

Éléments de bibliographie ornithologique marocaine - 5 -

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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 les livraisons précédentes, 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 mi 2009 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),
- 3 (Thévenot & Bergier 2007 – *Go-South Bull.* 4 : 32-41)
- 4 (Thévenot & Bergier 2008 – *Go-South Bull.* 5 : 63-76).

Une 'Bibliographie ornithologique marocaine' est maintenue à jour à la rubrique 'Moroccan Bibliography' du site 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.



Sirli de Dupont *Chersophilus duponti*, Zeida, 6 avril 2009 (Photo F. Dhermain)

1. Nouveaux titres de bibliographie ornithologique marocaine

Il s'agit soit de titres parus en 2008 et 2009, postérieurement à nos 'Eléments de bibliographie marocaine – 4' (cf Thévenot & Bergier 2008 – *Go-South Bull.* 5 : 63-76), soit de titres antérieurs non signalés dans nos quatre précédentes livraisons.

- Alaoui, M.Y.** 2001. Mise en évidence d'une race de montagne de Perdrix gabra (*Alectoris barbara*) dans le Haut-Atlas marocain. *Game & Wildlife Science* 18: 451-457.
- Alonso, J.C. ; Martín, C.A. ; Alonso, J.A. ; Palacín, C. ; Magaña, M. ; Lieckfeldt, D. & Pitra, C.** 2009. Genetic diversity of the great bustard in Iberia and Morocco: risks from current population fragmentation. *Conservation Genetics* 10: 379-390. [Samples were collected from 327 individuals covering most of the distribution range within the study area (Iberia and Morocco). Sequence variation in a 657 bp fragment of the mtDNA control region revealed 20 variable sites defining 22 haplotypes, two of them exclusive to Morocco. Genetic diversity showed marked regional differences. Multidimensional scaling analysis based on FST values showed a clear division between Morocco and the Iberian Peninsula, with no evidence of current gene flow between them. The results suggest that Morocco, where few matrilineal lineages have persisted to present, was colonized from Iberia thousands of years ago. Last century reports suggest dispersal through Gibraltar, when the species was more abundant at both sides of the Strait but later population declines and the Strait's barrier effect have favoured current genetic isolation. Andalusia and Morocco could be regarded as separate management units which hold a significant proportion of the current genetic diversity and thus deserve urgent conservation measures]
- Baouab, R.E.** 2008. Composition avifaunistique et fonctionnement des rizières de la province de Sidi Kacem (Maroc). *Bull. Inst. Sci. Rabat* 30 : 37-44. [Des éléments vraiment 'étranges' sont rapportés, tels que la nidification du Râle des genêts et la présence de la Buse variable en été...]
- Belhamra, M. & Guyomarc'h, J.-C.** 2007. Réponse microévolutive des populations de caille des blés (*Coturnix coturnix* L.) aux effets des changements climatiques et à l'aridification des milieux. *J. Alger Reg. Arides* 6: 39-48.
- Bergier, P.** 2009. Où voir les oiseaux dans le Sahara Atlantique marocain. *Go-South Bull.* 6 : 1-71. [en ligne] : <http://www.go-south.org>
- Bergier, P. & Thévenot, M.** 2008. Notes naturalistes au Sahara Atlantique marocain, février-mars 2008. *Go-South Bull.* 5 : 78-97. [en ligne] : <http://www.go-south.org>
- Bergier, P. & Thévenot, M.** 2009. Bibliographie ornithologique du Sahara Atlantique marocain. *Go-South Bull.* 6 : 92-100. [en ligne] : <http://www.go-south.org>
- Bergier, P. ; Franchimont, J. ; Thévenot, M. & CHM.** 2009. Les oiseaux rares au Maroc. Rapport de la Commission d'Homologation Marocaine numéro 14. *Go-South Bull.* 6 : 76-91. [en ligne] : <http://www.go-south.org>
- Bergier, P. ; Franchimont, J. ; Thévenot, M. & CHM** 2009. Rare birds in Morocco: report of the Moroccan Rare Birds Committee (2004-2006). *African Bird Club Bull.* 16: 23-36.
- Bergier, P. ; Zadane, Y. & Qninba, A.** 2009. Cape Gull: a new breeding species in the Western Palearctic. *Birding World* 22: 253-256.
- Bourdon, E. ; Amaghaz, M & Bouya, B** 2008. A new seabird (Aves, cf. Phaethontidae) from the Lower Eocene phosphates of Morocco. *Geobios* 41 : 455-459.
- Bowden, C.G.R. ; Smith, K.W. ; El Bekkay, M. ; Oubrou, W. ; Aghnaj, A. & Jimenez-Armesto, M.** 2008. Contribution of research to conservation action for the Northern Bald Ibis *Geronticus eremita* in Morocco. *Bird Conservation International* 18: S74-S90.
- Cherkaoui, I.** 2008. *Structure, dynamique et fonctionnement des communautés d'oiseaux forestiers au Maroc (Subéraie de la Ma'mora, Gharb)*. Thèse de Doctorat. Université Mohammed V – Rabat-Agdal. 155 pp.
- Cherkaoui, I. ; Selmi, S. ; Jihen, B. ; Rguibi-Idrissi, H. & Dakki, M.** 2009. Factors affecting bird richness in a fragmented cork oak forest in Morocco. *Acta oecologica* 35: 197-205.
- Copete, J.L. ; López, F. ; López Velasco, D. ; Castelló, J. ; Armada, R. & Mariné, R.** 2008. Breeding of Dunn's Lark in Western Sahara. *Alula* 14: 132-137.
- El Hamoumi, R. & Qninba, A.** 2008. Nidification du Héron cendré *Ardea cinerea* Linnaeus, 1758 (Ciconiiformes, Ardeidae) à Mohammedia (côte atlantique marocaine) en 2007 et 2008. *Bull. Inst. Sci. Rabat* 30 : 51-52.

