

A CSÍZ MINT A MÁRAMAROSI ÉS RADNAI HAVASOK FÉSZKELŐ MADARA

Al. Filipăscu

A régi erdélyi ornithológusok (CSATÓ, BUDA), valamint DOMBROVSKI kutatásai alapján a csíz (Carduelis spinus) a Kárpátok fenyves erdeinek rendes fészkelőjének tartjuk. Biztosabb fészkelési adatokat csak DOMBROVSKI (1) említ, aki 1900. VII. 20-án alig repülő fiókákat figyelt meg Predeálon. A későbbiek során LINTIA (2) kétségbevonta az adatok valóságát, amit azzal indokolt meg, hogy a Predeálon megfigyelt csízfiókáknak vélt egyedek inkább csicsörke fiókák lehettek és idézve SCHENK adatait is, arra a végkövetkeztetésre jut, hogy a csíz nem fészkel a Kárpátokban. A román szakirodalom az utolsó 20 évben tényleg nem is foglalkozik a csízzel másképpen, csak mint kimondottan téli vendéggel (XI—IV) Romániára nézve. Ha fenti megállapítások a Déli- és Keleti-Kárpátokra vonatkoznak, akkor hitelességük aligha kétséges, mivel a Görgényi Havasok (400—700 m) és Lapusna vidékén a csíz IV. 21. és IX. 3. közti időszakban teljesen hiányzik.

Számtalan, a Radnai és a Máramarosi Havasokban végzett madártani kirándulásaim alkalmával, nyáron is találkoztam a csízzel, így öreg és fiatal egyedekkel 1957. VIII. 12—13-án a Dealul Pomohaci (1500 m) nevezetű helyen, a tűlevelű és lomb-erdők keveredésének övezetében, valamint a Radnai Havasokban levő Salhuta helyen kb. 1700 m magasságban. Hasonló megfigyelésekkel rendelkezem a Máramarosi Havasokból is, ugyanis 1956. júniusában a Pop Iván (kb. 1600 m) forrásnál fiatal és öreg csíz egyedeket sikerült megfigyelnem.

1959. IV. 10—14 között a Radnai Havasok különböző pontjain (Masivul Ineu, Corongis, D. Glodului, Persa, Persuta, Zimbroaia) párzásban levő csízeket sikerült megfigyelnem. A megfigyelt csízek száma jóval meghaladta az erdei pintyek számát ebben az időben. Mindenhol párban levő egyedeket, magános tojóját kereső hímet vagy nászrepülést végző csapatokat lehetett látni, a hegy lábától kezdődően egészen fel a borókáig. Ez alkalommal nemcsak párzást, hanem magános hímek jellegzetes viselkedését is sikerült észlelnem.

Reggeltől késő estig hallani lehetett a hímek nászénekét. A táj valósággal visszhangzott ettől a jellegzetes, tengelichez hasonló di-dilitt, di-dilitt szerű énektől, melyet a meg nem kent ajtó nyikorgásához hasonló hang zárt le. A hímek a fenyők oldalsó ágain egészen a csúcsig egyre feljebb emelkedtek, miközben hívogató éneküket hallatták. Nem ritkán két hímet is megfigyelhettünk ugyanazon a fán, melyek egymással ádáz harcot vívtak.

A fentiekhez hasonló helyzettel találkoztam 1959. IV. 24—27 között Máramarosban. Ott a párzási zóna felhatolt teljesen a hegyek tetejére is,

mivel a hegyvidék alacsonyabb a Radnai Havasoknál. Megfigyeltem csízeket a Zarub, Banita és a Mihailescu masszívumban (Stinisoara, Groapa, Teleteasca, 1400—1500 m).

Az eddig elmondottakból, úgy gondolom, hogy megállapítható az a tény, hogy a csíz fészkel ezeken a vidékeken, annál is inkább, mivel a szomszédos szovjet Kárpátokban a csíz rendes fészkelő madár 700—1800 m magasságokig (3, 6).

