

SOME SPECIMENS OF FAUNISTIC VALUE IN THE ORNITHOLOGICAL COLLECTION OF THE MUSEO NATURALISTICO DEGLI ALBURNI

RIASSUNTO – *Alcuni esemplari di interesse faunistico nella collezione ornitologica del Museo Naturalistico degli Alburni.*

The Museo Naturalistico degli Alburni (Salerno Province, Campania Region, South Italy) was founded in 1997 by C. Pignataro, starting from a private collection of Vertebrates and Arthropods gathered during 30 years (NAPPI *et alii*, 2000; MAIO *et alii*, 2001).

The ornithological collection consists of 1005 naturalized specimens (representing 533 species of European fauna), 587 specimens collected in Italy and 407 in Campania Region. The following specimens are particularly interesting: a Reef Egret, *Egretta gularis*, from Licola (Napoli Province), collected in May 1976 (NAPPI *et alii*, 2000), approved by Comitato Italiano Rarità (CIR); a Cream-coloured Courser, *Cursorius cursor*, captured in an area between Licola and Foce Regi Lagni (Caserta-Napoli Province) in September 1975, approved by CIR, species not present in Campania; a Broad-billed Sandpiper, *Limicola falcinellus*, in summer plumage from Foce Regi Lagni (Caserta Province), dated 1971, accidental with three records (A3) in Campania; a Black-throated Loon, *Gavia arctica*, in winter plumage obtained from Licola-Villaggio Coppola in 1974, accidental with four records (A4) in Campania; three specimens of Booted Eagles, *Hieraetus pennatus*, collected in the period 1964-65, one from Napoli Province (not precised locality), one from Qualiano and one from Caivano (Napoli Province), considered in Campania accidental with eight records (A8); a Pomarine Skua, *Stercorarius pomarinus*, in winter plumage from Villaggio Coppola (Napoli Province), obtained in the period 1969-70, accidental with three records (A3) in Campania; two specimens of Richard's Pipits, *Anthus richardi*, from Qualiano, collected around 1975-76, accidental with three records (A3) in Campania; two Great Grey Shrikes, *Lanius excubitor*, from Qualiano and Napoli Province (not precised locality), caught in the period 1972-74, accidental in Region (FRAISSINET *et alii*, 2001). Three more specimens result very interesting for the Latium Region: two specimens (juvenile and immature) of Lesser Spotted Eagles, *Aquila pomarina*, coming from Fondi (Latina Province), dated 1955, and an Horned Lark, *Eremophila alpestris*, from Rome Province, collected in the period 1973-74, respectively accidental with three records (A3) and absent in Latium (BRUNELLI & FRATICELLI, 1997).

BREVI NOTE

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ARMANDO NAPPI (*), NICOLA MAIO (**),
SALVATORE VICIDOMINI (*), CAMILLO PIGNATARO (*)

(*) Museo Naturalistico degli Alburni
Via Forese, 16 - 84020 Corleto Monforte (SA), Italy
(**) Museo Zoologico - Centro Museale - Università Federico II
Via Mezzocannone, 8 - 80134 Napoli, Italy

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MOUNT CAPODARCO: A SURVEY ON THE MIGRATORY BEHAVIOUR OF ACCIPITRIFORMES ALONG THE ADRIATIC COAST OF CENTRAL ITALY

RIASSUNTO - Monte Capodarco: osservazioni sul comportamento migratorio degli Accipitriformi lungo la costa Adriatica dell'Italia centrale.

Introduction

During spring migration thousands of raptors were reported along the Adriatic coast of central Italy at the Conero Promontory and Mount S. Bartolo (GUSTIN *et alii*, 2002; GUSTIN & SORACE 2004; PANDOLFI & SONET, 2001). In particular, in this area, the greatest concentration of raptors occurs at Conero Promontory; at this site, differently from the other one, raptors tend to cross the Adriatic Sea to reach the coast of ex-Yugoslavia. However, in a recent paper, some authors suggested that counts of raptors at Conero Promontory could be affected by replication likewise at other coastal areas (AGOSTINI & PANUCCIO, 2003a). In fact, previous researches made on the flight behaviour of raptors in Europe, North Africa e North America, showed that it is very difficult to avoid