

Éléments de bibliographie ornithologique marocaine

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Cette nouvelle livraison de nos 'Éléments de bibliographie ornithologique marocaine' regroupe une sélection d'articles traitant de l'avifaune du Maroc. Parmi ceux-ci, nous avons distingué, comme dans 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, 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 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)
- 5 (Thévenot & Bergier 2009 – *Go-South Bull.* 6 : 113-123).

Une 'Bibliographie ornithologique marocaine' est maintenue à jour à la rubrique 'Moroccan Bibliography' du site www.go-south.org.

Nous remercions chaleureusement Mohamed Amezian pour les informations bibliographiques qu'il a bien voulu nous transmettre, et 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.

1. Nouveaux titres de bibliographie ornithologique marocaine

Il s'agit soit de titres parus en 2009 et 2010, postérieurement à nos 'Éléments de bibliographie marocaine – 5' (cf Thévenot & Bergier 2009 – *Go-South Bull.* 6 : 113-123), soit de titres antérieurs non signalés dans nos cinq précédentes livraisons.

Afán, I. ; Aranda, Y. ; Gómez, T. ; Oro, D. & Forero, M.G. 2010. Nueva colonia de Gaviota de Audouin en las islas de Alhucemas. *Quercus* 290 : 22-27.

Amezian, M. ; Thompson, I. ; Cortes, J. ; Louah, A. & Qninba, A. 2010. Migration and wintering of Bluethroat *Luscinia svecica* in Smir marshes, northern Morocco. Cinquièmes Journées "Oiseaux d'eau et zones humides au Maroc". Institut scientifique, Rabat, 23-25 février 2010, p. 27.

Amezian, M. ; Elbanak, A. ; Thompson, I. ; Bensusan, K. ; Cortes J. & Qninba, A. 2009. Brown-throated Martins breeding at lower Loukkos, Morocco, in winter of 2007/08. *Dutch Birding* 31: 304-306.

Amezian, M. ; Qninba, A. ; Rguibi Idrissi, H. ; Cortes, J. ; Perez, C. ; Louah, A. ; El Agbani, M.A. & Bensusan, K. 2009. Complete moult of adult and juvenile Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus scirpaceus* in Smir marshes, Northern Morocco. In: Keller, V. & O'Halloran, J. (eds). Abstracts of the 7th Conference of the European Ornithologists' Union: 21-26 August 2009, University of Zurich, Switzerland. Swiss Ornithological Institute, Sempach. pp. 14-15. [en ligne] : www.eou.at/EOU_Zurich_Abstracts.pdf

Anon. 2009. Citas de interes. *Revista Alcadón* 6 : 7-23. [en ligne] : <http://www.telefonica.net/web2/avesdeceuta/>

Anon. 2009. Observaciones de anillas de lectura a distancia y Recuperaciones recibidas de la Oficina de Especies Migratorias (Ministerio de Medio Ambiente). *Revista Alcadón* 6 : 24-27. [en ligne] : <http://www.telefonica.net/web2/avesdeceuta/>

Anon. 2009. Autocontroles mas importantes. *Revista Alcadón* 6 : 28-29. [en ligne] : <http://www.telefonica.net/web2/avesdeceuta/>

Anon. 2009. Cómputo anual de especies y ejemplares anillados por el grupo de Anillamiento CHAGRA durante el año 2008. *Revista Alcadón* 6 : 30-31. [en ligne] : <http://www.telefonica.net/web2/avesdeceuta/>

Anon. 2009. Participación del grupo de anillamiento Chagra en un estudio genético de las Tarabillas comunes (*Saxicola torquata*). *Revista Alcadón* 6 : 62. [en ligne] : <http://www.telefonica.net/web2/avesdeceuta/>

Ater, M. ; Radi, M. ; Kadiri, M. ; Hmimsa, Y. ; Ahtak, H. & Qninba, A. 2008. Structure et diversité de l'avifaune des ripisylves du bassin versant de l'Oued Laou. In Bayed, A. & Ater, M., eds. *Du bassin versant vers la mer : analyse multidisciplinaire pour une gestion durable ; cas du bassin méditerranéen de Oued Laou*. *Trav. Inst. Sci., Rabat, Sér. Génér.* 5 : 27-36.

Bergier, P. & Thévenot, M. 2010. Liste des oiseaux du Maroc. Mise à jour février 2010 (rév. 3.0). *Go-South Bulletin* 7: 15-55. [en ligne] : <http://www.go-south.org>



