

## SOME ORNITHOLOGICAL DATA OF THE HANSÁG

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Out of the listed 126 species 96 breed in the Hanság; the other 30 are partly transition migrants, winter visitors, vagrants or summer guests.

I made intensiv investigations on the birds of the Hanság through three years, 1949–1951. I did not publish the data of my work this time with exception of those concerning the southwestern part of the Great Alderwood up to this date. I took still some further short excursions in the 1950's and 1960's and finally in 1981. Furthermore I made use of data published by others in the special literature on the sake of wholeness too.

Now I enumerate the occuring species in a scientific order as follows.

1. *Podiceps ruficollis*. It nests only on the Lake Barbac but here in more pairs usually.
2. *Podiceps griseigena*. It nests in the Hanság according to *Király* but he mentions this fact only in generality; he did not find its nest.
3. *Ardea cinerea*. It nests regularly at the eastern end of the Csikos alderwood (the easternmost part of the Great Alderwood of Hanság) in 1949–1951.
4. *Ardea pupurea*. It nested in 3–4 pairs on the Lake Barbac; the nests were in old reeds in 1949–1951. I saw a specimen on the reedy shore of one of the canals intersect the Great Alderwood on 16th April 1949.
5. *Egretta alba*. There are two observation data. It appeared one specimen of it on Lake Fehér-tó on 23rd June 1930; and four other ones on the same place at the beginning of July 1933 according to *Studinka*.
6. *Ixobrychus minutus*. There are three breeding data from the Lake Barbac according to *Király* (in his eggcollection; unpublished).
7. *Ciconia ciconia*. Twelve pairs bred in an old line of poplartrees at the Öntés-major in the near of Osli alderwood in 1949–1951. Generally may be say that it nests in the settlements of Hanság – villages and towns (e. g. Csorna) – in some pairs.
8. *Ciconia nigra*. One pair bred on a very old oaktree in the Kapuvári alderwood in 1951 (clutch 5). I saw one pair in 1949 and again in 1950 but only under spring migration; they did not breed here in these years. Out of the former years *Studinka* published two data of its occurrence in the Hanság only (on 11th August 1931, one specimen; on 20th June 1933, four ones in a group).
9. *Plegadis falcinellus*. We only know one data from the special literature. *Studinka* observed about 100 birds in flocks on the Lake Fehér-tó in July 1930 during some weeks.

10. *Platalea leucorodia*. Some specimens appeared regularly on the Lake Fehér-tó at the end August in the 1930's according to *Studinka*.
11. *Cygnus cygnus*. *Király* published two old date of its occurrence on the Hanság (two old specimens at Tárnokréti in winter 1939–1940, and one specimen on the Hanság-canal on 5th January 1954 at Bősárkány).
12. *Anser anser*. It bred regularly on the Lake Barbacs in the 1930's according to *Király*. It bred usually one pair only on the Lake Fehér-tó in these years according to *Studinka*.
13. *Anser albifrons*. It regularly appears in winter in the Hanság at Lébény according to *Studinka*.
14. *Anser fabalis*. It occurs exclusively this species at spring and autumn migrations in the Hanság according to *Studinka*.
15. *Anas platyrhynchos*. It is not rare. It interesting to mention that I found it breeding in a deserted nest of the Lesser Spotted Eagle in the Boldogasszonyi alderwood in 1951.
16. *Anas acuta*. I found it nesting on the marshy meadows at Mosonszentpéter in April 1951.
17. *Milvus milvus*. I saw a specimen of it over the Kapuvári alderwood on 15th April 1949.
18. *Milvus migrans*. I found it nesting in the Kapuvári alderwood in April 1950. Its nest was on the edge of the forest bordering ploughfields and on the most outside tree 7 m high. I observed only this single pair in 1949–1951.
19. *Accipiter gentilis*. It is a common breeder in the Great Alderwood (its clutch is 3–6). Onto one occupied Goshawk's nest fall five Busard's nests. This is the case in the whole extensive (5 times 15 km) alderwood of the Hanság.
20. *Buteo rufinus*. We have only one data of its occurrence in the Hanság. In this way *J. Domonkos* shot a specimen at Farád on 20th October 1952 according to *Király*.
21. *Buteo buteo*. It is the commonest breeding raptor of the Hanság. 50–60 pairs bred scattered yearly in all parts of the Great Alderwood in 1949–1951. Now, in the last decade it is fairly rare: the number of the breeding pairs are under ten for a year.
22. *Buteo lagopus*. It is a rare winter visitor in the Hanság. There are only two exact data of its occurrence here. One of them is at Csorna in February 1932 according to *Király*, and the other at Lébény on 6th November 1933 according to *Studinka*.
23. *Hieraaetus pennatus*. One pair bred in the Kapuvári alderwood in the years 1949–1951. It built its nest on another alder tree in every year as I found. *Király* saw a pair in the same place on 15th April 1954.
24. *Aquila heliaca*. *Chernel* and *Madarász* found a nest of it with one egg in the Kapuvári alderwood in spring 1889. They saw one of the old birds too in the forest under their common investigation to the Great Alderwood of Hanság.
25. *Aquila clanga*. I found three occupied nests of it – one per year – in 1949–1951; the clutch was one egg in every case. The first nest (1949) was in the Róka-tó part of the Boldogasszonyi alderwood; the second one (1950) was in the Csíkos alderwood (the easternmost part of the Great

