

Éléments de bibliographie ornithologique marocaine - 13 -

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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)
- 12 (Thévenot & Bergier 2016 – *Go-South Bulletin* 13 : 188-201)

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 2016 et début 2017, postérieurement à nos 'Eléments de bibliographie marocaine – 12' (cf. Thévenot & Bergier 2016 – *Go-South Bulletin* 13 : 188-201), soit de titres antérieurs non signalés dans nos douze précédentes livraisons.

- Alonso, J.C. ; Palacín, C. ; Onrubia, A. ; Aboulouafae, R. ; Amezian, M. ; El Idrissi Essougrati, A. ; El Khamlichi, R. & Noaman, A.** 2016. Alarming decline and range reduction of the highly threatened Great Bustard *Otis tarda* in Morocco. *Ostrich* 87: 277-280. [A Great Bustard *Otis tarda* survey carried out in spring 2015 in Morocco confirmed the decline of this highly endangered population. Bustards were only seen at two of the seven leks occupied ten years ago. The total number of birds counted was 40-44, which represents a 40% decline over the last decade. The sex-ratio was still strongly female-biased (1 male: 3 females), but less than in previous surveys, which suggests that trophy hunting has not been the major mortality cause in recent times. The productivity was 0.29-0.33 juveniles per female, the highest ever recorded in this population, suggesting that breeding success doesn't represent the main problem for the survival of this population. Based on the recent development of the power line network at some areas, the main threat today is probably collision with power lines. Reducing this mortality cause should be considered a high conservation priority]
- Aourir, M. ; Znari, M. ; El Abbassi, A. & Radi, M.** 2016. Growth patterns and developmental strategy in the Black-bellied Sandgrouse *Pterocles orientalis*. *Ardeola* 63: 311-327.
- Aourir, M. ; Znari, M. & Qninba, A.** 2017. Nidification du Gravelot à collier interrompu *Charadrius alexandrinus* (Linné, 1758) à la station de traitement des eaux usées de la ville de Guelmim (sud-ouest du Maroc). *Go-South Bulletin* 14 : 1-4.
- Aourir, M. ; Irizi, A. & Qninba, A.** 2017. Cas original de nidification de l'Échasse blanche *Himantopus himantopus* à la station de traitement des eaux usées d'Agadir (sud-ouest du Maroc). *Go-South Bulletin* 14 : 120-124.
- Aourir, M. ; Znari, M. & Radi, M.** 2017. When do yearling male Black-bellied Sandgrouse *Pterocles orientalis* reach sexual maturation? *Ostrich* 88: 59-65.
- Aourir, M. ; Bousadik, H. ; Bekkay, M.E. ; Oubrou, W. & Znari, M.** 2017. New Breeding Sites of the Critically Endangered Northern Bald Ibis *Geronticus eremita* on the Moroccan Atlantic Coast. *International Journal of Avian & Wildlife Biology* 2 (3): 00021. [The Northern Bald ibis *Geronticus eremita*, is globally listed as a critically endangered bird species. The last surviving world population that occurs in the wild is mainly confined to the southwest of Morocco. The known breeding sites are almost restricted to the Souss-Massa National Park and Tamri area on the Morocco's Atlantic coastal band south and north to Agadir city. During the 2017 reproductive season, the authors discovered two new breeding sites with at least three confirmed active nests incubated by adults at two distinct coastal cliffs. In addition, a flock of 11 to 15 ibises was located, at the northern coastline edges of the known breeding range in southwest Morocco. The new breeding sites of Northern Bald ibis described here suggest a current extension of the breeding range of this relict species along the Moroccan Atlantic coastline]
- Bergier, P. ; Thévenot, M. & Qninba, A.** 2017. Liste des oiseaux du Sahara Atlantique marocain. Mise à jour février 2017 (rév. 3.0). *Go-South Bulletin* 14 : 20-28.
- Bergier, P. ; Thévenot, M. & Qninba, A.** 2017. *Oiseaux du Sahara Atlantique Marocain*. SEOF Eds., Paris, 359 pp.
- Bergier, P. ; Thévenot, M. ; Qninba A. & Houllier J.R.** 2017. Evolution de l'avifaune d'une zone de contact entre Maroc saharien et non saharien en 60 ans. *Go-South Bulletin* 14 : 142-161.
- Bergier, P. ; Thévenot, M. ; Rihane, A. ; El Agbani, M.A. & Qninba, A.** 2017. Liste des oiseaux du Maroc. Mise à jour mai 2017 (rév. 4.0). *Go-South Bulletin* 14 : 43-68.
- Chemlali, A.** 2016. Etat des lieux des cigognes au Maroc. In: **Gendre, N.; Brossault, P.; Strenna, L.;**