Ibis chauves. Photo Remo Ciuffardi

- Bergier, P. ; Franchimont, J. ; Thévenot, M. & CHM.** 2010. Les oiseaux rares au Maroc. Rapport de la Commission d'Homologation Marocaine numéro 15. *Go-South Bull.* 7 : 1-14. [en ligne] : <http://www.go-south.org>
- Bergier, P. ; Qninba, A. ; El Agbani, M.A. & Dakki, M.** 2010. Notes naturalistes au Sahara Atlantique marocain - 2. *Go-South Bull.* 7 : 56-88. [en ligne] : <http://www.go-south.org>
- Cambelo Jiménez, A.J.** 2009. Datos sobre la alimentación del Carabo (*Strix aluco mauritanica*) en Ceuta. *Revista Alcudón* 6 : 57-61. [en ligne] : <http://www.telefonica.net/web2/avesdeceuta/>
- Chargé, R. ; Saint Jalme, M. ; Lacroix, F. ; Cadet, A. & Sorci, G.** 2010. Male health status, signalled by courtship display, reveals ejaculate quality and hatching success in a lekking species. *Journal of Animal Ecology* 79: 843-850. [This study tests the idea that courtship display reflects the health status in a bird species with a lek-based mating system, the houbara bustard (*Chlamydotis undulata undulata*)]
- Cherkaoui, I. ; Devictor, V. ; Jiguet, F. ; Dakki, M. ; Rguibi-Idrissi, H.** 2009. Relation entre l'échelle du paysage sylvaïque et la superficie de l'habitat chez les oiseaux nicheurs forestiers : cas de la subéraie de la Ma'mora. Actes du 32e Colloque Francophone d'Ornithologie : 13 et 14 décembre 2008. Bibliothèque Nationale de France, Paris. pp. 81-91. [en ligne] : http://docs.google.com/fileview?id=0B3C_Op_oC0eaZDQ4ZTM5ZGEtMTg0Yi00ZjAzLTliMDktZTU5NzQxYWQzOTE0&hl=en
- Cuzin, F. ; Thévenot, M. & Mokhtari, S.** 2009. Bearded vulture in Morocco. Past, present, future. Communication to the II International Congress on the Bearded Vulture: new challenges for its conservation. Jaen, Andalusia (Spain), 15th to 19th September 2009.
- Díaz-Portero, M.Á. ; Ramos, J.J. ; Paz de la Rocha, J.L. ; Jodar, P.A. ; Álvarez, B. ; Mancera, J.A. ; Delgado, G. & López Rondon, J.** 2009. Observations of Eleonora's Falcon *Falco eleonora* at Oukaïmeden (High Atlas, Morocco). *Go-South Bull.* 6 : 128-129. [en ligne] : <http://www.go-south.org>
- El Agbani, M.A. ; Qninba, A. ; Amezian, M. ; Cuzin, F. & Dakki, M.** 2009. Le peuplement d'oiseaux d'eau du complexe des zones humides de Smir (Nord du Maroc) ; état actuel et évolution depuis les quatre dernières décennies. *Bull. Inst. Sci., Rabat, Sér. Sciences de la Vie* 31 : 103-110.
- El Gandazi, I.** 2009. *Avènement de la saison de reproduction chez la caille des blés Coturnix coturnix (Cas de la région de Taroudant, Agadir)*. Rabat: Inst. Agron. Vét., Thèse Doct. Vét. 83 pp.
- El Khamlich, R. & Amezian, M.** 2010. Observations d'Océanites culblancs (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*) sur la côte méditerranéenne marocaine. *Go-South Bull.* 7 : 89-91. [en ligne] : <http://www.go-south.org>
- Figuerola, J. ; Baouab, R.-E. & Al., E.** 2009. West Nile Virus antibodies in wild birds, Morocco, 2008. *Emerging Infectious Diseases* 15: 1651-1653.
- Filali, H. ; El Hamoumi, R. ; Belhouari, A. & Rguibi Idrissi, H.** 2010. Budget-temps de la Spatule blanche *Platalea leucorodia* dans le complexe des zones humides de Bas Loukkos en période de migration printanière. *Cinquièmes Journées "Oiseaux d'eau et zones humides au Maroc"*. Institut scientifique, Rabat, 23-25 février 2010, 18-19.
- Gosney, D.** 2009. *Finding Birds in Morocco: The Deserts*. Finding Bird Series. 32 pp + 1 DVD.
- Guillaumet, A. ; Gonin, J. ; Prodon, R. & Crochet, P.-A.** 2010. The geographic and seasonal dimensions of habitat use in *Galerida* larks: implications for species coexistence and range limits. *Ecography*. Published online 4 May 2010 (doi:10.1111/j.1600-0587.2009.06087.x). [Investigation of patterns of habitat use in three sibling species of larks: the Thekla lark *Galerida theklae* which is sympatric with either of two parapatric species of crested larks (*G. macrorhyncha* replacing *G. cristata* in arid areas of Morocco). *G. theklae* is strongly associated with sloping and rocky (rugged) habitats in comparison with crested larks, but habitat use is not entirely consistent in space and time. In Morocco, the use of rugged habitats by *G. theklae* is not affected by the prevalence of *G. cristata* or *G. macrorhyncha* in surrounding areas, at least at the spatial scales investigated. The results suggest that interspecific competition plays a role in the parapatric distribution of *G. cristata* and *G. macrorhyncha*, because: 1) the alternative of a recent contact receives little support; 2) transition between species coincides with aridity gradients but not with topographic barriers or a sharp ecotone; 3) *G. cristata* also occurs in arid areas wherein *G. macrorhyncha* is rare or absent]
- Gutiérrez Expósito, C. & Qninba, A.** 2010. Identificación de rastros e indicios del torillo andaluz. *Quercus* 289 : 14-19.

- Hama, F. ; El Ghachim, I. ; Lefebvre, G. ; Benhoussa, A. ; Rguibi Idrissi, H. & Poulin, B.** 2010. Sélection de l'habitat de nidification par la Foulque caronculée *Fulica cristata* dans les marais du Bas Loukkos (Larache, Maroc). *Cinquièmes Journées "Oiseaux d'eau et zones humides au Maroc"*. Institut scientifique, Rabat, 23-25 février 2010, 19.
- Hanane, S.** 2009. *La Tourterelle des bois au Maroc. Sur les traces d'un gibier*. Centre de Recherche Forestière, Haut Commissariat aux Eaux et Forêts et à la Lutte contre la Désertification, Rabat. 38 pp.
- Hanane, S.** 2009. Variabilité spatio-temporelle des âges ratios chez la Tourterelle des bois *Streptopelia turtur* dans les plaines du Souss et du Tadla (Maroc). *Go-South Bull.* 6 : 124-127. [en ligne] : <http://www.go-south.org>
- Hanane, S.** 2010. Biométrie des tourterelles des bois *Streptopelia turtur* dans le sud du Maroc (région de Taroudant). *Ecologia mediterranea.* 36 : 107-110.
- Hanane, S. ; Boukhriss, J. & Selmi, S.** 2010. Breeding ecology of Collared Pratincoles *Glareola pratincola* in two coastal habitats in northwest Morocco. *Bird Study* 57: 236-243.
- Jiguet, F. ; Rguibi-Idrissi, H. & Provost, P.** 2010. Undescribed reed warbler breeding in Morocco. *Dutch Birding* 32: 29-36.
- Khaffou, M. & Abdelkader, C.** 2010. Biologie et écologie du Tadorne casarca *Tadorna ferruginea* dans la zone humide d'Aguelmam Sidi Ali Moyen Atlas. *Cinquièmes Journées "Oiseaux d'eau et zones humides au Maroc"*. Institut scientifique, Rabat, 23-25 février 2010, 22-23.
- Lesobre, L. ; Lacroix, F. ; Le Nuz, E. ; Hingrat, Y. ; Chalah, T. & Saint Jaime, M.** 2010. Absence of male reproductive skew, along with high frequency of polyandry and conspecific brood parasitism in the lekking Houbara bustard *Chlamydotis undulata undulata*. *Journal of Avian Biology* 41: 117-127.
- López Rodríguez, J.** 2009. RAM. Observatorio de Punta Blanca. *Revista Alcudón* 6 : 66-71. [en ligne] : <http://www.telefonica.net/web2/avesdeceuta/>
- Messemaker, R.** 2009. Eyebrowed Thrush at Merzouga, Morocco, in December 2008. *Dutch Birding* 31: 29-31.
- Navarrete Pérez, J.** 2008. Migración postnupcial de la Pardela cenicienta (*Calonectris diomedea*) por las aguas costeras de Ceuta. *Bull. del Grupo Ibérico de Aves Marinas* 31. [en ligne] : http://www.seo.org/media/docs/Bol%20GIAM31_2008.pdf
- Navarrete Pérez, J.** 2009. Actualizaciones a la lista de las Aves de Ceuta. *Revista Alcudón* 6 : 5-6. [en ligne] : <http://www.telefonica.net/web2/avesdeceuta/>
- Navarrete Pérez, J.** 2009. El programa Passer 2008. *Revista Alcudón* 6 : 36-42. [en ligne] : <http://www.telefonica.net/web2/avesdeceuta/>
- Navarrete Pérez, J.** 2009. Seguimiento de la migración postnupcial de aves marinas desde la playa del Desnarigado (Octubre y Noviembre de 2008). *Revista Alcudón* 6 : 43-54. [en ligne] : <http://www.telefonica.net/web2/avesdeceuta/>
- Onrubia, A. ; Palacin, C. & Campos, B.** 2009. Censo invernal de grullas *Grus grus* en el norte de Marruecos (invierno 2008/2009). *Migres* 1: 107-110.
- Onrubia, A. ; Ramirez, J. ; Muñoz, A.R. ; Jubete, F. ; Rguibi, H. & Zumalacarregui, C.** 2009. Identificación de áreas importantes para la migración del carricerín cejudo *Acrocephalus paludicola* en Marruecos. Resultados de la campaña 2008. *Migres* 1: 115-122.
- Qninba, A.** 2009. Sur la chasse de la Bécasse et des Bécassines au Maroc. *Bull. Inst. Sci., Rabat, Sér. Sciences de la Vie* 31 : 111-114.
- Qninba, A. ; El-Agbani, M.A. ; Benhoussa, A. ; Radi, M. & Dakki, M.** 2005. La baie d'Ad-Dakhla : une zone humide marocaine d'importance internationale pour les oiseaux d'eau. *International Workshop on "Marine and Coastal Protected Areas"* 23-25 March 2005, Meknès, Morocco. 11 pp.
- Qninba, A. & El Agbani, M.A.** 2008. Les récents changements dans le statut phénologique au Maroc de quelques oiseaux d'eau et paludicoles. Actes du 32e Colloque Francophone d'Ornithologie : 13 et 14 décembre 2008. Bibliothèque Nationale de France, Paris. pp. 147-161. [en ligne] : http://docs.google.com/fileview?id=0B3C_Op_oC0eaZDQ4ZTM5ZGETMTg0Yi00ZjAzLTliMDktZTU5NzQxYWQzOTE0&hl=en
- Qninba, A. ; Thévenot, M. & Bergier, P.** 2010. Statut et écologie du Grand Cormoran marocain *Phalacrocorax carbo maroccanus*. *Cinquièmes Journées "Oiseaux d'eau et zones humides au Maroc"*. Institut scientifique, Rabat, 23-25 février 2010, 25-26.
- Radi, M. ; Qninba, A. ; El Idrissi Essougrati, A. ; Slimani, A. & Dakki, M.** 2010. Impact des fluctuations du niveau d'eau du lac de barrage Al Masssira sur la reproduction de la Sterne hansel *Sterna nilotica* et de la Mouette rieuse *Larus ridibundus*. *Cinquièmes Journées "Oiseaux d'eau et zones humides au Maroc"*. Institut scientifique, Rabat, 23-25 février 2010, 24-25.

