one in Lesser Bulrush *Typha angustifolia*. Dyrcz (1981), on the other hand, found them in unspecified bulrush *Typha* sp., in reed and *Solanum* sp., as well as in reed mixed with willow.

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Figure 27 / Slika 27: Great Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus arundinaceus* nest on Mugwort *Artemisia vulgaris* / Gnezdo rakarja na navadnem pelinu, Milčić, 11. 7. 2011 (foto: T.O. Mérö)

Great Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus arundinaceus*

Rakar – dne 25. 5. 2012 je samec ubil samico kukavice *Cuculus canorus* med obrambo gnezda ob Velikem bačkem kanalu pri Somboru (UTM CR56 27), tako da jo je spravil v vodo in jo kljuval v glavo tako dolgo, da je nezavestna utonila; kljub temu je bilo podtikanje jajc uspešno, saj se je iz gnezda tega para rakarjev uspešno speljal mladič kukavice

It is known that one of the most common Cuckoo *Cuculus canorus* hosts in the Carpathian basin is the Great Reed Warbler (Varga 1998). Reed habitats with good quality vantage points (trees, electric wires) are able to attract a larger number of Cuckoos. Vantage points are key factors in the parasitism success of Cuckoo (Moskát & Honza 2000). On 25 May 2012, during our regular check of Great Reed Warbler nests in Veliki Bački Canal (UTM CR56 27) in Sombor Municipality (NW Vojvodina, N Serbia), we spotted a male Great Reed Warbler attacking an adult female Cuckoo defending his nest from being parasitized. The Cuckoo was pushed into the water; the Great Reed Warbler stood on the top of the Cuckoo's head and attacked it continuously with his beak until the bird became unconscious and drowned in the water. The whole incident lasted about 10 min. Meanwhile, the female Great Reed Warbler flew around the two fighting birds sounding alert. Nevertheless, the Cuckoo had managed to lay eggs, for the clutch examined contained two Great Reed Warblers' and one Cuckoo's egg. The Cuckoo's young later fledged successfully. The Veliki Bački Canal is very suitable breeding habitat for Cuckoo (46% of all Great Reed Warblers' nests were parasitized in 2012), since its banks are surrounded by trees and shrubs, with occasional electric wires that serve as excellent vantage points.

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Nuthatch *Sitta europaea*

Brglez – neobičajno veliko število osebkov opaženih septembra, oktobra in novembra 2012 na različnih lokacijah v Somboru (UTM CR56 & 57, S Srbija); skupaj zabeleženih 14–29 osebkov, v primerjalnem obdobju na istem območju pa le 3–5

Table 1: Number of Nuthatches *Sitta europaea* in autumn in the territory of Sombor

Tabela 1: Število brglezov *Sitta europaea* jeseni v območju Sombora

Locality	UTM CR	No. of individuals in Sep, Oct and Nov			
		2000–2011		2012	
		Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
Šikara Park-forest	57 00	1	2	1	2
Šumica Park-forest	56 38	-	-	2	7
Town hippodrome	56 49	-	-	4	4
Omladinski Park	56 28	1	2	1	5
Park Ivo Lola Ribar	57 31	-	-	1	4
Park Heroja	57 30	1	1	-	-
Veliki Bački Canal	56 27	-	-	1	1
Prvomajski Blv.	56 39	-	-	1	1
Milana Rakića St.	57 22	-	-	1	3
Pere Segedinca St.	56 29	-	-	2	2
Total		3	5	14	29

The Nuthatch is a regular breeding species in parks and park-forests of Sombor. In the autumn and winter periods, single individuals are also observed in these habitats, rarely

on bird feeders (Mérő & Žuljević 2010). During our regular fieldwork in the territory of Sombor in September, October and November 2012, we recorded a very high number of Nuthatches for this area, not only in the before mentioned locations, but also in avenues, in the forest belt along the Veliki Bački Canal, gardens and town hippodrome (Table 1). The fieldwork was carried out with the same intensity and effort in 2012 as in the 2000–2011 period. We assume that this large number of Nuthatches came from forests of the Danube's floodplain area, where this species is common and a regular breeder (Obradović 1992, Kanjo 1997). It is possible that the Nuthatches' breeding success was exceptionally good in floodplain area in season 2012 and during the local autumn dispersion when they appeared in the town of Sombor in large number. We presume that the high number of these birds was strictly local, as no other similar information was received for the territory of Vojvodina.

