and diurnal behaviour of the Shelduck *Tadorna tadorna* in the Hauts Plateaux, northeast Algeria. *Wildfowl* 56: 65-78.
- Carrascal, L.M. ; Seoane, J. ; Palomino, D. & Alonso, C.L.** 2006. Preferencias de hábitat, estima y tendencias poblacionales de la avutarda hubara *Chlamydotis undulata* en Lanzarote y La Graciosa (Islas Canarias). *Ardeola* 53: 251-269.
- Carrillo, C. ; Barbosa, A. ; Valera, F. ; Barrientos, R. & Moreno, E.** 2007. Northward expansion of a desert bird: effects of climate change? *Ibis* 149: 166-169. [The results presented in this study indicate that, in the last 30 years, the area of distribution of the Trumpeter Finch *Bucanetes githagineus* has expanded along the Mediterranean coast of the Iberian Peninsula, where arid lands in Spain are best represented].
- Collinson, J.M. & Melling, T.** 2008. Identification of vagrant Iberian Chiffchaffs - pointers, pitfalls and problem birds. *British Birds* 101: 174-188.
- Crochet, P.-A.** 2007. Western Palearctic birding in Mauritania. *Birding World* 20: 383-394.
- Crochet, P.-A.** 2008. Birding Algeria for Algerian Nuthatch and other specialities. *Birding World* 21: 19-25.
- Crochet, P.-A. & Spaans, B.** 2008. Spur-winged Geese at Banc d'Arguin, Mauritania, in December 2004. *Dutch Birding* 30: 101-102.
- Daouci-Hacini, S. ; Voisin, J.-F. & Doumandji, S.** 2007. Estimation de la taille des proies consommées par l'Hirondelle de fenêtre *Delichon urbica* dans le nord de l'Algérie. *Alauda* 75 : 186-187.
- De Leon, L. ; Rodríguez, B ; Martín, A. ; Nogales, M. ; Alonso, J. & Izquierdo, C.** 2007. Status, distribution and diet of Eleonora's Falcon (*Falco eleonora*) in the Canary Islands. *J. Raptor Res.* 41: 331-336.
- Diagana, C.H. ; El Abidine Ould Sidaty, Z. ; Diawara, Y. & Ould Daddah, M.** 2007. Nouvelles données sur la nidification de la Sterne caspienne *Sterna caspia* au Parc National du Diawling, Mauritanie. *African Bird Club Bull.* 14: 189-192.
- Diawara, Y. ; Arnaud, A. ; Araujo, A. & Béchet, A.** 2007. Nouvelles données sur la reproduction et l'hivernage des Flamants roses *Phoenicopterus roseus* en Mauritanie et confirmation d'échanges avec les colonies méditerranéennes. *Ostrich* 78: 469-474 [et *Malimbus* 29 : 31-41 cf Thévenot & Bergier (2007) *Éléments de bibliographie ornithologique marocaine* 3. *Go-South Bull.* 4 : 32-41].
- Dierschke, J.** 2008. Finding Dupont's Lark in Tunisia. *Birding World* 21 : 124.
- Dies, J.I.; Lorenzo, J.A. ; Gutiérrez, R. ; García, E. ; Gorospe, G. ; Martí-Aledo, J. ; Gutiérrez, P. & Vidal, C.** 2007. Observaciones de aves raras en España, 2005. *Ardeola* 54 : 405-446. [Report on rare birds in Spain 2005. Five new taxa were added to the Spanish List, including the first *Oenanthe leucopyga*. Also recorded were the second records for *Larus cirrocephalus*, *Eremophila alpestris* and *Pycnonotus barbatus*. Little Swift *Apus affinis* bred in the south of mainland Spain for the fifth consecutive year].
- El Hamrouni, K. & Nourira, S.** 2007. Diversité et organisation spatiale de l'avifaune de Thyna, Sfax (Tunisie). *Ostrich* 78: 517-522.
- Etayeb, K. & Essghaier, M.** 2007. Breeding of marine birds on Farwa Island, western Libya. *Ostrich* 78: 419-421.
- Foerschler, M.I. ; Metzger, B. ; Maggini, I. ; Neumann, R. & Bairlein, F.** 2008. Seebohm's Wheatear *Oenanthe oenanthe seebohmi* in West Africa. *African Bird Club Bull.* 15: 242-244.
- Garcia, E.** 2004. Field identification of Northwest African Long-legged Buzzards *Buteo rufinus cirtensis*. *Gibraltar Bird Report* 2002: 40-46.
- Garcia-Del-Rey, E. ; Delgado, G. ; Gonzalez, J. & Wink, M.** 2007. Canary Island great spotted woodpecker (*Dendrocopos major*) has distinct mtDNA. *Journal of Ornithology* 148: 531-536. [Study of the phylogenetic status of Canary Island populations of great spotted woodpeckers that are on the western fringe of the distribution range. Differences are found between a clade from the Canaries and the rest of the range studied. No differences were observed within the two races found on this archipelago].
- Gerninon, J.** 2008. Première mention française de la Sterne royale *Sterna maxima*, au banc d'Arguin (Gironde). *Ornithos* 15: 224-225.
- Hamdi, N. ; Afdhal, B. & Charfi-Cheikhrouha, F.** 2008. La nidification de la Cigogne blanche *Ciconia ciconia* en Tunisie durant les années 2003-2005. *Alauda* 75 : 416-417.
- Hamrouni, H.** 2007. La migration du Faucon concolore (*Falco concolor*) et du Faucon d'Eléonore (*Falco eleonora*) en Tunisie. *Ostrich* 78: 333-335. [Le Faucon concolore a été observé à trois reprises en Tunisie lors de la migration pré-nuptiale].
- Houhamdi, M. ; Bensaci, T. ; Nouidjem, Y. ; Bouzegag, A. ; Saheb, M. & Samraoui, B.** 2008. Écoéthologie du Flamant rose *Phoenicopterus roseus* hivernant dans les oasis

