

## Brief reports • Tiedonantoja

### Clutch-size reduction in the Pied Flycatcher *Ficedula hypoleuca* in North-West Africa

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The Pied Flycatcher *Ficedula hypoleuca* at Kilpisjärvi, Finnish Lapland – the northernmost fringe (69°N) of the species breeding range in Western Europe – has a mean clutch size of 5.42 eggs (Järvinen & Lindén 1980, Järvinen 1980). This value is lower than the means for populations breeding in the central parts of the breeding range where clutch size generally varies between 6 and 7 (e.g., Berndt & Winkel 1967, Berndt et al. 1981, v. Haartman 1967).

To explain the difference between the northernmost populations and others, Järvinen (1986) stated that the birds at Kilpisjärvi are faced with a particularly harsh and unpredictable environment which often delays the laying period and thus, reduces clutch size. Slagsvold (1981) also argued that "the relatively small clutches laid in the peripheral parts of the breeding range... may simply reflect that conditions for reproduction there are poor".

As the Pied Flycatcher breeds as far south as Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia (between 36° and 33°N) in North-West Africa (Heim de Balsac & Mayaud 1962), we examined whether the clutch size at the southern edge of the breeding range is also small.

We collected the few and scattered data available for this area (Table 1). They show, indeed, the predicted smaller clutches. The average ( $\pm$  SD) of 35 clutches was  $5.22 \pm 0.72$ .

This is due to: 1) the birds having to raise their young under the shortest day length met with by this species (in June 14–15 h, but 17–18 hours in southern Scandinavia or 24 h in northern Scandi-

Table 1. Clutch-sizes of the Pied Flycatcher in Algeria and Morocco (North-West Africa). The sources are Heim de Balsac & Mayaud, 1962 (1), Etchécopar & Hüe, 1964 (2), Snow, 1952 (3), and Moali, unpubl. (4).

Region	Clutch-size				Source
	4	5	6	7	
Morocco, Algeria	4	10	5	1	(1)
Morocco, Algeria	1	4	1	–	(2)
Algeria	–	3	–	–	(3)
Algeria	–	1	5	–	(4)

navia) and 2) the possible poor quality of their habitats (generally between 1300 and 2200 m a.s.l. in coniferous woods of *Cedrus atlantica*, sometimes mixed with the semi-evergreen *Quercus faginea* and the evergreen *Q. ilex* and *Q. suber*; for the reduction of clutch size in coniferous habitats, see Gezelius et al. 1984 and Zang 1975).

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