- Alderwood); the third one (1951) was again in the Boldogasszonyi alderwood, in a younger forestpart behind the keeper's huose. *Studinka* saw a single specimen only onetime in the Hanság at Lébény in October 1933.
26. *Aquila pomarina*. I also found three occupied nests of this eagle species between 1949–1951 (one per year). The clutch was two eggs in every case. It bred – the same pair presumably – in every year in the Haresás-tó part of the Boldogasszonyi alderwood but not in the same nest. It bred only one pair in the Great Alderwood of Hanság in 1981. I found this nest in an old part of the Csikos alderwood. *Studinka* saw it in the summer months in 3–4 specimens in the alderwoods at Lébény in the 1930's. They did not nest here according to him. *Chernel* and *Madarász* (together) found two occupied nests in the Boldogasszonyi alderwood in 1889. *Király* estimated the number of breeding pairs 3–4 in the Hanság in 1930's (two pairs in Kapuvári, one-one pair in Osli, Boldogasszonyi, Csikos alderwoods). He did not find any nest of it.
  27. *Haliaeetus albicilla*. It resided in 1930's in the Hanság at Lébény through all winters in 3–4 specimens according to *Studinka*.
  28. *Circus cyaneus*. It is very common as a migrating bird in the Hanság. It also breeds here rarely but there is no any material proof of this according to *Studinka* who never found its nest only observed it in breeding period – at the beginning of May. They arrive in October to this place, and remain here through all the winter. It resides in 35–40 pairs from year to year, the number of males in only 6–7 of them according also to *Studinka* who presumably understand of these only the old males those are easily recognisable. *Király* also mentions them among the winter birds of the Hanság.
  29. *Circus macrourus*. It is fairly rare in the Hanság, and it appears only at the end of August, at the beginning of September. On one occasion five young birds were on the Lake Fehér-tó in the second half of August that however does not prove of its breeding here. In the same way not the single male that stays at Lébény in the Hanság through all the breeding season in 1933. The above data originate from *Studinka*.
  30. *Circus pygargus*. There is, more exactly there was most breeders in the Hanság in the whole Hungary. It appeared as breeding bird in the Hanság in the 1880's after the beginning of the peat mining when rushes overgrown the marshy abandoned pits. It breeds regularly in 20–25 pairs here in 1930's, in particular 1931–1935. Its number slowly decreased since then because the pits were gradually afforested. These were named "Figurák" (as figures in English) that is swampy soiled, spacious pits with alderwoods. The afforested parts (pits) decreased to 100 acres already to 1941, and only some pairs bred here. The easternmost part of this landscape is the Hanság of Lébény. *Király* estimated the number of breeding pairs only 1–3 per year in western part of this region in the near Mosonszentjános, Mosonszentpéter. Likewise according to him it did not nest to south of the Hanság-canal. I walked all over the Hanság in 26th–28th May 1981, but the "Figurák" were wholly afforested to this time. I only found a single breeding pair on the northern side of the Hanság-canal vis a vis of the Csikos alderwood, in West Hanság. I did not observed it to the south of the Hanság-canal neither earlier (1949–1951) nor later (1981).