- Chapalain, N. & Godreau, V.** eds. Actes du Colloque Cigogne noire. 21-23 septembre 2012. Châlons-en-Champagne, France: *Ornithos*, hors série n°1 : 132-134.
- Cherkaoui, S.I. ; Selmi, S. & Hanane, S.** 2017. Ecological factors affecting wetland occupancy by breeding Anatidae in the southwestern mediterranean. *Ecological Research* 32: 259-269.
- Chevalier, F. ; Alifal, H. & Bergier, P.** 2017. Une visite à l'Oued Togba en février 2016. *Go-South Bulletin* 14 : 11-14.
- Dalai, M. & Chillasse, L.** 2015. Étude de la reproduction du Tadorne casarca, *Tadorna ferruginea* dans les lacs naturels du Moyen Atlas Maroc. *Afrique Science* 11 (4) <http://www.afriquescience.info/document.php?id=5106>. ISSN 1813-548X.
- Dupuis, P. & Maire, B.** 2017. Observations naturalistes dans la région de l'Oued Ad Deheb, avril 2017. *Go-South Bulletin* 14 : 74-87.
- El Khamlichi, R.** 2016. Censo prenupcial 2016 de Buitres y otras rapaces en migración por el área sur del Estrecho de Gibraltar, Jbel Moussa - Marruecos. Recensement des Vautours et autres rapaces en migration pré-nuptiale 2016 sur la partie sud du détroit de Gibraltar, Jbel Moussa - Maroc. *Go-South Bulletin* 13 : 213-223.
- El Khamlichi, R.** 2017. Une charogne peu habituelle attire les vautours au Jbel Moussa. *Go-South Bulletin* 14 : 69-73.
- El Khamlichi, R.** 2017. Première mention de l'Aigle des steppes *Aquila nipalensis* au Maroc. *Go-South Bulletin* 14 : 101-105.
- El Malki, S.** 2017. *Ecologie et biologie de reproduction des charadriiformes dans le complexe des salines de Sidi Moussa (El Jadida-Maroc) : sélection de l'habitat de nidification et succès de reproduction*. Thèse de Doctorat, Université Hassan II, Fac. Sci. Ben M'sik, Casablanca.
- Fareh, M. ; Cherkaoui, S.I. ; Maire, B. ; Franchimont, J. & CHM.** 2017. Les oiseaux rares au Maroc. Rapport de la Commission d'Homologation Marocaine numéro 22. *Go-South Bulletin* 14 : 88-100.
- Godino, A. ; Garrido, J.R. ; El Khamlichi, R. ; Burón, D. ; Machado, C. ; Amezian, M. ; Irizi, A. ; Numa, C. & Barrios, V.** 2016. *Identificación de la mortalidad de rapaces por electrocución en la sud-ouest du Maroc*. UICN, Malaga, Espagne, 76 pp.
- Hanane, S. & Magri, N.** 2016. Post-release habitat utilisation by *Francoelinus bicalcaratus ayesha*, a critically endangered subspecies endemic to Morocco: implications for optimising future release programmes. *Bird Conservation International* 26: 323-336.
- Hanane, S. ; Alahyane, N. ; Magri, N. ; El Agbani, M.A. & Qninba, A.** 2016. Habitat preference of the sole wild population of *Francoelinus bicalcaratus ayesha* in the Palearctic: implications for conservation and management. *Revue d'Ecologie (Terre et Vie)* 71 : 288-297.
- Hanane, S. & Magri, N.** 2017. Towards understanding habitat use patterns of an endangered galliform subspecies, *Pternistis bicalcaratus ayesha* : implications for conservation. *Ostrich*, <http://dx.doi.org/10.2989/00306525.2017.1287134>.
- Hanane, S. & Yassin, M.** 2017. Nest-niche differentiation in two sympatric columbid species from a Mediterranean *Tetraclinis* woodland: Considerations for forest management. *Acta oecologica* 78: 47-52.
- Khaffou, M. & Chahlaoui, A.** 2012. La reproduction du Tadorne casarca *Tadorna ferruginea* dans la zone humide d'Aguelmam Sidi Ali, Moyen Atlas Maroc. *ScienceLib Editions Mersenne* 4: N° 120903.
- Laalou, A. ; Boulahia, A. ; Dakki, M. ; El Agbani, M.A. & Qninba, A.** 2017. Un nid de Faucon crécerelle *Falco tinnunculus* aménagé sur un nid de Cigogne blanche *Ciconia ciconia* délocalisé sur une plateforme artificielle à Bir Lahmer (Salé). *Go-South Bulletin* 14 : 111-112.
- Lehikoinen, P.** 2017. Les observations du Corbeau pie *Corvus albus* dans le sud-ouest Paléarctique. *Go-South Bulletin* 14: 133-138.
- Maire, B.** 2017. Les oiseaux des zones humides de Dar Bouazza. *Go-South Bulletin* 14 : 193-204.
- Muñoz, A.R. & Ramírez, J.** 2017. Reintroduced northern bald ibises from Spain reach Morocco. *Oryx* 51: 204-205.
- Musseau, R. ; Rguibi Idrissi, H. & Beslic, S.** 2015. Atypical wintry capture of Great Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus arundinaceus* (Linnaeus, 1758) in Lower Loukkos wetlands complex (North Morocco). *Bulletin de l'Institut Scientifique, Rabat, Section Sciences de la Vie* 37 : 71-72.
- Navarrete, J. & Cuenca, D.** 2016. Diferencias biométricas y morfológicas en las hembras de *Fringilla coelebs coelebs* y *Fringilla coelebs africana*. *Revista de anillamiento* 35: 42-54.

