

Éléments de bibliographie ornithologique marocaine - 10 -

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Disponible en ligne (Available online) : 7 juin 2014

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 résumé informatif suit certains d’entre eux, en particulier lorsque 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, Libye, Tunisie, Algérie 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 ont été listés dans nos ‘Éléments de bibliographie marocaine’ :

- 1 (Bergier & Thévenot 2004 – *Go-South Bulletin* 1 : 7-12),
- 2 (Thévenot & Bergier 2005 – *Go-South Bulletin* 2 : 44-51),
- 3 (Thévenot & Bergier 2007 – *Go-South Bulletin* 4 : 32-41),
- 4 (Thévenot & Bergier 2008 – *Go-South Bulletin* 5 : 63-76),
- 5 (Thévenot & Bergier 2009 – *Go-South Bulletin* 6 : 113-123),
- 6 (Thévenot & Bergier 2010 – *Go-South Bulletin* 7 : 92-104),
- 7 (Thévenot & Bergier 2011 – *Go-South Bulletin* 8 : 44-52)
- 8 (Thévenot & Bergier 2012 – *Go-South Bulletin* 9 : 33-43)
- 9 (Thévenot & Bergier 2013 – *Go-South Bulletin* 10 : 86-101)

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 par avance de bien vouloir nous signaler toute erreur ou imprécision qui existerait dans les références présentées.

1. Nouveaux titres de bibliographie ornithologique marocaine

Il s'agit soit de titres parus en 2013 et début 2014, postérieurement à nos 'Eléments de bibliographie marocaine – 9' (cf Thévenot & Bergier 2013 – *Go-South Bulletin* 10 : 86-101), soit de titres antérieurs non signalés dans nos neuf précédentes livraisons.

- Amezian, M. ; Louah, A. ; Thompson, I. ; Cortes, J. ; El Agbani, M.A. & Qninba, A.** 2007. *Les récents changements dans la composition du peuplement d'oiseaux d'eau nicheurs des les marais de Smir (Nord-Ouest du Maroc)*. Communication aux 4èmes Journées Nationales de Biodiversité, Tétouan : 26-27 Octobre 2007.
- Aourir, M. ; Radi, M. & Znari, M.** 2013. Habitat d'alimentation et régime alimentaire de la Sterne hansel, *Gelochelidon nilotica*, en période de nidification à Sebkhha Zima, centre-ouest du Maroc. *Ecologia Mediterranea* 39 : 31-38.
- Aourir, M. ; Znari, M. ; Radi, M. & Melin, J.M.** 2012. Daily behavioural patterns and time budgets of captive black-bellied sandgrouse (Aves: Pteroclididae). *Avocetta* 36: 3-9.
- Aourir, M. ; Znari, M. ; Radi, M. & Melin, J.M.** 2013. Wild-laid versus captive-laid eggs in the Black-bellied Sandgrouse: Is there any effect on chick productivity? *Zoo Biology* 32: 592-599. [The authors analyzed characteristics of Black-bellied Sandgrouse eggs collected from the wild in Morocco and produced by captive pairs. Wild-laid eggs were significantly bigger, heavier, and denser than captive-laid eggs which showed a higher variability in size. Fertility, embryo mortality, and fertile egg hatchability were similar for wild-laid and captive-laid eggs. Mortality of chicks hatched from wild-laid eggs was much lower than that of chicks from captive-laid eggs (19.44% vs. 60.5%) during the first week after hatching, but decreased and being nil from the third week]
- Arhzaf, Z.L.** 2010. *Contribution à l'étude des causes de régression de la grande outarde (Otis tarda L., 1758) au Maroc*. Thèse de doctorat. Université Mohammed V - Agdal, Faculté des Sciences, Rabat. 132 pp.
- Arhzaf, Z.L. ; Yahyaoui, A. ; Abdelkader, C. & Alonso, J.C.** 2009. The Great bustard *Otis tarda* in Morocco: the present statute, productivity & size of populations. *International Review of Science, Technology & Development*. Issue 1, Ref: 0910/201. 13 pp.
- Arizaga, J. ; Maggini, I. ; Hama, F. ; Crespo, A. & Gargallo, G.** 2013. Site- and species-specific fuel load of European-Afrotropical passerines on arrival at three oases of southeast Morocco during spring migration. *Bird Study* 60: 11-21.
- Bergier, P.** 2013. L'exploration ornithologique du Sahara Atlantique marocain. *Go-South Bulletin* 10 : 29-75.
- Bergier, P. & Thévenot, M.** 2013. Bibliographie ornithologique du Sahara Atlantique marocain - 3. *Go-South Bulletin* 10 : 224-230.
- Bergier, P. ; Thévenot, M. & Qninba, A.** 2013. Notes naturalistes au Sahara Atlantique marocain - 5. *Go-South Bulletin* 10 : 113-197.
- Bergier, P. ; Thévenot, M. ; van den Berg, A.B. & The Sound Approach** 2013. Distribution, habitat, identification and taxonomy of Streaked Scrub Warbler in Morocco. *Dutch Birding* 35 : 107-121.
- Bergier, P. ; Thévenot, M. ; Qninba, A. ; Samlali, M.L. & El Balla, T.** 2013. Les Grands Cormorans *Phalacrocorax carbo maroccanus / lucidus* dans le Sahara Atlantique marocain. *Go-South Bulletin* 10 : 208-220.
- Bergier, P. ; Alifal, M. ; Chevalier, F. ; El Balla, T. ; Qninba, A. ; Semlali, M.L. & Thévenot, M.** 2013. Observations dans le massif du Negjyr, plus d'un demi-siècle après José Antonio Valverde. *Go-South Bulletin* 10 : 238-245.
- Bergier, P. ; Franchimont, J. et CHM** 2014. Les oiseaux rares au Maroc. Rapport de la Commission d'Homologation Marocaine numéro 19. *Go-South Bulletin* 11 : 1-13.
- Bourass, K.** 2012. *Régime alimentaire de l'Outarde houbara nord africaine, Chlamydotis undulata undulata*. Thèse de Doctorat, Faculté des Sciences de Rabat Agdal.
- Cambelo Jimenez, A.J.** 2013. Recuperaciones y controles de aves anilladas y observaciones de aves anilladas con pvc, durante el año 2012 *Revista Alcudón* 10: 25-28. [Bilan des reprises ou contrôles d'oiseaux bagués à Ceuta en 2012]
- Cambelo Jiménez, A.J.** 2013. ¿ De donde vienen la Gaviotas de Audouin (*Larus audouinii*) observadas en Ceuta ? Localizacion, origen y evolucion de la colonias. *Revista Alcudón* 10: 58-71.
- Chargé, R. ; Teplitsky, C. ; Hingrat, Y. ; Saint Jalme, M. ; Lacroix, F. & Sorci, G.** 2013. Quantitative genetics of sexual display, ejaculate quality and size in a lekking species. *Journal of Animal Ecology* 82: 399-407. [The authors estimated the genetic variances and covariances

- of traits linked with ejaculate size and quality, and sexual display in the houbara bustard (*Chlamydotis undulata undulata*, Jacquin 1784). Using a very large pedigree-based data set, we show that sexual signalling and ejaculate size (but not ejaculate quality) are heritable and genetically positively correlated. Etude menée à l'ECWP de Missouri]
- Cherkaoui, I. ; Bouajaja, A. & Hanane, S.** 2013. Evidence of increasing Lesser Kestrel *Falco naumanni* populations in Morocco (North Africa): a confirmation of 'Least Concern' conservation status. *Bird study* 60: 423-427.
- Cherkaoui, I. ; Bouajaja, A. ; Elbanak, A. ; Lahrouz, S. & Hanane, S.** 2014. The Black-necked Grebe (*Podiceps nigricollis*): an expanding species in the Middle Atlas wetlands, Morocco. *Wetlands Ecology and Management*. 22 : 93-98.
- Chichi, A.** 1991. *Caractérisation biométrique des moineaux, passer hispaniolensis (Temm) et passer domesticus (L) : approche des variabilités intra-et interpopulationnelles* Diplôme d'Etudes supérieures de 3ème cycle, Université Mohammed V. Faculté des sciences, Rabat.
- Couto González, S. ; Ouni, R. ; Porto Paderne, C. ; Sánchez Cobo, M. ; Martín Jaramillo, J. ; Palmás Calvar, B. ; El Khamlichi, R. ; Amezian, M. & Elbanak, A.** 2013. Estudio de los nidos históricos de quebrantahuesos (*Gypaetus barbatus*) en Ceuta y su entorno: SEO/BirdLife - GREPOM - TWCS. Granada. Informe inédito. 25 pp.
- Chevalier, F. & Bergier, P.** 2013. Première mention de la Bartramie des champs (*Bartramia longicauda*) au Maroc. *Go-South Bulletin* 10 : 235-237.
- Dakki, M. ; El Agbani, M.A. & Qninba, A. (eds.)** 2011. Zones humides du Maroc inscrites jusqu'en 2005 sur la liste de la Convention de Ramsar: *Trav. Inst. Sci., Rabat, Sér. Générale* 7 : 238 pp.
- De Vries, C. & Bergier, P.** 2014. First record of Iceland Gull (*Larus glaucooides*) in the Moroccan Atlantic Sahara. *Go-South Bulletin* 11 : 33-36.
- Dittmann, T. ; Raddatz, B. ; Laamrani, L. ; Exo, K.M. & Bairlein, F.** 2010. Räumliche und zeitliche Muster im nächtlichen Vogelzug über die Strasse von Gibraltar *Vogelwarte* 48: 353-354. [Répartition spatiale et temporelle de la migration des oiseaux nocturnes à travers le détroit de Gibraltar]
- El Abbassi, A. ; Znari, M. ; Ba M'hamed, S. & Aourir, M.** 2007. Ontogénie du comportement chez la perdrix gabra *Alectoris barbara* (Aves: Galliformes). *Biomatec Echo* 2 : 76-84.
- El Khamlichi, R. & Prat Duran, J.** 2014. Reproduction du Vautour percnoptère *Neophron percnopterus* près du Parc National du Tazekka en 2013. *Go-South Bulletin* 11 : 31-32.
- El Malki, S. ; Hanane, S. ; Joulami, L. & El Hamoumi, R.** 2013. Nesting performance of the Black-winged Stilt and Collared Pratincole on a Moroccan coastal wetland: a comparison between natural and artificial habitats. *Wader Study Group Bulletin* 120: 47-52.
- El Meskyny, H.** 2003. *Contribution à l'étude des passereaux du nord-est du Maroc* Thèse de Doctorat, Faculté Des Sciences, Oujda.
- Elbanak, A.** 2013. New multi-species heronry found at Dayet Erroumi. [Online at <http://moroccanbirds.blogspot.com/>]
- Elorriaga, J. & Muñoz, A.R.** 2013. Hybridisation between the Common Buzzard *Buteo buteo buteo* and the North African race of Long-legged Buzzard *Buteo rufinus cirtensis* in the Strait of Gibraltar: prelude or prelude to colonisation? *Ostrich* 84: 41-45.
- Greig-Smith, P.W.** 2014. Use of habitats by resident and migrant birds in and around a golf course on the Atlantic coast of Morocco. *Bird Study* 61: 111-120.
- Hama, F. ; Gargallo, G. ; Benhoussa, A. ; Zerdouk, S. & Rguibi Idrissi, H.** 2013. Autumn body condition of Palaearctic trans-Saharan migrant passerines at an oasis in southeast Morocco. *Ringing & Migration* 28: 77-84.
- Hanane, S.** 2013. Importance des reboisements en pins pour les oiseaux forestiers nicheurs. Cas du pigeon ramier dans une plantation de pin d'Alep au Moyen Atlas central (Maroc). *Forêt méditerranéenne* 34 : 209-214.
- Hanane, S. & Besnard, A.** 2013. Nest survival of Woodpigeons (*Columba palumbus*) in North African forests. *Bird Study* 60: 202-210. [Etude menée au Maroc dans des forêts du Moyen Atlas]
- Hanane, S. & Cherkaoui, S.I.** 2014. Breeding of the Marsh Owl (*Asio capensis tingitanus*) in a strictly forest area of Morocco: a chance or a choice? *Go-South Bulletin* 11 : 46-49.
- Harchrass, A. ; Belghyti, D. & El Kharrim, K.** 2010. Phénologie de la Sarcelle marbrée *Marmaronetta angustirostris* dans le lac Sidi Boughaba & propositions de conservation Kenitra – Maroc (Août 2007-Août 2009). *World Journal of Biological Research* 3: 1-5.
- Harchrass, A. ; El Kharrim, K. & Belghyti, D.** 2012. Etude Ornithologique et Evaluation de l'importance du site RAMSAR Sidi Boughaba entre 2005 & 2010 (Maroc). *ScienceLib Editions Mersenne* 4: 120114.