31. *Circus aeruginosus*. It is a common breeding bird in the Hanság but only in the reedbeds (Lake Barbacs, Lake Fehér-tó, swampy areas of Királyrét, some parts of the Hanság in the near of Lébény). I found it breeding in some pairs only on the Lake Barbacs in the years 1949–1951.
32. *Circaetus gallicus*. It does not breed in the Hanság but it occurs as a transition migrant. I observed one specimen above the Kapuvári alderwood in 1950.
33. *Pandion haliaetus*. Studinka saw one-one specimen of it between 1931–1933 on the Lake Fehér-tó and in the Csikos alderwood, respectively.
34. *Falco cherrug*. It was shot a specimen on the fringe of the Kiserdő forest at Csorna on 24th December 1933 according to Király.
35. *Falco peregrinus*. It was shot a specimen on the same place and date as the preceding one with double shoot while they swept down upon a partridge.
36. *Falco subbuteo*. I found it breeding next to Lake Barbacs in 1951.
37. *Falco columbarius*. It is fairly common in winter in the Hanság according to Studinka.
38. *Falco naumanni*. A young male was shot at Mosonszentmiklós on 5th September 1932 according to Studinka.
39. *Falco tinnunculus*. It breeds sporadically in the Hanság.
40. *Perdix perdix*. It is widespread in the Hanság but does not in Big number.
41. *Phasianus colchicus*. It is a fairly common breeding bird in the Hanság.
42. *Grus grus*. It still bred in the Hanság up to the turn of the century according to Smuk but he had not any proof of this statement. Since this time it is only a very rare transition migrant. Studinka saw two specimens at Lébény on 7th September 1929, and another two on the Lake Fehér-tó in August 1930.
43. *Crex crex*. Studinka found a just hatched set of it in the Hanság at Lébény on 24th June 1932.
44. *Gallinula chloropus*. Király kept it a common breeding bird on the Lake Barbacs. Presumably it breeds on the Lake Fehér-tó too.
45. *Fulica atra*. It breeds on the Lake Barbacs and Lake Fehér-tó but not in big number.
46. *Otis tetrax*. It was shot a female in the near Lébény on 8th October 1933 according to Studinka.
47. *Otis tarda*. The number of the here breeding pairs very diminished after the peat conflagration in 1947–1948 according to Studinka. It remained only insignificantly small numbered breeders out of the former (1933's) 100–120 breeding pairs. Now they breed mostly in the western parts of the Hanság to the north and south of the Hanság-canal.
48. *Vanellus vanellus*. It is not a very common breeding bird compared to other similar areas of the country. It nests still mostly on the spacious meadows at Mosonszentpéter and Csorna.
49. *Charadrius dubius*. One-one pair breeds yearly on the gravelly soiled, wet parts of the meadows at Mosonszentpéter.
50. *Charadrius alexandrinus*. One-two pairs breed regularly on the areas characterized at the Little Plover above.
51. *Numenius arquata*. Cerva gave information at first about the breeding of the Curlew in the Hanság and at the same time also in Hungary in 1928. This place was in the northernmost part of the Hanság not very far