- Nijman, V. ; Bergin, D. & van Lavieren, E.** 2016. Conservation in an ever-globalizing world: wildlife trade in, from, and through Morocco, a gateway to Europe. In: **Aguirre, A.A. & Sukumar, R.** eds. *Tropical Conservation: Perspectives on Local and Global Priorities*, Chapter 19: Oxford University Press. Pp 313-323. [Traite en particulier du commerce des Faucons et autres rapaces mais aussi de l'Outarde houbara, du chardonneret et autres fringilles, etc...]
- Perktaş, U. ; Peterson, A.T. & Dyer, D.** 2017. Integrating morphology, phylogeography, and ecological niche modeling to explore population differentiation in North African Common Chaffinches. *Journal of Ornithology* 158: 1-13. [Diagnosing distinct evolutionary taxa requires careful assessment of genetic, morphological, ecological, and behavioral variation within and among populations. In this study, data on phenotype (mensural and plumage coloration), genotype (mitochondrial DNA control-region sequences), and distributional projections derived from ecological niche models, were used to investigate population differentiation of North African Common Chaffinches. Results showed substantial genetic variation among populations, mostly (~56 %) distributed between Libyan populations and other North African populations, rather than within populations. Isolation-by-distance analysis indicated severely restricted gene flow between populations. Historical demographic analyses indicate that population expansion began before the Last Glacial Maximum, which is consistent with ecological niche model paleoprojections; interestingly, differentiation of the Libyan population (*Fringilla coelebs harterti*) apparently did not take place under the last glacial conditions. Hence, although its taxonomic status must await robust testing using multilocus DNA data, this population is an important element in the conservation of bird diversity in North Africa. Outre les *Fringilla coelebs harterti* de Libye, l'échantillonnage comprend des *Fringilla coelebs spodiogenis* de Tunisie, et des *F. c. africana* d'Algérie et du Maroc (Tangérois, Oriental, Plateau Central, Moyen Atlas, Haut Atlas et Tafilalt)]
- Praus, L.** 2016. First winter record of Little Bunting (*Emberiza pusilla*) in Morocco. *Go-South Bulletin* 13 : 210-212.
- Qninba, A. & El Agbani, M.A.** 2017. Manières de s'abreuver inhabituelles chez des Moineaux. *Go-South Bulletin* 14 : 118-119.
- Qninba, A. ; Benhoussa, A. & El Agbani, M.A.** 2016. Oiseau de proie. A table avec le Faucon d'Eléonore. *D'îles en îles* 21 : 14-17. www.initiative-pim.org
- Qninba, A. ; Benhoussa, A. ; Samlali, M.L. ; Pariselle, A. ; Agnès, J.F. & de Buron, I.** 2017. Observations ornithologiques du 14 au 16 avril 2017 à la Sebkhâ d'Imlili (Sud marocain). *Go-South Bulletin* 14 : 37-42.
- Radi, M. ; Aourir, M. ; Qninba, A. ; El Mouden, H. & Znari, M.** 2017. Premières données sur la reproduction de la Mouette rieuse *Chroicocephalus ridibundus* dans le centre-ouest du Maroc. *Alauda* 85 : 131-138.
- Ramos Melo, J.J. & González del Campo, P.** 2013. *Resultados del estudio de la migración prenupcial de las aves de la región de Souss - Massa*. Servicio de análisis de la migración de las aves a Canarias y otras zonas a través de la región de Souss- Massa-Drâa, en el marco del proyecto Climatique. Programa de Cooperación Transfronteriza España – Fronteras Exteriores 2008- 2013 (POCTEFEX). Fondo Europeo de Desarrollo Regional (FEDER). Unión Europea. Instituto Tecnológico de Canarias. Birding Canarias S.L.U. 153 pp.
- Ramos Melo, J.J. ; González del Campo, P. ; Ramirez, J. & Delgado, A.** 2013. *Resultados del estudio de la migración de las aves de la región de Souss-Massa*. Servicio de análisis de la migración de las aves a Canarias y otras zonas a través de la región de Souss-Massa-Drâa, en el marco del proyecto Climatique. Memoria final. Programa de Cooperación Transfronteriza España - Fronteras Exteriores 2008-2013 (POCTEFEX). Fondo Europeo de Desarrollo Regional (FEDER). Unión Europea. Instituto Tecnológico de Canarias. Birding Canarias S.L.U. 206 pp.
- Ramos Melo, J.J. ; González del Campo, P. ; Ramirez, J. & Delgado, A.** 2016. Resultados del seguimiento de la migración postnupcial en ambientes forestales del Parque Nacional de Souss-Massa, sur de Marruecos. *Go-South Bulletin* 13: 202-209.
- Rihane, A.** 2017. 'Diluted' Red-crested Pochard in Morocco in 2015-16. *Dutch Birding* 39: 252–253.
- Rihane, A. & El Hamoumi, R.** 2017. Les observations hivernales d'Aigle botté *Hieraetus pennatus* au Maroc. *Go-South Bulletin* 14: 15-19.
- Rihane, A. & El Hamoumi, R.** 2017. Reproduction de la Spatule blanche *Platalea leucorodia* au

