



From a research notebook

**THIRD RECORD OF RUFIOUS-TAILED SCRUB-ROBIN *Erythropygia galactotes*  
Temminck, 1820 (AVES, MUSCICAPIDAE)  
IN MONTENEGRO**

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On June 24, 2012 in the suburb Ždrebaonik, municipality Danilovgrad (42° 33' 44" N, 19° 7' 33" E) one individual of Rufous-tailed Scrub-robin (*Erythropygia galactotes*) was registered for about 11h AM, near the small river Moravica, at partially degraded habitat. This specimen had very territorial behavior, with constant calling hopping from twig to twig brush, tail held upright and spread in a fan shape. It stayed about 3 minutes and flew away into thick vegetation. During a later visit to this site, this individual was not registered.

Rufous-tailed Scrub-robin nests in the eastern and western Mediterranean, Central Asia and part of Arabia, while the winters spend in East and West Africa (BirdLife International, 2012). The breeding population in Europe is estimated to 32,000-96,000 breeding pairs (BirdLife International, 2004). It nests on small and medium Mediterranean altitudes, steppes and the edges of the deserts (Cramp, 1988). It is known that on the Balkans this species nests in Herzegovina (Dročić, 2010), Croatia (Kralj, 1997; Lukač, 2007), as well as in Greece and Albania (BirdLife International, 2004). Matvejev and Vasić (1973) stated its presence in the southern Montenegro and Macedonia. Puzović et al. (2003) stated that in Montenegro there is no evidence of nesting of this species. But, finding of Raković (2010) gave the first field data on possible nesting in Tivat salina, from 30 July to 4th August 2009.

This is the first finding in Bjelopavlići, and only the third in Montenegro. Territorial behavior of Rufous-tailed Scrub-robin at Danilovgrad, together with findings from Tivat (Raković, 2010) is an important data which indicates a high likelihood of nesting of this species in Montenegro.

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### **TREĆI NALAZ ŽBUNJARA *Erythropygia galactotes* Temminck, 1820 (AVES, MUSCICAPIDAE) U CRNOJ GORI**

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Dana 24. juna 2012. godine u prigradskom naselju Ždrebaonik, opština Danilovgrad (42° 33' 44" N, 19° 7' 33" E) viđena je jedna jedinka žbunjara (*Erythropygia galactotes*) oko 11h prije podne, pored rječice Moravice, na djelimično degradiranom staništu. Ponašala se teritorijalno, uz konstantno oglašavanje skakutala je sa grančice na grančicu niskog rastinja držeći rep uspravno i rašireno u obliku lepeze. Zadržala se oko 3 minuta i odletjela u gusto rastinje. Tokom kasnijeg obilaska ovog lokaliteta jedinka nije evidentirana.

Žbunjar gnijezdi u istočnom i zapadnom Mediteranu, centralnoj Aziji i dijelu Arabije, dok zime provodi u istočnoj i zapadnoj Africi (BirdLife International, 2012). U Evropi broj gnijezdeće populacije je procijenjen na 32,000-96,000 parova (BirdLife International, 2004). Gnijezdi se na malim i srednjim nadmorskim visinama Mediterana, kao i stepama i krajevima pustinja (Cramp, 1988). Na Balkanu je poznato da gnijezdi u Hercegovini (Dročić, 2010), Hrvatskoj (Kralj, 1997; Lukač, 2007), kao i u Grčkoj i Albaniji (BirdLife International, 2004). Matvejev i Vasić (1973)

navode njeno prisustvo na jugu Crne Gore i Makedonije. Puzović i saradnici (2003) navode da nema dokaza gniježđenja ove vrste u Crnoj Gori. Tek nalazom Rakovića (2010) objavljeni su prvi terenski podaci o mogućem gniježđenju na Tivatskoj solani, u periodu od 30. jula do 4. avgusta 2009.godine.

Ovo je prvi nalaz u Bjelopavličkoj ravnici, a tek treći u Crnoj Gori. Teritorijalno ponašanje žbunjara u Danilovgradu, zajedno sa nalazom iz Tivta (Raković, 2010) predstavlja bitan podatak koji ukazuje na veliku vjerovatnoću gniježđenja ove vrste u Crnoj Gori.

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