- south of the Moson town. It bred about 150–200 pairs in times before the peatmining on the 5000 acres meadowland in the near Lébény according to *Studinka*. However, there is no material proof or exact observation data to this supposition. It might give the reason of this supposition the erroneous explanation of the great number of the transition migrants. That is *Studinka* observed only two *Curlew* families with their small young just out of nest on 16th June 1931. The number of the breeding pairs strongly diminished at the beginning of the peatmining as in the case of the Great Bustard according to also *Studinka*. He estimated already the here breeding pairs only 50 again without any material proof. I found two set of eggs (clutch 4 and 2) of it on the peatbog meadow around the Korona forest. One-two pairs nest on the peatbog meadows south of the Hanság-canal according to *Király's* personal communication.
52. *Limosa limosa*. It bred on the meadows of Mosonszentpéter in at least ten pairs (I found them personally) in 1951. *Király* also found here nests regularly in years after 1951. However, he estimates the number of pairs only five per year.
  53. *Tringa erythropus*. *Studinka* saw one specimen on the Lake Fehér-tó on 20th June 1933.
  54. *Tringa totanus*. I took the breeding of three pairs for granted on the meadow of Mosonszentjános where they bred in common area with the *Godwits* in 1951. It bred here one-two pairs in the later years too according to *Király's* personal communication.
  55. *Burhinus oedicnemus*. *Studinka* observed it only. He saw six specimens in the near Lébény in summer of 1933 but he held out the question their breeding here.
  56. *Larus ridibundus*. I saw two specimens over the Királyrét in 1949.
  57. *Stercorarius longicaudus*. *Studinka* shot a specimen on the meadows around Lébény on 27th June 1937.
  58. *Columba palumbus*. We have data only from *Király* about its breeding in the Hanság. I did not see it in breeding season.
  59. *Streptopelia turtur*. It is not an uncommon breeder on the edges of forests and in bushy, young laced forests.
  60. *Cuculus canorus*. It is common in the reedborders along the canals. It lays regularly his eggs into the nests of the Great Reed Warbler. I found Cuckoo's egg in the nest of the Red-backed Shrike too.
  61. *Tyto alba*. I found a nest of eggs of it (clutch was six) in the Boldogaszonyi alderwood on 21st May 1949. The eggs were in a little loft above a brick built oven at the keeper's house.
  62. *Strix aluco*. I found at first a clutch of 5 eggs, afterwards of 6 ones in the same hole, of an old willow on the edge of the Kapuvári alderwood.
  63. *Asio otus*. It is fairly common breeder in the alderwoods. I found it breeding also in a deserted Lesser Spotted Eagle's nest in 1950. Otherwise it lays in abandoned Crow's and Magpie's nests out of forests as I found in 1981 at Öntés-major south of the Osli alderwood.
  64. *Asio flammeus*. We have only data of its breeding from *Studinka*. He supposed the breeding of about eleven pairs at Lébény in 1933 (this was a very miceafflicted year) on the basis of the sojourn of them through all the spring and summer; however he did not find any nest.

65. *Coracias garrulus*. It was common in the Hanság at Lébény in the 1930's according to *Studinka*.
66. *Upupa epops*. It also was common in the Hanság around Lébény in the 1930's according to *Studinka*. I found it fairly rare in 1949–1951 and in 1981 too.
67. *Picus viridis*. It may rarely see it around the isolated poplars on the meadows, in the lines of poplar trees where it breeds too.
68. *Dendrocopos maior*. I estimated the number of the breeding pairs 8–10 in the alderwoods between 1949–1951. They have nested in the willows spreading about in the alderwoods, and in fruit trees around the keeper's house. Their numbers did not change up to 1981.
69. *Dendrocopos syriacus*. *Király* observed a specimen at the Lake Barbaacs on 22nd March 1954.
70. *Lullula arborea*. I observed a singing male in the Kapuvári alderwood on 15th April 1949.
71. *Alauda arvensis*. It is fairly common breeding bird in the drier parts of the peaty meadows.
72. *Hirundo rustica*. Three pairs nested on the keeper's house in the Boldogasszonyi alderwood between 1949–1951. This building was in the forest, more kilometers far from other houses.
73. *Oriolus oriolus*. It is surprisingly rare in the Hanság. *Király* collected a clutch of it from here.
74. *Corvus cornix*. It is fairly common on the meadows where it builds its nest on separated trees (poplar, willow). It always nests in two-three pairs around the Lake Barbaacs.
75. *Corvus frugileus*. I found a rookery consist of 22 nests in a group of young poplars in environment of Csorna.
76. *Coloeus monedula*. I found it nesting in a hole of a single old willow in the Kapuvári alderwood in 1949. It bred in an old poplar at Öntés-major in 1981.
77. *Pica pica*. It is commoner than the Hooded Crow. It nests in lesser groups of tree; on separated tree rarely. I did not find it nesting in the forests in the Hanság.
78. *Nucifraga caryocatactes macrorhynchos*. It was shot a specimen in the Hanság at Lébény on 28th October 1933 according to *Studinka*.
79. *Parus maior*. I saw numerous specimens of it in the Boldogasszonyi alderwood between 26th–27th April 1949. Although I did not find its nest later I took for certain its nesting in small numbers on the basis of my experiences getting in spring and summer. No doubt the cause of its relative rarity is that there were no old, dried, holed alderwoods; on the other hand I did not find woodpecker-holes in living aldertree.
80. *Aegithalos caudatus*. It occurs throughout of the Hanság in winter. I met him myself in the Boldogasszonyi alderwood between 26th–27th February 1949 where I saw it after breeding period too. I take for certain its breeding in the rank, younger parts of the alderwood.
81. *Remiz pendulinus*. Two pairs regularly nested at the Lake Barbaacs between 1949–1951 yearly. It also bred south of the Hanság-canal in these years. I found its nests mostly on alder, in one case on willow.
82. *Panurus biarmicus*. It bred regularly in small numbers on the Lake Fehér-tó in the 1930's according to *Studinka*.