- barrage de l'Oued El Maleh (Mohammedia). *Go-South Bulletin* 14 : 29-36.
- Rihane, A. & El Hamoumi, R.** 2017. Mortalité des oiseaux au barrage Hassar (Mohammedia, Maroc) ; un problème intrigant pour les Foulques macroules *Fulica atra*. *Go-South Bulletin* 14: 162–180.
- Rihane, A. ; El Agbani, M.A. ; Radi, M. ; Samlali, M.L. ; Qninba, A. & Bergier, P.** 2017. Nouvelle limite méridionale d'aire de répartition de la Dromoïque du désert *Scotocerca inquieta* au Maroc. *Go-South Bulletin* 14 : 5-10.
- Rihane, A. ; El Hamoumi, R. ; El Agbani, M.A. ; Bergier, P. ; Thévenot, M. & Qninba, A.** 2017. Le Grand Cormoran européen *Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis* commencerait-il à nicher au Maroc ? *Go-South Bulletin* 14 : 113-117.
- Segura, A.** 2017. How does vegetation structure influence woodpeckers and secondary cavity nesting birds in African cork oak forest? *Acta Oecologica* 83: 22-28. [The Great Spotted Woodpecker provides important information about the status of a forest in terms of structure and age. As a primary cavity creator, it provides small-medium size cavities for passerines. However, despite its interest as an ecosystem engineer, studies of this species in Africa are scarce. Here, spatially explicit predictive models were used to investigate how forest structural variables are related to both the Great Spotted Woodpecker and secondary cavity nesting birds in Maamora cork oak forest (northwest Morocco). A positive association between Great Spotted Woodpecker and both dead-tree density and large mature trees (>60 cm dbh) was found. This study area, Maamora, has an old-growth forest structure incorporating a broad range of size and condition of live and dead trees, favouring Great Spotted Woodpecker by providing high availability of foraging and excavating sites. Secondary cavity nesting birds, represented by Great Tit, African Blue Tit, and Hoopoe, were predicted by Great Spotted Woodpecker detections. The findings suggest that the conservation of the Maamora cork oak forest could be key to maintaining these hole-nesting birds. However, this forest is threatened by forestry practises and livestock overgrazing and the challenge is therefore to find sustainable management strategies that ensure conservation while allowing its exploitation]
- Thévenot, M. & Bergier, P.** 2016. Éléments de bibliographie ornithologique marocaine - 12. *Go-South Bulletin* 13 : 188-201.
- Torralvo, C.A. ; Elorriaga, J. ; González, M. ; Pérez, B. ; de la Cruz, A. & Onrubia, A.** 2016. Noticiario ornitológico del Estrecho de Gibraltar. 2010. *Rev. Soc. Gad. Hist. Nat.* 10: 71-86. [Observations principalement sur la rive nord du détroit mais aussi sur la rive sud en particulier à Ceuta et dans le Bas Loukkos]

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

- Ait Belkacem, A. ; Gast, O. ; Stuckas, H. ; Canal, D. ; Lo Valvo, M. ; Giacalone, G. & Päckert, M.** 2016. North African hybrid sparrows (*Passer domesticus*, *P. hispaniolensis*) back from oblivion – ecological segregation and asymmetric mitochondrial introgression between parental species. *Ecology and Evolution* 5190–5206: doi: 10.1002/ece3.2274. [A stabilized hybrid form of the house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) and the Spanish sparrow (*P. hispaniolensis*) is known as *Passer italiae* from the Italian Peninsula and a few Mediterranean islands. The growing attention for the Italian hybrid sparrow and increasing knowledge on its biology and genetic constitution greatly contrast the complete lack of knowledge of the long-known phenotypical hybrid sparrow populations from North Africa. This study provides new data on the breeding biology and variation of mitochondrial DNA in three Algerian populations of house sparrows, Spanish sparrows, and phenotypical hybrids. In two field seasons, the two species occupied different breeding habitats: Spanish sparrows were only found in rural areas outside the cities and bred in open-cup nests built in large jujube bushes. In contrast, house sparrows bred only in the town centers and occupied nesting holes in walls of buildings. Phenotypical hybrids were always associated with house sparrow populations. House sparrows and phenotypical hybrids started breeding mid of March, and most pairs had three successive clutches, whereas Spanish sparrows started breeding almost one month later and had only two successive clutches. Mitochondrial introgression is strongly asymmetric because about 75% of the rural Spanish sparrow population carried house sparrow haplotypes. In contrast, populations of the Italian hybrid form, *P. italiae*, were genetically least diverse among all study