- Elbanak, A. ; El Alami, A. ; Dakki, M. & Sehhar, E.A.** 2007. Phénologie de la migration et la reproduction de la Tourterelle des bois (*Streptopelia turtur*) dans la zone humide Khnichate (Nord-Ouest du Maroc). Comm. IVème Journées Nationales de Biodiversité. Fac. Sci., Tétouan, Maroc 26-27 Octobre 2007: 115-116. [en ligne] : [http:// www.gonhs.org/documents/biodiversiteanimale2.pdf](http://www.gonhs.org/documents/biodiversiteanimale2.pdf)
- García, J.T. ; Suárez, F. ; Garza, V. ; Hernandez, J. ; Oñate, J.J. ; Hervás, I. ; Calero, M. & García de la Morena, E.L.** 2008. Distribution and population size of the threatened Dupont's lark *Chersophilus duponti* in Morocco. *Oryx* 42: 1-8. [This paper reports on the breeding distribution of Dupont's lark in Morocco, probably the largest population in its North African range, as well as on its preferred habitat, population density and size. Fieldwork and analysis of satellite images were combined to locate suitable habitat for the species, assess its presence and estimate densities using 83 km of linear censuses. Total number of birds located was 461 (305 from song playback and 156 from transects), across an extent of occurrence of c. 11,000 km², comprising 2,067 km² of suitable habitat and an effective area of occupancy of 1,645 km². Mean density was 0.60 – SD 0.52 birds per 10 ha and was highest in dense stands of *Stipa tennacissima*. Dupont's lark breeding population in Morocco is estimated to be of c.15,400 singing males. Evidence of habitat loss and degradation was found in one of the main areas of the species' distribution in Morocco, although this does not seem to be a general pattern in the lark's Moroccan range. Further studies are required of the dynamics of suitable habitat for the species to prevent long-term consequences for the conservation of Dupont's lark and other bird species of the steppe]
- Godino, A. & Le Nuz, E.** 2008. Marked Griffon vulture (*Gyps fulvus*) rescued and released to the wild in Eastern Morocco. *Go-South Bull.* 5 : 77. [en ligne] : [http:// www.go-south.org](http://www.go-south.org)
- Harch Rass, A. & Belghyti, D.** 2007. Etude Ornithologique du lac Sidi Boughaba (Maroc): Biodiversité et Reproduction. Comm. IVème Journées Nationales de Biodiversité. Fac. Sci., Tétouan, Maroc 26-27 Octobre 2007: 124. [en ligne] : [http:// www.gonhs.org/documents/biodiversiteanimale2.pdf](http://www.gonhs.org/documents/biodiversiteanimale2.pdf)
- López Rodríguez, J.** 2008. Informe RAM (Red de observación de Aves y Mamíferos marinos). Observatorio de Punta Blanca. *Revista Alcudon* 5 : 47-54. [en ligne] : <http://www.telefonica.net/web2/avesdeceuta/>
- Molina, B. ; Lorenzo, J.A. & López-Jurado, C.** 2008. Noticiario ornitológico. *Ardeola* 55 : 289-307. [Nidification de *Circus aeruginosus* à Ceuta au printemps 2008]
- Navarrete Pérez, J.** 2008. Noticiario Ornitológico. *Revista Alcudon* 5 : 5-18. [en ligne] : <http://www.telefonica.net/web2/avesdeceuta/>
- Navarrete Pérez, J.** 2008. Seguimiento de la migración postnupcial de aves desde la playa del Desnarigado (Octubre y Noviembre de 2007). *Revista Alcudon* 5 : 37-46. [en ligne] : <http://www.telefonica.net/web2/avesdeceuta/>
- Qninba, A. ; Rguibi Idrissi, H. ; Himmi, O. ; Benhoussa, A. ; El Agbani, M.A. & Thévenot, M.** 2008. Nouveaux cas de nidification d'oiseaux dans le complexe de zones humides du Bas Loukkos (Nord-Ouest du Maroc). *Bull. Inst. Sci. Rabat* 30 : 45-50.
- Qninba, A. ; El Idrissi Essougrati, A. ; Radi, M. & Bergier, P.** 2009. Mortalité de Mouettes tridactyles *Rissa tridactyla* (Charadriiformes, *Lari*) dans la région du Rharb (Nord-Ouest du Maroc) en février 2009. *Go-South Bull.* 6 : 101-103. [en ligne] : [http:// www.go-south.org](http://www.go-south.org)
- Qninba, A. ; El Idrissi Essougrati, A. ; Bensouiba, H. ; Irizi, M. & Bergier, P.** 2009. Nidification de l'Aigrette garzette *Egretta garzetta* dans la retenue de barrage d'Al Massira-Layoune en 2009. *Go-South Bull.* 6 : 104-106. [en ligne] : [http:// www.go-south.org](http://www.go-south.org)
- Qninba, A. ; Radi, M. & El Idrissi Essougrati, A.** 2009. Les changements récents dans la composition du peuplement d'oiseaux d'eau nicheurs du Bas Tahaddart (Nord-ouest du Maroc). In F. Scapini ; J.-M. Boffa ; L.F. Cassar ; E. Conrad & M. Nardi (Eds) *Sustainable management of Mediterranean coastal fresh and transitional water bodies: a socio-economic and environmental analysis of changes and trends to enhance and sustain stakeholder benefits*. Proceedings of International Conference of the WADI Project (INCO-CT2005 015226), Malta, 5-8 November 2008. Firenze University Press: 177-187.
- Radi, M. ; Bergier, P. ; El Idrissi, A. ; Qninba, A. ; Zadane, Y. & Dakki, M.** 2009. Hivernage de la Bernache cravant *Branta bernicla* à Khnifiss. *Go-South Bull.* 6 : 72-75. [en ligne] : [http:// www.go-south.org](http://www.go-south.org)
- Ramos Melo, J.J.** 2008. El Gran Atlas. Quebrantahuesos, lagartos y beréberes en las cumbres del Magreb. *Makaronesia* 10 : 98-125.
- Salewski, V. ; Stark, H. & Leisler, B.** 2009. Olivaceous warblers in southeast Morocco. *British Birds* 102: 116-121.
- Smith, K.W. ; Aghnaj, A. ; El Bekkay, M. ; Oubrou, W. ; Ribí, M. ; Jimenez-Armesto, M.**

- & Bowden, C.G.R.** 2008. The provision of supplementary fresh water improves the breeding success of the globally threatened Northern Bald Ibis *Geronticus eremita*. *Ibis* 150: 728-734. [Small-scale provision of fresh water near the breeding colonies led to an increase in the productivity of the birds. The increase was greatest in years with low natural rainfall but was positive in all years tested. The supplementary fresh water appears to help buffer productivity against the impacts of low rainfall and its provision is now part of the ongoing conservation measures for this species]
- Thévenot, M. & Bergier, P.** 2008. Éléments de bibliographie ornithologique marocaine 4. *Go-South Bull.* 5 : 63-76. [en ligne] : [http:// www.go-south.org](http://www.go-south.org)
- Thévenot, M. & Bergier, P.** 2008. Considérations sur les récentes découvertes avifaunistiques dans les environs d'Awserd (région d'Oued Ad-Deheb, Sahara Atlantique marocain). *Go-South Bull.* 5 : 98-103. [en ligne] : [http:// www.go-south.org](http://www.go-south.org)
- Zadane, Y. ; Qninba, A. ; Ibn Tattou, M. & Bergier, P.** 2009. La daya de Ténouchad, un site de reproduction des Anatidés dans le Parc National de Khnifiss. *Go-South Bull.* 6 : 107-112. [en ligne] : [http:// www.go-south.org](http://www.go-south.org)
- Thévenot, M. & Bergier, P.** 2008. Éléments de bibliographie ornithologique marocaine 4. *Go-*

