

Gnezdenje črnega škarnika *Milvus migrans* pri Lescah. – *Acrocephalus* 12 (48): 57–70] in ob Savi pri Ljubljani [KOZAMERNIK, J.J. (2000): Črni škarnik *Milvus migrans*. – *Acrocephalus* 21 (102/103): 277]. Kljub temu pa so bili gnezditveno sumljivi osebkki opaženi tudi drugod po Sloveniji, zlasti v SV Sloveniji; na primer v Dravinjski dolini [VREZEC, A. (1997): Črni škarnik *Milvus migrans*. – *Acrocephalus* 18 (83): 113], Murski šumi [BOŽIČ, L. (1998): Črni škarnik *Milvus migrans*. – *Acrocephalus* 19 (90/91): 167], ob Gajševskem jezeru [KLEMENČIČ, A. & KLEMENČIČ, G. (2001): Črni škarnik *Milvus migrans*. – *Acrocephalus* 22 (104/105): 56], ob Žovneškem jezeru [SEDMINEK, P. (2002): Črni škarnik *Milvus migrans*. – *Acrocephalus* 23 (110/111): 50] in pri Mariboru [LONČAR, T. (2003): Črni škarnik *Milvus migrans*. – *Acrocephalus* 24 (119): 148]. Temu naboru možnih gnezditvenih lokalitet dodajam še eno, in sicer območje Ložinskega in Hudinjskega gričevja blizu Trnovca pri Dramljah (UTM WM32). Dne 2.7.2005 sem namreč skupaj s Petro Vrh na štajerski avtocesti tik pred izvozom za Dramlje opazoval mladostni osebek črnega škarnika z izrazitimi belimi velikimi krovci.

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### DIVJI PETELIN *Tetrao urogallus*

**Capercaillie** – footprints and droppings of a single individual found on the western slope of Kranjska reber near Gornji Grad (UTM VM72, N Slovenia)

Ko smo se 17.1.2005 spuščali po zahodnem pobočju Kranjske rebri v bližini Gornjega Grada, smo sredi iglastega gozda v snegu opazili stopinje divjega petelina. Nekaj časa smo jim sledili in kmalu našli več iztrebkov. Glede na velikost stopinj je verjetno šlo za samca. Istega dne smo nekoliko višje na gozdni meji opazili tudi manjšo jato krivokljunov *Loxia curvirostra* in kanjo *Buteo buteo*.

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### CORNCRAKE *Crex crex*

**Kosec** – pojoči samec 20.7.2005 v Poljanah pri Korenskem sedlu (1100 m n.v., UTM VM05, SZ Slovenia) in 22.7.2005 v bližini Breginja (550 m n.v., UTM UM72, SZ Slovenia)

For the prealpine areas and the Julian Alps of the Friuli-Venezia Giulia autonomous region in north-western

Italy, the breeding of Corncrakes is well documented [e.g. FARRONATO, I. (1994): Primi dati sulla distribuzione del Re di quaglie, *Crex crex*, in provincia di Vicenza. – *Riv. ital. Orn.* 63: 129–136]. In addition, a number of calling individuals and some nest sites confirmed by locals were recorded in the Upper Soča river basin in the Slovene part of the Julian Alps during the 1990s [Trontelj, P. (1997): Distribution and habitat of the Corncrake (*Crex crex*) at the Upper Soča basin (Julian Alps, Slovenia). – *Annales* 11: 65–72]. Around 19.15 h (CET) on 20 Jul 2005, we heard a male Corncrake calling at Poljane near Korensko sedlo, 1 – 2 km away from the Austrian border (UTM VM05, NW Slovenia). As far as we were able to locate the exact position of the caller, with a 100 – 200 m wide strip of closed coniferous forest between us and its calling site, the bird was calling close to the main road from an unmown meadow used for hay-cutting at 1100 metres a.s.l. Two days later, around 11.20 h (CET), we came across another “solitary” caller in an abandoned meadow close to Breginj (UTM UM72, NW Slovenia) at approximately 550 metres a.s.l. This locality is close to Kobariški Stol in the Snežnik Mountains, where in 1993 – 1994 TRONTELJ (1997) found 14 calling males at altitudes between 815 – 1280 metres a.s.l. According to our knowledge, however, Corncrake has not been known to breed in northern parts of the Slovene Alps along the Austrian border. To establish whether permanent or only temporary breeding sites exist in this part of the Slovene Alps, more thorough surveys would be needed. Daytime calling indicates the presence of females in both areas [SCHÄFFER, N. (1995): Rufverhalten und Funktion des Rufens beim Wachtelkönig *Crex crex*. – *Vogelwelt* 116: 141–151]. Our records close to the end of the calling season of male Corncrakes in late July may further indicate vertical movements from valleys to higher lying mountain areas during the summer as discussed by TRONTELJ (1997). Furthermore, some recent but very scattered records of the species from Carinthian and eastern Tyrol mountains in southern Austria may be related to the Italian-Slovene population [MORITZ, D. & A. BACHER (2001): Die Brutvögel Osttirols. – Eigenverlag, Lienz; STREITMAIER, D. (1997): Der Wachtelkönig (*Crex crex*). Sensationeller Nachweis dieses weltweit bedrohten Wiesenvogels im Rahmen des „Bracheprojektes Metschach“. – *Carinthia* 187/107: 45–52].

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