

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 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)
- 10 (Thévenot & Bergier 2014 – *Go-South Bulletin* 11 : 50-69)
- 11 (Thévenot & Bergier 2015 – *Go-South Bulletin* 12 : 84-98)

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 2015 et début 2016, postérieurement à nos 'Éléments de bibliographie marocaine – 11' (cf. Thévenot & Bergier 2015 – *Go-South Bulletin* 12 : 84-98), soit de titres antérieurs non signalés dans nos onze précédentes livraisons.

- Abdenbi, S. ; Harak, A. ; Zerdouk, S. ; Habib, A. ; Hadi, H. ; Mellone, U. ; Urios, V. ; Bouchri, H. & Rguibi Idrissi, H.** 2016. Conservation The Mogador Island colony of Eleonora's Falcon *Falco eleonora* Project: methods for a population assessment and study of breeding parameters. Pp. 58-62 in Yésou, P. ; Sultana, J. ; Walmsley, J. & Azafzaf, H. 2016. *Conservation of Marine and Coastal Birds in the mediterranean*. Proceedings of the Unep-Map-Rac/Spa Symposium, Hamammet 20 to 22 February 2015, Tunisia.
- Amezian, M. & El Khamlichi, R.** 2016. Significant population of Egyptian Vulture *Neophron percnopterus* found in Morocco. *Ostrich* 87: 73-76.
- Amezian, M. ; Irizi, A. ; Errati, A. ; Loran, H. ; El Khamlichi, R. ; Morandini, V. ; González, D.G. & Garrido, J.R.** 2015. Spanish Imperial Eagles and other eagles found electrocuted in Morocco and proposition of correction measures. Figshare. <http://dx.doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.1613292>
- Aourir, M. ; Qninba, A. & Bergier, P.** 2016. Nidification de la Sarcelle marbrée *Marmaronetta angustirostris* sur l'Oued Noun-Assaka, Sahara Atlantique marocain. *Go-South Bulletin* 13 : 43-48.
- Aourir, M. ; El Bekkay, M. ; Oubrou, W. ; Qninba, A. & Znari, M.** 2016. Ibis chauve. Zoom sur la dernière population sauvage du Maroc. *Le Courrier de la Nature* 297 : 24-32.
- Aourir, M. ; Radi, M. ; El Idrissi Essougrati, A. ; Qninba, A. & Swann, R.** 2016. Nouvelles observations du Petit Pingouin *Alca torda* (Linnaeus, 1758) dans le sud du Maroc. *Go-South Bulletin* 13 : 49-54.
- Asociación de Estudio y Conservación de Fauna Harmusch.** 2015. Tras los pasos de Valverde: expediciones al Sahara Occidental. *Quercus* 348: 26-33.
- Bergier, P. ; Thévenot, M. & Qninba, A.** 2016. Liste des oiseaux du Sahara Atlantique marocain. Mise à jour janvier 2016 (rév. 2.0). *Go-South Bulletin* 13 : 1-11.
- Bergier, P. ; Thévenot, M. & Qninba, A.** 2016. Notes naturalistes au Sahara Atlantique marocain – 7. *Go-South Bulletin* 13 : 93-187.
- Birding The Strait.** 2015. Exceptional spotted eagle season in the Strait of Gibraltar. Available from <http://birdingthestrait.com/blog/exceptional-spotted-eagle-season-in-the-strait-of-gibraltar/>
- Briefies, B.W.** 2015. Long-tailed Duck at Oualidia, Morocco, in June 2014. *Dutch Birding* 37: 247.
- Cherkaoui, S.I. ; Magri, N. & Hanane, S.** 2016. Factors predicting Ramsar site occupancy by threatened waterfowl: the case of the marbled teal *Marmaronetta angustirostris* and ferruginous duck *Aythya nyroca* in Morocco. *Ardeola* 63 : 295-309.
- Cherkaoui, S.I. ; Essabbani, A. & Bouajaja, A.** 2016. Importance of Moroccan Atlantic coastal zones for wintering pelagic seabirds. Pp. 100-104 In Yésou, P. ; Sultana, J. ; Walmsley, J. & Azafzaf, H. (Eds.) 2016. *Conservation of Marine and Coastal Birds in the mediterranean*. Proceedings of the Unep-Map-Rac/Spa Symposium, Hamammet 20 to 22 February 2015, Tunisia.
- Chevalier, F. ; Belhaj, M. & Bergier, P.** 2016. Premier cas de reproduction de la Tourtelette masquée *Oena capensis* au Maroc. *Go-South Bulletin* 13 : 82-89.
- CMAOT** 2014. *Les oiseaux d'eau d'Andalousie et du Maroc*. Consejería de Medio Ambiente y Ordenación del Territorio. Junta de Andalucía. Sevilla [Version française de l'ouvrage co-écrit par C. de le Court, J. Chaves, A. Garrido, J.R. Garrido, M. Rendón-Martos, R. El Hamoumi, M.A. El Agbani, A. Qninba & M. Dakki dont la version espagnole a été insérée dans notre précédente livraison (Thévenot & Bergier 2015 – *Go-South Bulletin* 12 : 84-98). Il est disponible à https://www.researchgate.net/publication/281677188_Les_oiseaux_deau_dAndalousie_et_du_Maroc]
- Drissner, K. ; Martin, R. & Samlali, M.L.** 2016. The song of Golden Nightjar at Oued Jenna. *Go-South Bulletin* 13 : 72-74.
- Dyczkowski, J.** 2016. Golden Nightjar in Western Sahara, Morocco, in May 2015. *Dutch Birding* 38: 80-86.