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

- Balbontín, J. ; Møller, A.P. ; Hermosell, I.G. ; Marzal, A. ; Reviriego, M. & De Lope, F.** 2009. Individual responses in spring arrival date to ecological conditions during winter and migration in a migratory bird. *Journal of Animal Ecology* 78: 981-989. [Study of the lifetime arrival patterns in *Hirundo rustica* in relation to variation in ecological conditions, as reflected by the normalized difference vegetation index in the Sub-Saharan winter quarters and at stopover sites in North Africa]
- Baumann, S.** 1999. Zu Überwinterungsgebiet und Zugphänologie des Europäischen Pirols (*Oriolus o. oriolus*) in Afrika. *Vogelwarte* 40: 63-79.
- Barrientos, R. ; Kvist, L. ; Barbosa, A. ; Valera, F. ; López-Iborra, G.M. & Moreno, E.** 2009. Colonization patterns and genetic structure of peripheral populations of the trumpeter finch (*Bucanetes githagineus*) from Northwest Africa, the Canary Islands and the Iberian Peninsula. *Journal of Biogeography* 36: 210-219. [Birds from the Canary Islands are genetically differentiated from those in North Africa and continental Spain. The African origin of Canary populations could not unequivocally be confirmed because the contrary is also plausible. The Iberian Peninsula seems to have repeatedly received individuals from North Africa, which would have led to the relatively high genetic diversity found in these recently established localities and prevented bottlenecks. Movements of individuals towards sites outside their current range during the non-breeding season are likely to precede the establishment of new breeding sites at the periphery of the distribution range]
- Bildstein, K.L. ; Bechard, M.J. ; Farmer, C. & Newcomb, L.** 2009. Narrow sea crossings present major obstacles to migrating Griffon Vultures *Gyps fulvus*. *Ibis* 151: 382-391. [The flight behaviour of *Gyps fulvus* was studied at the Strait of Gibraltar during the autumns of 2004 to 2007. The 14-km-wide sea channel significantly impeded the southern migration of the species into Africa, with many birds attempting repeated passage for weeks before crossing, and others not crossing at all and overwintering in Southern Spain. Water-crossing attempts were restricted to times between 11:00 and 14:00 h on days with light or variable winds, or on days with strong winds from the north or west. No crossing attempts were made on days with strong winds from the south or east. Vultures attempted to cross the Strait in large flocks and never attempted to do so alone. Although 29% of the birds soared during crossing attempts, most engaged in considerable flapping flight when attempting to cross. There are numerous reports of Vultures falling into the Strait and drowning while attempting to cross, as well as reports of returning Vultures collapsing on the beach. Our observations indicate that passage of Griffon Vultures at the Strait of Gibraltar is limited by the species' over-water flapping-flight abilities, including its inability to flap continuously for even short periods of time]
- Bourgeois, K. & Vidal, E.** 2008. The endemic Mediterranean yelkouan shearwater *Puffinus yelkouan*: distribution, threats and a plea for more data. *Oryx* 42: 187-194. [*Puffinus yelkouan*, elevated to the rank of species in 2002, is poorly monitored and studied. Breeding sites range from the Marseille islands (France) to Bulgarian