- populations and showed a near-fixation of house sparrow haplotypes that elsewhere were extremely rare or that were even unique for the Italian Peninsula. Such differences between mitochondrial gene pools of Italian and North African hybrid sparrow populations provide first evidence that different demographic histories have shaped the extant genetic diversity observed on both continents]
- Åkesson, S. ; Bianco, G. & Hedenström, A.** 2016. Negotiating an ecological barrier: crossing the Sahara in relation to winds by common swifts. *Philos. Trans. R. Soc. Lond. B Biol. Sci.* 371: 20150393. doi: 10.1098/rstb.2015.0393. [The swifts *Apus apus* cross western Sahara on a broad front in autumn, while in spring they seem to use three alternative routes across the Sahara, a western, a central and an eastern route across the Arabian Peninsula, with most birds using the western route. The swifts show slower migration and travel speeds, and make longer detours with more stops in autumn compared with spring. In spring, the stopover period in West Africa coincided with mostly favourable winds, but birds remained in the area, suggesting fuelling. The western route provided more tailwind assistance compared with the central route for our tracked swifts in spring, but not in autumn. The ultimate explanation for the evolution of a preferred western route is presumably a combination of matching rich foraging conditions (swarming insects) and favourable winds enabling fast spring migration]
- Alves, J.A. ; Dias, M.P. ; Méndez, V. ; Katrínardóttir, B. & Gunnarsson, T.G.** 2016. Very rapid long-distance sea crossing by a migratory bird. *Scientific Reports* 6 (38154). [Landbirds undertaking within-continent migrations have the possibility to stop en route, but most long-distance migrants must also undertake large non-stop sea crossings, the length of which can vary greatly. For shorebirds migrating from Iceland to West Africa, the shortest route would involve one of the longest continuous sea crossings while alternative, mostly overland, routes are available. Using geolocators to track the migration of Icelandic whimbrels (*Numenius phaeopus*), we show that they can complete a round-trip of 11,000 km making two non-stop sea crossings and flying at speeds of up to 24 m s⁻¹; one of the fastest recorded for shorebirds flying over the ocean. Although wind support could reduce flight energetic costs, whimbrels faced headwinds up to twice their ground speed, indicating that unfavourable and potentially fatal
- weather conditions are not uncommon. Such apparently high risk migrations might be more common than previously thought, with potential fitness gains outweighing the costs]
- Becker, P.H. ; Schmaljohann, H. ; Riechert, J. ; Wagenknecht, G. ; Zajková, Z. & González-Solís, J.** 2016. Common Terns on the East Atlantic Flyway: temporal–spatial distribution during the non-breeding period. *Journal of Ornithology* 157: 927-940.
- Chamorro, D. ; Olivero, J. ; Real, R. & Muñoz, A.R.** 2017. Environmental factors determining the establishment of the African Long-legged Buzzard *Buteo rufinus cirtensis* in Western Europe. *Ibis* 59: 331-342. [The African Long-legged Buzzard *Buteo rufinus cirtensis* has recently colonized Europe via the Strait of Gibraltar. We aim to explain the native distribution of this species and to predict favourable areas in newly colonized parts of Europe using geospatial modelling to identify the most influential factors in this process. We applied the favourability function, a generalized linear model describing environmental favourability, for the presence/absence of breeding areas in northern Morocco and the southern Iberian Peninsula, according to a set of variables describing climate, topography, human activity, vegetation and purely spatial trends. A model was built using some known breeding sites in northern Morocco, and was used to forecast future suitable breeding areas in Europe. A second model was built with the available data for northern Morocco and Europe to explain the current distribution of breeding sites. Both models were assessed according to discrimination, calibration and parsimony criteria, and the influence of each factor was analysed using variation partitioning. We conclude that the Iberian Peninsula could provide new suitable areas for the species and facilitate its northward expansion. This result, together with the increasing number of records available, suggests that this species could soon spread throughout Europe]
- Collinson, J.M. ; Dufour, P. ; Hamza, A.A. ; Lawrie, Y. ; Elliott, M. ; Barlows, C. & Crochet, P.A.** 2017. When morphology is not reflected by molecular phylogeny: the case of three ‘orange-billed terns’ *Thalasseus maximus*, *Thalasseus bergii* and *Thalasseus bengalensis* (Charadriiformes: Laridae). *Biological Journal of the Linnean Society* 121: 439-445.

- Corso, A. ; Viganò, M. ; Jansen, J.J.F.J. & Starnini, L.** 2016. Geographical plumage variation in Lesser Kestrel. *Dutch Birding* 38: 271-292.
- Davis, S.E. ; Maftei, M. & Mallory, M.L.** 2016. Migratory Connectivity at High Latitudes: Sabine's Gulls (*Xema sabini*) from a Colony in the Canadian High Arctic Migrate to Different Oceans. *PLOS ONE* 11 (12): e0166043.
- Djerdali, S. ; Guerrero-Casado, J. & Tortosa, F.S.** 2016. The effects of colony size interacting with extra food supply on the breeding success of the White Stork (*Ciconia ciconia*). *Journal of Ornithology* 157: 941-947. [The study was carried out at 24 sites, including 88 different colonies of White Stork in northern Algeria, Sétif (36°09'N, 05°26'E; 900 m.a.s.l.) over a 4-year period (2002–2005) with considerable variation in rainfall. Nests were monitored at different distances from 30 rubbish dumps emanating largely from chicken farms. Results of the General Linear Mixed Models (GLMM) showed that breeding success of White Stork was dependent upon distance to dumps, recording the highest values in nests close to these places with food supply. There was a highly significant interaction between the year and the distance to the rubbish dumps]
- Dufour, P. ; Pons, J.M. ; Collinson, J.M. ; Hamza, A. ; Gernigon, J. ; Ignacio Dies, J. ; Sourrouille, P. & Crochet, P.A.** 2017. Multilocus barcoding confirms the occurrence of Elegant Terns in Western Europe. *Journal of Ornithology* 158: 351-361.
- Evens, R. ; Conway, G.J. ; Henderson, I.G. ; Creswell, B. ; Jiguet, F. ; Moussy, C. ; Sénécal, D. ; Witters, N. ; Beenaerts, N. & Artois, T.** 2017. Migratory pathways, stopover zones and wintering destinations of Western European Nightjars *Caprimulgus europaeus*. *Ibis* 159: 680-686.
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- Hammouda, A. ; Hamza, F. ; Ayadi, T. ; Pearce-Duvel, J. & Selmi, S.** 2016. Assortative mating for carotenoid colouration but not size in the Yellow-legged Gull *Larus michahellis*. *Bird Study* 63: 289-292. [Carotenoid-based colouration plays a more important role in mate choice than does body size in Mediterranean Yellow-legged Gulls]
- Hamza, A. ; Baccetti, N. ; Sultana, J. ; Yahia, J. ; Zantello, M. ; de Faveri, A. ; Cutts, N. ; Borg, J. ; Azafaf, H. ; Defos du Rau, P. ; Bourass, E. ; Etayeb, K. & Elliott, M.** 2016. Migration flyway of the Mediterranean breeding Lesser Crested Tern *Thalasseus bengalensis emigratus*. *Ostrich* 88: 53-58.
- Hanane, S.** 2017. The European Turtle-Dove *Streptopelia turtur* in Northwest Africa: A Review of Current Knowledge and Priorities for Future Research. *Ardeola* 64 : 273-287.
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- Khelifa, R. ; Zebsa, R. ; Amari, H. ; Mellal, M.K. ; Bensouilah, S. ; Laouar, A. & Mahdjoub, H.** 2017. Unravelling the drastic range retraction of an emblematic songbird of North Africa: potential threats to Afro-Palearctic migratory birds. *Scientific Reports* 7 : 1092. [The authors investigate the cultural domestication of the European goldfinch (*Carduelis carduelis*) in western Maghreb (Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia) and the effects of long-term poaching of wild populations (1990-2016) on range distribution, socio-economic value, international trading and potential collateral damage on Afro-Palearctic