Irodalom — Literatura

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The Siskin breeding on the Máramaros and Radna Mountains

By *Al. Filipăscu*

In the works of the older Transylvanian ornithologists (CSATÓ, BUDA) and as a result of DOMBROWSKY's research the Siskin (*Carduelis spinus*) is considered a regular breeding species in the coniferous forests of the Carpathian Mountains. More certain data on its breeding are mentioned by DOMBROWSKY (1) alone, who had observed just fledged young at Predeal on July 20th, 1900. Subsequently LINȚIA has questioned the verity of this data arguing that the young taken for Siskins at Predeal could have been Serins (*Serinus serinus*) and quoting also SCHENK's data he comes to the conclusion that the Siskin does not breed on the Carpathian Mountains. And indeed in the last 20 years the Rumanian Ornithological Literature but dealt with the Siskin as with a decided winter visitor (November—April). If these statements refer to the southern and eastern Carpathian Mountains, their verity can scarcely be doubted, for on the Görgény Mountains and in the countryside of Lapusnya the Siskin is entirely missing within the period between April 21st and September 3rd.

In the course of my innumerable ornithological trips on the Radna and Máramaros Mountains I encountered Siskins also in summer. I met with adults and juveniles on August 12th and 13th, 1957 at the locality called Dealul Pomohaci (1500 m) in the belt of mingling coniferous and leaf-trees, as well as at Salhuta on the Radna Mountains at the altitude of 1700 m. I have similar data from the Máramaros Mountains too, where I succeeded in observing adult and juvenile Siskins at the spring Pop Ivan (ca 1600 m) in June 1956.

Between the 10th and 14th of April, 1959 at different points of the Radna Mountains (Masivul Ineu, Corongis, D.Glodului, Persa, Persuta, Zimbriaia) I could observe Siskins in mating season. Their number fairly surpassed the number of the *Fringilla coelebs* that time. One could see pairs, solitary males looking for a mate or flocks performing their nuptial flight everywhere from the foot-hills up to the region of the juniper. On this occasion I succeeded in observing not only the act of pairing but also the characteristic behaviour of the solitary males.

From morning till late in the evening the nuptial song of the males could be heard, the countryside veritably reverberated with it consisting of characteristic di-dlitt, di-dlitt notes similar to those of the Goldfinch and ending in a screaming sound similar to unoid hinges. The males, the „bachelors” were creeping up to the side-branches

and tops of the coniferae uttering their coaxing song. Frequently two males could be observed on the same tree fighting fiercely.

I met with similar conditions between 24th and 27th of April, 1959 on the Máramaros Mountains. There the pairing activities were in progress up to the top of the mountains, these ranges being lower than the Radna Mountains. I observed some specimens on the Zarub, Banita and Mihailescu ranges (Stinisoara, Groapa, Teleteasca. 1400—1500 m).

From the afore told data, I think, the fact can be established, that the Siskin does breed on this territory, all the more since on the neighbouring Sovjet Carpathian Mountains the Siskin is a regular breeder up to the altitudes of 700—1800 m (3,6).

MADÁRTANI MEGFIGYELÉSEK A FEKETE-TENGER PARTJÁN

Ornithological observations on the shore of the Black Sea

By Miklós Béli

I carried on my observations between the 8th and 20th of July 1959 in the countryside of Constanza along the sandy seashore stretching between Mamaia and Vasile Roaita and on the Agigea Lake located on the same section. This shallow watered laguna of about 12—15 ha. extension in my estimation, is separated from the sea by a sand-dam not more than 30—40 m wide. The railway line between Constanza and Mangalia runs along it in north-south direction. The long stretching lake abounds in open, sandy or muddy shore sections and is fringed by a narrow reedbed at one side. Its surface here and there is interrupted by cropping up water-plants.