- El Khamlichi, R. & Amezian, M.** 2015. La colonia de Espátula común (*Platalea leucorodia*) de Smir, norte de Marruecos: pasado, presente y futuro. pp. 271-276. In: Hortas, F. & Ruiz, J. (Eds.) *La migración intercontinental de la espátula (Platalea leucorodia)*. pp. 271–276. Grupo de Desarrollo Pesquero Cádiz-Estrecho & Sociedad Gaditana de Historia Natural, Cádiz, España.
- El Khamlichi, R. & Ramírez Román, J.** 2015. Plus de 3500 Vautours fauves migrent au Jbel Moussa, record pour l'espèce au Maroc. *Go-South Bulletin* 12 : 107-108.
- Fareh, M. ; Franchimont, J. ; El Rhaouat, O. ; Belghyti, D. & El Kharrim, K.** 2015. Phénologie des ardéiformes de la zone humide Fouarat de Kénitra (Maroc). *International Journal of Innovation and Applied Studies* 13: 257-267.
- Fareh, M. ; Franchimont, J. ; Maire, B. & CHM** 2016. Les oiseaux rares au Maroc Rapport de la Commission d'Homologation Marocaine Numéro 21 (2015). *Go-South Bulletin* 13 : 18-35.
- Garrido, J.R.** (coord.) 2014. *Caracterización del uso del veneno en la Península de Yebala y Marruecos y su afección a la fauna amenazada andaluza*. Junta de Andalucía, 83 pp. http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/portal_web/web/temas_ambientales/biodiversidad/4_lucha_veneno/documentos_pdf/Informe_Venenos_Marruecos_Septiembre_2014.pdf
- Guibert, B. & Pochelon, A.** 2014. Voyage au Maroc du 1^{er} au 17 décembre 2013. *Le Héron* 239 : 68-78.
- Hadi, H. ; Urios, V. ; Bennani, A. ; Salhi, F. & Rguibi Idrissi, H.** 2016. Development of windfarms in Morocco: landscape and birds. Pp. 132-137 in Yésou, P. ; Sultana, J. ; Walmsley, J. & Azafaf, H. 2016. *Conservation of Marine and Coastal Birds in the mediterranean*. Proceedings of the Unep-Map-Rac/Spa Symposium, Hamammet 20 to 22 February 2015, Tunisia.
- Hanane, S.** 2016. Effects of location, orchard type, laying period and nest position on the reproductive performance of Turtle Doves (*Streptopelia turtur*) on intensively cultivated farmland. *Avian Research* 7 (4), 11 pp. [Etude menée au Maroc dans le Haouz et le Tadla]
- Hardouin, L.A. ; Hingrat, Y. ; Nevoux, M. ; Lacroix, F. & Robert, A.** 2015. Survival and movement of translocated houbara bustards in a mixed conservation area. *Animal Conservation* 18: 461-470. [The authors used multi-event capture–recapture modelling in a population of captive-bred houbara bustards *Chlamydotis undulata* translocated into a mixed conservation area in Morocco]
- Ichen, A. ; Benhoussa, A. ; Maghnouj, M. & Rguibi Idrissi, H.** 2016. Biométrie de la Caille des blés (*Coturnix coturnix coturnix*) au Maroc : cas du périmètre irrigué de Tadla. *Go-South Bulletin* 13 : 62-67.
- IUCN & HCEFLCD** 2016. *Stratégie et plan d'action pour la conservation de la grande outarde (Otis tarda) au Maroc 2016-2025*. UICN/HCEFLCD, Malaga, Espagne, 52 pp. Available at <https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/2016-024.pdf>
- Jézo, F.E.** 2016. *Étude du régime alimentaire du Grand-duc ascalaphe (Bubo ascalaphus) dans la région de Ouarzazate (Maroc)*. Stage Initiation professionnelle – Master 1 Ecologie, Université Toulouse III Paul Sabatier & CEFS, INRA Toulouse. 25 pp.
- Oubrou, W. & El Bekkay, M.** 2015. *Rapport sur la reproduction de l'Ibis chauve dans la région de Souss-Massa. Saison 2015*. Haut Commissariat aux Eaux et Forêts et à la Lutte Contre la Désertification. 8 pp.
- Palacín, C. ; Martín, B. ; Onrubia, A. & Alonso, J.C.** 2016. Assessing the extinction risk of the great bustard *Otis tarda* in Africa. *Endangered Species Research* 30: 73-82. [Moroccan great bustards are the southernmost population of this species, and thus show the characteristics of a peripheral population: small size, isolation and low gene flow. Available counts indicate a severe population decline (62% in the last 15 yr), as well as a contraction of the species' distribution. The authors used a population viability analysis (PVA) to evaluate the quasi-extinction risk and to identify the most important threats. The estimated geometric growthrate of the more realistic of a set of possible scenarios was 0.87 (95% CI: 0.85, 0.89). This implies a 13% annual decline over 50 yr. PVA showed the negative consequence of human-induced mortality. According to the model that best fits the census data and if present threats remain in the coming years, this peripheral population could go extinct in ca. 20 yr...]
- Qninba, A.** 2016. *État des connaissances sur la grande outarde (Otis tarda) au Maroc*. Rapport technique élaboré dans le cadre de la Stratégie et plan d'action pour la conservation de la grande outarde (Otis tarda) au Maroc 2016-2025. UICN, 21 pp. Available at <https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/content/do>

- cuments/2016/great_bustard_status_review_final_web.pdf
- Qninba, A. ; El Agbani, M.A. ; Radi, M. ; Bousadik, H. ; Himmi, O. ; Bousfiha, M. ; Bakass, B. ; Mars, N. ; Ber'ouz, M. ; Sahmoud, H. & Benhoussa, A.** 2015. La population de Faucons d'Eléonore *Falco eleonora* d'Essaouira : résultats des prospections réalisées en septembre 2015. *Go-South Bulletin* 12 : 99-106.
- Ramírez, J. & Onrubia, A.** 2016. Possible présence du Grand-duc d'Europe *Bubo bubo* près de Larache. *Go-South Bulletin* 13 : 61.
- Ramírez, J. ; Iglesias Lebrija, J.J. ; González Perea, M. ; de la Cruz, A. & Morandini Clapés-Sagañoles, V.** 2016. Lluvias torrenciales y roedores, detrás de la concentración de grandes águilas al sur de Marruecos. *Quercus* 361: 34-37.
- Ramos Melo, J.J.** 2016. Distribución y estatus del Abejaruco persa (*Merops persicus*) en Marruecos. *Go-South Bulletin* 13 : 36-42.
- Rihane, A.** 2015. 'Gregariousness' behavior of little grebe *Tachybaptus ruficollis* (Pallas, 1764) at Morocco. *Journal of Research in Biology* 5: 1676-1688.
- Rihane, A.** 2015. Prédation d'Ardéidés et d'Ibis falcinelles sur de jeunes Émydes lépreuses *Mauremys leprosa* à l'Oued Hessar (région de Mohammedia). *Go-South Bulletin* 12 : 109-114.
- Rihane, A.** 2016. Observations du Fuligule à bec cerclé *Aythya collaris* au Maroc et premières mentions au Barrage Hessar (région de Mohammedia). *Go-South Bulletin* 13 : 12-17.
- Rihane, A. & El Hamoumi, R.** 2016. Prédation du Goéland leucophée *Larus michahellis* sur la Foulque macroule *Fulica atra* au barrage Hessar (Mohammedia - Maroc). *Go-South Bulletin* 13 : 75-81.
- Rihane, A. & El Hamoumi, R.** 2016. Nouvelle observation d'hybride d'anatidés au Barrage Hessar (Mohammedia - Maroc). *Go-South Bulletin* 13 : 90-92.
- Thévenot, M. & Bergier, P.** 2015. Éléments de bibliographie ornithologique marocaine - 11. *Go-South Bulletin* 12 : 84-98.
- Yúfera, I.** 2015. *Birds of Morocco*. Lunwerg Editores. 264 pp.
- Yúfera, I. & Saiz, J.** 2016. Ornitólogos españoles tratan de ayudar al gorrión sahariano. *Quercus* 361: 12-14.