- Hingrat, Y.** 2013. North African Houbara Bustard restoration programme: restocking and maintaining species ecological and behavioural functions. Communication to the 13th Sahelo-Saharan Interest Group Meeting at Agadir. Agadir, Morocco 01-05 May 2013: Available online at <http://www.saharaconservation.org/?Back-to-the-13th-SSIG-Meeting>.
- Khaffou, M. ; Chahlaoui, A. & Samih, M.** 2013. Les habitats utilisés par le Tadorne casarca (*Tadorna ferruginea*) dans la zone humide d'Aguelmam Sidi Ali – Site Ramsar – Moyen Atlas – Maroc. *Int. J. Biol. Chem. Sci.* 7: 598-606.
- Kleijn, D. ; Cherkaoui, I. ; Goedhart, P.W. ; van der Hout, J. & Lammertsma, D.** 2014. Waterbirds increase more rapidly in Ramsar-designated wetlands than in unprotected wetlands. *Journal of Applied Ecology*. 51: 289-298. [The authors analysed 21 years of survey data from a wide range of waterbird species in over 200 Moroccan wetlands and examined whether Ramsar designation as well as a national protected areas program (SIBE) positively affected bird abundance. Furthermore, habitat characteristics of wetlands in protected areas and control sites were compared and bird abundance was related to habitat characteristics. After designation, waterbird species richness and abundance increased more rapidly in Ramsar wetlands than in non-designated wetlands. In SIBE sites, increases in bird abundance were intermediate. Waterbird abundance was significantly related to habitat characteristics, most importantly covered of water or bare ground. Compared to control sites, Ramsar sites had significantly higher cover of habitat types favoured by most waterbird species. It remained unclear, however, whether these differences were caused by conservation management or were already present prior to conservation designation]
- Korrida, A.** 2012. *Les outardes Houbara "Chlamydotis undulata" et Macqueen's "Chlamydotis macqueenii" : Études génétique, morphométrique et phylogéographique* Thèse de Doctorat National, Université Ibnou Zohr, Agadir. 196 pp.
- Korrida, A. ; Gutiérrez, J.P. ; Aggrey, S.E. & Amin-Alami, A.** 2012. Genetic variability characterization of the Moroccan Houbara Bustard (*Chlamydotis undulata undulata*) inferred from pedigree analysis. *Zoo Biology* 32: 366-373.
- Korrida, A. ; Nahashon, S.N. ; Amin-Alami, A. & Aggrey, S.E.** 2012. Modeling absolute and allometric growth in Houbara Bustard (*Chlamydotis undulata undulata*) in captivity. *Atlas Journal of Biology* 2: 94-99.
- Korrida, A. & Schweizer, M.** 2014. Diversification across the Palaearctic desert belt throughout the Pleistocene: phylogeographic history of the Houbara–Macqueen's bustard complex (Otididae: *Chlamydotis*) as revealed by mitochondrial DNA. *Journal of Zoological Systematics and Evolutionary Research* 52: 65-74.
- López Rodríguez, J.** 2011. RAM. Observatorio de Punta Blanca. *Revista Alcadón* 8 : 74-80. [Observations réalisées à Ceuta]
- López Rodríguez, J.** 2012. RAM. Observatorio de Punta Blanca. *Revista Alcadón* 9 : 47-53. [Observations réalisées à Ceuta]
- Maire, B. ; Laïdi, K. & Mathurin, A.** 2013. La valeur patrimoniale croissante de la zone humide de Fouarat (Kenitra) pour quelques espèces-clés de l'avifaune marocaine. *Go-South Bulletin* 10 : 198-202.
- Maire, B. ; Mathurin, A. ; Zegres, S. & Laïdi, K.** 2014. Observations ornithologiques dans l'Oriental marocain, novembre 2013. *Go-South Bulletin* 11 : 37-45.
- Mediani, M. ; Radi, M. ; Slimani, T. ; El Mouden, H. ; El Idrissi Essougrati, A. & Qninba, A.** 2013. Première mention de l'Engoulevent du désert (*Caprimulgus aegyptius*) dans l'Oued Ad Deheb et possible hivernage dans le sud du Maroc. *Go-South Bulletin* 10 : 102-105.
- Monnet, A.C. ; Hardouin, L. ; Robert, A. ; Hingrat, Y. & Jiguet, F.** 2013. Modeling the habitat suitability of Houbara bustards to optimize reinforcement plans and predict potential future impacts of climate change. Communication to the 13th Sahelo-Saharan Interest Group Meeting at Agadir. Agadir, Morocco 01-05 May 2013: Available online at <http://www.saharaconservation.org/?Back-to-the-13th-SSIG-Meeting>.
- Monti, F. ; Nibani, H. ; Dominici, J.M. ; Idrissi, H.R. ; Thévenet, M. ; Beaubrun, P.C. & Duriez, O.** 2013. The vulnerable Osprey breeding population of the Al Hoceima National Park, Morocco: present status and threats. *Ostrich* 84: 199-204.
- Mourer-Chauviré, C. & Geraads, D.** 2008. The Struthionidae and Pelagornithidae (Aves: Struthioniformes, Odontopterygiformes) from the late Pliocene of Ahl al Oughlam, Morocco. In Buffetaut, E. & Loeuff, J.L. eds. 6ème Symposium international de la Society for Avian Paleontology and Evolution (SAPE), Esperaza, (eds.). *Oryctos* 7: 169-194.
- Mourer-Chauviré, C. & Geraads, D.** 2010. The Upper Pliocene avifauna of Ahl al Oughlam, Morocco. Systematics and biogeography. In