- de la vallée de l'oued Righ (Sahara algérien). *Aves* 45 : 15-27.
- Houhamdi, M. ; Hafid, H. ; Seddik, S. ; Bouzegag, A. ; Nouidjem, Y. ; Bensacit, T. ; Maazi, M.-Ch. & Saheb, M.,** 2008. Hivernage des Grues cendrées (*Grus grus*) dans le complexe de zones humides des hautes plaines de l'est de l'Algérie. *Aves* 45 : 93-103.
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## Errata et corrigenda

Dans les 'Éléments de bibliographie ornithologique marocaine 3 (cf Thévenot & Bergier 2007 – *Go-South Bull.* 4 : 32-41), l'article de Catry *et al.* (2006) avait été classé dans le paragraphe 2 [Autres titres d'intérêt général concernant l'avifaune marocaine]. Or ce travail qui analyse les reprises de Fauvettes à tête noire anglaises utilise aussi les résultats de données de terrain inédites obtenues par baguage au Portugal, au Maroc et en Gambie. Il aurait donc pu figurer dans le paragraphe 1.2. [Nouveaux titres de bibliographie ornithologique marocaine] avec le résumé suivant :

**Catry, P. ; Lecoq, M. ; Conway, G. ; Felgueiras, M. ; King, J.M.B. & Hamidi, S.** 2006. Are blackcaps *Sylvia atricapilla* differential distance migrants by sex? *Ardeola* 53 : 31-38. [Les reprises anglaises et les résultats d'opérations de baguage menés au Portugal, au Maroc oriental et en Gambie montrent qu'il n'y a pas de différence de dates de migration et de zones d'hivernage en fonction du sexe].

Par ailleurs dans la même livraison, deux références d'articles de la revue *Ardeola* comportent une erreur de toponymie : Laiolo *et al.* (2005) [1.2. Nouveaux titres de bibliographie ornithologique marocaine] et Rodríguez-Teixeiro *et al.* (2005) [Autres titres d'intérêt général concernant l'avifaune marocaine] ; il s'agissait du volume 52 et non du volume 51. Les références exactes sont donc :

**Laiolo, P. ; Vögeli, M. ; Serrano, D. & Tella, J.L.** 2005. Two new calls from the Dupont's Lark *Chersophilus duponti* and imitations by other alaudids: ecological and monitoring implications. *Ardeola* 52 : 167-172.

**Rodríguez-Teixeiro, J. D. ; Gordo, O. ; Puigcerver, M. ; Gallego, S. ; Vinyoles, D. & Ferrer, X.** 2005. African climate warming advances spring arrival of the Common Quail *Coturnix coturnix*. *Ardeola* 52 : 159-162.



Sternes caspiennes, Dakhla, 27 février 2008. Photo P. Bergier