Jeunes Faucons laniers sur une carcasse de bétail, Oued Jenna, 2 mai 2016 (Photo F. Chevalier)

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

- Adamík, P. ; Emmenegger, T. ; Briedis, M. ; Gustafsson, L. ; Henshaw, I. ; Krist, M. ; Laaksonen, T. ; Liechti, F. ; Procházka, P. ; Salewski, V. & Hahn, S.** 2016. Barrier crossing in small avian migrants: individual tracking reveals prolonged nocturnal flights into the day as a common migratory strategy. *Scientific Reports* 6: 21560. [Over decades it has been unclear how individual migratory songbirds cross large ecological barriers such as seas or deserts. By deploying light-level geolocators on four songbird species (*Ficedula albicollis*, *F. hypoleuca*, *Acrocephalus scirpaceus*, *A. paludicola*), the authors found that these otherwise mainly nocturnal migrants seem to regularly extend their nocturnal flights into the day when crossing the Sahara Desert and the Mediterranean Sea. The proportion of the proposed diurnally flying birds gradually declined over the day with similar landing patterns in autumn and spring. The prolonged flights were slightly more frequent in spring than in autumn, suggesting tighter migratory schedules when returning to breeding sites...]
- Alaei Kakhki, N. ; Aliabadian, M. & Schweizer, M.** 2016. Out of Africa: biogeographic history of the open-habitat chats (Aves, Muscicapidae: Saxicolinae) across arid areas of the old world. *Zoologica Scripta* 45: 237-251. [...The diversification of open-habitat chats was initiated in the late Miocene at around 7.4 Ma, most likely in sub-Saharan Africa. Southern Africa and the Horn of Africa acted as centres of diversification and biogeographic expansion. From the latter area, the Arabo-Sindic region and subsequently further parts of Eurasia and North Africa were colonized. The colonization history out of sub-Saharan Africa contrasts with that of several other songbird clades, where a biogeographic expansion from Eurasia or northern Africa to southern Africa was prevalent...]
- Ambrosini, R. ; Cuervo, J.J. ; du Feu, C. ; Fiedler, W. ; Musitelli, F. ; Rubolini, D. ; Sicurella, B. ; Spina, F. ; Saino, N. & Møller, A.P.** 2016. Migratory connectivity and effects of winter temperatures on migratory behaviour of the European robin *Erithacus rubecula*: a continent-wide analysis. *Journal of Animal Ecology* 85: 749-760.
- Arizaga, J. ; Alonso, D. ; Cortés, J.A. ; Eggenhuizen, T. ; Foucher, J. ; Franz, D. ; García, J. ; Koning, F. ; Leconte, M. ; Rguibi, H. ; Valkenburg, T. ; Vera, P. & Hobson, K.A.** 2015. Migratory connectivity in European bird populations: feather stable isotope values correlate with biometrics of breeding and wintering bluethroats *Luscinia svecica*. *Ardeola* 62: 255-268. [The aim of this study was to identify the possible migratory connectivity of bluethroats *Luscinia svecica* breeding in central and western Europe (subspecies *L. s. namnetum*, *L. s. azuricollis* and *L. s. cyanecula* in part) with their wintering areas in southern Europe and Africa using biometric and stable isotopic (²H) analyses. Overall, the morphological and stable isotopes analyses provided two clusters of localities, one for the Atlantic French, Portuguese and Moroccan localities, corresponding to the breeding and winter quarters of *L. s. namnetum*, and another for the remaining localities (Spain, The Netherlands, Germany and Senegal), corresponding to the ranges of *L. s. azuricollis* and *L. s. cyanecula*. Migratory connectivity of *L. s. namnetum* is strong but it is much weaker for the other two subspecies...]
- Arizaga, J. ; van Wilgenburg, S.L. ; Alonso, D. ; Cortés, J.A., Leconte, M. ; Rguibi, H. ; Valkenburg, T. ; Vera, P. & Hobson, K.A.** 2016. Breeding origins and pattern of migration of Bluethroats *Luscinia svecica* wintering from Iberia to Senegal as revealed by stable isotopes. *Bird Study* 63: 196-202. [Stable isotope analyses reveal some degree of migratory connectivity of Bluethroat populations wintering from Iberia to West Africa. Etude menée dans des sites d'hivernage du Portugal (2), d'Espagne (2), du Maroc (2) et du Sénégal (1)]
- Arlt, D. ; Olsson, P. ; Fox James, W. ; Low, M. & Pärt, T.** 2015. Prolonged stopover duration characterises migration strategy and constraints of a long-distance migrant songbird. *Animal Migration* 2: 47-62. [The authors used light-sensitive geolocators to identify the migratory routes and schedules of 12 northern wheatears (*Oenanthe oenanthe*) breeding in Sweden. The wheatears performed a slow migration with considerable stopover time (84%/76% of autumn/spring migration), with short stops while traveling through Europe, and a prolonged stopover period in both autumn and spring in the Mediterranean region. Spring migration was faster than autumn migration, mainly because of decreased stopover time. Migration routes and

time schedules were similar to those from a German breeding population... Sur les 12 oiseaux suivis, cinq ont traversé l'est du Maroc à l'automne et/ou au printemps]

Arroyo, G.M. ; Mateos-Rodriguez, M. ; Muñoz, A.R. ; De La Cruz, A. ; Cuenca, D. & Onrubia, A. 2016. New population estimates of a critically endangered species, the Balearic Shearwater *Puffinus mauretanicus*, based on coastal migration counts. *Bird Conservation International* 26: 87-99. [The Balearic Shearwater is considered one of the most threatened seabirds in the world, with the breeding population thought to be in the range of 2,000-3,200 breeding pairs, from which global population has been inferred as 10,000 to 15,000 birds. To test whether the actual population of Balearic Shearwaters is larger than presently thought, the authors analysed the data from four land-based census campaigns of Balearic Shearwater post-breeding migration through the Strait of Gibraltar (mid-May to mid-July 2007-2010). The raw results of the counts, covering from 37% to 67% of the daylight time throughout the migratory period, all revealed figures in excess of 12,000 birds, and went up to almost 18,000 in two years. Generalised Additive Models were used to estimate the numbers of birds passing during the time periods in which counts were not undertaken (count gaps), and their associated error. The addition of both counted and estimated birds reveals figures of between 23,780 and 26,535 Balearic Shearwaters migrating along the north coast of the Strait of Gibraltar in each of the four years of our study...]