- migratory birds. On average, they found that the European goldfinch lost 56.7% of its distribution range in the region which led to the increase of its economic value and establishment of international trading network in western Maghreb. One goldfinch is currently worth nearly a third of the average monthly income in the region. There has been a major change in poaching method around 2010, where poachers started to use mist nets to capture the species. Nearly a third of the 16 bird species captured as by-catch of the European goldfinch poaching are migratory, of which one became regularly sold as cage-bird. These results suggest that Afro-Palaearctic migratory birds could be under serious by-catch threat]
- Klaassen, R.H.G. ; Schlaich, A.E. ; Bouten, W. & Koks, B.J.** 2017. Migrating Montagu's harriers frequently interrupt daily flights in both Europe and Africa. *Journal of Avian Biology* 48 : 180-190.
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- Ławicki, Ł. & Perlman, Y.** 2017. Black-winged Kite in the Western Palearctic: increase in breeding population, vagrancy, and range. *Dutch Birding* 39: 1-12.
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- Lormee, H. ; Boutin, J.M. ; Pinaud, D. ; Bidault, H. & Eraud, C.** 2016. Turtle Dove *Streptopelia turtur* migration routes and wintering areas revealed using satellite telemetry. *Bird Study* 63: 425-429. [Satellite telemetry of two European Turtle Doves *Streptopelia turtur* confirmed the broad patterns suggested by earlier work using geologgers but also revealed that they migrated by night and used four distinct stopover and two wintering sites. Les deux ont traversé le nord du Maroc et l'est du Sahara Atlantique à l'automne et au printemps une survivante est remontée par la Mauritanie, l'Algérie, le nord du Maroc et Gibraltar]
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- Ouwehand, J. & Both, C.** 2016. Alternate non-stop migration strategies of pied flycatchers to cross the Sahara desert. *Biology Letters* 12: 20151060. [Each year more than two billion songbirds cross the Sahara, but how they perform this formidable task is largely unknown. Using geolocation tracks from 27 pied flycatchers, a nocturnally migrating passerine, we show that most birds made diurnal flights in both autumn and spring. These diurnal flights were estimated to be part of non-stop flights of mostly 40–60 h. In spring, birds flew across the Sahara, while autumn migration probably circumped the desert, through a long oversea flight. Our data contradict claims that passerines cross the Sahara by intermittent flight and daytime resting. The frequent occurrence of long non-stop flights to cross the desert shows migrants' physiological abilities and poses the question why this would not be the general migration strategy to cross the Sahara]
- Panuccio, M. ; Martín, B. ; Morganti, M. ; Onrubia, A. & Ferrer, M.** 2016. Long-term changes in autumn migration dates at the Strait of Gibraltar

- reflect population trends of soaring birds. *Ibis* 159: 55-65.
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- Pérez-Granados, C. & López-Iborra, G.M.** 2017. Assessment of counting methods used for estimating the number of territorial males in the endangered Dupont's Lark. *Ardeola* 64: 75-84. [Appropriate survey design is essential to estimate population size reliably, especially for endangered species. Dupont's lark *Chersophilus duponti*, one of the most endangered passerines in Europe, has been monitored using diverse counting methods. This variation in the methods employed may have a significant effect on the estimates of population sizes. The present study compares four methodologies cited in the literature as having been used for Dupont's lark censuses]
- Pilard, P. ; Bourgeois, M. & Sylla, D.** 2017. Localisation des quartiers d'hivernage et phénologie des migrations pré-nuptiale et post-nuptiale chez la population française du Faucon crécerellette *Falco naumanni* à l'aide de géolocaliseurs. *Alauda* 85 : 1-28.
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- Potti, J. ; Copete, J.L. ; Gutiérrez-Expósito, C. & Camacho, C.** 2016. Morphological and sexual traits in Atlas and Iberian Pied Flycatchers *Ficedula hypoleuca speculigera* and *F. h. iberiae* : a comparison. *Bird Study* 63: 330-336. [There are significant biometric differences between Pied Flycatchers from Iberian and north African populations which are consistent with proposals to classify the two forms into separate species. Fieldwork was conducted during June 2014 in Central Spain (La Hiruela, Madrid province; 41°04' N 3°27' W) and northern Morocco, near the cities of Ifrane (33°31' N 5°06' W) and Azrou (33°26' N 5°13' W)]
- Sayoud, M.S. ; Salhi, H. ; Chalabi, B. ; Allali, A. ; Dakki, M. ; Qninba, A. ; El Agbani, M.A. ; Azafzaf, H. ; Feltrup-Azafzaf, C. ; Dlensi, H. ; Hamouda, N. ; Abdel Latif Ibrahim, W. ; Asran, H. ; Abu Elnoor, A. ; Ibrahim, H. ; Etayeb, K. ; Bouras, E. ; Bashaimam, W. ; Berbash, A. ; Deschamps, C. ; Mondain-Monval, J.Y. ; Brochet, A.L. ; Véran, S. & Defos du Rau, P.** 2017. The first coordinated trans-North African mid-winter waterbird census: The contribution of the International Waterbird Census to the conservation of waterbirds and wetlands at a biogeographical level. *Biological Conservation* 206: 11-20.
- Shamoun-Baranes, J. ; Burant, J.B. ; van Loon, E.E. ; Bouten, W. & Camphuysen, C.J.** 2017. Short distance migrants travel as far as long distance migrants in lesser black-backed gulls *Larus fuscus*. *Journal of Avian Biology* 48: 49-57.
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- Vansteelant, W.M.G. ; Shamoun-Baranes, J. ; van Manen, W. ; van Diermen, J. & Bouten, W.** 2017. Seasonal detours by soaring migrants shaped by wind regimes along the East Atlantic Flyway. *Journal of Animal Ecology* 86: 179-191. [We tracked 62 migratory journeys of 12 adult European Honey Buzzards with GPS loggers.... Honey Buzzards cross western Africa using different routes in autumn and spring. In autumn, they overcompensated for westward winds to circumvent the Atlas Mountains on the eastern side and then overdrifted with south-westward winds while crossing the Sahara. In spring, however, they frequently overcompensated for eastward winds to initiate a westward detour at the start of their journey. They later overdrifted with side winds north-westward over the Sahel and north-eastward over the Sahara, avoiding adverse winds over the central Sahara. We conclude that Honey Buzzards make seasonal detours to utilize more supportive winds further en route and thereby expend less energy while crossing the desert]