- Ramírez, J.** 2009. Noticiario Ornitológico del Estrecho de Gibraltar 2008. *Migres* 1 : 175-190. [Plusieurs observations d'espèces rares ou peu courantes au Maroc]
- Rguibi Idrissi, H. & Cherkaoui, I.** 2008. Status and distribution of Lesser Kestrel *Falco naumanni* breeding in northern Morocco. In Actes du VIIe Congrès International sur le Faucon crécerellette. Almendralejo, Extremadura- España. Noviembre 2008. pp. 183. [en ligne] : <http://crecerellette.lpo.fr/life/E6-ActesVIIICongresLPO.pdf>
- Rguibi Idrissi, H. ; Julliard, R. ; Gargallo, G. & Dakki, M.** 2009. Changement de la masse corporelle chez quatre passereaux le long de leur migration au Maroc. Actes du 32e Colloque Francophone d'Ornithologie : 13 et 14 décembre 2008. Bibliothèque Nationale de France, Paris. pp. 109-120. [en ligne] : http://docs.google.com/fileview?id=0B3C_Op_oC0eaZDQ4ZTM5ZGETMTg0Yi00ZjAzLTliMDktZTU5NzQxYWQzOTE0&hl=en
- Thévenot, M. & Bergier, P.** 2009. Éléments de bibliographie ornithologique marocaine - 5. *Go-South Bull.* 6 : 113-123. [en ligne] : <http://www.go-south.org>
- Torralvo, C.A. ; Cuenca, D. & Ramírez, J.** 2009. Lista sistemática de las aves del Estrecho de Gibraltar. *Migres* 1 : 137-167.: [Inclut les rives nord et sud du Détroit de Gibraltar]
- Van den Berg, A.B.** 2009. Yellow-billed Kite in High Atlas, Morocco, in April 2008. *Dutch Birding* 31: 172-173.

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

- Aliabadian, M. ; Kaboli, M. ; Nijman, V. & Vences, M.** 2009. Molecular Identification of Birds: Performance of Distance-Based DNA Barcoding in Three Genes to Delimit Parapatric Species. *PLoS ONE* 4 (1): e4119. [The article deals with the usefulness and performance of DNA barcoding in the identification and delineation of parapatric bird species and/or species that are known to hybridise. Many species pairs were studied on a Holarctic scale. Specimens were collected from Morocco and Iran and completed from data from GenBank and "Barcode of Life Data Systems"]
- Airam, R. ; Juan, J.N. ; Javier, B. ; James, W.F. & Vsevolod, A.** 2009. Geolocators map the wintering grounds of threatened Lesser Kestrels in Africa. *Divers. Distrib.* 15: 1010-1016. [European Lesser Kestrels winter in northern Senegal and southern Mauritania. Large roosts gathering thousands of lesser kestrels had been recorded in these areas]
- Belda, E.J. ; Kvist, L. ; Monros, J.S. ; Ponnikas, S. & Torralvo, C.A.** 2009. Uso de técnicas moleculares y análisis discriminantes para diferenciar mediante biometría dos subespecies de escribano palustre *Emberiza schoeniclus Ardeola* 56: 85-94. [The discriminate function obtained using measurements of individuals previously assigned to the two subspecies (i.e. iberian reed bunting *Emberiza schoeniclus witherbyi* and nominal subspecies *E. schoeniclus schoeniclus*), by molecular analyses showed that it is possible to distinguish between the two subspecies with high accuracy using only bill height as a simple biometric measurement. A bird will be classified as *witherbyi* if bill height is > 5.9 mm and as *schoeniclus* if bill height is < 5.9 mm. From an evolutionary point of view, this difference in bill shape and size may be explained by an adaptation to different feeding habits]
- Bonaccorsi, G.** 2009. Les sternidés (*Sterna* et *Onychoprion*) les plus rares en Méditerranée occidentale : une synthèse bibliographique. *Alauda* 77 : 219-228.
- Brambilla, M. ; Vitulano, S. ; Ferri, A. ; Spina, F. ; Fabbri, E. & Randi, E.** 2010. What are we dealing with? An explicit test reveals different levels of taxonomical diagnosability in the *Sylvia cantillans* species complex. *Journal of Ornithology* 151: 309-315.
- Carrillo, J. & González-Dávila, E.** 2009. Latitudinal variation in breeding parameters of the Common Kestrel *Falco tinnunculus*. *Ardeola* 56: 215-228. [Breeding parameters in Europe and North-Africa, Morocco included]
- Carrillo, J. & González-Dávila, E.** 2010. Geoenvironmental influences on breeding parameters of the Eurasian Kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus*) in the Western Palaearctic. *Ornis Fennica* 87: 15-25.
- Collinson, J.M. & Melling, T.M.** 2008. Identification of vagrant Iberian Chiffchaffs: pointers, pitfalls and problem birds. *British Birds* 174-188: 174-188.
- D'Amicis, B. & Mellone, U.** 2009. Marokko: Ein Königreich für Naturfotografen. *Naturfoto* 3: 26-37.