Austin, J.J. ; Bretagnolle, V. ; Pasquet, E. & Burger, A.E. 2004. A global molecular phylogeny of the small *Puffinus* shearwaters and implications for systematics of the Little–Audubon’s shearwater complex. *The Auk* 121: 847-864.

Brambilla, M. ; Vitulano, S. ; Ferri, A. ; Spina, F. ; Fabbri, E. & Randi, E. 2012. An unexpected pattern of migration revealed in the Subalpine Warbler *Sylvia cantillans* complex by mitochondrial DNA analyses. *Ibis* 154: 616-620.

Briedis, M. ; Beran, V. ; Hahn, S. & Adamík, P. 2016. Annual cycle and migration strategies of a habitat specialist, the Tawny Pipit *Anthus campestris*, revealed by geolocators. *Journal of Ornithology* 157: 619-626. [This study used light-level geolocators to identify migration routes and non-breeding areas of a distinct specialist for dry habitats, the Tawny Pipit *Anthus campestris*, from a currently declining central

European breeding population. During autumn and spring migration, the majority of the birds followed a route along the northwest of the Alps and via the Iberian Peninsula, with stopover sites mainly in northern Africa. In each migration season, however, one of two different individuals took a detour around the eastern side of the Alps. When crossing the main ecological barrier, the Sahara Desert, three of six birds followed the Atlantic coastline in autumn, whereas all five birds migrated near the coast in spring]

Brochet, A.L. ; Van Den Bossche, W. ; Jbour, S ; Ndang’Ang’A, P.K. ; Jones, V.R. ; Abdou, W.A.L.I. ; Al-Hmoud, A.R. ; Asswad, N.G. ; Aienza, J.C. ; Atrash, I. ; Barbara, N. ; Bensusan, K. ; Bino, T. ; Celada, C. ; Cherkaoui, S.I. ; Costa, J. ; Deceuninck, B. ; Etayeb, K.S. ; Feltrup-Azafzaf, C. ; Figelj, J. ; Gustin, M. ; Kmecl, P. ; Kocevski, V. ; Korbeti, M. ; Kotrošan, D. ; Mula Laguna, J. ; Lattuada, M. ; Leitão, D. ; Lopes, P. ; López-Jiménez, N. ; Lucić, V. ; Micol, T. ; Moali, A. ; Perlman, Y. ; Piludu, N. ; Portolou, D. ; Putilin, K. ; Quaintenne, G. ; Ramadan-Jaradi, G. ; Ružlć, M. ; Sandor, A. ; Sarajli, N. ; Saveljić, D. ; Sheldon, R.D. ; Shialis, T. ; Tsiopelas, N. ; Vargas, F. ; Thompson, C. ; Brunner, A. ; Grimmett, R. & Butchart, S.H.M. 2016. Preliminary assessment of the scope and scale of illegal killing and taking of birds in the Mediterranean. *Bird Conservation International* 26: 1-28.

Catry, T. ; Lourenço, P.M. ; Lopes R.J. ; Carneiro, C. ; Alves, J.A. ; Costa, J. ; Rguibi-Idrissi, H. ; Bearhop, S. ; Piersma, T. & Granadeiro, J.P. 2016. Structure and functioning of intertidal food webs along an avian flyway: a comparative approach using stable isotopes. *Functional Ecology* 30: 468-478. [Food webs and trophic dynamics of coastal systems have been the focus of intense research throughout the world, as they prove to be critical in understanding ecosystem processes and functions. However, very few studies have undertaken a quantitative comparison of entire food webs from a key consumer perspective across a broad geographical area, limiting relevant comparisons among systems with distinct biotic and abiotic components. This paper investigates the structure and functioning of food webs in four tidal ecosystems of international importance for migratory shorebirds along the East Atlantic Flyway: Tejo estuary in Portugal, Sidi Moussa in Morocco, Banc d'Arguin in Mauritania and Bijagós archipelago in Guinea-Bissau. Basal food sources, shorebirds and their prey (benthic