- Boles, W.E. & Worthy, T.H. eds. Proceedings of the VII International Meeting of the Society of Avian Paleontology and Evolution. *Records of the Australian Museum* 62: 157-184.
- Navarrete Pérez, J.** 2011. Resultados de la estación PASSER del Arroyo de Calamocarro 2010. *Revista Alcudón* 8 : 64-71. [Résultats du baguage annuel de suivi de l'avifaune nicheuse à l'Arroyo de Calamocarro (Ceuta)]
- Navarrete Pérez, J.** 2012. Resultados de la estación PASSER del Arroyo de Calamocarro 2011. *Revista Alcudón* 9 : 43-46. [Résultats du baguage annuel de suivi de l'avifaune nicheuse à l'Arroyo de Calamocarro (Ceuta)]
- Navarrete Pérez, J.** 2012. Las estaciones de anillamiento de Ceuta. *Revista Alcudón* 9 : 68-71.
- Navarrete Pérez, J.** 2013. La Migración del Carricero común (*Acrocephalus scirpaceus*). *Revista Alcudón* 10 : 34-36. [Bilan des captures et des reprises ou contrôles d'oiseaux bagués à Ceuta]
- Navarrete Pérez, J.** 2013. Noticiario ornitológico 2012. *Revista Alcudón* 10 : 8-24. [Liste des espèces nouvelles et autres observations ornithologiques marquantes à Ceuta en 2012]
- Orueta, J.F.** 2013. 2013, la mejor temporada para el ibis eremita en su gran colonia marroquí. *Quercus* 333 : 66-67.
- Qninba, A. ; Albouy, S. ; El Agbani, M.A. ; Bergier, P. & Thévenot, M.** 2013. Sites de nids originaux chez le Gobemouche gris *Muscicapa striata* (Pallas, 1764) en zone steppique dans la région de Midelt (Maroc). *Go-South Bulletin* 10 : 203-207.
- Ramírez, J. ; Aguilera, A. ; González del Campo, P. & Bergier, P.** 2013. Les observations de Bécasseau tacheté (*Calidris melanotos*) au Maroc et première mention dans le Sahara Atlantique marocain. *Go-South Bulletin* 10 : 246-249.
- Ramírez, J. ; González del Campo, P. & Ramos, J.J.** 2013. The first confirmed record of Little Bunting *Emberiza pusilla* in Morocco. *Go-South Bulletin* 10 : 250-252.
- Ramos, J.J. & González del Campo, P.** 2013. Distribution of the Common Kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis*) in the region of Souss Massa Draa and in the Atlantic Sahara. *Go-South Bulletin* 10 : 231-234.
- Ramos, J.J. & Díaz-Portero, M.Á.** 2013. Aportaciones al conocimiento de la avifauna del Jebel Saghro (Anti-Atlas Oriental, Marruecos) en otoño. *Go-South Bulletin* 10 : 253-262.
- Ramos, J.J. ; González del Campo, P. ; Delgado, A. & Perez, N.** 2014. First record of Snow Bunting (*Plectrophenax nivalis*) in the Moroccan Atlantic Sahara. *Go-South Bulletin* 11 : 17-18.
- Ramos Melo, J.J. & González del Campo, P.** 2013. Black-crowned Night Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*): a new breeding species in the Massa River, Southern Morocco. *Go-South Bulletin* 10 : 221-223.
- Ramos Melo, J.J. & González del Campo, P.** 2014. Monitoring bird migration in the Oued Massa (Morocco), during pre-nuptial migration, 2013. Poster présenté aux VIIèmes Journées internationales Oiseaux d'Eau et Zones Humides, Marrakech, 20-22 mars 2014.
- Ramos Melo, J.J. ; González del Campo, P. & Ramirez Román, J.** 2014. Results of the bird migration monitoring station at Oued Massa, Morocco, during the post-nuptial passage 2013. Poster présenté aux VIIèmes Journées internationales Oiseaux d'Eau et Zones Humides, Marrakech, 20-22 mars 2014.
- Ramos Melo, J.J. ; Ramirez Román, J. & González del Campo, P.** 2014. Monitoring the autumn migration of aquatic birds in the Souss Massa National Park, Morocco. Poster présenté aux VIIèmes Journées internationales Oiseaux d'Eau et Zones Humides, Marrakech, 20-22 mars 2014.
- Rguibi Idrissi, H. ; Qninba, A. ; Benhoussa, A. ; Urios Moliner, V. & Jiguet, F.** 2012. The Eleonora's Falcon *Falco eleonora* in Morocco: breeding ecology, threats and proposed actions. (Pp. 178-184). In: Yésou, P. ; Baccetti, N. & Sultana, J. eds. *Ecology and Conservation of Mediterranean Seabirds and other bird species under the Barcelona Convention: Update and Progress: Proceedings of the 13th Medmaravis Symposium*, Alghero, Sardinia, Italy, 14-17 October 2011.
- Robel, D.** 2010. Türkentaube *Streptopelia decaocto* und Palmtaube *S. senegalensis* im Sousse-Gebiet (Marokko), Stand 2012. *Ornithologische Mitteilungen* 64: 293-296.
- Robel, D.** 2010. Zum Vorkommen des iberienzilpzalps *Phylloscopus ibericus* in Marokko. *Ornithologische Mitteilungen* 62: 98-102.
- Schlauch, A.E. ; Trierweiler, C. ; Exo, K.M. ; Koks, B. & Bairlein, F.** 2012. Rastplatzökologie von Wiesenweihen (*Circus pygargus*) in Ost-Marokko. *Jber. Institut Vogelforschung* 10: 12.
- SEO-Birdlife** (non daté, vers 2012). Les oiseaux du Parc National de Souss-Massa. The birds of Souss-Massa National Park. 56 pp.

- Thévenot, M. & Bergier, P.** 2013. Éléments de bibliographie ornithologique marocaine - 9. *Go-South Bulletin* 10 : 86-101.
- Torralvo Moreno, C.A. ; Ramírez Román, J. & Onrubia Batico, A.** 2013. Excepcional dormidero invernal de Aguilucho Lagunero Occidental *Circus aeruginosus* en la laguna de Fes-el-Bali, región de Taza - Al Hoceima - Taounate (Marruecos). *Go-South Bulletin* 11 : 14-16.
- Traba, J. ; Acebes, P. ; Malo, J.E. ; García, J.T. ; Carriles, E. ; Radi, M. & Znari, M.** 2013. Habitat selection and partitioning of the Blackbellied Sandgrouse (*Pterocles orientalis*), the Stone Curlew (*Burhinus oedicephalus*) and the Cream-coloured Courser (*Cursorius cursor*) in arid areas of North Africa. *Journal of Arid Environments* 94 : 10-17. [This study analyses the patterns of spatial coexistence and habitat selection, on two spatial scales, of three species of semidesert regions in Morocco: the Blackbellied Sandgrouse (*Pterocles orientalis*), the Stone Curlew (*Burhinus oedicephalus*) and the Cream-coloured Courser (*Cursorius cursor*)]
- Zuanon, J.P.** 2013. *Hommes et oiseaux du Maroc. Noms locaux, légendes et savoirs populaires.* éditions du Fournel, 123 pp.

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

- Alves, J.A. ; Gunnarsson, T.G. ; Potts, P.M. ; Sutherland, W.J. & Gill, J.A.** 2013. Sex-biases in distribution and resource use at different spatial scales in a migratory shorebird. *Ecology and Evolution* 3: 1079-1090. [In migratory species, sexual size dimorphism can mean differing energetic requirements for males and females. Differences in the costs of migration and in the environmental conditions occurring throughout the range may therefore result in sex-biases in distribution and resource use at different spatial scales. In order to identify the scale at which sexual segregation operates, and thus the scale at which environmental changes may have sex-biased impacts, we use range-wide tracking of individually color-ringed Icelandic black-tailed godwits (*Limosa limosa islandica*) to quantify sexual segregation at scales ranging from the occupation of sites throughout the non-breeding range to within-site differences in distribution and resource use. Throughout the range of this migratory shorebird, there is no evidence of large-scale sex differences in distribution during the non-breeding season. However, the sexes differ in their selection of prey types and sizes, which results in small-scale sexual segregation within estuaries. The scale of sexual segregation therefore depends on the scale of variation in resource distribution, which, in this system, is primarily within estuaries. Sexual segregation in within-site distribution and resource use means that local-scale anthropogenic impacts on estuarine benthic prey communities may disproportionately affect the sexes in these migratory shorebirds]
- Arcos, J.M. ; Arroyo, G.M. ; Bécares, J.B. ; Mateos, M. ; Rodriguez, B. ; Rodriguez, A.R. ; Muñoz, A. ; Ruiz, A. ; de la Cruz, A. ; Cuenca, D. ; Onrubia, A. & Oro, D.** 2012. New estimates at sea suggest a larger global population of the Balearic Shearwater *Puffinus mauretanicus*. (Pp. 84-94). In: Yésou, P. ; Baccetti, N. & Sultana, J. eds. *Ecology and Conservation of Mediterranean Seabirds and other bird species under the Barcelona Convention: Update and Progress: Proceedings of the 13th Medmaravis Symposium, Alghero, Sardinia, Italy, 14-17 October 2011.*
- Arizaga, J. & Tamayo, I.** 2013. Connectivity patterns and key non-breeding areas of white-throated bluethroat (*Luscinia svecica*) European populations. *Animal Biodiversity and Conservation* 36: 69-78.
- Arnaud, C.M. ; Becker, P.H. ; Dobson, F.S. & Charmantier, A.** 2013. Canalization of phenology in common terns: genetic and phenotypic variations in spring arrival date. *Behavioral Ecology* 24: 683-690. [Evolutionary potential is dependent on the additive genetic variance displayed by important adaptive behavioral and life-history traits, such as phenology. However, the genetic variance of such traits may vary over the life span. Using a long-term study (1994-2008) of arrival date from spring migration in the long-lived common tern (*Sterna hirundo*), the authors examined changes in variances of this key phenological trait across reproductive stages (before, during, and after the first breeding event)]
- Barrientos, R. ; Kvist, L. ; Barbosa, A. ; Valera, F. ; Houry, F. ; Varela, S. & Moreno, E.** 2014. Refugia, colonization and diversification of an arid-adapted bird: coincident patterns between genetic data and ecological niche modelling. *Molecular Ecology* 23: 390-407. [Phylogeographical studies are common in boreal and temperate species from the Palaearctic, but

scarce in arid-adapted species. We used nuclear and mitochondrial markers to investigate phylogeography and to estimate chronology of colonization events of the trumpeter finch *Bucanetes githagineus*, an arid-adapted bird. We used 271 samples from 16 populations, most of which were fresh samples but including some museum specimens. Microsatellite data showed no clear grouping according to the sampling locations. Microsatellite and mitochondrial data showed the clearest differentiation between Maghreb and Canary Islands and between Maghreb and Western Sahara. Mitochondrial data suggest differentiation between different Maghreb populations and among Maghreb and Near East populations, between Iberian Peninsula and Canary Islands, as well as between Western Sahara and Maghreb. Our coalescence analyses indicate that the trumpeter finch colonized North Africa during the humid Marine Isotope Stage 5 (MIS5) period of the Sahara region 125 000 years ago. We constructed an ecological niche model (ENM) to estimate the geographical distribution of climatically suitable habitats for the trumpeter finch. We tested whether changes in the species range in relation to glacial–interglacial cycles could be responsible for observed patterns of genetic diversity and structure. Modelling results matched with those from genetic data as the species' potential range increases in interglacial scenarios (in the present climatic scenario and during MIS5) and decreases in glacial climates (during the last glacial maximum, LGM, 21 000 years ago). Our results suggest that the trumpeter finch responded to Pleistocene climatic changes by expanding and contracting its range]

Barrientos, R. ; Valera, F. ; Barbosa, A. ; Carrillo, C.M. & Moreno, E. 2014. Biogeography of haemo- and ectoparasites of an arid-land bird, the Trumpeter finch. *Journal of Arid Environments* 106: 11-17. [The study of biogeographical patterns is basic to understand the processes that rule the distribution of parasites and to understand the influence that they have on host population dynamics. We tested (i) whether island dwelling host populations have lower parasite richness and higher prevalence than the mainland one; and, (ii) whether an expanding host population undergoes both lower parasite richness and prevalence than the source one. For these purposes, we studied the parasite fauna (haemo- and ectoparasites) of 398 Trumpeter finches (*Bucanetes githagineus*), an arid-adapted passerine, in three regions, the Canary Islands, south-eastern Iberian Peninsula (continental expanding) and Northwest Africa (mainland, source population). We searched for blood parasites microscopically. We studied feather lice and feather mites by scanning plumage of trapped birds. Whereas we found two

haemoparasite species in the mainland/source population, one in the island and two in the expanding population, we found two ectoparasites species in the mainland/source and three both in the island and in the expanding populations. Average and total prevalence of haemoparasites were highest in the mainland/source population. Ectoparasites had the lowest prevalence in the mainland/source population. Thus, we found that blood parasites fit the biogeographical predictions whereas ectoparasites do not]

Bocher, P. ; Quaintenne, G. ; Robin, F. ; Doumeret, A. & Delaporte, P. 2012. Origins and age structure of Red Knot *Calidris canutus* staging and wintering on the Atlantic coast of France. *Journal of Ornithology* 153: 103-114.