- Egevang, C. ; Stenhouse, I.J. ; Phillips, R.A. ; Petersen, A. ; Fox, J.W. & Silk, J.R.D.** 2010. Tracking of Arctic terns *Sterna paridasea* reveals longest animal migration. [en ligne] : www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.0909493110 7. [Déplacements de Sternes arctiques baguées au Groenland et en Islande. Le passage d'automne se fait le long des côtes africaines, à partir du Sahara atlantique ; celui de printemps se déroule en plein océan]
- Förschler, M.I. ; Khoury, F. ; Bairlein, F. & Aliabadian, M.** 2010. Phylogeny of the Mourning Wheatear *Oenanthe lugens* complex. *Mol. Phyl. Evol.* 56: 758-767. *Corrigenda in Mol. Phyl. Evol.* 57 (1) 483-484 [Study of the taxonomy of the mourning wheatear complex by means of molecular markers and comparative morphometry. The authors found reasonable evidence to follow a narrow species concept treating all the three subspecies groups of the mourning wheatear as three independent taxonomic entities (super-species *O. lugens*, *O. lugentoides*, *O. lugubris*). Further within the subspecies group *O. lugens* they suggest treating *halophila* and *lugens* as members of the polytypic species *O. lugens*, while the Persian mourning wheatear *O. persica* merits the status of an independent monotypic species]
- Garrido, H. & Gutiérrez, C.** 2010. El Torillo andaluz y la conservación de papel. *Aves y Naturaleza*, primavera 2010 : 32-35.
- Girard, O.** 2009. Le Tadorne de Belon *Tadorna tadorna* en Afrique de l'Ouest. *Bull. ABC* 16 : 180-183.
- Helberg, M. ; Systad, G.H. ; Birkeland, I. ; Lorentzen, N.H. & Bustnes, J.O.** 2009. Migration patterns of adult and juvenile Lesser Black-backed Gulls *Larus fuscus* from northern Norway. *Ardea* 97: 281-286. [Adults of the endangered nominate subspecies *L. f. fuscus* had a low probability of being observed, probably because the adults winter in areas with few observers, such as eastern and central Africa. In contrast, birds of the greyish-mantled subspecies *L. f. intermedius* or *L. f. graellsii* had a high probability of being observed (45.5%). Adults of *intermedius/graellsii* had a western migration route and wintered mainly in Western Europe and northwest Africa. Adults exhibited a high site fidelity to wintering areas. Birds marked as juveniles had two different migration routes. (1) 30% of the observed birds crossed the Scandinavian Peninsula to Finland and the Baltic countries, and then migrated to the eastern Mediterranean (Israel and Egypt) down to eastern and central Africa (Kenya and Cameroon). (2) The other 70% followed the European coast and overwintered in UK, the Iberian Peninsula, Morocco, Mauritania and Senegal. There were no indications that juvenile migration patterns differed among subspecies as juveniles from mixed and pure *fuscus* colonies exhibited similar patterns. The apparent differences in migration patterns between adult and juvenile *fuscus* may be a result of juvenile exploratory migration]
- Hourlay, F. ; Libois, R. ; D'Amico, F. ; Sarà, M. ; O'Halloran, J. & Michaux, J.R.** 2008. Evidence of a highly complex phylogeographic structure on a specialist river bird species, the dipper (*Cinclus cinclus*). *Mol. Phyl. Evol.* 49: 435-444. [The results reveal a complex phylogeographic structure with at least five distinct lineages for the Western Palearctic region. As for many species of the Western Palearctic fauna and flora, this genetic structure is probably linked to the isolation of populations in different southern refuges during glacial periods. Furthermore, the isolation of populations in Scandinavia and/or Eastern regions, but also in Morocco and probably in Corsica, was accentuated by ecological and biogeographic barriers during Quaternary interglacial periods]
- Igual, J.M. ; Tavecchia, G. ; Jenouvrier, S. ; Forero, M. & Oro, D.** 2009. Buying Years to Extinction: Is Compensatory Mitigation for Marine Bycatch a Sufficient Conservation Measure for Long-Lived Seabirds? *PLoS ONE* 4(3): e4826. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0004826. [Cet article analyse l'effet de la prédation par les animaux introduits par l'homme dans les îles sur les populations insulaires du Puffin cendré *Calonectris diomedea*, notamment celle des îles Chaffarines]
- Jourdain, E. ; Gauthier-Clerc, M. ; Kayser, Y. ; Lafaye, M. & Sabatier, P.** 2008. Satellite-tracking migrating juvenile Purple Herons *Ardea purpurea* from the Camargue area, France. *Ardea* 96: 121-124. [Migratory movements of juvenile Purple Herons from the Camargue were studied by satellite-tracking. Six juvenile birds were fitted with transmitters in early July 2004. Of these six, four successfully started migration in September. Tracked birds followed a western migratory route, heading out south-south-west, towards Spain, the Balearic Islands and then Algeria. They pursued their flight either south-west to the Moroccan Atlantic coast or straight to Mauritania, flying over the Sahara desert]
- Kirwan, G.M. ; Schweizer, M. ; Ayé, R. & Grieve, A.** 2009. Taxonomy, identification and status of Desert Sparrows. *Dutch Birding* 31 : 139-158. [Desert Sparrow *Passer simplex* is traditionally considered to comprise three subspecies: *P. s. simplex* (M H C Lichtenstein, 1823), *P. s. zarudnyi* Pleske, 1896, and *P. s. saharae* Erlanger, 1899. The first- and last-named