I account for the species observed in the course of my short stay there as follows:

The species seen at the sea were: *Phalacrocorax carbo* — A few hundred Meters off shore large nets were fixed to poles on the tops of which the cormorant perching quietly, erect for a long time was a common spectacle. Often all the poles were occupied. The Gulls and Terns were never missing at places abounding in fish. — *Tadorna tadorna* — I saw 1—1 specimen twice on the sea at Eforia and on one occasion a drake with a female on the damp shore of the laguna. — *Larus argentatus* — They were equally frequent on the sea, on the Agigea Laguna and in the towns along the seashore. In Constanza they often rested on the roofs of the houses. In some parts of the town the Herring-Gulls circling over the houses made a terrible noise in the mornings. — *Larus melanocephalus* — I encountered it on the sea alone where it could be sighted rather often. It generally plied in flocks from one fishing ground to the other. — *Larus minutus* — It was very frequent but not so much on the sea as rather on the Agigea Laguna which it haunted in great flocks together with the Herring-Gulls.

The species sighted on the Agigea Lake were: *Podiceps ruficollis*, *Podiceps nigricollis*, *Podiceps cristatus*, *Podiceps griseigena*, *Ardea cinera*, *Ardea purpurea*, *Ixobrychus minutus*, *Plegadis falcinellus* — Twice I had opportunity to observe flocks of 6 respectively 8 Glossy Ibises alighting on the lake in the late afternoon hours. — *Ciconia ciconia*, *Aythya nyroca*, *Aythya ferina*, *Oxyura leucocephala* — On every occasion did I see several White-headed Ducks on the lake. — *Fulica atra* — In very great numbers. — *Charadrius dubius*, *Vanellus vanellus*, *Calidris alpina* — Only one Dunlin, still black-bellied, made its appearance in the company of Little Stints and different *Tringa*-species — *Calidris minuta*, *Actitis hypoleucos*, *Tringa glareola*, *Tringa erythropus* — The later two species were staying at the lake in equally great numbers in the period of my observation. The heads and necks of the Spotted Redshanks were light now, but the flanks still black. — *Tringa totanus*, *Philomachus pugnax*, *Limosa limosa* — On one occasion I found very many Black-tailed Godwits in the company of *Tringas*, Terns, Lapwings, Storks, Glossy Ibises, Grey Herons and domestic geese on that rather swampy part of the lake near to the village Agigea. — *Chlidonias niger*, *Chlidonias hybrida*, *Chlidonias leucopterus* — Over the shallower part of the lake where its surface was mottled with cropping up water-plants crowds of Terns were whirling and fluttering. White-winged Black Terns very often turned up among them but the two other Tern species were much more in numbers. At the beginning of my observation the Terns were in nuptial plumage but by the 20th the number of the transitional dressed ones increased considerably. — *Sterna albifrons*, *Acrocephalus arundinaceus*, *Motacilla alba*.

The species observed around the lake, on the turf of the shore and in the nearby maize-fields: *Sturnus vulgaris* — in large flocks — *Pica pica*, *Coloeus monedula*, *Corvus frugilegus*, *Galerida cristata*, *Oenanthe oenanthe*, *Passer domesticus*, *Hirundo rustica*, *Lanius minor*, *Athene noctua* — within the village Agigea. — *Upupa epops*, *Coracias garrulus* — one specimen alighted on the turf of the shore. The Roller is frequent in the Dobruđa. Between Fetesti and Constanza I often saw it, out of the window of railway carriage, perching mostly on telephone-wires. — *Merops apiaster* — I often admired their fine arching flight over the lake.

Species seen at other localities: *Chloris chloris* — *Oriolus oriolus* — on the promenade of Mamaia. — *Oenanthe leucomela* — I saw one on the stone-parapet of the beach of Eforia. — *Delichon urbica* — here and there, e.g. at Eforia and Vasile Roaita swarms of them. — *Apus apus* — at Constanza it was the dominating species of the „swallow-like” birds. They were careering and wheeling over and among the tall buildings on the sea-shore in swarms of several hundreds screaming terribly.