83. *Sitta europaea*. It might be find one pair in the Boldogasszonyi alderwood around the keeper's house throughout of all the breeding period. It might breed in one of the holes of acacia-, poplar-, or fruit-trees at the house; nevertheless I did not find its dwelling.
84. *Certhia familiaris*. I saw one in the Kapuvári alderwood on 26th February 1949.
85. *Certhia brachydactyla*. I found one nesting pair in the Kapuvári alderwood in 1949.
86. *Troglodytes troglodytes*. I found a new, empty nest of it on an alder tree among rank sprouts in the Kapuvári alderwood on 25th April 1949. It may breed some pairs in similar circumstances in the forest.
87. *Turdus merula*. Some pairs breed only in the drier forests (e. g. Kiserdő at Csorna) of the southern parts of the Hanság.
88. *Turdus pilaris*. It may be seen in winter in large flocks on the meadows but it does never remain here for breeding. Perhaps, it nests sometimes in the "Figurák" at Lébény according to *Studinka*. However, this statement or supposition originated only from a gamekeeper of him. *Studinka* had a personal exact data on 21st June 1932; presumably, this is also not a personal observation and it is likely the question is that the bird was a female Blackbird. There are no any spring or summer data from nobody besides these uncertain communications.
89. *Turdus philomelos*. I estimated ten the number of the breeding pairs in the alderwoods between 1949–1951. I found the nests a little higher (3 m) than the usual because of the swampy inundated soil. It nests lower in the drier forests (Kiserdő at Csorna).
90. *Saxicola torquata*. I did not meet him in 1949–1951. I saw many in 1981 on the meadows, mostly in the nettled edge of the forest because the soil became drier in consequence of the extensive drainage. There were particularly many young birds out of the nest, that is a good proof of their breeding here.
91. *Saxicola rubetra*. I observed a pair at Miklósmajor on 29th May 1949 that bred here exactly. I found it common on the meadows at Mosonszentpéter in the years 1950, 1951. I did not see any specimens in these places in 1981, in spite of that it was the main breeding period (end of May: 26th–28th).
92. *Luscinia megarhynchos*. It is uncommon in the Hanság. It bred only 4–5 pairs in the alderwoods between 1949–1951. No doubt, the frequent high water-level hindered the nestbuilding. I found it breeding several times in the drier Kiserdő at Csorna.
93. *Luscinia svecica*. Chernel mentions it in the Hanság in 1889. One-two pairs nested at Lébény between 1931–1933 according to *Studinka*. I did not meet him neither in 1949–1951 nor in 1981.
94. *Erithacus rubecula*. It is rare breeding bird in the Hanság between 1949–1951. I saw a pair in the breeding period at the south edge of the Great Alderwood. I am sure that it breeds in some pairs in the drier Kiserdő at Csorna.
95. *Sylvia nisoria*. I found a nest of it with 4 eggs at the eastern edge of the Great Alderwood on 11th June 1949. On the same day I also found a deserted nest with 5 eggs in an alder brushwood at Kírályrét. In this year I found a third nest beside the Kiserdő-canal in a bush. I shot one in