- islands in the Black Sea. The estimated global population is 11,355-54,524 pairs but most censuses are probably overestimates and the global population could be only a few thousand breeding pairs. There is evidence of a population decline and susceptibility to introduced mammals and to accidental bycatch in fishing gear. We recommend that the yelkouan shearwater be categorized as Near Threatened on the IUCN Red List]
- Bucher, R.** 2009. Un faucon, passager clandestin transatlantique. *Nos Oiseaux* 56 : 105-106. [Relation du séjour d'un Faucon, probablement pélerin (détermination Dick Forsman), à bord d'un paquebot de croisière allant de Gênes en Floride, embarqué soit à Barcelone soit à Casablanca et ayant quitté le navire à La Barbabe]
- Caizergues, A. & Fouques, C.** 2008. Zoom sur l'érisma rousse. Une espèce à éradiquer d'Europe. *Faune sauvage* 280 : 64-66.
- Crockford, N. J.** 2009. Can you help find the Slender-billed Curlew ? *Wader Study Group Bulletin* 116: 62-64.
- Delany, S. ; Dodman, T. ; Stroud, D. & Scott, D.** 2009. *An Atlas of Wader Populations in Africa and Western Eurasia*. Wetlands International. 524 pp.
- Dies, J.I. ; Lorenzo, J.A. ; Gutiérrez, R. ; García, E. ; Gorospe, G. ; Martí-Aledo, J. ; Gutiérrez, P. ; Vidal, C. ; Sales, S. & López-Velasco, D.** 2008. Observaciones de aves raras en España, 2006. *Ardeola* 55 : 259-287. [Observations homologuées de Vautours de Ruppell à Ceuta en 2006]
- Dietzen, C. ; Garcia-Del-Rey, E. ; Castro, G.D. & Wink, M.** 2008. Phylogenetic differentiation of *Sylvia* species (Aves: Passeriformes) of the Atlantic islands (Macaronesia) based on mitochondrial DNA sequence data and morphometrics. *Biological Journal of the Linnean Society* 95: 157-174. [Genetic analysis of *Sylvia* species from Macaronesia, Europe, and North Africa (including Morocco). Subspecific distinctiveness for *Sylvia melanocephala* from the Canary Islands was rejected on the basis of very low genetic divergence, distribution of haplotypes, and high variation in morphometrics. Furthermore, *Sylvia atricapilla* from Madeira, Canary Islands, and the Azores were not genetically distinct, whereas morphometrics were highly variable. Differences in morphometrics in both Sardinian warbler and blackcap are caused rather by migratory behaviour and ecological traits than by phylogeny. Tentative data obtained in a small sample of *Sylvia conspicillata* also suggest a low degree of differentiation between *orbitalis* (Canary Islands) and *conspicillata* (Mediterranean basin). At least for the Sardinian warbler and blackcap, the genetic data suggest a recent range expansion and chronologically different colonization events to the Atlantic islands]
- Dubois, P.J. & Duquet, M.** 2009. Joris, Klaus et la mouette blanche. Les tempêtes de janvier 2009 en France. *Ornithos* 16 : 81-89. [Arrivées inhabituelles d'oiseaux (dont *Rissa tridactyla*, *Fulmarus glacialis*, *Branta bernicla*, *Larus canus*, *Larus glaucooides*, *Larus glaucooides kumlieni*, *Larus hyperboreus* et *Pagophila eburnea*) sur les côtes françaises suite aux cyclones Joris et Klaus fin décembre 2008 et janvier 2009]
- Förschler, M. & Kalko, E.** 2009. Vocal types in crossbill populations (*Loxia* spp.) of Southwest Europe. *J. Ornithol.* 150: 17-27. [Recent studies have shown an astonishing divergence in terms of vocalisation between morphologically quite similar crossbill populations in the Red/Common Crossbill complex (*Loxia curvirostra*) of North America and Europe. Overall, vocal types in the Mediterranean had a more local occurrence than vocal types from northern populations, which were more widely distributed. This might reflect the nomadic behaviour of northern European crossbills, which feed, in contrast to Mediterranean crossbills, mostly on rather unstable food sources, especially spruce seeds. Furthermore, the vocal types of Mediterranean crossbills show at least some similarities to the vocal types of the rather sedentary crossbills of North Europe (*L. pytyopsittacus*, *L. scotica*), which are as well adapted to pine seeds. This might reflect a common ancestry of crossbills adapted for pines. We therefore suggest the existence of two main groups of crossbills in Europe: one group that is rather sedentary and feeds mainly on pine seeds (*L. pytyopsittacus*, *L. scotica* and the Mediterranean forms), and another group in Central, Northern and Eastern Europe that is highly nomadic and mostly feeds on spruce seeds (*L. curvirostra*)]
- Fransson, T. ; Österblom, H. & Hall-Karlsson, S.** 2008. *Svensk ringmärkningsatlas (Volym 2 Skogshöns - hackpettar)* [Swedish Bird Ringing Atlas (Volume 2 Grouses - Woodpeckers)]. Naturhistoriska riksmuseet, Stockholm. [Nombreuses reprises au Maroc]
- Fransson, T. & Hall-Karlsson, S.** 2008. *Svensk ringmärkningsatlas (Volym 3 Tättingar)* [Swedish Bird Ringing Atlas (Volume 3 Passerines)]. Naturhistoriska riksmuseet, Stockholm. [Nombreuses reprises au Maroc]
- Fregin, S. ; Haase, M. ; Olsson, U. & Alström, P.** 2009. Multi-locus phylogeny of the family

- Acrocephalidae* (Aves: Passeriformes) – the traditional taxonomy overthrown. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 52: 866-878. [First study of the warbler family *Acrocephalidae* based on one mitochondrial and three nuclear DNA loci, in total 2900 bp, including most or all of the species in three (*Acrocephalus*, *Hippolais* and *Chloropeta*) of the four genera and one species in the fourth genus (*Nesillas*) in this family. All three genera were suggested to be non-monophyletic, although the non-monophyly of *Acrocephalus* is not fully convincingly demonstrated. Six major clades were found, which agreed largely with the results from two earlier mitochondrial studies, and for which the names *Hippolais*, *Iduna*, *Acrocephalus*, *Calamocichla*, *Notiicichla* and *Calamodus* have been used. However, the results also revealed some new constellations, due to better resolution of deeper nodes and the inclusion of more taxa. The taxonomic implications are discussed]
- Garcia-Del-Rey, E. ; Gosler, A.G. ; Gonzalez, J. & Wink, M.** 2008. Sexual size dimorphism and moult in the Plain Swift *Apus unicolor*. *Ringing and migration* 24: 81-87.
- Gelang, M. ; Cibois, A. ; Pasquet, E. ; Olsson, U. ; Alström, P. & Ericson, P.G.P.** 2009. Phylogeny of babblers (Aves, Passeriformes): major lineages, family limits and classification. *Zoologica Scripta* 38: 225-236. [Babblers, family Timaliidae, have long been subject to debate on systematic position, family limits and internal taxonomy. In this study, we use five molecular regions to estimate the relationships among a large proportion of genera traditionally placed in *Timaliidae*. We find good support for five main clades within this radiation, and propose a new classification, dividing the babblers into the families *Sylviidae* and *Timaliidae*. Within the latter family, four subfamilies are recognized: *Zosteropinae*, *Timaliinae*, *Pellorneinae* and *Leiothrichinae*]
- Germain, C.** 2007. The Greater Flamingo (*Phenicopterus roseus*) research project in the Mediterranean. *Aves* 44: 175-176.
- Gil, J.A. ; Díez, O. ; Lorente, L. ; Báguena, G. ; Chéliz, G. & Ascaso, J.C.** 2008. Tras el vuelo del quebrantahuesos. *La Garcilla* 137 : 16-17. [La population nord-africaine de Gypaètes est estimée à 5 couples, tous situés au Maroc]
- González, L.M.** 2008. Origin and formation of the Spanish Imperial Eagle (*Aquila adalberti*). *J. Ornithol.* 149: 151-159. [Review of the paleontological records of the Eastern Imperial Eagle (*Aquila heliaca*) and the Spanish Imperial Eagle (*Aquila adalberti*) in the context of the paleoecological environment in Eurasia during the Pleistocene and Holocene. The first records of Spanish Imperial Eagles are from the Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene in the eastern Iberian Peninsula, and their distribution seems to have been limited to the distribution areas of Mediterranean vegetation and the European rabbit. Individuals of migrant *A. heliaca* could have reached the Iberian Peninsula at the end of the Pleistocene - beginning of the Holocene. These individuals could have adapted to the Mediterranean ecosystem, subsequently specializing in a diet of rabbit, a prey which is in abundance all year round. Due to the availability of such prey, *A. heliaca* would become more sedentary. These individuals may have overcome their breeding phenology and paired up assortatively, becoming genetically separate from the migrant populations and initiating the speciation mechanisms for sympatry or parapatry that resulted in *A. adalberti*. This is one possible mechanism. These findings reported here support the recent age of divergence between both taxa, and the incipient speciation supports its taxonomical considerations as a semi-species]
- Gonzalez, J. ; Wink, M. ; Garcia-del-Rey, E. & Castro, G.D.** 2008. Evidence from DNA nucleotide sequences and ISSR profiles indicates paraphyly in subspecies of the Southern Grey Shrike (*Lanius meridionalis*). *J. Ornithol.* 149: 495-506. [No evidence to distinguish the Canarian subspecies *L. m. koenigi* from *algeriensis*]
- Gordinho, L.** 2008. A propos des Cigognes blanches *Ciconia ciconia* 'mélaniques'. *Ornithos* 15 : 304-307. [Un oiseau mélanique ou au plumage souillé observé et photographié à Ifrane]
- Gschweng, M. ; Kalko, E.K.V. ; Querner, U. ; Fiedler, W. & Berthold, P.** 2008. All across Africa: highly individual migration routes of Eleonora's falcon. *Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences* 275: 2887-2896. [Since the 1950s, Eleonora's falcon has been believed to migrate along a historical route via the Red Sea to its main wintering area in Madagascar. In our study, we used satellite telemetry to investigate the real migration route and found that the species displayed a highly individual migration pattern. Furthermore, juvenile falcons migrated via West Africa to Madagascar and two juveniles could be tracked during spring migration and to their summering areas in East and West Africa]
- Guyomarc'h, J.C.** 2003. Éléments pour un plan de gestion concernant la caille des blés (*Coturnix c. coturnix*). *Game & Wildlife Science* 20: 1-92.
- Hahn, S. ; Bauer, S. & Liechti, F.** 2009. The natural link between Europa and Africa – 2,1 billion birds on migration. *Oikos* 118: 624-626. [Estimate of approximately 2.1 billion songbirds]