Bosch, J. ; Muñoz, M.J. ; Martínez, M. ; de la Torre, A. & Estrada-Peña, A. 2013. Vector-Borne Pathogen Spread Through Ticks on Migratory Birds: A Probabilistic Spatial Risk Model for South-Western Europe. *Transboundary and Emerging Diseases* 60: 403-415. [Tick-borne pathogens can spread easily through the movements of infested birds. An important example is viruses that pose a threat to humans and that are carried in *Hyalomma* ticks that move from Africa into south-western Europe. This study evaluates the probability of arrival of migrating birds from Africa into Spain and the environmental suitability of different regions of Spain for the survival of tick stages introduced by these birds]

Cano, L.S. & Tellería, J.L. 2013. Migration and winter distribution of Iberian and central European black storks *Ciconia nigra* moving to Africa across the Strait of Gibraltar: a comparative study. *Journal of Avian Biology* 44: 189-197.

Chevallier, D. ; Baillon, F. ; Le Maho, Y. ; Blanc, S. ; Brossault, P. & Massemin, S. 2013. Importance of the connectivity of Spanish stopovers for Black Storks. *Bird Study* 60: 550-554. [Sixteen Black Storks (*Ciconia nigra*) were tracked by satellite during their autumnal and spring migrations in order to identify their major stopover sites and connections between stopovers in Europe and Africa. Among journeys with stopovers, the longest distance that a stork travelled without stopover was 2433 km meaning that those storks which have stopovers use only a single stopover on average, and this is usually in Spain. We identified nine crucial stopovers (seven in Spain and two in Africa including one in northern Morocco) with high connectivity highlighting the importance of Spanish stopover locations on the flyway of Black Storks]

- Clouet, M. & Joachim, J.** 2013. Variations in bird communities of the Saharan mountains. *Ostrich* 84: 205-211.
- Cresswell, B. & Edwards, D.** 2013. Geolocators reveal wintering areas of European Nightjar (*Caprimulgus europaeus*). *Bird Study* 60: 77-86.
- Crochet, P.A. ; Barthel, P.H. ; Bauer, H.G. ; van den Berg, A.B. ; Bezzel, E. ; Collinson, J.M. ; Dietzen, C. ; Dubois, P.J. ; Fromholtz, J. ; Helbig, A.J. ; Jiguet, F. ; Jirle, E. ; Knox, A.G. ; Krüger, T. ; Le Maréchal, P. ; van Loon, A.J. ; Päckert, M. ; Parkin, D.T. ; Pons, J.M. ; Raty, L. ; Roselaar, C.S. ; Sangster, G. ; Steinheimer, F.D. ; Svensson, L. ; Tyrberg, T. ; Votier, S.C. & Yésou, P.** 2012. AERC TAC's taxonomic recommendations: 2012 report. Available online at <http://www.aerc.eu/tac.html>.
- Dalby, L. ; Fox, A.D. ; Petersen, I.K. ; Delany, S. & Svenning, J.C.** 2013. Temperature does not dictate the wintering distributions of European dabbling duck species. *Ibis* 155: 80-88. [To predict future changes in wintering dabbling duck (*Anas sp.*) distributions in response to climate change, it is necessary to understand their response to temperature at a continental scale. Food accessibility, competition and thermoregulatory costs are likely to play a major role in determining the wintering distribution of short- to medium-distance migratory bird species and in determining how this distribution varies between years. The results suggest that temperature is less important in shaping mid-winter duck distributions than factors such as feeding ecology]
- de la Puente, J. ; Bermejo, A. & Del Moral, J.C.** 2013. El Verdadero mapa de las migraciones. *Aves y Naturaleza* 12: 6-8. [Présentation des trajets migratoires et des zones d'hivernage de quelques espèces (*Hieraaetus pennatus*, *Sterna hirundo*, *Coracias garrulus* et *Acrocephalus arundinaceus*) marquées en Espagne avec des méthodes modernes de suivi dans le cadre du programme MIGRA de SEO/BirdLife. Nombreuses autres données actualisées disponibles en ligne sur le site www.migraciondeaves.org]
- Delgado, M.P. ; Sanza, M.A. ; Morales, M.B. ; Traba, J. & Rivera, D.** 2013. Habitat selection and coexistence in wintering passerine steppe birds. *Journal of Ornithology* 154: 469-479. [This study evaluates the relative contributions of landscape features and biotic (conspecific and heterospecific) relationships to habitat selection of three sympatric passerine species, Skylark (*Alauda arvensis*), Corn Bunting (*Emberiza calandra*) and Calandra Lark (*Melanocorypha calandra*) during winter]
- Derhé, M.** 2012. Developing a population assessment for Scopoli's and Cory's Shearwaters *Calonectris diomedea/Calonectris borealis*. (Pp. 29-38). In: Yésou, P. ; Baccetti, N & Sultana, J. eds. *Ecology and Conservation of Mediterranean Seabirds and other bird species under the Barcelona Convention: Update and Progress: Proceedings of the 13th Medmaravis Symposium, Alghero, Sardinia, Italy, 14-17 October 2011*. 29-38.
- Dias, M.P. ; Granadeiro, J.P. & Catry, P.** 2013. Individual variability in the migratory path and stopovers of a long-distance pelagic migrant. *Animal Behaviour* 86: 359-364. [By analysing 100 journeys from 35 individual Cory's shearwaters, *Calonectris diomedea*, that repeatedly migrated to the South African region the authors examine the fidelity to migratory paths and stopovers of a transequatorial seabird migrant]
- Drovetski, S.V. ; Raković, M. ; Semenov, G. ; Fadeev, I.V. & Red'kin, Y.A.** 2014. Limited Phylogeographic Signal in Sex-Linked and Autosomal Loci Despite Geographically, Ecologically, and Phenotypically Concordant Structure of mtDNA Variation in the Holarctic Avian Genus *Eremophila*. *PLoS ONE* 9(1): e87570. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0087570 [Data suggest that all Palearctic clades represent independent evolutionary units and should be treated as distinct species: *elwesi* (although *longirostris* should have priority if it belongs to this clade), *bilopha*, *atlas*, *penicillata*, *brandti*, and *flava*. Nearctic populations should be treated as a single species - *alpestris* pending further investigation]
- Emmenegger, T. ; Mayet, P. ; Duriez, O. & Hahn, S.** 2014. Directional shifts in migration pattern of rollers (*Coracias garrulus*) from a western European population. *Journal of Ornithology* 155: 427-433. [This study tested the hypotheses on a western or eastern detour and different crossings of the Sahara desert by tracking European Rollers breeding in southern France using light-level geolocators. After the departure from the breeding site between mid and end July, the three European Rollers which were tracked crossed the Mediterranean and the Sahara desert heading in straight southern direction. When arriving in the Sahelian zone they abruptly changed their direction eastwards to circumvent the Gulf of Guinea and reached the western Lake Chad basin, where they made a final direction shift to reach the non-breeding sites in western Angola.]
- Eraud, C. ; Rivière, M. ; Lormée, H. ; Fox, J.W. ; Ducamp, J.J. & Boutin, J.M.** 2013. Migration Routes and Staging Areas of Trans-Saharan