- the Osli alderwood on 27th May 1981 thus its breeding might be sure here, too. It was commoner in former years than nowadays as I experienced.
96. *Sylvia borin*. It was one of the most characteristic birds in the alderwoods and also in the mixed, swampy soiled forest too of the Hanság in 1949–1951 in conditions of that time. It bred in extremely many pairs in the Koronaforest that was a mixed deciduous wood then with rich, bushy undervegetations. I went through all the Hanság in three days in 1981 and I did not meet him anywhere. The cause of this phenomenon was that the most part of the former alderwoods now replaced with Canadian poplars (*Populus canadensis*), the brushwood parts were very diminished, and the soil of the woods became much drier. The wholly extinction of the Garden Warbler or at least its very diminished state may be traced back to these altered circumstances.
  97. *Sylvia atricapilla*. It was a very common breeding bird in the alderwood between 1949–1951. Up to 1981 the number of breeding pairs was very diminished. Nevertheless it nests in some pairs anywhere in the drier, bushy parts of the forested edges nowadays too. It was very common almost mass in the Boldogasszonyi alderwood and in the Kiserdő at Csorna in former times.
  98. *Locustella fluviatilis*. Chernel mentions it already from the Great Alderwood in 1889. It much diminished upto 1955 compared with former, mostly with 1930's conditions according to Studinka. Considering that he mostly investigated around Lébény, his establishment also may refer to this place. I found it very common in the Great Alderwood everywhere 1949–1951. Together with the Garden Warbler it was the most characteristic and one of the commonest birds besides the Blackcap and the Red-backed Shrike. I did not see it neither in the former Great Alderwood nor in the "Figurák" at Lébény, that may explain with the whole alternation of circumstances. That is the soil of forests was dried, the alders were nearly entirely cut out and replaced with Canadian poplars.
  99. *Locustella luscinioides*. We have breeding data only from the Lake Fehértó where Studinka observed its nesting between 1931–1933.
  100. *Locustella naevia*. Chernel mentioned it among the breeding species in the meadows of the Hanság. It multiplied in the Hanság in 1950's as compared with 1930's according to Studinka. I found it a common breeder in the Hanság in 1949–1951.
  101. *Acrocephalus arundinaceus*. It is a common breeding bird in the reedy borders of the canals still there too where they crossed the forests e. g. along the Kistrába-canal between the Kapuvári and Osli alderwoods. I found it breeding in the edges of reedbeds at Királyrét, in the reeds of Lake Barbacs and Lake Fehértó too. I experienced in 1981 that the reeds were out along the canals, therefore it might not breed already. The stock of the larger lakes (Barbacs, Fehértó) is unchanged.
  102. *Acrocephalus scirpaceus*. It is not common nesting bird but it may find everywhere in the reedy borders of lakes and canals.
  103. *Acrocephalus palustris*. It is rarer than the preceding species. I found it breeding on the Királyrét and in the tall herbaceous plants mostly nettles bordering the outer edges of reeds of the canals. I did not find it at the lakes.