and near-passerine birds migrating from Europe to Africa in autumn, 73% of which are accounted for by just 16 species. This number is only half the estimate from the 1950s. The discrepancy is mainly caused by the limited information on population sizes in the past]

Illera, J.C. ; Richardson, D.S. ; Helm, B. ; Atienza, J.C. & Emerson, B.C. 2008. Phylogenetic relationships, biogeography and speciation in the avian genus *Saxicola*. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 48: 1145–1154. [The genus *Saxicola* is distributed throughout Africa, Asia, Europe and various islands across Oceania. We studied sequence data from the mitochondrial cytochrome b gene from 11 of the 12 recognized species and 15 of the 45 described subspecies. Four clades, two exclusively Asian, one Eurasian, and the fourth encompassing Eurasia and Africa, were identified. Based on our analyses, monophyly of the genus *Saxicola* is not supported and an Asian origin for the genus can be inferred. Results from DIVA analyses, tree topology and nodal age estimates suggest independent colonisation events from Asia to Africa and from Asia to the Western Palaearctic, with the Sahara desert acting as a natural barrier for *S. torquata*. Subspecies and populations of *S. torquata* are not monophyletic due to *S. tectes*, *S. dacotiae* and *S. leucura* grouping within this complex. Deux des échantillons de *Saxicola torquata* utilisés proviennent du Maroc / Ceuta et sont reliés au sous-clade Ouest Paléarctique]

Isenmann, P. & Moali, A. 2008. Une mise à jour de l'aire d'hivernage de la Fauvette mélanocéphale *Sylvia melanocephala* en Afrique. *Alauda* 76 : 299-304.

Jesus, J. ; Menezes, D. ; Gomes, S. ; Oliveira, P. ; Nogales, M. & Brehm, A. 2009. Phylogenetic relationships of gadfly petrels *Pterodroma* spp. from the Northeastern Atlantic Ocean: molecular evidence for specific status of Bugio and Cape Verde petrels and implications for conservation. *Bird Conservation International* 19: 199-214. [The gadfly petrels of the Macaronesian islands comprise three closely related and morphologically similar taxa, *Pterodroma madeira* from Madeira island, *P. deserta* (also treated as *P. feae deserta*) from Bugio and *P. feae* (also treated as *P. feae feae*) from Cape Verde Islands. However, the taxonomic rank of each taxon is not well defined, and has been subject to a long debate. Partial sequences of cytochrome b (893 bp) from 39 individuals and morphometric data from five characters from 102 individuals were used to compare and estimate phylogenetic relationships and the taxonomic status of these petrels. Our results show that Macaronesian gadfly petrels form a monophyletic clade. Birds from Bugio and Cape Verde are the most closely

related taxa followed by those from Madeira. The group formed by the three taxa studied is closely related to Bermuda Petrel *P. cahow* and Black-capped Petrel *P. hasitata*. The level of sequence divergence is sufficient to consider the populations of Bugio and Cape Verde as separate species. Reproductive isolation is supported by exclusive haplotypes and fixed changes. Despite the presence of some significant differences in bill and tarsus measurements, the two species seem to be morphologically similar. It therefore appears suitable for consideration as a cryptic species. An important conservation implication is that the world population of both species is very small]

Jourdain, E. ; Gauthier-Clerc, M. ; Bicout, D.J. & Sabatier, P. 2007. Bird migration routes and pathogen dispersion risk in western Mediterranean wetlands. *Emerging Infectious Diseases* 13: 365-372.

Klassert, T.E. ; Hernández, M.A. ; Campos, F. ; Infante, O. ; Almeida, T. ; Suárez, N.M. ; Pestano, J. & Hernández, M. 2008. Mitochondrial DNA points to *Lanius meridionalis* as a polyphyletic species. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 47: 1227-1231. [Four shrike species are studied: *L. excubitor*, *L. meridionalis*, *L. sphenocercus* and *L. ludovicianus*. *L. excubitor* includes two subspecies (*excubitor* and *invictus*) and *L. meridionalis* includes five subspecies (*algeriensis*, *meridionalis*, *aucheri*, *pallidirostris* and *koenigi*). The phylogenetic tree is divided in two clades: (a) Clade 1 including shrikes from northern Africa, Canary Islands, Central Asia (Kazakhstan) and Central Europe (Poland and Hungary). Moreover, two additional groups are differentiated, one with the African subspecies (*L. m. algeriensis* and *L. m. koenigi*) and the other one with the Asian subspecies (*L. m. pallidirostris* and *L. m. aucheri*) and one European subspecies (*L. e. excubitor*). Surprisingly, *L. e. excubitor* is linked to the subspecies currently included in the group *meridionalis-lathora* suggested by Panov (1995). (b) Clade 2 includes shrikes from North America, Iberia and eastern Asia (Russia, China). The great similarity between *L. e. invictus* and *L. m. meridionalis*, two subspecies geographically distant at present, deserves special mention]

Knox, A.G. ; Collinson, J.M. ; Parkin, D.T. ; Sangster, G. & Svensson, L. 2008. Taxonomic recommendations for British birds: Fifth report. *Ibis* 150: 833-835.