- Turtle Doves Appraised from Light-Level Geolocators. *PLoS ONE* 8: e59396. [Using miniaturized light-level geolocators the authors report a comprehensive and detailed year round track of a granivorous trans-Saharan migrant, the European Turtle Dove (*Streptopelia turtur*). From five recovered loggers, their data provide new insights on migratory journeys and winter destinations of Turtle Doves originating from a breeding population in Western France. Data confirm that Turtle Doves wintered in West Africa. The main wintering area encompassed Western Mali, the Inner Delta Niger and the Malian/Mauritanian border. They also found evidence for a loop migration pattern, with a post-breeding migration flyway lying west of the spring route. Finally, they found that on their way back to breeding grounds Turtle Doves needed to refuel after crossing the Sahara desert and used stopover sites for several weeks, presumably in Morocco and North Algeria]
- Fijn, R.C. ; Hiemstra, D. ; Phillips, R.A. & van der Winden, J.** 2013. Arctic Terns *Sterna paradisaea* from the Netherlands migrate record distances across three oceans to Wilkes Land, East Antarctica. *Ardea* 101: 3-12.
- Fort, J. ; Pettex, E. ; Tremblay, Y. ; Lorentsen, S.H. ; Garthe, S. ; Votier, S. ; Pons, J.B. ; Siorat, F. ; Furness, R.W. ; Grecian, W.J. ; Bearhop, S. ; Montevecchi, W.A. & Grémillet, D.** 2012. Meta-population evidence of oriented chain migration in northern gannets (*Morus bassanus*). *Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment* 10: 237-242. [We used geolocator tags to reveal post-breeding movements and winter distribution of northern gannets (*Morus bassanus*) at a meta-population scale. By focusing on five breeding colonies of European gannets, we show that their breeding and wintering grounds are connected by a major flyway running along the coasts of Western Europe and Africa. Moreover, maximum winter distance to colony was similar across colonies despite their wide latitudinal range. In contrast with the general opinion that large pelagic birds such as gannets have unlimited ranges beyond the breeding season, our findings strongly suggest oriented chain migration in northern gannets (a pattern in which populations move uniformly southward) and highlight the benefit of meta-population approaches for studying seabird movements. Etudes de 5 colonies: 2 de Norvège, 1 de France 2 de Grande Bretagne (Pays de Galles et Ecosse). Aires d'hivernage principales entre la mer du Nord et le Sénégal]
- Foucher, J. ; Boucaux, M. ; Giraudot, E. ; André, A. ; Lorrillière, R. & Dugué, H.** 2013. Nouveaux sites d'hivernage du Phragmite aquatique *Acrocephalus paludicola*. *Ornithos* 20 : 1-9.
- Genovart, M. ; Sanz-Aguilar, A. ; Fernández-Chacón, A. ; Igual, J.M. ; Pradel, R. ; Forero, M.G. & Oro, D.** 2013. Contrasting effects of climatic variability on the demography of a trans-equatorial migratory seabird. *Journal of Animal Ecology* 82: 121-130. [The authors used a new analytical tool in mark-recapture, the multi-event modelling, to simultaneously assess the influence of climatic variation on multiple demographic parameters (i.e. adult survival, transient probability, reproductive skipping and nest dispersal) at two Mediterranean colonies of the Cory's shearwater *Calonectris diomedea*. They also analysed the impact of climate in the breeding success at the two colonies]
- Gilg, O. ; Moe, B. ; Hanssen, S.A. ; Schmidt, N.M. ; Sittler, B. ; Hansen, J. ; Reneerkens, J. ; Sabard, B. ; Chastel, O. ; Moreau, J. ; Phillips, R.A. ; Oudman, T. ; Biersma, E.M. ; Fenstad, A.A. ; Lang, J. & Bollache, L.** 2013. Trans-Equatorial Migration Routes, Staging Sites and Wintering Areas of a High-Arctic Avian Predator: The Long-tailed Skua (*Stercorarius longicaudus*). *PLoS ONE* 8(5): e64614. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0064614.
- Hamza, A. ; Azafaf, H. & Yahia, J.** 2012. State of knowledge and population trends of the Lesser Crested Tern *Sterna bengalensis emigrata* in the Mediterranean: threats identified and proposed actions for small islands in the Mediterranean. (Pp. 171-177). In: Yésou, P. ; Baccetti, N. & Sultana, J. eds. *Ecology and Conservation of Mediterranean Seabirds and other bird species under the Barcelona Convention: Update and Progress: Proceedings of the 13th Medmaravis Symposium, Alghero, Sardinia, Italy, 14-17 October 2011.*
- Hobson, K.A. ; Møller, A.P. & van Wilgenburg, S.L.** 2012. A multi-isotope ($\delta^{13}\text{C}$, $\delta^{15}\text{N}$, $\delta^2\text{H}$) approach to connecting European breeding and African wintering populations of barn swallow (*Hirundo rustica*). *Animal Migration* 1: 8-22.
- Isenmann, P.** 2013. L'histoire de la découverte des voies de migration et de l'aire d'hivernage de la Mouette de Sabine *Xema sabini* en Afrique. *Aulauda* 81 : 227-229.
- Jadoul, G. ; Hourlay, F. & Toussaint, A.C.** 2003. Suivi de la migration automnale de la Cigogne noire (*Ciconia nigra*) par télémétrie satellitaire. *Aves* 40 : 155-164.
- 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. [It is widely accepted that 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 (five from Madeira, 18 from nearby Bugio, and 16 from Fogo) and morphometric data from five characters from 102 individuals (74 from Bugio and 28 from Fogo in Cape Verde), were used to compare and estimate phylogenetic relationships and the taxonomic status of these petrels. In the phylogenetic analysis and sequence divergence estimation, we also include 23 sequences of 19 *Pterodroma* species available from GenBank. 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 because the great overlap of variation intervals in the measurements hinders identification. 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; if treated as a full species, *deserta* on Bugio may qualify for uplisting to 'Vulnerable' on the IUCN Red List]
- Kaboli, M. ; Aliabadian, M. ; Chamani, A. ; Pasquet, E. & Prodon, R.** 2013. Morphological relationships of the Wheatears (genus *Oenanthe*). *Russian Journal of Ecology* 44: 251-259.
- Klaassen, R.H.G. ; Hake, M. ; Strandberg, R. & Alerstam, T.** 2011. Geographical and temporal flexibility in the response to crosswinds by migrating raptors. *Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences* 278: 1339-1346. [By analysing daily movements of migrating ospreys *Pandion haliaetus* and marsh harriers *Circus aeruginosus*, as recorded by satellite telemetry, in relation to global wind data, the authors showed that these raptors allow on average 47 per cent drift. Their results suggest that migrating raptors modulate their response to crosswinds at different places and times during their travels and show that individual birds use a much more varied repertoire of behavioural responses to wind than hitherto assumed]
- Korrida, A. ; Jadallah, S. ; Chbel, F. ; Amin-Alami, A. ; Ahra, M. & Aggrey, S.E.** 2012. Patterns of genetic diversity and population structure of the threatened Houbara and Maqueen's bustards as revealed by microsatellite markers. *Genetics and Molecular Research* 11: 3207-3221.
- Kristensen, M.W. ; Tøttrup, A.P. & Thorup, K.** 2013. Migration of the Common Redstart (*Phoenicurus phoenicurus*): a Eurasian songbird wintering in highly seasonal conditions in the West African Sahel. *The Auk* 130: 258-264. [Some species of long-distance migrant birds are thought to follow spatiotemporal patterns of high food availability during the non-breeding season, a strategy termed "itinerancy" instead of being sedentary in one specific site. We tracked the migration of a small Eurasian songbird, the Common Redstart (*Phoenicurus phoenicurus*), using archival light-level geolocators. The birds showed a distinct counterclockwise loop migration from northern Europe. Fall migration passed west of the Mediterranean Sea and along the northwest African coast before the birds made an abrupt change of direction at the southern edge of the Sahara toward the winter area farther inland in the West African Sahel. Spring migration was more direct: north to the Iberian Peninsula and back to northern Europe. The birds spent more time in only one winter site than they do during the breeding season in northern Europe, and they generally showed no signs of "itinerancy" except for one bird that probably avoided an exceptional drought]
- Lemke, H.W. ; Tarka, M. ; Klaassen, R.H.G. ; Åkesson, M. ; Bensch, S. ; Hasselquist, D. & Hansson, B.** 2013. Annual Cycle and Migration Strategies of a Trans-Saharan Migratory Songbird: A Geolocator Study in the Great Reed Warbler. *PLoS ONE* 8(10): e79209. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0079209. [We used light-level geolocators to study the annual migration cycle in great reed warblers (*Acrocephalus arundinaceus*), a passerine bird breeding in Eurasia and wintering in sub-Saharan Africa. We found that the great reed warblers (all males, no females were included) migrated from the Swedish breeding site in early August. After spending up to three weeks at scattered stopover sites in central to south-eastern Europe, they resumed migration and crossed the Mediterranean Sea and Sahara Desert without lengthy stopovers. They then spread out over a large overwintering area and each bird utilised two (or even three) main wintering sites that were

- spatially separated by a distinct mid-winter movement. Spring migration initiation date differed widely between individuals (1-27 April). Several males took a more westerly route over the Sahara in spring than in autumn, and in general there were fewer long-distance travels and more frequent shorter stopovers, including one in northern Africa, in spring. The shorter stopovers made spring migration on average faster than autumn migration]
- Leyrer, J. ; Lok, T. ; Brugge, M. ; Spaans, B. ; Sandercock, B. & Piersma, T.** 2013. Mortality within the annual cycle: seasonal survival patterns in Afro-Siberian Red Knots *Calidris canutus canutus*. *Journal of Ornithology* 154: 933-943.
- Libois, R. & Jadoul, G.** 1997. Suivi satellitaire de la migration automnale de la Cigogne noire. Aléas et perspectives d'avenir. *Aves* 34 : 20-22.
- Liechti, F. ; Witvliet, W. ; Weber, R. & Bächler, E.** 2013. First evidence of a 200-day non-stop flight in a bird. *Nature Communications* 4, Article number: 2554. doi: 10.1038/ncomms3554. [Suivi de trois Martinets à ventre blanc par géolocalisateurs entre la Suisse et leurs quartiers d'hiver en Afrique de l'Ouest]
- Lok, T. ; Overdijk, O. & Piersma, T.** 2013. Migration tendency delays distributional response to differential survival prospects along a flyway. *The American Naturalist* 181: 520-531. [Using summer and winter resightings of 2,095 Eurasian spoonbills *Platalea leucorodia leucorodia* that were ringed in the Netherlands during 16 years of fast population growth, the authors show that neither site dependence nor interference fully explains their patterns of survival and winter distribution. Within their three main wintering areas, annual survival decreased with an increase in population size. While survival was consistently higher in the two European wintering areas (France, Iberia), most spoonbills migrated onward to winter in west Africa. The number of birds wintering in Europe increased, but not enough to maximize annual survival. Constraint of tradition inhibits birds from changing their migratory habits. Quelques sites d'hivernage secondaires existent au Maroc entre les sites majeurs du sud de l'Espagne et de Mauritanie]
- Maggini, I. ; Spina, F. ; Voigt, C. ; Ferri, A. & Bairlein, F.** 2013. Differential migration and body condition in Northern Wheatears (*Oenanthe oenanthe*) at a Mediterranean spring stopover site. *Journal of Ornithology* 154: 321-328. [This study analyzes the migratory patterns related to geographic provenance, sex and age in the Northern Wheatear *Oenanthe oenanthe*, a long-distance migratory passerine, during one spring season on the island of Ventotene (Italy), a Mediterranean stopover site]
- Mellone, U. ; López-López, P. ; Limiñana, R. ; Piasevoli, G. & Urios, V.** 2013. The trans-equatorial loop migration system of Eleonora's falcon: differences in migration patterns between age classes, regions and seasons. *Journal of Avian Biology* 44: 417-426.
- Mellone, U. ; de la Puente, J. ; López-López, P. ; Limiñana, R. ; Bermejo, A. & Urios, V.** 2013. Migration routes and wintering areas of Booted Eagles *Aquila pennata* breeding in Spain. *Bird Study* 60: 409-413. [Five Booted Eagles breeding in Spain were tracked by GPS during migration. Autumn routes were generally more eastern than spring routes, showing a typical loop migration. Birds covered on average ca. 200 km/day, and only one individual used a long-term stopover site (for up to 4 weeks). All but one used a single wintering area, located in Sub-Saharan Africa, at 2800-3500 km from their nests. Eagles were forced to stop migration at the Strait of Gibraltar for up to 6 days]
- Militão, T. ; Bourgeois, K. ; Roscales, J.L. & González-Solís, J.** 2013. Individual migratory patterns of two threatened seabirds revealed using stable isotope and geolocation analyses. *Diversity and Distributions* 19: 317-329. [This paper shows that the isotopic values of a single feather of two threatened seabirds, the Mediterranean (*Puffinus yelkouan*) and the Balearic (*Puffinus mauretanicus*) shearwaters allow the geographic assignment of birds to their non-breeding areas]
- Mira, S. ; Arnaud-Haond, S. ; Palma, L. ; Cancela, M.L. & Beja, P.** 2013. Large-scale population genetic structure in Bonelli's Eagle *Aquila fasciata*. *Ibis* 155: 485-498.
- Monti, F.** 2012. State of knowledge and population trends of the Osprey *Pandion haliaetus* in the Mediterranean basin. (Pp. 195-201). In: Yésou, P. ; Baccetti, N & Sultana, J. eds. *Ecology and Conservation of Mediterranean Seabirds and other bird species under the Barcelona Convention: Update and Progress: Proceedings of the 13th Medmaravis Symposium, Alghero, Sardinia, Italy, 14-17 October 2011.*
- Päckert, M. ; Martens, J. ; Hering, J. ; Kvist, L. & Illera, J.C.** 2013. Return flight to the Canary Islands – The key role of peripheral populations of Afrocanarian blue tits (Aves: *Cyanistes teneriffae*) in multi-gene reconstructions of colonization pathways. *Molecular Phlogenetics and Evolution* 67: 458-467 [Afrocanarian blue tits have a scattered distribution on the Canary Islands and on the North African continent. To date, the Canary Islands have been considered the species' main Pleistocene evolutionary center,