- occur in Africa, although there is some dispute as to their respective ranges, and as to whether more than one name is required for these populations. More work is needed to validate *saharae*]
- Klaassen, R.H.G. ; Strandberg, R. ; Hake, M. ; Olofsson, P. ; Tøttrup, A.P. & Alerstam, T.** 2010. Loop migration in adult marsh harriers *Circus aeruginosus*, as revealed by satellite telemetry. *J. Avian Biol.* 41: 200-207. [Despite a generally narrow migration corridor the harriers travelled in a distinct clockwise loop through Africa and southern Europe, following more westerly routes in spring than in autumn]
- López-López, P. ; Limiñana, R. ; Mellone, U. & Urios, V.** 2010. From the Mediterranean Sea to Madagascar: are there ecological barriers for the long-distance migrant Eleonora's falcon? *Landscape Ecology* 25: 803-813.
- Marshall, H.D. & Baker, A.J.** 1998. Rates and Patterns of Mitochondrial DNA Sequence Evolution in Fringilline Finches (*Fringilla spp.*) and the Greenfinch (*Carduelis chloris*). *Mol. Biol. Evol.* 15: 638-646.
- Muñoz, A.-R. ; Toxopeus, B. ; Elorriaga, J. ; Gonzalez, J.-M. & Yáñez, B.** 2010. First record of a communal roost of Short-toed Eagles *Circaetus gallicus*. *Ibis* 152: 173-175.
- Navarro, J. & González-Solís, J.** 2009. Environmental determinants of foraging strategies in Cory's shearwaters *Calonectris diomedea*. *Marine Ecology Prog. Ser.* 378: 259-267. [Zones de nourrissage de Puffins cendrés de Grande Canarie au large du Sahara Atlantique marocain]
- Navarro, J. ; Kaliontzopoulou, A. & González-Solís, J.** 2009. Sexual dimorphism in bill morphology and feeding ecology in Cory's shearwater (*Calonectris diomedea*). *Zoology* 112: 128-138. [Zones de nourrissage de Puffins cendrés de Grande Canarie au large du Sahara Atlantique marocain]
- Olsson, U. ; Alström, P. ; Svensson, L. ; Aliabadian, M. & Sundberg, P.** 2010. The *Lanius excubitor* (Aves, Passeriformes) conundrum - Taxonomic dilemma when molecular and non-molecular data tell different stories. *Mol. Phyl. Evol.* 55 : 347-357. [The authors discuss the incongruence between the current taxonomy and the mitochondrial gene tree, and conclude that based on the latter the *Lanius excubitor* complex may be treated as at least six species, *L. borealis*, *L. elegans*, *L. excubitor*, *L. lahtora*, *L. meridionalis*, and *L. uncinatus*, but that other taxonomic treatments are also possible. However, uncertainty regarding to which extent the mitochondrial gene tree reflects the species phylogeny prevents us from recommending taxonomic change without further investigation]
- Paiva, V.H. ; Geraldes, P. ; Ramírez, I. ; Meirinho, A. ; Garthe, S. ; Ramos, J.A.** 2010. Oceanographic characteristics of areas used by Cory's shearwaters during short and long foraging trips in the North Atlantic. *Mar. Biol.* 157: 1385-1399.
- Rodríguez, A. ; Negro, J.J. ; Bustamante, J. ; Fox, J.W. & Afanasyev, V.** 2009. Geolocators map the wintering grounds of threatened Lesser Kestrels in Africa. *Divers. Distrib.* 15: 1010-1016. [Les Faucons crécerelletes d'une colonie espagnole hivernent près du fleuve Sénégal. La migration pré-nuptiale (c. 24 ± 10 jours) est largement plus longue et plus variable que la post-nuptiale (c. 5 ± 1 jours), ce qui laisse penser à une migration en boucle, les oiseaux traversant le Sahara sur un axe nord-sud à l'automne et remontant vers leurs lieux de reproduction via le Sahara atlantique au printemps]
- Rodriguez-Teijeiro, J.D. ; Sarda-Palomera, F. ; Alves, I. ; Boutin, J.M. ; Guerreiro, A. ; Maghnouj, M. ; Ricci, J.C. ; Roux, D. & Puigcerver, M.** 2009. Is the atlantic metapopulation of common quail (*Coturnix coturnix*) declining? Preliminary results of a transnational monitoring. 29 *IUGB Congress*, August 2009, Moscow, book of abstracts part 2, 318-320.
- Román, J.R. ; Onrubia, A. ; Muñoz, G. ; Benjumea, R. ; Muñoz, A.R. ; de la Cruz, A. ; González, M. ; Cuenca, D. ; Barrios, L. ; Torralvo, C. ; Elorriaga, J. ; Zufiaur, F. ; Pérez, B. ; León, M. & Cortés, V.** 2008. La migración del Cernícalo primilla *Falco naumanni* a través del estrecho de Gibraltar. In: Actes du VIIe Congrès International sur le Faucon crécerellette. Almendralejo, Extremadura-España. Noviembre 2008. pp. 151-154. [en ligne] : <http://crecerellette.lpo.fr/life/E6 -ActesVIICon gresLPO.pdf>
- Roselaar, C.S.** 2003. An inventory of major European bird collections. *Bull. B.O.C.* 123A: 253-337. [Inventory of European bird collections including those which specialised in Morocco (e.g. Madrid, Seville), Algeria (e.g. Milan, Seville), Tunisia (e.g. Grenoble, Rome) and North Africa in general (e.g. Bonn, Liverpool, Venice). Moroccan bird skins must also be present in the major bird collections that specialise in "worldwide"]
- Sætre, G.P. & Sæther, S.A.** 2010. Ecology and genetics of speciation in *Ficedula* flycatchers. *Molecular Ecology* 19: 1091-1106.

- Salewski, V. ; Almasi, B. & Schlageter, A.** 2006. Nictarivory of Palearctic migrants at a stopover site in the Sahara. *British Birds* 99: 299-305.
- Salewski, V. ; Almasi, B. ; Heuman, A. ; Thoma, M. & Schlageter, A.** 2007. Agonistic behaviour of Palearctic passerine migrants at a stopover site suggests interference competition. *Ostrich* 78: 349-355.
- Salewski, V. ; Kéry, M. ; Herremans, M. ; Liechti, F. & Jenni, L.** 2009. Estimating fat and protein fuel from fat and muscle scores in passerines. *Ibis* 151: 640-653.
- Salewski, V. ; Schmaljohann, H. & Liechti, F.** 2009. Spring passerine migrants stopping over in the Sahara are not fall-outs. *J. Ornithol.* 151: 371-378. [The strategy of migrants crossing the Sahara desert has been the subject of debate, but recent evidence from radar studies has confirmed that most passerines use an intermittent migration strategy. The latter has also been suggested from previous studies in oases during autumn migration. It was found that migrants with relatively high fuel loads rest in the desert during daytime and continue migration during the following night, whereas lean migrants stopover in oases for several days to refuel. However, data from the Sahara are scarce for spring migration. We captured passerine migrants near Bîr Amrâne (22°47'N, 8°43'W) in the plain desert of Mauritania for 3 weeks during spring migration in 2004. We estimated flight ranges of 85 passerines stopping over in the desert to test whether they carried sufficient fuel loads to accomplish migration across the Sahara successfully. High fat loads of the majority of birds indicated that they were neither "fall-outs" nor too weak to accomplish migration successfully. The flight range estimates, based on mean flight speeds derived from radar measurements (59 km/h), revealed that 85% of all birds were able to reach the northern fringe of the desert with an intermittent migration strategy. Furthermore, birds stopping over in an oasis (Oquadâne, 370 km to the southwest of Bîr Amrâne) did not carry consistently lower fuel loads compared to the migrants captured in the desert]
- Schmaljohann, H. ; Liechti, F. & Bruderer, B.** 2007. Songbird migration across the Sahara: the non-stop hypothesis rejected! *Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences* 274: 736-739.
- Schmaljohann, H. ; Liechti, F. & Bruderer, B.** 2007. Daytime passerine migrants over the Sahara - are these diurnal migrants or prolonged flights of nocturnal migrants? *Ostrich* 78: 357-362.
- Schmaljohann, H. ; Liechti, F. & Bruderer, B.** 2009. Trans-Sahara migrants select flight altitudes to minimize energy costs rather than water loss. *Behavioural ecology and Sociobiology* 63: 1609-1619. [There autumn migrants face the trade-off between (a) favorable winds combined with hot and dry air at low altitudes and (b) unfavorable winds combined with humid and cold air higher up. 64% of the nocturnal songbird migration flew at altitudes below 1,000 m above ground level profiting from tailwind. This preference for tailwind in autumn, despite the hot and dry air, emphasizes the importance of energy savings and diminishes the significance of possible water stress for the selection of flight altitude. Nevertheless, during daytime, high energy expenditure due to air turbulences and water loss due to warmer air and direct solar radiation prevent songbirds from prolonging their nocturnal flights regularly into the day. Birds crossing the Sahara save water by nocturnal flights and diurnal rests]
- Strandberg, R. ; Klaassen, R.H.G. ; Hake, M. ; Olofsson, P. ; Thorup, K. & Alerstam, T.** 2008. Complex timing of Marsh Harrier *Circus aeruginosus* migration due to pre- and post-migratory movements. *Ardea* 96: 159-171.
- Strandberg, R. ; Klaassen, R.H.G. ; Hake, M. & Alerstam, T.** 2009. How hazardous is the Sahara Desert crossing for migratory birds? Indications from satellite tracking of raptors. *Biol. Lett.* (doi:10.1098/rsbl.2009.0785)
- Strandberg, R. ; Klaassen, R.H.G. ; Olofsson, P. & Alerstam, T.** 2009. Daily travel schedules of adult Eurasian Hobbies *Falco subbuteo* – variability in flight hours and migration speed along the route. *Ardea* 97: 287-295.
- Tellería, J. L.** 2009. Potential impact of wind farms on migratory birds crossing Spain. *Bird Conservation International* 19: 131-136.
- Thorup, O. ; Timonen, S. & Al., E.** 2009. Migration and wintering of Baltic dunlins *Calidris alpina schinzii* with known breeding origin. *Ardea* 97: 43-50. [The population of Baltic Dunlins *Calidris alpina schinzii* is very small and is declining rapidly. As part of intensive studies on Dunlins in Finland, Sweden, Denmark and Germany during the last 40 years, chicks and breeding adults have been marked, which has resulted in 110 recoveries during migration and winter of birds. The majority of these recoveries are from western and northern Europe during the months immediately before and after the breeding season (21 February to 16 August), whereas there are only ten recoveries outside this period. Five of these ten recoveries, including four of six mid-winter recoveries, are from N and NW Africa (Mauritania, Tunisia and

