

these marks and with the kind help of Dr Goran Sušić, we identified the bird, named Severin, that had been ringed as pullus on 15 May 2005 in the colony on Cres Island.

Griffon Vultures bred in the Pannonian plain prior to the 19th century. They were observed four times in the area of Kopački rit during the 19th century, for the last time on 15 Mar 1890 [MIKUSKA, J., MIKUSKA, T. & ROMULIĆ, M. (2002): Vodič kroz biološku raznolikost Kopačkog rita. Knjiga 1 – Ptice. – Matica Hrvatska, Osijek]. Since then, their population suffered a heavy decline due to overhunting, poisoning and collapse of traditional husbandry, and the birds retracted to the high mountains of the Balkan Peninsula. The only existing population in Croatia breeds in the Kvarner Archipelago, namely on the islands of Cres, Prvić, Krk and occasionally Pag, with a total population of 90–100 pairs (RADOVIĆ, D., KRALJ, J., TUTIŠ, V. & ČIKOVIĆ, D. (2003): Crvena knjiga ugroženih vrsta ptica Hrvatske. – Ministarstvo zaštite okoliša i prostornog uređenja, Zagreb).

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LEVANT SPARROWHAWK *Accipiter brevipes* **Kratkonogi skobec** – 1 osebek opažen nad Dubrovnikom dne 29.10.2005

Levant Sparrowhawks leave their Balkan nesting areas between mid-August and early September [REISER, O. & FÜHRER, L. (1896): Materialien zu einer Ornithologia Balcanica, IV. Montenegro. – Carl Gerold's Sohn, Vienna]. On 29 Oct 2005, during a short rest at the parking place along the main E–80 road above the old town of Dubrovnik (UTM BN62), we saw a solitary Levant Sparrowhawk in juvenile plumage. Around 11.35 h CET, the hawk was actively migrating along the mountain ridge above the town in a south-east direction following the Adriatic coastline. According to B. Štumberger, the location of our observation was 20–25 km north of Cavtat [ŠTUMBERGER, B. (2005): Levant Sparrowhawk *Accipiter brevipes*. – *Acrocephalus* 26 (127): 200], the only currently known nesting site in Croatia. Autumn migration of Levant Sparrowhawks across Israel is concentrated within a very short period between 14 and 26 Sep [LESHEM, Y. & YOM–TOV, Y. (1996): The magnitude and timing of migration by soaring raptors, pelicans and storks over Israel. – *Ibis* 138: 188–203]. Diurnal migration decreases towards mid-October, while numbers tracked at night by radar were highest during the last two weeks of the month [STARK, H. & LIECHTI, F. (1993): Do Levant Sparrowhawks *Accipiter brevipes* also migrate at night? – *Ibis* 135: 233–236]. To our knowledge, our observation is an extremely late date within the species' breeding range, while G. Kouzmanov & G. Stoyanov mention a comparatively

late end of autumn migration till mid-November in Bulgaria [KOUZMANOV, G. & STOYANOV, G. (1998): Sobre la situación actual del Gavilán Griego *Accipiter brevipes* en Bulgaria, pp. 247–250 In: CHANCELLOR, R. D., MEYBURG, B.–U. & FERRERO, J. J. (eds.): Holarctic Birds of Prey. – WWGBP & ADENEX, Berlin and Mérida].

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LEVANT SPARROWHAWK *Accipiter brevipes* **Kratkonogi skobec** – samec teritorialno kroži dne 9.5.2003 pri kraju Komaji (UTM BN71, Cavtat, Konavelsko polje)

On 9 May 2003, I observed a male Levant Sparrowhawk at about 10.00 h along the Adriatic throughfare (E–80) near the village of Komaji (Cavtat), while marking its territory with the characteristic circling above a hardwood forest spreading along the edge of the rising floodplain of Konavelsko polje (UTM BN71). As there have been no data on this species from this area in the last twenty years [RADOVIĆ, D., KRALJ, J., TUTIŠ, V. & ČIKOVIĆ, D. (2003): Red Data Book of Birds of Croatia. – Ministarstvo zaštite okoliša i prostornog uređenja, Zagreb], the observation of this individual indicates that breeding of this species in the only known breeding area in the territory of Croatia is still possible (OEAC code: breeding possible).

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VELIKI ŠKURH *Numenius arquata* **Curlew** – 1 individual seen in Supetarska draga on Rab Island between 1 and 2 Jun 2004 (UTM VK76, N Dalmatia)

V okviru terenskih vaj za ekosisteme na otoku Rabu smo obiskovali slanišča. Tako smo se 1.6.2004 odpravili na slanišče v Supetarski dragi. Tam smo med opravljanjem nam naložene vaje opazili večjega pobrežnika. Ni bilo težko prepoznati velikega škurha. In na tem slanišču se je zadrževal tudi dan kasneje. Letujoči osebk so sicer znani s hrvaške obale, vendar so redki [RUCNER, D. (1998): Ptice hrvatske obale Jadrana. – Hrvatski prirodoslovni muzej, Ministrstvo razvitka i obnove, Zagreb]. Zanimivejši vrsti na tem slanišču sta bili še odrasel osebek rjave čaplje *Ardea purpurea* in škrjančar *Falco subbuteo*.

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