- invertebrates) were sampled in all areas, and Bayesian stable isotope mixing models and community-wide metrics were used in a comparative analysis among areas. Significant differences among study areas were found in the structure of food webs, as well as in the relative importance of basal resource pools supporting each food web...]
- Ceresa, F. ; Belda, E.J. ; Kvist, L. ; Rguibi-Idrissi, H. & Monrós, J.S.** 2015. Does fragmentation of wetlands affect gene flow in sympatric *Acrocephalus warblers* with different migration strategies? *Journal of Avian Biology* 46: 577-588. [Wetlands are naturally patchy habitats, but patchiness has been accentuated by the extensive wetlands loss due to human activities. In such a fragmented habitat, dispersal ability is especially important to maintain gene flow between populations. In this paper the authors studied population structure, genetic diversity and demographic history of Iberian and North African populations of two wetland passerines, the Eurasian reed warbler *Acrocephalus scirpaceus* and the moustached warbler *Acrocephalus melanopogon*. These species are closely related and sympatric in the study sites, but the reed warbler is a widespread long-distance migrant while the moustached warbler's breeding range is patchier and it is resident or migrates over short distances. Using microsatellite and mtDNA data, they found higher differentiation in moustached than in reed warblers, indicating higher dispersal capability of the latter species. Their results also suggest that the sea limits dispersal in the moustached warbler. However, they found evidence of gene flow between the study sites in both species, indicating a capability to compensate for habitat fragmentation. In most cases, the gene flow was restricted, possibly because of the large distances between study sites (from ca 290 to 960 km) or breeding site fidelity. The reed warbler had higher haplotype diversity, likely due to dispersal from different populations, past admixture event and a larger population size. They found also signs of postglacial population growth for both species and evidence of a recent colonization or re-colonization of the Mallorca Island by the moustached warbler. Etude menée dans trois stations espagnoles et une marocaine (Larache)]
- Correia, R.A. ; Franco, A.M.A. & Palmeirim, J.M.** 2015. Role of the Mediterranean Sea in differentiating European and North African woodland bird assemblages. *Community Ecology* 16: 106-114. [The Mediterranean Sea has separated the sclerophyllous forests of southern Europe and northern Africa for millions of years, but its role structuring forest bird assemblages remains unclear. To address this issue the authors sampled bird assemblages in cork oak woodlands located north and south of the Strait of Gibraltar and compared abundance, diversity, and species and guild assemblage structure between regions. Echantillonnage de sept subéaires : quatre en Andalousie et trois dans le Rif]
- Corso, A. ; Janni, O. ; Viganò, M. & Starnini, L.** 2015. Atlas Pied Flycatcher: variability of identification characters. *Dutch Birding* 37: 141-160. [Caractéristiques et variabilité du plumage des mâles de *Ficedula speculigera* (29 specimens et 70 photos d'Algérie, du Maroc et de Tunisie) comparé à *F. h. hypoleuca* (1000 specimens de l'Ouest Paléarctique), *F. h. iberiae* (22 specimens et 70 photos d'Espagne) et *F. albicollis* (500 specimens de l'Ouest Paléarctique)]
- Corso, A. ; Viganò, M. & Starnini, L.** 2015. Identification of African Chaffinch. *Dutch Birding* 37: 392-402.
- Doña, J. ; Ruiz-Ruano, F.J. & Jovani, R.** 2015. DNA barcoding of Iberian Peninsula and North Africa Tawny Owls *Strix aluco* suggests the Strait of Gibraltar as an important barrier for phylogeography. *Mitochondrial DNA*, DOI: 10.3109/19401736.2015.1089573. [L'étude menée à partir de plumes de 16 hulottes de neuf localités du sud de l'Espagne et de quatre de deux sites de Ceuta confirme le statut subsppécifique et suggère même un statut d'espèce pour *S. a. mauritanica*]
- Finch, T. ; Saunders, P. ; Avilés, J.M. ; Bermejo, A. ; Catry, I. ; de La Puente, J. ; Emmenegger, T. ; Mardega, I. ; Mayet, P. ; Račinskis, D.P.E. ; Rodríguez-Ruiz, J. ; Sackl, P. ; Schwartz, T. ; Tiefenbach, M. ; Valera, F. ; Hewson, C. ; Franco, A. & Butler, S.J.** 2015. A pan-European, multipopulation assessment of migratory connectivity in a near-threatened migrant bird. *Diversity and Distributions* 21: 1051-1062. [Analysis of migration patterns and migratory connectivity in the globally near-threatened European roller *Coracias garrulus*]
- Flack, A. ; Fiedler, W. ; Blas, J. ; Pokrovsky, I. ; Kaatz, M. ; Mitropolsky, M. ; Aghababayan, K. ; Fakriadis, I. ; Makrigianni, E. ; Jerzak, L. ; Azafzaf, H. ; Feltrup-Azafzaf, C. ; Rotics, S. ; Mokotjomela, T.M. ; Nathan, R. & Wikelski, M.** 2016. Costs of migratory decisions: A comparison

- across eight white stork populations. *Science Advances* 2: e1500931–e1500931.
- Genovart, M. ; Thibault, J.C. ; Igual, J.M. ; Bauzá-Ribot, M. ; Rabouam, C. & Bretagnolle, V.** 2013. Population structure and dispersal patterns within and between Atlantic and Mediterranean populations of a large-range pelagic seabird. *PLoS ONE* 8(8): e70711. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0070711. [Using molecular tools, the authors explored population structure and the spatial dispersal pattern of a highly pelagic but philopatric seabird, the Cory's shearwater *Calonectris diomedea*. Microsatellite fragments were analysed from samples collected across almost the entire breeding range of the species. To help disentangle the taxonomic status of the two subspecies described, the Atlantic form *C. d. borealis* and the Mediterranean form *C. d. diomedea*, they analysed genetic divergence between subspecies and quantified both historical and recent migration rates between the Mediterranean and Atlantic basins. They found a low genetic structure in the Mediterranean basin. Conversely, strong genetic differentiation appeared in the Atlantic basin. Even if the species was mostly philopatric (97%), results suggest recent dispersal between basins, especially from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean (aprox. 10% of migrants/generation across the last two generations). Long-term gene flow analyses also suggested an historical exchange between basins (about 70 breeders/generation). Spatial analysis of genetic variation indicates that distance is not the main factor in shaping genetic structure in this species. Given their results they recommend gathering more data before concluded whether these taxa should be treated as two species or subspecies]
- Iglesias, J.J & Álvarez, E.** 2016. Sorprendentes águilas perdiceras: dos ejemplares cruzaron el Estrecho. *Quercus* 361: 30-33. [Confirmation of Bonelli's Eagle migrating through the Straits: two young Spanish eagles ringed near Madrid and monitored by GPS crossed the Straits, one of them even migrating into the desert. This underlines again the importance of Morocco as a wintering area for several species of Spanish raptors]
- Klaassen, R.H.G. ; Hake, M. ; Strandberg, R. ; Koks, B.J. ; Trierweiler, C. ; Exo, K.M. ; Bairlein, F. & Alerstam, T.** 2014. When and where does mortality occur in migratory birds? Direct evidence from long-term satellite tracking of raptors. *Journal of Animal Ecology* 83: 176-184. [Results from a large satellite tracking program of three species of migratory raptors, Osprey *Pandion haliaetus*, Marsh Harrier *Circus aeruginosus* and Montagu's Harrier *Circus pygargus*, migrating between breeding grounds in Europe (mainly Sweden and the Netherlands) and winter quarters in tropical West Africa in order to investigate seasonal and geographical patterns of mortality of adult birds]
- Lindström, Å. ; Alerstam, T. ; Bahlenberg, P. ; Ekblom, R. ; Fox, J.W. ; Råghall, J. & Klaassen, R.H.G.** 2016. The migration of the great snipe *Gallinago media*: intriguing variations on a grand theme. *Journal of Avian Biology*. 47: 321-334.
- Lislevand, T. & Hahn, S.** 2015. Skipping-type migration in a small Arctic wader, the Temminck's stint *Calidris temminckii*. *Journal of Avian Biology* 46: 419-424. [Geolocation revealed that birds (n = 6) departed their Norwegian breeding site in the last part of July and all but one migrated south-west over continental western Europe. A single bird headed south-east to the Balkan Peninsula. As predicted, southbound migration proceeded in a typical skipping manner with 1-4 relatively short stopovers (median 4 d) during 10-27 d of migration before reaching north-west Africa. Here birds spent 11-20 d before crossing the Sahara. The non-breeding sites were located at or near the Niger River in Mali and were occupied continuously for more than 215 d with no indications of itinerancy. Spring migration commenced in late April/early May when birds crossed the desert and used stopover sites in the western Mediterranean basin in a similar manner as during autumn. The lowest body masses were recorded in spring at islands in the central Mediterranean basin, indicating that crossing the Sahara and Mediterranean barriers is exhausting to these birds. Hence, the skipping-type pattern of migration revealed by geolocators is likely to be natural in this species and not an effect of instrumentation]
- Lok, T. ; Overdijk, O. ; Piersma, T.** 2015. The cost of migration: spoonbills suffer higher mortality during trans-Saharan spring migrations only. *Biology Letters* 11: 20140944. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1098/rsbl.2014.0944> [The authors compared seasonal survival between Eurasian spoonbills (*Platalea leucorodia leucorodia*) that breed in The Netherlands and migrate different distances (ca 1000, 2000 and 4500 km) to winter in France, Iberia and Mauritania, respectively. On the basis of