Morocco). Given the relatively small probability of obtaining recoveries from these areas, the data indicate that the main wintering areas of the Baltic Dunlin are the estuaries in northern Africa]

Vögeli, M. ; Serrano, D. ; Pacios, F. & Tella, J. L. 2010. The relative importance of patch habitat quality and landscape attributes on a declining steppe-bird metapopulation. *Biological Conservation* 143: 1057-1067. [The study tests the relative importance of patch quality and landscape attributes on the occurrence, density and extinction of the Dupont's lark (*Chersophilus duponti*), whose habitat has been extremely reduced to highly isolated and fragmented patches embedded in a mainly unsuitable landscape matrix. Habitat patch quality, measured in terms of vegetation structure, grazing pressure, arthropod availability, predator abundance, and inter-specific competition, did not affect occurrence, density or extinction. At the landscape scale, however, the species' occurrence was principally determined by the interactions among patch size, geographic isolation and landscape matrix. Isolation had the main independent contribution to explaining the probability of occurrence, followed by landscape matrix composition and patch size. The species' density was negatively correlated to patch size, suggesting crowding effects in small fragments, while extinction events were exclusively related to isolation]

Wink, M. ; El-Sayed, A.-A. ; Sauer-Gürth, H. & Gonzalez, J. 2009. Molecular phylogeny of owls (Strigiformes) inferred from DNA sequences of the mitochondrial cytochrome b and the nuclear

RAG-1 gene. *In*: Johnson D.H., Van Nieuwenhuysse D. & Duncan J.R. (eds) Proc. Fourth World Owl Conf. Oct–Nov 2007, Groningen, The Netherlands. *Ardea* 97: 581-591.

Zink, R.M. ; Pavlova, A. ; Drovetski, S. ; Wink, M. ; Rohwer, S. 2009. Taxonomic status and evolutionary history of the *Saxicola torquata* complex. *Mol. Phyl. evol.* 52: 769-773. [We explored variation in mitochondrial ND2 gene sequences from 171 stonechats (*Saxicola torquata* complex) collected from 27 Eurasian and 3 African localities. We found that two widespread neighboring Eurasian subspecies of Siberian stonechat, *Saxicola maura maura* and *S. m. stejnegeri*, although very similar in appearance, are not each other's closest relatives. Eastern Asian *S. m. stejnegeri* appears to have split from other Palearctic, African, and island stonechats well before differentiation occurred among the latter taxa. Our data indicate that European (*S. t. rubicola*), central Palearctic (*S. m. maura*) and eastern Palearctic (*S. m. stejnegeri*) are independently evolving, and could each warrant separate species status, as assumed earlier for *S. rubicola*, *S. maura* and *S. torquata*. However, we found three localities at which individuals from different major groups occurred. Thus, although these are likely phylogenetic species it is unclear whether they are biological species. There was little phylogeographic structure within the three major Palearctic clades, although samples from Spain might be showing incipient divergence. We maintain that the topology of a mtDNA gene tree is a valid means to discern taxonomic limits]