but their colonization pathways remain uncertain. We set out to reconstruct a dated multi-gene phylogeny and ancestral ranges for *Cyanistes* tit species including the currently unstudied, peripheral Libyan population of *C. t. cyrenaicae*. In all reconstructions the most easterly and westerly peripheral populations (in Libya and on La Palma) represented basal offshoots of *C. teneriffae*. These two peripheral populations shared all four major indels and differed in this respect from all other members of the Afrocanarian core group. The basal split of Afrocanarian blue tits from their European relatives was dated to the early Pliocene. The two ancestral area reconstructions were contradictory and suggested either a Canarian or a North African origin of *C. teneriffae* – but unambiguously ruled out a continental European ancestral range. We conclude that the peripheral populations of *C. teneriffae* represent relic lineages of a first faunal interchange, presumably downstream colonization from North Africa to the Canary Islands. Subsequent eastward stepping-stone colonization within the Canarian Archipelago culminated in a very recent late (possibly even post-) Pleistocene back-colonization from the Canary Islands to North Africa]

Panuccio, M. ; Agostini, N. ; Mellone, U. & Bogliani, G. 2014. Circannual variation in movement patterns of the Black Kite (*Milvus migrans migrans*): a review. *Ethology Ecology & Evolution* 26: 1-18.

Panuccio, M. ; Mellone, U. & Muner, L. 2013. Differential wintering area selection in Eurasian Marsh Harrier (*Circus aeruginosus*): a ringing recoveries analysis. *Bird Study* 60 : 52-59.

Pentzold, S. ; Tritsch, C. ; Martens, J. ; Tietze, D.T. ; Giacalone, G. ; Valvo, M.L. ; Nazarenko, A.A. ; Kvist, L. & Päckert, M. 2013. Where is the line? Phylogeography and secondary contact of western Palearctic coal tits (*Periparus ater*: Aves, Passeriformes, Paridae). *Zoologischer Anzeiger - A Journal of Comparative Zoology* 252: 367-382. [In this study, a phylogeographic scenario of the coal tit (*Periparus ater*) was reconstructed based on a fragment of the mitochondrial control region, and within- and between-population genetic diversity was analysed with a focus on the western Palearctic breeding range. We inferred a first pan-European delimitation of a postulated secondary contact zone among coal tits from the north-eastern Palearctic *ater* subspecies group and those from the south-western Palearctic *abietum* group. Generally, between-population differentiation was greatest in the Mediterranean range, which was explained by a greater separation in multiple Pleistocene refuge areas

compared to the lower differentiation across the north-eastern Palearctic range. Genetic diversity indices were lowest on Mediterranean island populations as compared to continental populations. Pairwise F_{ST} values were highest among island populations and the Eurasian continent on the one hand and among the continental north-eastern *ater* and south-western *abietum* group on the other. Local co-occurrence of *ater* and *abietum* haplotypes was found all across Germany and in one Greek population. Molecular dating suggested that these two major subspecies groups separated from each other and from two further North African and Middle Eastern coal tit lineages during the early to mid-Pliocene. Successively, the Mediterranean region remained a centre of mainly insular diversification until late Pleistocene times including a long period of steady population growth. At the same time, at least four distinct genetic lineages emerged in eastern Eurasia, the nominate *ater* subspecies group being one of them. Finally, during the Holocene extant wide-range secondary contact in Europe was established via rapid westward range expansion from an East Asian refuge and via northeastward expansion from Mediterranean refuges]

Perktaş, U. & Quintero, E. 2013. A wide geographical survey of mitochondrial DNA variation in the great spotted woodpecker complex, *Dendrocopos major* (Aves: Picidae). *Biological Journal of the Linnean Society* 108: 173-188. [In this study, we conducted the most comprehensive geographical investigation to date for the great spotted woodpecker complex (*Dendrocopos major*), including populations from North Africa and Eurasia, in order to evaluate its genetic structure and population history. Our results found four distinct and reciprocally monophyletic clades: China, Japan, Iran–Azerbaijan and Eurasia–North Africa, with no phylogeographical structure within them. Coalescent-based gene flow analysis showed restricted gene flow between China and Japan and between Japan and Eurasia. On the basis of the gene flow and phylogenetic analysis results, we propose the recognition of at least four different species within the complex. We also propose that, within the Eurasia–North Africa clade, a rapid population expansion through ‘leading edge expansion’ from refugia in Iberia, Kursk and North Africa, as well as irruptive and loop migration, can explain the lack of phylogeographical structure. The status of the North African clade, which is paraphyletic with respect to Eurasia, requires special attention. The populations from Algeria and Tunisia (*D. major numidus*) are diagnosably distinct from those of Europe. Moreover, their distribution is allopatric with respect to those of Morocco and southern

- Europe, and they have a unique set of haplotypes not shared by any other location. For all these reasons, it is very likely that the populations from Algeria and Tunisia (*D. major numidus*) may, in fact, constitute a different phylogenetic species. Although the coalescent-based gene flow analysis indicated a moderate gene flow, there is insufficient evidence with the available data to indicate that this population is different from that of the rest of Europe. The inclusion of a larger set of characters might clarify the status of this currently recognized subspecies. However, the individuals from Morocco have an intermediate morphology between *D. major numidus* and nominate *D. major major*, which suggests that the Moroccan population could, in fact, be a hybrid. This idea is further supported by the shared haplotype from Europe possessed by the Moroccan individuals]
- Péron, C. & Grémillet, D.** 2013. Tracking through Life Stages: Adult, Immature and Juvenile Autumn Migration in a Long-Lived Seabird. *PLoS ONE* 8: e72713. [Seasonal long-distance migration is likely to be experienced in a contrasted manner by juvenile, immature and adult birds, leading to variations in migratory routes, timing and behaviour. This paper provides the first analysis of late summer movements and autumn migration in these three life stages, which were tracked concurrently using satellite tags, geolocators or GPS recorders in a long-ranging migratory seabird, the Scopoli's shearwater (formerly named Cory's shearwater, *Calonectris diomedea*) breeding on two French Mediterranean islands. During the late breeding season, immatures foraged around their colony like breeding adults, but they were the only group showing potential prospecting movements around non-natal colonies. Global migration routes were broadly comparable between the two populations and the three life stages, with all individuals heading towards the Atlantic Ocean through the strait of Gibraltar and travelling along the West African coast, up to 8000 km from their colony. However, detailed comparison of timing, trajectory and oceanographic conditions experienced by the birds revealed remarkable age-related differences]
- Péron, C. ; Grémillet, D. ; Culioli, J-M. ; Faggio, G. ; Gillet, P. ; Mante, A. & Vidal, P.** 2012. Exploring marine habitats of two shearwater species breeding on French Mediterranean islands to identify Marine Protected Areas. (Pp. 19-25). In Yésou, P., Baccetti, N. & Sultana, J. (Eds.) *Ecology and Conservation of Mediterranean Seabirds and other bird species under the Barcelona Convention* - Proceedings of the 13th Medmaravis Pan-Mediterranean Symposium. Alghero (Sardinia) 14-17 Oct. 2011.
- Medmaravis, Alghero.
- Prommer, M. ; Bagyura, J. ; Chavko, J. & Uhrin, M.** 2012. Migratory movements of Central and Eastern European Sakker Falcon (*Falco cherrug*) from juvenile dispersal to adulthood. *Aquila* 119: 111-134. [Le Faucon sacre est un migrateur partiel. L'article fait le bilan de la littérature, des reprises et des données de radio-tracking de 45 juvéniles marqués dans le cadre d'un projet LIFE. Les résultats montrent que les juvéniles entreprennent au cours de leur première année une migration d'automne partielle vers le sud-ouest débutant en octobre-novembre. Les femelles voyagent plus loin que les mâles. La principale aire d'hivernage se situe en Méditerranée centrale. A ce jour, seules des femelles juvéniles ont atteint le Sahel. La première migration de printemps débute en mars-début avril. A partir de la deuxième année et les années suivantes, les Faucons retournent dans leur précédente aire d'hivernage mais y restent moins longtemps]
- Ramírez, I. ; Paiva, V.H. ; Menezes, D. ; Silva, I. ; Phillips, R.A. ; Ramos, J.A. & Garthe, S.** 2013. Year-round distribution and habitat preferences of the Bugio petrel. *Marine Ecology Progress Series* 476: 269-284. [L'espèce fréquente les eaux Sahara Atlantique marocain au cours de ses déplacements]
- Ramos, R. ; Granadeiro, J.P. ; Rodríguez, B. ; Navarro, J. ; Paiva, V.H. ; Bécarea, J. ; Reyes-González, J.M. ; Fagundes, I. ; Ruiz, A. ; Arcos, P. ; González-Solís, J. & Catry, P.** 2013. Meta-population feeding grounds of Cory's shearwater in the subtropical Atlantic Ocean: implications for the definition of Marine Protected Areas based on tracking studies. *Diversity and Distributions* 19: 1284-1298. [Over seven years, the authors tracked the foraging movements of Cory's shearwaters (*Calonectris borealis*) from several populations during the chick-rearing period using global positioning system and platform terminal transmitter devices. They obtained foraging trips from 174 shearwaters breeding on six important colonies representative of the range occupied in the Macaronesian Archipelagos of Madeira, Salvages and Canaries. Their results show that birds orient and move rapidly towards the closest neritic waters over the African continental shelf. Birds from different colonies show substantial spatial segregation in their foraging grounds but consistently overlap in some specific foraging areas along the Canary Current characterized by high productivity]
- Ramos, R. ; Granadeiro, J.P. ; Nevoux, M. ; Mougin, J.L. & Dias, M.P.** 2012. Combined spatio-temporal impacts of climate and longline