- resightings of individually marked birds throughout the year between 2005 and 2012, they show that summer, autumn and winter survival were very high and independent of migration distance, whereas mortality during spring migration was much higher (18%) for the birds that wintered in Mauritania, compared with those flying only as far as France (5%) or Iberia (6%)]
- López-López, P. ; García-Ripollés, C. & Urios, V.** 2014. Individual repeatability in timing and spatial flexibility of migration routes of trans-Saharan migratory raptors. *Current Zoology* 60: 642-652. [The authors investigated repeated migratory trips of a trans-Saharan endangered migratory raptor, the Egyptian Vulture *Neophron percnopterus*, tracked by GPS satellite telemetry. They compared between- and within- individual variation in migratory routes and timing in order to assess the degree of repeatability (or conversely, the flexibility) in migration. To this end, they analysed a dataset of 48 trips (23 springs and 25 autumns) recorded for six adult birds during 2007-2013. Egyptian vultures showed a consistent clockwise loop migration through western Africa, following more easterly routes in autumn than in spring. Finally, their results provide supporting evidence of low phenotypic plasticity in timing of migration (i.e. strong endogenous control of migration) and high flexibility in routes]
- Martín, B. ; Onrubia, A. ; Cruz, A. & Ferrer, M.** 2016. Trends of autumn counts at Iberian migration bottlenecks as a tool for monitoring continental populations of soaring birds in Europe. *Biodiversity and Conservation* 25: 295-309. [The paper analyses recent regional European population trends of migratory soaring birds from rates of change in migration counts over the Strait of Gibraltar (Spain) during the years (1999–2013). An additional bottleneck (Organbidexka, France) within the same migratory route and period was also considered]
- Monti, F.** 2015. *Scale-dependant approaches in conservation biogeography of a cosmopolitan raptor: the Osprey*. PhD Thesis, University of Ferrara / Université de Montpellier. Available at http://eprints.unife.it/1053/1/tesi%20PHD_18marzo2015.pdf. [L'étude porte en partie sur la population nicheuse de la côte méditerranéenne du Maroc]
- Monti, F. ; Duriez, O. ; Arnal, V. ; Dominici, J.M. ; Sforzi, A. ; Fusani, L. ; Grémillet, D. & Montgelard, C.** 2015. Being cosmopolitan: evolutionary history and phylogeography of a specialized raptor, the Osprey *Pandion haliaetus*. *BMC Evolutionary Biology* 15: 1-15. [Using two mitochondrial genes (cyt b and ND2), the Osprey appeared structured into four genetic groups representing quasi non-overlapping geographical regions. The group Indo-Australasia corresponds to the *cristatus* ssp, as well as the group Europe-Africa to the *haliaetus* ssp. In the Americas, the authors found a single lineage for both *carolinensis* and *ridgwayi* ssp, whereas in north-east Asia (Siberia and Japan), they discovered a fourth new lineage. The four lineages are well differentiated, contrasting with the low genetic variability observed within each clade... L'échantillonnage comporte quatre spécimens marocains (P.N. d'Al Hoceima)]
- Moreno-Opo, R. ; Belamendia, G. ; Vera, P. ; Onrubia, A. ; Monteagudo, A. & de la Puente, J.** 2015. Differential migration in the Common Chiffchaff *Phylloscopus collybita*: sub-saharan wintering grounds host more adults and females as well as birds of larger size and better physical condition. *Ardeola* 62 : 237-253. [L'étude intègre des oiseaux de l'Oued Loukos]
- Nebel, C. ; Gamauf, A. ; Haring, E. ; Segelbacher, G. ; Villers, A. & Zachos, F.E.** 2015. Mitochondrial DNA analysis reveals Holarctic homogeneity and a distinct Mediterranean lineage in the Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*). *Biological Journal of the Linnean Society* 116: 328-340.
- Olioso, G.** 2015. Statut historique et récent du Puffin fuligineux *Puffinus griseus* en Méditerranée occidentale. *Ornithos* 22 : 264-269.
- Olsson, U. ; Rguibi-Idrissi, H. ; Copete, J.L. ; Matos, J.L.A. ; Provost, P. ; Amezian, M. ; Alström, P. & Jiguet, F.** 2016. Mitochondrial phylogeny of the Eurasian/African reed warbler complex (*Acrocephalus*, Aves). Disagreement between morphological and molecular evidence and cryptic divergence: a case for resurrecting *Calamoherpe ambigua* Brehm 1857. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 102: 30-44. [... the *Acrocephalus* warblers breeding in south-western Europe and north-western Africa represent a distinct population, consisting of samples from Morocco, Spain, southern France and Lake Chad, Nigeria. This clade does not correspond to any taxon name in current use, but includes the lectotype of *Calamoherpe ambigua* (Brehm 1857) (from Valencia, Spain)..... The authors propose that the name *ambigua* is resurrected for this clade in the form *ambiguus*, which is in grammatical agreement with the gender of *Acrocephalus*. The taxon *ambiguus* is a

small reed warbler, similar to *scirpaceus* in plumage, but intermediate between *scirpaceus* and *baeticatus* in morphology. For a detailed description, see Jiguet *et al.* (2010)¹. Present evidence suggests that the moult strategy differs from that of *scirpaceus* (Svensson 1992²). At least Moroccan birds undergo complete moult (wing and tail) in autumn (Amezian *et al.* 2010³; Jiguet *et al.* 2010; Taillandier *et al.* 2006⁴).... The taxon *ambiguus* breeds discontinuously in wetlands of Morocco and Spain (Andalusia to at least Valencia), and probably most of the Iberian Peninsula, with Catalonia and southern France possibly being a zone of secondary intergradation (cf. Procházka *et al.* 2011⁵). In Morocco the taxon has been recorded to winter locally (Amezian *et al.* 2010). This taxon may also breed in Algeria (one specimen included in our morphometric analysis) and Tunisia. In the phylogenetic analysis by Winkler *et al.* (2013)⁶, the '*baeticatus*' clade contains samples from Spain, Portugal and Libya, indicating that *ambiguus* is one of the forms occurring in Libya. Sympatry with *A. s. scirpaceus* in the Benghazi area, Libya, was supported by both adults and eggs of both *scirpaceus* and "*baeticatus*" haplotype groups being recorded (Hering *et al.* 2010⁷), but no data on degree of assortative mating was reported]

¹ Jiguet, F. ; Rguibi-Idrissi, H. & Provost, P. 2010. Undescribed reed warbler breeding in Morocco. *Dutch Birding* 32: 29-36. cf EBOM6

² Svensson, L. 1992. *Identification guide to European passerines*, fourth ed. BTO, Thetford, UK.