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

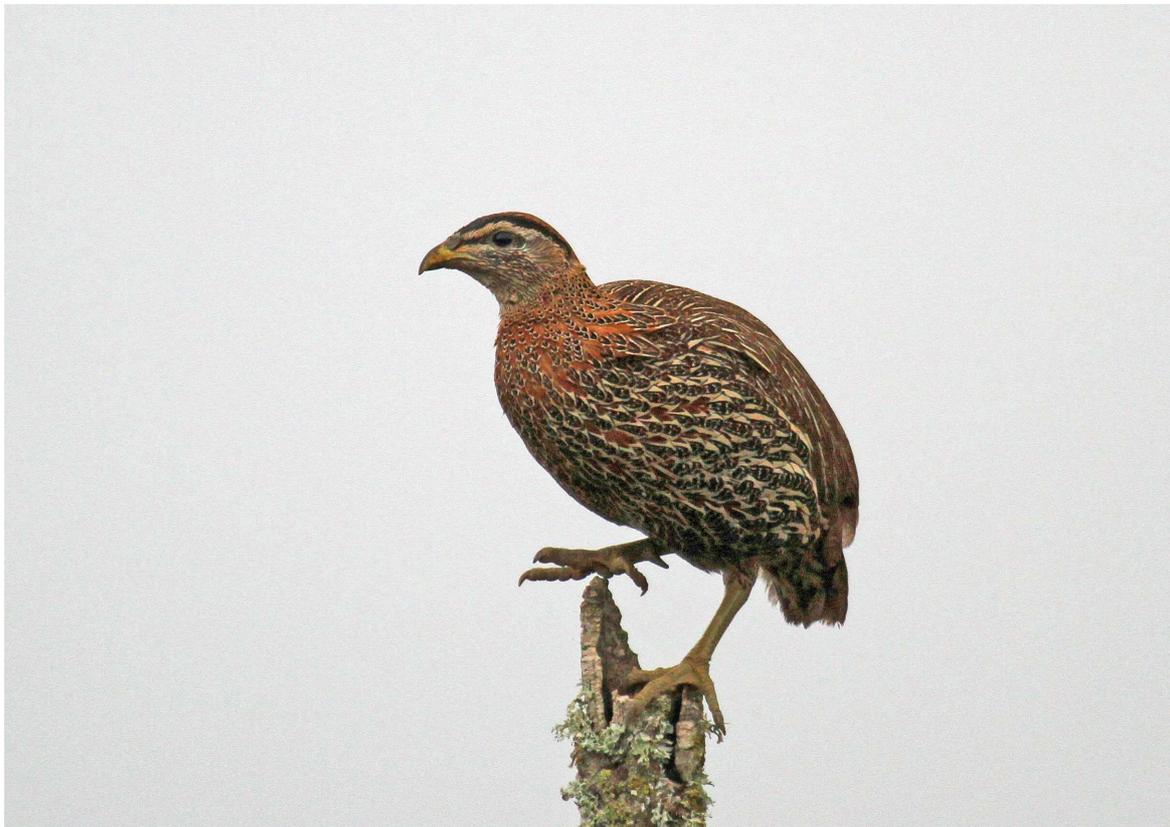
Anonyme. 2009. Programa MIGRES. Seguimiento de la migración de las aves en el Estrecho de Gibraltar: resultados del Programa Migres 2008. *Migres* 1: 83-101.

Barrientos, R. ; A. Barbosa ; Valera, F. & Moreno, E. 2009. Breeding parameters of the trumpeter finch at the periphery of its range: a case study with mainland expanding and island populations. *Journal of Arid Environments* 73: 1177-1180.

Bensusan, K. 2008. The impact of a cold spell on populations of Sardinian Warblers *Sylvia melanocephala* and Zitting Cisticolas *Cisticola juncidis* at Windmill Hill fats, Gibraltar. *Gibraltar Bird Report* 7: 47-50.

Bouchecker, A. ; Nedjah, R. ; Samraoui, F. ; Menai, R. & Samraoui, B. 2009. Aspects of the breeding ecology and conservation of the Glossy Ibis in Algeria. *Waterbirds* 32: 345-351. [The status and breeding success of Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*) in Numidia, Algeria and factors affecting its conservation in Algeria and North Africa were investigated during 2002–2007. After a century and a half of apparent interruption, reproduction was once again noted at Lake Fetzara and three new breeding sites: Dakhla, Chatt and Lake Tonga. At the latter site, colonies shifted location annually between 2002 and 2006 and were often split into subcolonies located on distinct islets. Egg-laying occurred between mid-April and the end of June, beginning over a month earlier in 2004 than in

2005. Mean clutch size for the combined three study years (2004, 2005 and 2007) was 3.7 ± 0.6 (N = 49 clutches). Hatching success amounted to 89% (29 clutches) and an average of 2.7 ± 0.9 chicks per nest survived to twelve days. Habitat loss and degradation as well as lack of management plans are identified as major threats to the future of the Glossy Ibis in Algeria]
- Boukhriss, J. & Selmi, S.** 2009. Nidification et succès reproducteur de la Tourterelle maillée *Streptopelia senegalensis* dans une oasis du sud tunisien. *Alauda* 77 : 187-192.
- Brehme, S. ; Hering, J. & Fuchs, E.** 2009. Zum Vorkommen der Sumpfohreule *Asio flammeus* in Libyen [Occurrence of the Short-eared Owl *Asio flammeus* in Libya]. *Vogelwelt* 130: 189-194.
- Brehme, S. ; Hering, J. & Fuchs, E.** 2009. 2009: Beginnende Ausbreitung der Türkentaube *Streptopelia decaocto* im Westen Libyens [The start of the spread of Collared Dove *Streptopelia decaocto* distribution in Western Libya]. *Vogelwelt* 130: 195-199.
- Chokri, M.A. ; Selmi, S. ; Sadoul, N. & Bechet, A.** 2010. Nidification des Sternes naine *Sterna albifrons*, pierregarin *Sterna hirundo* et hansel *Sterna nilotica* dans le salin de Sfax, Tunisie : chronologie, effectifs et succès reproducteur. *Alauda* 78 : 51-60.
- Dies, J. I. ; Lorenzo, J. A. ; Gutiérrez, R. ; García, E. ; Gorospe, G. ; Martí-Aledo, J. ; Gutiérrez, P. ; Vidal, C. ; Sales, S. & López-Velasco, D.** 2009. Observaciones de aves raras en España 2007 *Ardeola* 56: 309-344.
- Elorriaga, J. & Muñoz, A.R.** 2010. Primeros casos de reproducción e invernada del busardo moro en la península ibérica. *Quercus* 293: 32-34. [*Buteo rufinus* reproductrice dans la péninsule ibérique]
- Fajardo, I.** 2009. Programa de reintroducción del Quebrantahuesos en Andalucía: alzando el vuelo. *Quercus* 283: 1012-1015.
- Fellous, A.** 2007. Last data on the Northern Bald Ibis (*Geronticus eremita*) in Algeria. In Boehm *et al.* (Eds) 2007. *Northern Bald Ibis Conservation and Reintroduction workshop*. 2nd IAGNBI Meeting, Vejer, Spain, September 2006. Pages 50-53.
- Forsman, D.** 2005. Rüppell's Vultures in Spain. *Birding World* 18: 435-438.