104. *Hippolais icterina*. It is a fairly common and characteristic breeding bird in the alderwoods. I found its nests in the Boldogasszonyi alderwood and in the drier soiled Korona-wood which is a mixed deciduous forest. There are much more bushes in the latter one and so the possibility of breeding is much better here.
105. *Phylloscopus sibilatrix*. I found it breeding in the Kiserdő at Csorna in 1951. I did not find it nesting in the more swampy alderwoods.
106. *Muscicapa striata*. It is very rare in the alderwoods. I saw only some pairs in the breeding period between 1949–1951. Its most probable breeding place was in the orchard around the keeper's house.
107. *Muscicapa albicollis*. I have only one observation data. I saw a male at the southern edge of the Kapuvári alderwood on 25th April 1949. We may not be sure about its breeding in the Hanság because it did not mention anybody (*Studinka*, Király).
108. *Antus trivialis*. It occurs everywhere in the drier parts of the alderwoods, mostly on the forest edges and in the near of clearings. It is more numerous in the much drier Korona-forest. I found a nest of it in one case in the meadow about 200–300 m from the forest mentioned above.
109. *Motacilla alba*. I experienced that it multiplied in 1981 compared to former years (1949–1951). I explained this phenomenon with the drier condition of the soil.
110. *Motacilla flava*. Its stock diminished in the 1950's compared to the 1930's according to *Studinka*. I also experienced that it was fairly common on the peaty meadows of the Hanság between 1949–1951; on the contrary I did not see any specimen in 1981 at the end of May, neither around Lébény nor at Kapuvár or Csorna on the meadows. Presumably it is account of the drier condition of the soil.
111. *Bombycilla garrulus*. It was common in winter in the Hanság at Lébény between 1931–1933 according to *Studinka*.
112. *Lanius minor*. It nested in moderate number in the line of poplartrees crossed the peatmeadows in the former decades (1930–1960). I saw only one nesting pair in 1981 at the end of May on my three day's trip, under these I walked all over the whole Hanság. Otherwise the fact is that this phenomenon good for the whole country that is not the consequence of the special condition through the Hanság underwent.
113. *Lanius excubitor*. It sporadically appears in winter in the Hanság according to Király. He has a real observation data from Csorna on 2nd February 1932.
114. *Lanius collurio*. It was the commonest breeding bird of the Hanság in the last decades in the alderwoods with brushwood undervegetation as well as in the bushy mixed forests (Korona-forest, Kiserdő at Csorna). After its strong diminishing that was transitional and the same time general all over the country in 1960's and 1970's in the latter years it is again increasing. It settled for nesting not only in the forest but in the bushes of the peatmeadows too.
115. *Sturnus vulgaris*. It seems the Hanság is not favourable to this species neither of the view-point of food nor of the bases of breeding places (there is very rarely a hollow in the alder). It may be seen very rarely one or two specimens. I did not find its eggs.

116. *Passer domesticus*. It is not rare in the surroundings of the keeper's house in Boldogasszonyi alderwood, at the secluded houses in the meadows of the Hanság, in the near of the storknests built on poplars. It breeds mostly in the side of storknests, rarely in selfmade nest on trees.
117. *Passer montanus*. It is a denizen both of the meadows and forests of the Hanság; not common. It breeds in holes of poplars maybe of others in the line of trees on the peaty meadows of the Hanság, furthermore in side of stork-nest and stacks. I also found it breeding in deserted Black Kite's and Booted Eagle's nest if these are on the edge of forest or in the near of edges.
118. *Chloris chloris*. It breeds regularly but sporadically and only in small numbers in the Great Alderwood. It nests higher in frequently inundated forests than in drier ones.
119. *Carduelis carduelis*. It is a characteristic but sparse breeding bird of the forestedges. The high of nests is the same as of the Greenfinch in average though this species contrast with it builds its nest higher.
120. *Carduelis spinus*. It bred in the alderwoods of Lébény between 1931–1933 according to *Studinka*. He founded his supposition on the observation in breeding period. *Pátkai* also observed it next to Lébény on 9th July 1933 namely three young with two old ones that more still proves its breeding the Hanság. Nevertheless nobody never found its nest.
121. *Carduelis cannabina*. It is a very rare breeding bird of the Hanság. *Király* only mentions from Csorna where he found its nests in the ball-acacias of the streets.
122. *Serinus serinus*. *Király* regularly saw it in breeding periods but he never found its nest.
123. *Fringilla coelebs*. It is a rare breeding bird in the forests of Hanság. It mostly builds its nest at the fringe of forest-clearings on young trees 1–4 m high.
124. *Emberiza calandra*. It is a rare breeder of the Hanság. *Király* only found its nest twotimes in the environment of Csorna.
125. *Emberiza citrinella*. It is not common breeder in the forests of Hanság. I only found it breeding onetime. According to my supposition about twenty pairs bred all over the alderwoods under my former (1949–1951) investigations. Now it is commoner because the soil became drier in the two last decades.
126. *Emberiza schoeniclus*. It sporadically breeds on the Lake Barbacs and Fehértó. *Király* found two nests of it at Barbacs.

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## Adatok a Hanság madárvilágáról

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A szerző 1949–1951 között foglalkozott a Hanság madárvilágával. E megfigyelési időszakból csupán a Nagy-Égererdő madarait ismerteti. A fennmaradó megfigyelési adatokat néhány, a későbbi években tett, kisebb hansági kirándulás eredményeivel kiegészítve ismerteti a dolgozat.