³ Amezian, M. ; Cortes, J. ; Thompson, I. ; Bensusan, K.J. ; Perez, C. ; Louah A. ; El Agbani, M.A. & Qniba, A. 2010. Complete moult of an undescribed resident taxon of the Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus scirpaceus* / *baeticatus* complex in the Smir marshes, Northern Morocco. *Ardea* 98: 225-234. cf EBOM7

⁴ Taillandier, J. ; Taillandier, R. & Taillandier, F. 2006. Les passereaux paludicoles du Parc National du Souss-Massa (Maroc méridional). Populations migratrices, hivernantes et nicheuses. *Alauda* 74: 429-440. cf EBOM3

⁵ Procházka, P. ; Stokke, B.G. ; Jensen, H. ; Fainová, D. ; Bellinvia, E. ; Fossey, F. ; Vikan, J.R. ; Bryja, J. & Soler, M. 2011. Low genetic differentiation among reed warbler *Acrocephalus scirpaceus* populations across Europe. *Journal of Avian Biology* 42: 103-113. cf EBOM8

⁶ Winkler, H. ; van Dongen, W. & Hering, J. 2013. Der enigmatische Teichrohrsänger-Komplex *Acrocephalus [scirpaceus]*: Zimtrohrsänger *A. baeticatus* auf der Iberischen Halbinsel? *Limicola* 26, 310-321. cf infra dans cette livraison EBOM12 "Autres titres d'intérêt général"

⁷ Hering, J. ; Fuchs, E. ; Winkler, H. 2010. Neues von Zimt-*Acrocephalus baeticatus* und Teichrohrsänger *A. scirpaceus* in Libyen. *Limicola* 24: 117-139. cf infra dans cette livraison EBOM12 "Sélection de travaux relatifs à d'autres pays"

Ouwehand, J. ; Ahola, M.P. ; Ausems, A.N.M.A. ; Bridge, E.S. ; Burgess, M. ; Hahn, S. ; Hewson, C.M. ; Klaassen, R.H.G. ; Laaksonen, T. ; Lampe, H.M. ; Velmala, W. & Both, C. 2016. Light-level geolocators reveal migratory connectivity in European populations of pied flycatchers *Ficedula hypoleuca*. *Journal of Avian Biology* 47: 69-83. [Flycatchers from different breeding populations travelled to different wintering sites, despite similarity in routes during most of the autumn migration. Individuals breeding in Fennoscandia (S-Finland and S-Norway) wintered further west compared to individuals breeding at more southern latitudes in the Netherlands and SW-United Kingdom]

Paiva, V.H. ; Geraldès, P. ; Rodrigues, I. ; Melo, T. ; Melo, J. & Ramos, J.A. 2015. The foraging ecology of the endangered Cape Verde Shearwater, a sentinel species for marine conservation off West Africa. *PLoS ONE* 10(10): e0139390. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0139390

Pollet, I.L. ; Hedd, A. ; Taylor, P.D. ; Montevecchi, W.A. & Shutler, D. 2014. Migratory movements and wintering areas of Leach's Storm-Petrels tracked using geolocators. *Journal of Field Ornithology* 85: 321-328.

Pons, J.M. ; Thibault, J.C. ; Aymí, R. ; Grussu, M. ; Muntaner, J. ; Oliso, G. ; Sunyer, J.R. ; Touihri, M. & Fuchs, J. 2016. The role of western Mediterranean islands in the evolutionary diversification of the Spotted Flycatcher (*Muscicapa striata*), a long-distance migratory passerine species. *Journal of Avian Biology* 47: 386-398.

Robb, M. & The Sound Approach 2015. Call identification of European Pied, Iberian Pied and Atlas Pied Flycatcher. *Dutch Birding* 37: 161-163.

Rodríguez-Ruiz, J. ; de La Puente, J. ; Parejo, D. ; Valera, F. ; Calero-Torralbo, M.A. ; Reyes-González, J.M. ; Zajková, Z. ; Bermejo, A. & Avilés, J.M. 2014. Disentangling migratory routes and wintering grounds of Iberian near-threatened European Rollers *Coracias garrulus*. *PLoS ONE* 9(12):e115615. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0115615.

Röseler, D. & Bairlein F. 2016. Zugverhalten Helgoländer Bluthänflinge *Carduelis cannabina*. Jahresberichte 2014-2015, *Institute für vogelforschung* 12: 9. [Migration de Linottes mélodieuses marquées en Allemagne à Helgoland: une femelle géolocalisée a hiverné dans le nord du Maroc.]