Francolin à double éperon. Photo Remo Ciuffardi

- García-del-Rey, E. & Rodríguez-Lorenzo, J.A.** 2010. Breeding status of the Ruddy Shelduck *Tadorna ferruginea* at Fuerteventura, Canary Islands: natural colonisation of two habitat types on an oceanic island. *Ostrich* 81: 93-96.
- Gonin, J.** 2010. Avancée des connaissances sur le Cochevis de Thékla *Galerida theklae* en France. *Ornithos* 17 : 73-105.
- González, M. ; Onrubia, A. & Ramírez, J.** 2009. Características de la invernada de una población de escribano palustre en el Estrecho de Gibraltar (sur de España). *Migres* 1: 73-82.
- González, M. ; Ortega, P. ; Enrique, F. & Cavas, A.** 2009. Estación de Anillamiento de Esfuerzo Constante “El Torrejón” (Algeciras, Cádiz). Resultados en 2007-2008. *Migres* 1: 55-64.
- Hering, J.** 2008. Duschende Störche und Fütterung bei 50 °C: Weißstörche in der Zentralsahara entdeckt!. *Der Falke* 55: 390-394.
- Hering, J.** 2009. Beitrag zur Wintervogelwelt Libyens. *Vogelwarte* 47: 5-22.
- Hering, J.** 2009. Leukistischer Schwarzhalstaucher *Podiceps nigricollis* auf einem Gewässer in der Zentralsahara. *Ornithol. Mitt.* 62: 25.
- Hering, J.** 2010. Ein Überwinterungsplatz in der Sahara: Kormorane in der Wüste. *Der Falke* 57: 42-44.
- Hering, J. & Fuchs, E.** 2008. Später Fund eines Seggenrohrsängers in Libyen. *Der Falke* 55: 483.
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- Hering, J. ; Brehme, S. ; Fuchs, E. & Winkler, H.** 2009. Zimtrohrsänger *Acrocephalus baeticatus* und ‘Mangroverohrsänger’ *A. scirpaceus avicenniae* erstmals in der Paläarktis – Irritierendes aus den Schilfröhrichten Nordafrikas. *Limicola* 23: 202-232. [Les auteurs relatent la découverte en mai 2008 d’une population nicheuse de Rousserolle africaine *Acrocephalus baeticatus* en Libye et de Rousserolle effarvate *A. scirpaceus* proches de la sous espèce *avicenniae* « Rousserolle des Mangroves » en Egypte ; deux taxons nouveaux pour le Maghreb et l’Ouest Paléarctique. Ces découvertes éclairent d’un jour nouveau les récentes découvertes de Rousserolles à ailes courtes et arrondies nicheuses et apparemment sédentaires au Maroc cf *supra* Amezian *et al.* 2009 et Jiguet *et al.* 2010 dans la section « Nouveaux titres de bibliographie ornithologique marocaine »]
- Hering, J. ; Brehme, S. ; Fuchs, E. & Winkler, H.** 2010. African Reed Warblers and Mangrove Reed Warblers in Libya & Egypt – both new to the Western Palearctic. *Birding World* 23: 218-219.
- Hering, J. ; Fuchs, E. & Brehme, S.** 2010. First breeding record and passage of Eurasian Sparrowhawk *Accipiter nisus* in Libya. *Bull. ABC* 17: 82-84.
- Jiguet, F.** 2010. Observations sur la mention d’un Héron de Humblot *Ardea humbloti* dans le sud tunisien. *Alauda* 78 : 40.
- Johnson, J.A. ; Watson, R.T. & Mindell, D.P.** 2005. Prioritizing species conservation: does the Cape Verde kite exist? *Proc. R. Soc. B* 272: 1365-1371. [The Cape Verde kite (*Milvus milvus fasciicauda*) is considered to be one of the rarest birds of prey in the world and at significant risk of extinction. The authors found that the historical Cape Verde kites (museum specimens collected between 1897 and 1924), including the type specimen, were nonmonophyletic and scattered within a larger red kite clade. The recently trapped (August 2002) kites from the Cape Verde Islands were all phylogenetically diagnosed as black kites. Principal findings of the study suggest that the traditional Cape Verde kite is not a distinctive evolutionary unit; therefore the conservation effort (captive breeding) is not justified. The study discussed also the phylogenetic relationships between different subspecies of Black Kites; including the Yellow-billed Kite *Milvus (migrans) aegyptius* which was added recently to the Moroccan avifauna (cf. van der Berg 2009). Some samples were taken from Morocco, Algeria and the Canary Islands]
- Juana, E. de** 2008. Where do Pallas's and Yellow-browed Warblers (*Phylloscopus proregulus*, *Ph. inornatus*) go after visiting northwest Europe in autumn? An iberian perspective. *Ardeola* 55: 179-192.
- Juana, E. de ; Santos, T. ; Hernández, J.M. & Telleria, J.L.** 2009. Lista comentada de las aves de Tagant. In : *Conservación y desarrollo en la Meseta de Tagant*. Universidad Complutense de Madrid. 55 pp. www.tagant.org.
- López-Darias, M. & Rumeu, B.** 2010. Status and population trend of Eleonora’s Falcon *Falco eleonora* in the Canary Islands. *Ornis Fennica* 87: 35-40.

- Marques, P. ; Costa, A. ; Rock, P. & Jorge, P.** 2009. Age-related migration patterns in *Larus fuscus* spp. *Acta ethologica* 12: 87-92. [The study aims to observe inter- and intra-population migratory patterns in the western population of Lesser Black-backed Gulls (*Larus fuscus* spp.) occurrence in the Portuguese coastal areas during migration and winter. During migration, the *graellsii* population represents 90% of the migratory flow of *L. fuscus* through Portugal with the *intermedius* accounting for 9% and the *fuscus* population, being vestigial in this period, accounting for 1%. Nevertheless, interesting significant differences were observed between the age classes of the three populations during this period, the *graellsii* population having a large number of first winters (40% of the migratory contingent of this population) followed by immatures and adults whilst in the *intermedius* and *fuscus* populations, the largest age class is the adults. During winter, no inter-population differences were found. When comparing migration and winter periods, intra-population differences were found in the *graellsii* and *fuscus* populations regarding distribution and age classes. These results indicate different migratory routes amongst different populations suggesting a leapfrog migration in *L. fuscus* and also a differential age-related migration pattern that might result from first winters migrating further south in search of a wintering place since adults heavily occupy the closest wintering quarters in their attempt to arrive earlier at their breeding ground]
- Merzoug, A. ; Rouibi, A. & Houhamdi, M.** 2010. Première observation du Flamant nain *Phoenicopus minor* en Algérie. *Alauda* 78: 26.
- Metallaoui, S. ; Atoussi, S. ; Merzoug, A. & Houhamdi, M.** 2009. Hivernage de l'Érismature à tête blanche (*Oxyura leucocephala*) dans Garaet Hadj-Tahar (Skikda, Nord-Est de l'Algérie). *Aves* 46 : 136-140.
- Monticelli, D. & Legrand, V.** 2009. Identification of Algerian Nuthatch. *Birding World* 22 : 333-335.
- Moreno-Opo, R. ; Arredondo, Á. ; Soria, C. ; Guil, F. ; Higuero, R. & Guzmán, J.** 2009. La cigüeña negra *Ciconia nigra* en concentraciones postnupciales y migratorias ibéricas: fenología, actividad y estructura de edades. *Ecología* 22: 127-134.
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Errata et corrigenda

Dans les 'Éléments de bibliographie ornithologique marocaine 3' (cf Thévenot & Bergier 2007 – *Go-South Bull.* 4 : 32-41), lire **El Bakkay, M. & Oubrou, W.** 2007 au lieu de **El Baki, M. & Oubrou, W.** 2007 (erreur dans le nom du premier auteur).

Dans les 'Éléments de bibliographie ornithologique marocaine 5' (cf Thévenot & Bergier 2009 – *Go-South Bull.* 5 : 113-123), l'ordre des auteurs de l'ouvrage '*An Atlas of Wader Populations in Africa and Western Eurasia*' était erroné. La séquence exacte est : **Delany, S. ; Scott, D ; Dodman, T. & Stroud, D.** 2009. *An Atlas of Wader Populations in Africa and Western Eurasia*. Wetlands International. 524 pp

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