Lindsell, J.A. ; Serra, G. ; Peske, L. ; Abdullah, M.S. ; Al Qaim, G. ; Kanani, A. & Wondafrash, M. 2009. Satellite tracking reveals the migration route and wintering area of the

- Middle East population of Critically Endangered northern bald ibis *Geronticus eremita*. *Oryx* 43: 329-335.
- Lebreton, P. & Thévenot, M.** 2009. Comparaison de l'avifaune de sapinières et de pinèdes méditerranéennes et méditerranéennes. *Revue d'Ecologie (Terre & Vie)* 64: 171-188. [Comparison of Bird communities of 11 fir forests (*Abies pectinata* and *A. pinsapo* + *maroccana*) and 6 pine forests (*Pinus silvestris* and *P. pinaster*) along a 2000 km transect from the Vosges (N.-E. France) to the Rif and the Middle Atlas (Morocco)]
- Lopes, R.J. ; Hortas, F. & Wennerberg, L.** 2008. Geographical segregation in Dunlin *Calidris alpina* populations wintering along the East Atlantic migratory flyway - evidence from mitochondrial DNA analysis. *Diversity and Distributions* 14: 732-741 [Dunlin is one of the most abundant shorebirds using coastal habitats in the East Atlantic migratory flyway, that links arctic breeding locations (Greenland to Siberia) with wintering grounds (West Europe to West Africa). Differential migration and winter segregation between populations have been indicated by morphometrics and ringing recoveries. Here, we analyse the potential of genetic markers (mitochondrial DNA 2013 mtDNA) to validate and enhance such findings. We compared mtDNA haplotypes frequencies at different wintering sites (samples from Sweden, UK, Portugal, South Spain, Morocco (Sidi Moussa), and Guinea-Bissau). All birds from West Africa had western (European) haplotypes, while the eastern (Siberian) haplotypes were only present in European winter samples, reaching higher frequencies further north in Europe. Compilation of published results from migrating birds also confirmed these differences, with the sole presence of European haplotypes in Iberia and West Africa and increasingly higher frequencies of Siberian haplotypes from south-west to north-west Europe. Comparison with published haplotype frequencies of breeding populations shows that birds from Greenland, Iceland, and North Europe were predominant in wintering grounds in West Africa, while populations wintering in West Europe originated from more eastern breeding grounds (e.g. North Russia)]
- Muñoz-Fuentes, V. ; Green, A.J. & Sorenson, M.D.** 2008. Comparing the genetics of wild and captive populations of White-headed Ducks *Oxyura leucocephala*: consequences for recovery programmes. *Ibis* 150: 807-815. [Two captive stocks exist, one originating from Pakistan in 1968 and the other originating from Spain in 1982. This study assess genetic differences between captive populations and wild birds from Spain and Greece using 11 microsatellite markers and mtDNA control region sequences. No significant population structure was found. A higher diversity of alleles was observed in wild birds from Greece than from Spain. Compared with wild populations, both captive stocks have suffered a significant loss of diversity owing to founder effects and/or genetic drift, and therefore may not be well suited for release programmes. We recommend the development of a more diverse captive breeding programme based on birds taken from different areas of the range, in particular by supplementing the Spanish population with birds from North Africa]
- Navarro, J. ; Forero, M.G. ; González-Solís, J. ; Igual, J.M. ; Bécares, J. & Hobson, K.A.** 2009. Foraging segregation between two closely related shearwaters breeding in sympatry. *Biology letters* 5: 545-548. [Trophic segregation has been proposed as a major mechanism explaining the coexistence of closely related animal taxa. Here, we examined the feeding ecology of the two subspecies of Cory's shearwater, *Calonectris diomedea diomedea* and *Calonectris diomedea borealis*, breeding in sympatry in a Mediterranean colony. *C. d. borealis* forages mainly in the Atlantic whereas *C. d. diomedea* forages exclusively in the Mediterranean. The results also support segregation in wintering areas between the two forms: *C. d. diomedea* wintered mainly in association with the Canary current, whereas *C. d. borealis* wintered in the South African coast]
- Nylander, J.A.A. ; Olsson, U. ; Alstrom, P. & Sanmartin, I.** 2008. Accounting for phylogenetic uncertainty in biogeography: a Bayesian approach to dispersal-variance analysis of the Thrushes (Aves: *Turdus*). *Syst Biol* 57: 257-268. [Ancestral area reconstructions indicate that the *Turdus* clade originated in the eastern Palearctic during the Late Miocene. This was followed by an early dispersal to Africa from where a worldwide radiation took place. The uncertainty in tree topology and short branch lengths seems to indicate that this radiation took place within a limited time span during the Late Pliocene. The results support the role of Africa as a probable source area for intercontinental dispersals as suggested for other passerine groups, including basal diversification within the songbird tree. Un *Oenanthe moesta* du Maroc figure dans le matériel étudié]
- Padilla, D. ; González-Castro, A. ; Nieves, C. & Nogales, M.** 2009. Trophic ecology of the Southern Grey Shrike (*Lanius meridionalis*) in insular environments: the influence of altitude and seasonality. *J. Ornithol.* 150: 557-568. [Study of the seasonal diet and prey selection of the Southern Grey Shrike in two different insular

habitats of the Canary Islands in coastal and high mountain zones. Comparison of the diet patterns observed with those documented on the continent, to determine if Southern Grey Shrikes in the islands' high mountain zone (which has a continental climate) showed seasonal diet variation similar to those in northern continental areas. We analysed a total of 1,139 shrike pellets and identified 10,179 prey items. Numerically arthropods (91%), and in terms of biomass lizards (70%) were the main prey consumed. The proportions of the main prey items differed significantly between seasons and habitats. Diet in the coastal areas was less variable than in the high mountain zone. The greater seasonal climatic variation in the high mountain zone was associated with diet patterns similar to those found in some northern continental areas, such as the Iberian Peninsula and southern France. Finally, shrikes selected the largest prey in the high mountain habitat. This suggests that foraging behaviour in this species is related to climatic conditions, as the biggest and most profitable prey were consumed in the most harsh habitats]