- fisheries on the survival of a trans-equatorial marine migrant. *PLoS ONE* 7: e40822. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0040822. [Using long-term capture-recapture data (34 years, 4557 individuals) and year-round tracking data (4 years, 100 individuals) of a trans-equatorial migrant, the Cory's shearwater (*Calonectris diomedea*), we investigated the impact of longline fisheries and climatic variables in both breeding and wintering areas on the most important demographic trait of this seabird, i.e. adult survival. Annual adult survival probability was estimated at 0.91460.022 on average, declining throughout 1978–1999 but recovering during the last decade (2005–2011). Our results suggest that both the incidental bycatch associated with longline fisheries and high sea surface temperatures (indirectly linked to food availability; SST) increased mortality rates during the long breeding season (March–October). Shearwater survival was also negatively affected during the short non-breeding season (December–February) by positive episodes of the Southern Oscillation Index (SOI). Indirect negative effects of climate at both breeding (SST) and wintering grounds (SOI) had a greater impact on survival than longliner activity, and indeed these climatic factors are those which are expected to present more unfavourable trends in the future]
- Recorbet, B. ; Le Dru, A. ; Travichon, S. ; Jolin, C. ; Faggio, G. ; Baccetti, N. & Besnard, A.** 2012. Ringing Audouin's Gulls *Larus audouinii* at Aspretto colony, Corsica: first results from birds born in Corsica and controls in Corsica of birds born in Italy. (Pp.152-156). In Yésou, P., Baccetti, N. & Sultana, J. (Eds.), *Ecology and Conservation of Mediterranean Seabirds and other bird species under the Barcelona Convention - Proceedings of the 13th Medmaravis Pan-Mediterranean Symposium*. Alghero (Sardinia) 14- 17 Oct. 2011. Medmaravis, Alghero. [Nombreuses observations sur la côte atlantique marocaine, jusqu'à Dakhla]
- Reichlin, T. ; Hobson, K.A. ; Wilgenburg, S.L. ; Schaub, M. ; Wassenaar, L.I. ; Martin-Vivaldi, M. ; Arlettaz, R. & Jenni, L.** 2013. Conservation through connectivity: can isotopic gradients in Africa reveal winter quarters of a migratory bird? *Oecologia* 171: 591-600. [Etude menée sur des huppés *Upupa epops* nichant en Suisse et en Espagne]
- Rodriguez, G. ; Elorriaga, J. & Ramirez, J.** 2013. Identification of Atlas Long-legged Buzzard and its status in Europa. *Birding World* 26: 147-173.
- Rodriguez, G. ; Elorriaga, J. & Ramirez, J.** 2013. 'Gibraltar buzzard': sobre los Ratoneros Moros del Estrecho. www.reservoirbirds.com/Articles/RBAR_000008.pdf.
- Sangster, G. ; Collinson, J.M. ; Crochet, P.A. ; Knox, A.G. ; Parkin, D.T. & Votier, S.C.** 2012. Taxonomic recommendations for British birds: eighth report. *Ibis* 154: 874-883.
- Santolini, R. ; Morelli, F. ; Boldreghini, P. ; Pruscini, F. & Gili, M.** 2012. Results from the 1990-1994 colour-ringing program of Italian Mediterranean Gulls *Larus melanocephalus*. (Pp.121-127). In Yésou, P., Baccetti, N. & Sultana, J. (Eds.) *Ecology and Conservation of Mediterranean Seabirds and other bird species under the Barcelona Convention - Proceedings of the 13th Medmaravis Pan-Mediterranean Symposium*. Alghero (Sardinia) 14-17 Oct. 2011. Medmaravis, Alghero. [274 Mediterranean Gulls *Larus melanocephalus* were colour-ringed in the Comacchio area, Italy, from 1990 to 1994. A total of 2,764 subsequent observations of these birds were recorded over 21 years. These controls show the importance of wintering and stop-over sites during the species pre- and post- breeding movements. This population, the first to be colour-ringed in Europe, migrates in two preferred directions, to the Mediterranean and to the North Sea, with a high proportion of birds continuing to the Atlantic. This highlights the flexibility of the species which, from Morocco to England, must adapt to varying environmental conditions. Some individuals lived for more than 17 years]
- Saurola, P. ; Valkama, J. & Velmala, W.** 2013. Suomen Rengastuustlas I [The Finnish Bird Ringing Atlas] Vol. 1. Finnish Museum of Natural History and Ministry of Environment, Helsinki. [Cet Atlas rapporte 398 reprises ou contrôles au Maroc]
- Shirihai, H. ; Schweizer, M. ; Kirwan, G.M. & Svensson, L.** 2014. *Saxicola syenitica* Heuglin, 1869 (Aves: Passeriformes: Muscicapidae), an overlooked taxon of *Oenanthe*? *Zootaxa* 3785 (1): 001–024. [The North African populations of *O. leucura* differ moderately from Iberian birds and should be treated subspecifically, but we have demonstrated that *syenitica* is not the correct name for this population. Based on four specimens from Rio de Oro, Western Sahara, Hartert (1909) described a new subspecies *O. leucura riggenbachi* Hartert, 1909. These birds were collected in July 1902 by F. W. Riggenbach and were claimed to differ from *O. leucura* elsewhere in North Africa by their broader black terminal tail-band and broader black on the central rectrices. Steinbacher (in Hartert 1938: 314) commented (translated into English): "Spatz has collected 2 more specimens of *Oe. leucura riggenbachi* from Rio de Oro, which differ far

less from *syenitica* with respect to the characters mentioned by Hartert on p. 699.” Vaurie (1959) then synonymized *riggenbachi* with “*syenitica*”. An extensive comparison of the type series of *riggenbachi* (of which only one is an adult) with relevant specimens of *O. leucura* from elsewhere in North Africa revealed no consistent differences. We consider that, on present knowledge, the slight difference between the birds from Rio de Oro and those breeding from Morocco to Libya may be individual variation. Consequently, *riggenbachi* becomes the oldest available name for the North African populations of *O. leucura*]

Schmaljohann, H. ; Buchmann, M. ; Fox, J.W. & Bairlein, F. 2012. Tracking migration routes and the annual cycle of a trans-Saharan songbird migrant. *Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology* 66: 915-922. [Within the Palaearctic–African migration system, loop migration seems to be the overall migration pattern. The interindividual variations within species-specific migration routes are, however, unknown. Here, we track the individual migration routes and annual cycles of male Northern Wheatears *Oenanthe oenanthe*, a trans-Saharan songbird migrant from a German breeding population with light-level geolocators. Two migrated most likely via Spain towards western Africa but returned via Corsica/Sardinia, while two others seemed to migrate via Sardinia and Corsica in autumn and via Spain and France in spring (loop migration). The fifth took presumably the same route via France and the Balearics in both seasons. All birds wintered in the Sahel zone of western Africa. Overall migration distances for autumn and spring were similar (about 4,100 km), whereas the overall migratory speed was generally higher in spring (126 km day⁻¹) than in autumn (88 km day⁻¹). Birds spent about 130 days at the breeding area and 147 days at the wintering grounds]

Schweizer, M. & Shirihai, H. 2013. Phylogeny of the *Oenanthe lugens* complex (Aves, Muscicapidae: Saxicolinae): Paraphyly of a morphologically cohesive group within a recent radiation of open-habitat chats. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 69: 450-461. [The morphologically inferred *Oenanthe lugens* complex comprises nine taxa of open-habitat chats which occur in rocky and/or mountainous areas adjacent to the Saharo-Sindian desert belt. It has traditionally been divided into the *lugubris* group of north-east Africa, the *lugentoides* group of the southern part of the Arabian Peninsula and the *lugens* group of North Africa and the Middle East. In this study, the authors present a phylogenetic hypothesis of the *O. lugens* complex based on two mitochondrial genes and one nuclear intron using, for the first time, a

complete taxon sampling. The *O. lugens* complex was consistently revealed as a polyphyletic assemblage and the traditionally recognized groups should be treated as at least three different species: *O. lugens*, *O. lugubris*, and *O. lugentoides*. The North African taxon *halophila* remains included in *O. lugens* but the authors emphasize : “Although *halophila* and *lugens* have only very recently separated, the former is unique among the taxa of the *lugens* group in showing strong sexual dimorphism. Moreover, males can be constantly separated by plumage characteristics from *O. l.lugens* and *O. l. persica*, and *halophila* differs slightly in vocalizations from *O. l.lugens*. This could be taken as evidence that *halophila* might have reached reproductive isolation from *O. lugens* and should be considered a species in its own right]

Si Bachir, A. ; Chenchouni, H. ; Djeddou, N. ; Barbraud, C. ; Céréghino, R. & Santoul, F. 2013. Using self-organizing maps to investigate environmental factors regulating colony size and breeding success of the White Stork (*Ciconia ciconia*). *Journal of Ornithology* 154: 481-489. [We studied variations in the size of breeding colonies and in breeding performance of White Storks *Ciconia ciconia* in 2006–2008 in north-east Algeria. Each colony site was characterized using 12 environmental variables describing the physical environment, land-cover categories, and human activities, and by three demographic parameters: the number of breeding pairs, the number of pairs with chicks, and the number of fledged chicks per pair. Generalized linear mixed models and the self-organizing map algorithm (SOM, neural network) were used to investigate effects of biotic, abiotic, and anthropogenic factors on demographic parameters and on their relationships. Numbers of breeding pairs and of pairs with chicks were affected by the same environmental factors, mainly anthropogenic, which differed from those affecting the number of fledged chicks per pair. Numbers of fledged chicks per pair was not affected by colony size or by the number of nests with chicks. The categorization of the environmental variables into natural and anthropogenic, in connection with demographic parameters, was relevant to detect factors explaining variation in colony size and breeding parameters. The SOM proved a relevant tool to help determine actual dynamics in White Stork colonies, and thus to support effective conservation decisions at a regional scale]

Summers, R.W. ; Underhill, L.G. & Waltner, M. 2011. The dispersion of red knots *Calidris canutus* in Africa - is southern Africa a buffer for West Africa? *African Journal of Marine Science* 33: 203-208. [The Siberian subspecies of the red knot *Calidris canutus canutus* spends the non-