- Sangster, G. ; Collinson, J.M. ; Crochet, P.-A. ; Kirwan, G.M. ; Knox, A.G. ; Parkin, D.T. & Votier, S.C.** 2016. Taxonomic recommendations for Western Palearctic birds: 11th report. *Ibis* 158: 206-212.
- Seifert, N. ; Haase, M. ; Van Wilgenburg, S.L. ; Voigt, C.C. & Schmitz Ornés, A.** 2016. Complex migration and breeding strategies in an elusive bird species illuminated by genetic and isotopic markers. *Journal of Avian Biology* 47: 275-287. [Unlike the annual bi-directional movements of over 200 bird species within the Palaearctic–Afrotropical region, irregular movements such as irruptive migration with a low degree of philopatry are reported for a variety of species depending on highly seasonal and unpredictable resources. These flexible movements allow for itinerant breeding – consecutive breeding attempts in two or more geographically different regions during the same annual reproductive cycle. In order to illuminate migratory and breeding strategies of the erratic wetland species Baillon's crane *Zapornia pusilla* across the W-Palaearctic–Afrotropical region, the authors used a set of six DNA microsatellites as well as $\delta^2\text{Hf}$ values of individuals sampled at one African and four European breeding sites. They investigated the degree of genetic population structure within and among different sites and assigned individuals' feathers of unknown origin to their probable moulting (hence breeding) site using a likelihood approach. They found three genetic clusters, differentiating into one 'European' and two 'African' populations. Connectivity between the sampling sites was probable as genetic 'African' individuals were found in breeding conditions in Europe and vice versa. Likewise, assigned moulting locations based on $\delta^2\text{H}$ isoscapes suggested trans-continental movements as well as moulting and possibly breeding by the same individual both in African and European breeding grounds. Both isotopic and genetic data reveal the Baillon's crane pursue a complex migration and breeding strategy, allowing as well for irruptive movements and itinerant breeding across the W-Palaearctic–Afrotropical region. However, a better knowledge about the species' distribution as well as a more comprehensive data set, including samples from the southern and eastern boundaries of the distribution area would be necessary to improve the spatial resolution to the precision required to unambiguously infer migration directions and extent of exchange between African and European breeding grounds]
- Selstam, G. ; Sondell, J. & Olsson, P.** 2015. Wintering area and migration routes for Oortolan Buntings *Emberiza hortulana* from Sweden determined with light-geolocators. *Ornis Svecica* 25: 3-14. [During autumn migration, all the birds made stopovers on the Iberian Peninsula or in Morocco, lasting from 6 to 32 days. The birds started their spring migration in late March or first half of April. All birds arrived a few days later to stopovers in Morocco or Spain, lasting from 5 to 18 days]
- Sim, I.M.W. ; Green, M. ; Rebecca, G.W. & Burgess, M.D.** 2015. Geolocators reveal new insights into Ring Ouzel *Turdus torquatus* migration routes and non-breeding areas. *Bird Study* 62: 561-565.
- Taibi, A. ; Hernández, M.Á. ; Bentaallah, M.E.A. & Doumandji, S.** 2015. New evidence on morphology and distribution of the Southern Grey Shrike (*Lanius meridionalis*) in Maghreb. *Pakistan journal of zoology* 47: 571-574. [L'étude de 29 spécimens de *L. m. algeriensis* (13 mâles, 11 femelles et 5 indéterminés) et 38 de *L. m. elegans* (17 mâles, 16 femelles et 5 indéterminés) en provenance de 29 localités (10 du Maroc, 7 d'Algérie et 12 de Tunisie) ne montre aucunes différences biométriques entre sexes ou entre sous-espèces malgré de nettes variations dans la coloration du plumage]
- van der Winden, J. ; Fijn, R.C. ; Horsen, P.W. ; Gerritsen-Davidse, D. & Piersma, T.** 2014. Idiosyncratic Migrations of Black Terns (*Chlidonias niger*): Diversity in Routes and Stopovers. *Waterbirds* 37: 162-174.
- Vardanis, Y. ; Nilsson, J.Å. ; Klaassen, R.H.G. ; Strandberg, R. & Alerstam, T.** 2016. Consistency in long-distance bird migration: contrasting patterns in time and space for two raptors. *Animal Behaviour* 113: 177-187. [The authors compare repeatability patterns of routes and timing between two migratory birds, the marsh harrier, *Circus aeruginosus*, and the osprey, *Pandion haliaetus*, as recorded by satellite tracking. They found interspecific contrasts with low repeatability in timing and duration and a high repeatability in routes for ospreys, but the reverse pattern for marsh harriers....]
- Vidal-Mateo, J. ; Mellone, U. ; López-López, P. ; de la Puente, J. ; García-Ripollés, C. ; Bermejo, A. & Urios, V.** 2016. Wind effects on the migration routes of trans-Saharan soaring raptors: geographical, seasonal, and interspecific variation. *Current Zoology* 62: 89-97. [Analysis of the relationship between wind and migratory

movements of three raptor species which migrate by soaring-gliding flight: Egyptian vulture *Neophron percnopterus*, booted eagle *Aquila pennata*, and short-toed snake eagle *Circaetus gallicus*. Birds from Spain and Italy were equipped with solar-powered GPS transmitters]

White, C.M. ; Sonsthagen, S.A. ; Sage, G.K. ; Anderson, C. & Talbot, S.L. 2013. Genetic Relationships among some subspecies of the Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus* L.), inferred from mitochondrial DNA control-region sequences. *The Auk* 130: 78-87. [L'étude se base sur un échantillonnage de 219 spécimens du monde entier dont 12 spécimens du Maroc notés *F. p. pelegrioides*]

Winkler, H. ; van Dongen, W. & Hering, J. 2012. Der enigmatische Teichrohrsänger-Komplex *Acrocephalus [scirpaceus]*: Zimtrohrsänger *A. baeticatus* auf der Iberischen Halbinsel? *Limicola* 26: 310-321. [The enigmatic reed-warbler-complex *Acrocephalus [scirpaceus]*: African Reed Warblers *A. baeticatus* in the Iberian Peninsula? Recent years have seen great progress in our understanding of the distribution and population history of the Eurasian Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus scirpaceus*. However, many aspects still remain unclear, and the systematics and taxonomy of this superspecies still need to be resolved. While Eurasian migratory populations are sometimes treated as conspecific with the African Reed Warblers, recent texts treat these

two groups as different species, *Acrocephalus scirpaceus* and *A. baeticatus* with an assumed African origin. Within the migratory *scirpaceus* group, two subspecies are recognized, consisting of the western nominate form, and the eastern *fuscus* subspecies that breeds from eastern Turkey, the Levant and eastwards from the north Caspian area. These two subspecies are not separated by a geographical gap or barrier. In this study, samples from the whole distribution area from Kazakhstan over Saudi Arabia and North Africa to Europe were used. The genetic analyses were based mainly on the maternally inherited mitochondrial genome, and on the cytochrome *b* gene. According to these analyses, Iberian populations are more closely related to North African populations and those of northern Senegal, than to nominate *scirpaceus* and western *fuscus*. Following current systematic treatment, they should be classified as African Reed Warblers. However, it still remains to be shown that the latter are a close-knit group. It may well be that Iberian and North African birds constitute the remnants of a glacial refuge and are more closely related to *scirpaceus* than to nominate and other subspecies of "*baeticatus*". However, formulating any taxonomic consequences is premature as most parts of the African warbler breeding locations were not sampled. It is suggested that field ornithologists collect more data on the distribution, breeding and moulting phenology of round-winged reed warblers]

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

Abdennadher, A. ; Ramirez, F. ; Salah Romdhane, M. ; Jover, L. & Sanpera, C. 2016. Relevance of refuse dumps in the diet of Yellow-legged Gull *Larus michahellis* from the breeding colony of Chikly Island (Tunisia): 3 years of monitoring. Pp. 138-141 in Yésou, P. ; Sultana, J. ; Walmsley, J. & Azafzaf, H. 2016 *Conservation of Marine and Coastal Birds in the mediterranean*. Proceedings of the Unep-Map-Rac/Spa Symposium, Hamammet 20 to 22 February 2015, Tunisia.

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