Vögeli, M. ; Serrano, D. ; Méndez, M. & Tella, J.L. 2017. Morphological variation in the specialist Dupont's Lark *Chersophilus duponti*: geographical clines vs. local ecological determinants. *Journal of Ornithology* 158: 25-38.

Watson, J.E.M. ; Shanahan, D.F. ; Di Marco, M. ; Allan, J. ; Laurance, W.F. ; Sanderson, E.W. ; Mackey, B. & Venter, O. 2016. Catastrophic Declines in Wilderness Areas Undermine Global Environment Targets. *Current Biology* 26: 2929-2934. [Watson *et al.* discover that the Earth's wilderness areas are disappearing at a rate that has significantly outpaced their protection over the past two decades. Despite their ecological, climatological, and cultural importance, wilderness areas are ignored in multilateral environmental agreements, highlighting the need for urgent global policy attention. Une grande partie du sahara Atlantique est touchée]

Wirtz, S. ; Böhm, C. ; Fritz, J. ; Hankeln, T. & Hochkirch, A. 2016. Isolation of Microsatellite Loci by Next-Generation Sequencing of the Critically Endangered Northern Bald Ibis, *Geronticus eremita*. *Journal of Heredity* 107: 363-366. [The Northern Bald Ibis *Geronticus eremita* is one of the rarest bird species, extinct in

Europe for 400 years and critically endangered worldwide. The European Union-co-financed LIFE+ project "Reason for Hope - Reintroduction of the Northern Bald Ibis in Europe" aims to reintroduce the species in Europe (Germany, Austria, Italy). In order to obtain information on the genetic diversity within zoo colonies and the reintroduced population, 15 polymorphic microsatellite markers, specific for the Northern Bald Ibis have been isolated from next-generation sequencing (Illumina MiSeq) and are described here]

Erratum

Le titre 'Der enigmatische Teichrohrsänger-Komplex *Acrocephalus [scirpaceus]*: Zimtrohrsänger *A. baeticatus* auf der Iberischen Halbinsel? *Limicola* 26: 310-321' de Winkler, H. ; van Dongen, W. & Hering, J. a été publié dans le volume 26 de *Limicola* (2012) qui est paru en 2013. Il doit être désigné sous **Winkler, H. ; van Dongen, W. & Hering, J.** 2012 et non 2013 comme indiqué dans la note infra-paginale apparaissant sous Ollson *et al.* (2016).

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

Ababsa, L. ; Sekour, M. ; Souttou, K. ; Guelouz, O. ; Eddoud, A. ; Julliard, R. & Doumandji, S. 2016. Nidification de la Pie-grièche méridionale *Lanius meridionalis elegans* dans deux types de biotopes du Sahara septentrional algérien. *Alauda* 84 : 177-186.

Adamou, A.E. ; Kouidri, M. ; Bensaci, M. & Ouakid, M.L. 2016. Analyse biogéographique de l'avifaune nicheuse dans une cédraie dégradée des Aurès (nord-est de l'Algérie). *Alauda* 84 : 221-230.

Adamou, A.E. ; Tabib, R. ; Kouidri M. ; Ouakid, M.L. ; Gładalski, M. ; Bańbura, A. & Bańbura, J. 2017. Inter-annual variation in clutch size and laying date of Rufous Bush Chats *Cercotrichas galactotes* inhabiting an Algerian oasis. *Journal of Arid Environments* 141: 40-44.

Almalki, M. ; Kupán, K. ; Carmona-Isunza, M.C. ; López, P. ; Veiga, A. ; Kosztolányi, A. ; Székely, T. & Küpper, C. 2017. Morphological and genetic differentiation among Kentish Plover *Charadrius*

alexandrinus populations in Macaronesia. *Ardeola* 64: 3-16.