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Črna gora / Montenegro

Terek Sandpiper *Xenus cinereus*

Sabljasti martinec – posamezna osebka opazovana med 30. 4. in 5. 5. 2006 ter 5. 5. 2010 v Ulcinjskih solinah (UTM CM54, J Črna gora); prva podatka o pojavljanju te vrste v Črni gori

Terek Sandpiper was observed for the first time in Ulcinj Salina on 30 Apr 2006 in Štojski II basin by Luka Božič and Jakob Smole, when feeding intensively on mudflats together with numerous other waders. On 5 May 2006, probably the same individual was observed again by the same researches in basin 22 of the Salina (L. Božič & J. Smole *pers. comm.*). Occurrence of this species was again confirmed on 5 May 2010, when observed in basin Jezero I of Ulcinj Salina by the authors of this contribution. In the flock of foraging Redshanks *Tringa totanus*, Terek Sandpiper clearly stood out due to its yellowish legs and long up-curved bill. These are the first observations of this species in Montenegro (Jovićević & Saveljić *in prep.*).

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Pygmy Owl *Glaucidium passerinum*

Mali skovik – oglašanje enega osebka poslušano 10. 6. 2012 v smrekovem gozdu južno od Kovrena (43°11'N, 19°34'E, S Črna gora, 900 m n.v.); pravilna določitev je bila potrjena z analizo sonograma posnetega oglašanja. Pojavljanje vrste na južnem robu evropskega areala, kjer je različni viri na tej lokaliteti ne omenjajo.

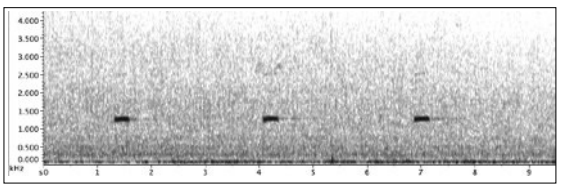

Figure 28 / Slika 28: Call of the Pygmy Owl *Glaucidium passerinum* / Klic malega skovika, Kovren, 10. 6. 2012 (Recording / Posnetek: S. Ernst, Sonogram: P. Franke). The recording is freely available in the animal sound archive of the Natural History Museum Berlin / Posnetek je prosto dostopen v arhivu živalskih zvokov v Prirodoslovnem muzeju v Berlinu [www.animalsoundarchive.org; Glaucidium_passerinum_V2189_25]

On 10 Jun 2012, on the return journey from an expedition to the West Balkans, my wife and I made an overnight stop in a woodland clearing south of Kovren (43°11'N, 19°34'E) in Montenegro. The clearing was at an elevation of 900 m a.s.l. just beneath (north-west) of a 1,062 m mountain pass on the River Ćeotina, surrounded by dark fir-beech woodland. As dusk fell in the clearing, a male Pygmy Owl began to call intensively and persistently. The call, well known to me from home, came from a spruce forest and I was able to record it from close range. Although I did not see the bird itself, the sonogram (Figure 28) confirmed the species identification, even if the basic frequency of the call with 1,250 Hz is very low for the species. The strong stroke of the similar sounding call of the Scops Owl *Otus scops* (Thönen 1968) was missing in the stereotype clear, clean tones of the bird I heard and recorded. Following intensive discussions with Dr K.-H. Frommolt (animal sound archive of the Humboldt University Berlin) and P. Franke (Leipzig), various friends with experience of the Pygmy Owl (T. Hallfarth, J. Hering, M. Thoss), as well as the bird calls and Pygmy Owl experts Dr H.-H. Bergmann (Bad Arolsen), Dr W. Scherzinger (Bischofswiesen), and Dr Jochen Wiesner (Jena), the last doubts were dispersed. In addition, the point in time (early dusk) and habitat (spruce forest) speak only for the Pygmy Owl. Other species seen in this location the following morning included Grey-headed Woodpecker *Picus canus*, Jay *Garrulus glandarius*, Nutcracker *Nucifraga caryocatactes*, Hooded Crow *Corvus cornix*, Coal Tit