Palacin, C. & Alonso, J. C. 2008. An updated estimate of the world status and population trends of the Great bustard *Otis tarda*. *Ardeola* 55: 13-25. [The world population is estimated to be between 43,500 and 51,200 individuals, of which ca. 60 % occur in Spain. The results suggest that total numbers have not decreased during the last decade, in contrast to the declining trend currently assumed. This is largely due to the overall positive tendency recently observed in the Iberian Peninsula. Some small central European populations that had been decreasing for several decades are also recovering now, apparently due to active conservation measures. However, a reduction in range is still occurring, with a tendency to concentrate at sites with high-quality habitat]

Reichlin, T.S. ; Schaub, M. ; Menz, M.H.M. ; Mermod, M. ; Portner, P. ; Arlettaz, R. & Jenni, L. 2009. Migration patterns of Hoopoe *Upupa epops* and Wryneck *Jynx torquilla*: an analysis of European ring recoveries. *J Ornithol* 150 : 393-400. [Plusieurs reprises au Maroc]

Reneerkens, J. ; Benhoussa, A. ; Boland, H. ; Collier, M. ; Grond, K. ; Günther, K. ; Hallgrimsson, G.T. ; Hansen, J. ; Meissner, W. ; Meulenaar, B. de ; Ntiamoa-Baidu, Y. ; Piersma, T. ; Poot, M. ; Van Roomen, M.; Summers, R.W. ; Tomkovich, P.S. & Underhill, L.G. 2009. Sanderlings using

African-Eurasian flyways: a review of current knowledge. *Wader Study Group Bulletin* 116: 2-20. [Review of the limited available knowledge of Sanderlings that use African-Eurasian flyways. The paper focuses on biogeography, trends, numbers, diet, migration patterns and reproduction and discuss the evidence for a Siberian origin of Sanderlings wintering in NW Europe]

Schmaljohann, H. ; Bruderer, B. & Liechti, F. 2008. Sustained bird flights occur at temperatures far beyond expected limits. *Animal Behaviour* 76: 1133-1138. [Migratory birds deposit fat and protein before passing ecological barriers and must economize these during such crossings. Birds crossing the Western Sahara during autumn face a trade-off between cold and humid air along with head winds at high altitudes versus warm and dry air along with tail winds at low altitudes. Since water loss rate increases with temperature, migrants should avoid warm and dry air to save water and hence fly at high altitudes. By quantifying nocturnal songbird migration across the Western Sahara with radar, we found that more than 60% of the songbirds migrated below 1000 m above ground level. Thus, the majority of songbirds performed sustained migratory flights in much warmer and drier conditions than predicted]

Tietze, D.T. ; Martens, J. ; Sun, Y.-H. & Päckert, M. 2008. Evolutionary history of treecreeper vocalisations (Aves: *Certhia*). *Organisms Diversity & Evolution* 8: 305-324. [The vocalisations of passerine birds are in general a good means to separate taxa when external morphological differences are few. Song and call recordings of 33 treecreeper (*Certhia*) taxa were sonagraphed and their parameters analysed. All presently recognised nine species could be distinguished clearly from one another by their vocalisations. The study includes two records of *C. brachydactyla mauritanica* from Morocco both in Middle Atlas (Dayet Hachlaff; and Ras el Ma)]

Tietze, D.T. & Martens, J. 2009. Morphometric characterisation of treecreepers (genus *Certhia*). *J. Ornithol.* 150: 431-457. [North African subspecies *mauritanica* differs obviously from other - European - subspecies. This corresponds with the fact that it is also represented by a distinct cytochrome-b lineage, separate from western European and Cypriote samples and sings in a remarkably different way]

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

- Akil, M. & Boudedja, S.** 2001. Reproduction de la Perdrix gabra (*Alectoris barbara*) dans la région de Yakouren (Algérie). *Game & Wildlife Science* 18: 459-467.
- Anonyme** 2009. El águila imperial se recupera en Doñana, con una población como la de antes de su declive. *Quercus* 280: 64-66.
- Armstrong, T.** 2009. The Rüppell's Vulture in Portugal. *Birding World* 22: 118-119.
- Azafzaf, H. ; Feltrup-Azafzaf, C. ; Dlensi, H. & Hamouda, N.** 2005. Concentration d'Alouette de Clotbey *Rhamphocoris clotbey* et d'Alouette bilophe *Eremophila bilopha* en Tunisie. *Aves Ichnusae* 7 : 54-59.
- Balbotín, J. ; Negro, J.J. ; Sarasola, J.H. ; Ferrero, J. J. & Rivera, D.** 2008. Land-use changes may explain the recent range expansion of the Black-shouldered Kite *Elanus caeruleus* in southern Europe. *Ibis* 150: 707-716. [Occasional observations of *Elanus caeruleus* in Europe date back to the mid-19th century, but it was only recorded as a breeding species in the early 1960s in Portugal and a few years later in neighbouring Spain. This recent colonization, possibly from Africa may be due to climate change, land-use changes, or both. The species may have taken advantage of the increase of cultivated dehesas structurally similar to the African savannahs where the species thrives and may offer a higher density of rodents]
- Bargain, B. ; Le Nevé, A. & Guyot, G.** 2008. Première zone d'hivernage du Phragmite aquatique *Acrocephalus paludicola* découverte en Afrique. *Ornithos* 15 : 411-425.
- Bolton, M. ; Smith, A.L. ; Gómez-Díaz, E. ; Friesen, V.L. ; Medeiros, R. ; Bried, J. ; Roscales, J.L. & Furness, R.W.** 2008. Monteiro's Storm-petrel *Oceanodroma monteiroi*: a new species from the Azores. *Ibis* 150: 717-727.
- Boukhemza, M. ; Boukhemza-Zemmouri, N. ; Voisin, J.-F. & Baziz, B.** 2006. Ecologie trophique de la Cigogne blanche (*Ciconia ciconia*) et du Héron garde-boeufs (*Bubulcus ibis*) en Kabylie (Algérie). *Ecologia mediterranea* 32 : 15-28.
- Boukhemza-Zemmouri, N. ; Belhamra, M. ; Boukhemza, M. ; Doumandji, S. & Voisin, J.F.** 2008. Biologie de reproduction de la Tourterelle des bois *Streptopelia turtur arenicola* dans le Nord de l'Algérie. *Alauda* 76 : 207-222.
- Boukhriss, J. ; Selmi, S. & Nouira, S.** 2009. Bird nest predation in a southern Tunisian oasis habitat: No evidence of "edge effect". *Acta Oecologica* 35: 174-181. [Although predation represents an important source of nest failure in all studied species, the edge effect hypothesis does not seem to apply in the studied oasis (Tunisia). Indeed, daily nest predation rate did not vary with edge context for all studied species, which could be explained by the fact that nest predator guild is mainly composed of small species that use oasis interior and edges in similar ways. The effects of predators coming from the surrounding areas do not seem to significantly increase nest predation rates in oasis edges compared to oasis interior. Nest predation rates were similar for all bird species, suggesting that among-species differences in nest concealment and nesting behaviour did not seem to account for nest survival]
- Bouزيد, A. ; Yousfi, J. ; Boukhssaim, M. & Samraoui, B.** 2009. Première nidification réussie du Flamant rose *Phoenicopterus roseus* dans le Sahara algérien. *Alauda* 77 : 139-143.
- Carrascal, L.M. ; Palomino, D. ; Seoane, J. & Alonso, C.L.** 2008. Habitat use and population density of the houbara bustard *Chlamydotis undulata* in Fuerteventura (Canary Islands). *African Journal of Ecology* 46: 291-302.
- Diawara, Y. ; Siddaty, Z. & Béchet, A.** 2008. Découverte de deux colonies de Flamants roses dans l'Aftout es Saheli, Mauritanie le 29 février 2008. *Flamingo* 16 : 28.
- Förschler, 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
- González, L.M. ; Oria, J. ; Sánchez, R. ; Margalida, A. ; Aranda, A. ; Prada, L. ; Caldera, J. & Molina, J.I.** 2008. Status and habitat changes in the endangered Spanish Imperial Eagle *Aquila adalberti* population during 1974-2004: implications for its recovery. *Bird Conservation International* 18: 242-259. [The breeding area of Spanish Imperial Eagle occupies the south-western quadrant of the Iberian Peninsula (Spain and Portugal) and is composed of 13 nuclei and 5 subpopulations.