- breeding season largely in West Africa (Mauritania and Guinea Bissau), where approximately half a million occurred in the 1980s. It was rarely seen in southern Africa in the early part of the 20th century, but there were about 12 500 in the 1970s and 1980s.. The decline in numbers coincided with the decline in West Africa, but it was disproportionately larger in southern Africa. The observed pattern of change is consistent with a buffer effect, whereby southern Africa represents an extension to the range to less suitable habitat (requiring a 6 000 km extension to the migration) when the population size and competition is high in the main localities in West Africa. We are probably now witnessing the gradual decline in the number of adult birds who are fixed in their use of southern Africa as their non-breeding quarters]
- Svensson, L.** 2013. Subalpine Warbler variation and taxonomy. *British Birds* 106: 651-668.
- Svensson, L.** 2013. A taxonomic revision of the Subalpine Warbler *Sylvia cantillans*. *Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club* 133: 240-248. [Recommended split of the complex into three separate species: Western Subalpine Warbler (*Sylvia inornata*), with two subspecies: *inornata* and *iberiae* (a new subspecies described in the paper for the birds breeding in the Iberian Peninsula, southern France and extreme north-west Italy), Eastern Subalpine Warbler (*Sylvia cantillans*), with two subspecies: *cantillans* and *albistriata*, and Moltoni's Warbler (*Sylvia subalpina*, monotypic). The taxon *cantillans*, historically associated with western birds (i.e. from Iberia), is now one of the subspecies of the Eastern Subalpine Warbler because the type specimen of *cantillans* is a bird collected from Italy and found out to belong to the Eastern Subalpine Warbler. Subalpine Warbler breeding in north-west Africa which were known as *Sylvia cantillans inornata* becomes the nominate subspecies of the Western Subalpine Warbler *Sylvia inornata inornata*]
- Thévenet, M.** 2012. State of knowledge of the populations of vulnerable raptor and seabird species in the Mediterranean: threats identified and action proposals. (Pp. 214-220). In Yésou, P., Baccetti, N. & Sultana, J. (Eds.), *Ecology and Conservation of Mediterranean Seabirds and other bird species under the Barcelona Convention* - Proceedings of the 13th Medmaravis Pan-Mediterranean Symposium. Alghero (Sardinia) 14-17 Oct. 2011. Medmaravis, Alghero. [Inclut des informations sur *Calonectris diomedea*, *Pandion haliaetus* et *Falco eleonora* au Maroc]
- Trierweiler, C. ; Klaassen, R.H.G. ; Drent, R.H. ; Exo, K.-M. ; Komdeur, J. ; Bairlein, F. & Koks, B.J.** 2014. Migratory connectivity and population-specific migration routes in a long-distance migratory bird. *Proc. R. Soc. B* 281: 20132897. doi:10.1098/rspb.2013.2897 [Here, we study the migration system of a long-distance migratory bird, the Montagu's harrier *Circus pygargus*, by tracking individuals from different breeding populations throughout northern Europe. We identified three main migration routes towards wintering areas in sub-Saharan Africa. Wintering areas and migration routes of different breeding populations overlapped, a pattern best described by 'weak (diffuse) connectivity'. Migratory performance, i.e. timing, duration, distance and speed of migration, was surprisingly similar for the three routes despite differences in habitat characteristics]
- van Wijk, R.E. ; Schaub, M. ; Tolkmitt, D. ; Becker, D. & Hahn, S.** 2013. Short-distance migration of Wrynecks *Jynx torquilla* from Central European populations. *Ibis* 155: 886-890.
- Venet, G. & Bergier, P.** 2013. La bibliographie ornithologique de René de Naurois. *Go-South Bulletin* 10 : 106-112.
- Vickery, J.A. ; Ewing, S.R. ; Smith, K.W. ; Pain, D.J. ; Bairlein, F. ; Škorpilová, J. & Gregory, R.D.** 2014 The decline of Afro-Palaeartic migrants and an assessment of potential causes. *Ibis* 156: 1-22. [There is compelling evidence that Afro-Palaeartic migrant bird populations have declined in Europe in recent decades, often to a greater degree than resident or short-distance migrants. There appear to have been two phases of decline. The first in the 1960s–1970s, and in some cases into the early 1980s, largely affected species wintering predominantly in the arid Sahelian zone, and the second since the 1980s has mostly affected species wintering in the humid tropics and Guinea forest zone. Potential drivers of these declines are diverse and are spread across and interact within the migratory cycle. Our knowledge of declining species is generally better for the breeding than the non-breeding parts of their life cycles, but there are significant gaps in both for many species. On the breeding grounds, degradation of breeding habitats is the factor affecting the demography of the largest number of species, particularly within agricultural systems and woodland and forests. In the non-breeding areas, the interacting factors of anthropogenic habitat degradation and climatic conditions, particularly drought in the Sahel zone, appear to be the most important factors]
- Villarubias, S.** 2003. Suivi satellitaire des déplacements de deux couples nicheurs de

- Cigognes noires (*Ciconia nigra*) en France. *Aves* 40 : 92-99.
- Weenink, R. ; van Duivendijk, N. & Ebels, E.B. 2011. Spaanse Keizerarend over Loozerheide in mei 2007 [Spanish Imperial Eagle at Loozerheide in May 2007]. *Dutch Birding* 33: 94-102. [Cette note, qui relate une observation d'*Aquila adalberti* aux Pays Bas, comporte une analyse des observations en France, en Libye, au Maroc, en Mauritanie, au Sénégal et au Cameroun]
- Wynn, R.B. & Guilford, T. 2012. Balearic Shearwaters *Puffinus mauretanicus* in northeast Atlantic waters: an update on their distribution and behaviour based on geolocator tracking and visual monitoring data. (Pp. 78-83). In: Yésou P, Baccetti N and Sultana J, eds. *Ecology and Conservation of Mediterranean Seabirds and other bird species under the Barcelona Convention: Update and Progress: Proceedings of the 13th Medmaravis Symposium, Alghero, Sardinia, Italy, 14-17 October 2011*.
- Zino, F. ; Phillips, R. & Biscoito, M. 2013. Bulwer's Petrel at sea – a preliminary analysis of datalogger results from Selvagem Grande. *Birding World* 26: 79-81.

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

- Aberkane, M. ; Chettibi, F. ; Bakhouche, B. ; Draïdi, K. ; Bouslama, Z. & Houhamdi, M. 2013. Breeding ecology of the Marbled Duck *Marmaronetta angustirostris* at Boussedra march (Annaba, Northeast of Algeria). *Annals of Biological Research* 4:103-107.
- Aberkane, M. ; Maazi, M.C. ; Chettibi, F. ; Guergueb, E.Y. ; Bouslama, Z. & Houhamdi, M. 2014. Diurnal wintering behaviour of the Marbled Teal (*Marmaronetta angustirostris*) in north-east Algeria. *Zoology and Ecology* 24: 10-15.
- Atoussi, S. ; Bara, M. & Houhamdi, M. 2013. Phenology and diurnal behavior of the Tufted Duck *Aythya fuligula* in Garaet Hadj Tahar (Occidental Numidia, Northeast Algeria). *Journal Academica* 3: 117-126.
- Bara, M. ; Merzoug, S. ; Bouslama, Z. & Houhamdi, M. 2013. Biodiversity and phenology of the Rallidae and the Anatidae in Garaet Hadj Tahar (Northeast of Algeria). *Annals of Biological Research* 4: 249-253.
- Beddiaf, R. 2013. *Etude du régime alimentaire de deux rapaces: le Hibou ascalaphe Bubo ascalaphus (Savigny, 1809) et la Chouette chevêche Athene noctua (Scopoli, 1769) dans la région de Djanet (Tassili n'Ajjer, Algérie)*. Mémoire de Magister, Université Kasdi Merbah, Ouargla.
- Bensaci, E. ; Saheb, M. ; Nouidjem, Y. ; Bouzegag, A. & Houhamdi, M. 2013. Biodiversité de l'avifaune aquatique des zones humides sahariennes: cas de la dépression d'Oued Righ (Algérie). *Physio-Géo*. [En ligne] (Volume 7). DOI: 10.4000/physio-geo.3198.
- Bensizerara, D. ; Chenchouni, H. ; Bachir, A.S. & Houhamdi, M. 2013. Ecological status interactions for assessing bird diversity in relation to a heterogeneous landscape structure. *Avian Biology Research* 6: 67-77. [Avian diversity is used to assess the functionality of diverse types of habitats around Salt Lake Djendli, North-east Algeria]
- Bensusan, K.J. & Perez, C. 2013. Migration phenology of three nocturnal bird species at Gibraltar. *Gibraltar Bird Report 2012*: 12: 51-53. [Analyse des passages migratoires à Gibraltar de *Caprimulgus europaeus*, *Caprimulgus ruficollis* et *Otus scops*]
- Betton, K. 2013. Bald ibis makes a comeback in Spain. *Birding World* 26: 344.
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- were identified and averted. Management interventions consisted of deterring and trapping predators (jackals *Canis adustus* and *C. aureus* and warthog *Phacochoerus africanus*) around the colony and preventing the killing of flamingos by poachers. As a result, 4,800 Lesser Flamingos and 10,200 Greater Flamingos *Phoenicopterus roseus* incubating individuals, as well as about 14,000 chicks of both species, were recorded. It was not possible to prevent the death by predation or other natural causes of 4,672 juveniles of both species after the wetland dried up, so the final estimated number of fledged juveniles was 10,000]
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4. Errata et Corrigenda

Éléments de bibliographie ornithologique marocaine - 9

A la place de :	Lire :
Cherkaoui, I. ; Dakki, M. ; Lahrouz, S. & Hanane, S. 2012. Dix années de suivi des anatidés nicheurs sur le lac de sidi Boughaba (nord-ouest Marocain) : situation, tendances d'évolution et perspectives de recherche. <i>Revue d'Ecologie (Terre & Vie)</i> 67 : 1-14.	Cherkaoui, I. ; Dakki, M. ; Lahrouz, S. & Hanane, S. 2013. Dix années de suivi des anatidés nicheurs sur le lac de sidi Boughaba (nord-ouest Marocain) : situation, tendances d'évolution et perspectives de recherche. <i>Revue d'Ecologie (Terre & Vie)</i> 68 : 167-180.