Atoussi, S. ; Rezkallah, I. ; El Hak Khemis, M.D. ; Merzoug, A. ; Telaili, S. & Houhamdi, M. 2017. Nouvelles données sur l'hivernage de l'Erismaure à tête blanche *Oxyura leucocephala* en Algérie. *Alauda* 85 : 29-36.

Ayadi, T. ; Hammouda, A. ; Kididi, S. ; Yahyaoui, M.H. & Selmi, S. 2016. Sexual size dimorphism and morphometric sexing in a North African population of Laughing Doves *Spilopelia senegalensis*. *Ostrich* 87: 173-177. [This paper used morphometric data on a sample of 61 Laughing Doves from southern Tunisia, and sexed using a DNA-based method, to assess size differences between males and females and to determine a discriminant function useful for sex identification. The results showed that wing length was the most dimorphic trait, which could be due to the effects of sexual selection. The best function for the discrimination between sexes included wing length and head length,

- which is comparable with findings on other dove species}
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- Bara, M. ; Nouel-Kheiter, A. & Houhamdi, M.** 2017. Nouveau site continental de nidification du Goéland leucophée *Larus michahellis* en Algérie. *Alauda* 85 : 76.
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- Djemadi, I. ; Taleb, N.E.I. & Bouslama, Z.** 2017. Nidification du Moineau friquet *Passer montanus* en Algérie. *Alauda* 85 : 49-52.
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- Garcia, E.** 2016. Birds in Gibraltar 2015. *Gibraltar Bird Report* 2015 15: 8-42.
- Garcia, E.** 2016. Crested and Thekla Larks in Gibraltar. *Gibraltar Bird Report* 2015 15: 43-47.
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- Gil-Velasco, M. ; Rouco, M. ; Ferrer, J. ; García-Tarrasón, M. ; García-Vargas, F.J. ; Gutiérrez, A. ; Hevia, R. ; López, F. ; López Velasco, D. ; Ollé, À. ; Rodríguez, G. ; Sagardía, J. & Salazar, J.A.** 2017. Report on Rare Birds in Spain, 2014. *Ardeola* 64: 161-235.
- Gil-Velasco, M. ; Rouco, M. ; Ferrer, J. ; García-Tarrasón, M. ; García-Vargas, F.J. ; Gutiérrez, A. ; Hevia, R. ; López, F. ; López Velasco, D. ; Ollé, À. ; Rodríguez, G. ; Sagardía, J. & Salazar, J.A.** 2017. Observaciones de aves raras en España, 2015. *Ardeola* 64 : 397-442.
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- Hamza, F. & Selmi, S.** 2016. Co-occurrence and commensal feeding between Little Egrets *Egretta garzetta* and Eurasian Spoonbills *Platalea leucorodia*. *Bird Study* 63: 509-515. [The spatial distribution and feeding efficiency of Little Egrets *Egretta garzetta* wintering in the gulf of Gabès, Tunisia, are affected by a commensal association with the Eurasian Spoonbills *Platalea leucorodia*]
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- Hering, J. ; Winkler, H. & Steinheimer, F.D.** 2016. A new subspecies of Eurasian Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus scirpaceus* in Egypt. *Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club* 136: 101-128. [A new subspecies of European Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus scirpaceus* is described from the Egypt / Libya border region in the northern Sahara. Intensive studies revealed the new form to be clearly diagnosable within the Eurasian / African Reed Warbler superspecies, especially in biometrics, habitat, breeding biology and behaviour. The range of this sedentary form lies entirely below sea level, in the large depressions of the eastern Libyan Desert, in Qatara, Siwa, Sitra and Al Jaghbug. The most important field characters are the short wings and tarsi, which are significantly different from closely related *A. s. scirpaceus*, *A. s. fuscus* and *A. s. avicenniae*, less so from *A. baeticatus cinnamomeus*, which is more clearly separated by behaviour / nest sites and toe length. Molecular genetic analyses

- determined that uncorrected distances to *A. s. scirpaceus* are 1.0–1.3%, to *avicenniae* 1.1–1.5% and to *fuscus* 0.3–1.2%. The song is similar to that of other Eurasian Reed Warbler taxa as well as that of African Reed Warbler *A. baeticatus*, but the succession of individual elements appears slower than in *A. s. scirpaceus* and therefore shows more resemblance to *A. s. avicenniae*]
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- Ouarab, S. & Doumandji, S.** 2016. *Reproduction, régime alimentaire et comportement du Serin cini*. Editions Universitaires Européennes, ISBN: 978-3-639-49534-8.
- Ouni, R. ; Nefla, A. & Nouira, S.** 2015. Premier cas de nidification du Flamant rose dans la lagune de Korba (Cap Bon, Tunisie). *Bulletin Institut scientifique Rabat. Sciences de la Vie* 37 : 65-70.
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- Souttou, K. ; Manaa, A. ; Sekour, M. ; Ababsa, L. ; Guezoul, O. ; Bakria, M. ; Doumandji, S. & Denys, C.** 2015. Sélection des proies par la Chouette effraie *Tyto alba* et le Hibou moyen-duc *Asio otus* dans un milieu agricole à el Mâalba (Djelfa, Algérie). *Lebanese Science Journal* 16: 3-17.
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- Van Bemmelen, R.S.A. ; Van Spanje, T.M. & Camphuysen, C.J.** 2017. Olive-backed Pipits and Yellow-browed Warblers at Cap Blanc peninsula, Mauritania, in November 2016. *Dutch Birding* 39: 103-105.