- Since 1974, population levels in all nuclei, except the one in Donaña, have expanded. The comparison between the data from the first census, in 1974, that located 38 territorial pairs, and the 2004 census that located 198 pairs, shows that: 1) percentages of pairs in plains have increased, while those in mountains have decreased; 2) the trophic quality of the habitat, based on rabbit abundance, has decreased, and 3) numbers of nests in both protected areas and on private ground have increased significantly]
- Grussu, M. ; Dlensi, H. & Azafzaf, H.** 2008. Sur la nidification de l'Aigrette des récifs *Egretta gularis* en Tunisie. *African Bird Club Bull.* 15: 88-89.
- Gutiérrez, R.** 2008. The Fork-tailed Flycatcher in Spain - a new Western Palaearctic bird. *Birding World* 21: 325-328. [Record of a Fork-tailed Flycatcher *Tyrannus savana* in El Rocio, on 19th October 2002]
- Houhamdi, M. & Samraoui, B.** 2008. Diurnal and nocturnal behaviour of Ferruginous duck *Aythya nyroca* at Lac des Oiseaux, northern Algeria. *Ardeola* 55: 59-69.
- Houhamdi, M. ; Maazi, M.-C. ; Seddik, S. ; Bouaguel, L. ; Bougoudjil, S. & Saheb, M.** 2009. Statut et écologie de l'Érismature à tête blanche (*Oxyura leucocephala*) dans les hauts plateaux de l'est de l'Algérie. *Aves* 46: 9-19.
- Lorenzo, J.A. (Ed.)** 2007. *Atlas de las aves nidificantes en el archipiélago canario* (1997-2003). Dirección General de Conservación de la Naturaleza – Sociedad Española de Ornitología (SEO/BirdLife). Madrid
- Metallaoui, S. & Merzoug, A.G.** 2009. Observation hivernale de la Nette rousse *Netta rufina* près de Skikda (Algérie). *Alauda* 77 : 66.
- Mosquera, M.** 2008. Mobbing of migrant Short-toed Eagles *Circaetus gallicus* by Yellow-legged Gulls *Larus michahellis* during their northbound passage over Gibraltar. *Gibraltar Bird Report* 7 (2007): 51-54.
- Moulaï, R. ; Doumandji, S.-E. & Sadoul, N.** 2008. Impact des décharges d'ordures ménagères sur le régime alimentaire du Goéland leucophaé *Larus michahellis* dans la région de Béjaia (Algérie). *Revue d'Écologie (La Terre et la Vie)* 63: 239-247.
- Ouni, R. ; Nefla, A. & El Hili, A.** 2009. Nidification de l'Ibis falcinelle *Plegadis falcinellus* au Cap Bon (Tunisie). *Alauda* 77 : 115-120.
- Premuda, G. ; Baghino, L. ; Guillosson, T. ; Jardin, M. ; Tirado, M. & Esteller, V.** 2007. A remarkable case of circuitous autumn migration of the Booted Eagle *Hieraaetus pennatus* through the Western and Central Mediterranean. *Ardeola* 54: 349-357.
- Salewski, V.** 2008. Eastern Olivaceous Warbler *Hippolais pallida reiseri* wintering in the Senegal valley. *Malimbus* 30: 172-175.
- Samraoui, B. & Samraoui, F.** 2008. An ornithological survey of Algerian wetlands: important birds areas. Ramsar sites and threatened species. *Wildfowl* 58: 71-96
- Samraoui, B. ; Bouzid, A. ; Boukhssaim, M. ; Baaziz, H. ; Ouldjaoui, A. & Samraoui, F.** 2008. Nesting of the Greater Flamingo *Phoenicopterus roseus* in Algeria (2003-2008). *Flamingo* 16 : 14-18.
- Si Bachir, A. ; Barbraud, C. ; Doumandji, S.-E. & Hafner, H.** 2008. Nest site selection and breeding success in an expanding species, the Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis*. *Ardea* 96: 99-107.
- Simón, M.Á. ; Couto, S. ; Carrasco, A.L. ; García-Baquero, M.J. ; Godino, A. ; Gutiérrez, J.E. ; Hernández, F.J. ; Jiménez, E. ; Liñán, M. ; López, M. ; Padial, J.M. ; Salamanca, J.C. ; Bautista, F. ; Barco, M.D. ; Cabrera, L. & Macías, E.** 2007. The reintroduction of the Bearded Vulture *Gypaetus barbatus* in Andalusia, southern Spain. *Vulture News* 56: 29-40.

Errata et corrigenda

Dans les 'Éléments de bibliographie ornithologique marocaine 4' (cf Thévenot & Bergier 2008 – *Go-South Bull.* 5 : 63-76), lire :

Crochet, P.-A. & Haas M. 2008. Western Palearctic list update: deletion of Cape Gannet. *Dutch Birding* 30: 103-104.