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**Red-throated Loon (RTLO)** (*Gavia stellata* Pontoppidan, 1763).

Information on the distribution of the RTLO in Yamal Peninsula and in adjoining regions of West Siberia is insufficient. In review publications based on summer records (Kozlova, 1947; Dement'yev, 1951) the southern periphery of their distribution is outlined near Berezov. Finsch (1879), Shukhov (1915) and Panteleev (1958) recorded the RTLO on Shchuch'ya River, Dobrinskiy (1959, 1965) – on Khadytayakha, Zhitkov (1912) has sighted this species on Northern Yamal, and showed that the RTLO penetrates to the north further than Black-throated Loon. According to Tyulin (1938), it breeds in considerable numbers on Belyi (White) Island. There are a few indications of breeding (Tyulin, 1938): Bianki (1909) informed about harvesting a young bird at the end of August in Nakhodka Bay, and Kozlova (1947) writes about just hatched chicks (without reference to author) in Shchuch'ya River basin (Obskaya Guba) 10 August and kept at Zoological Institute of Ac. of Sc. of the USSR with incompletely grown primaries, harvested in the second half of August near Salekhard.

According to our observations, the RTLOs breed in lower parts of Yuribei River and Nurmayakha River, in the floodplain of Seyakha-Zelenaya, on Sharapovye Koshki, in surroundings of Tambei factoria. On several occasions during multiple years we observed the individuals of this species during nesting season, south of Yaroto Lake, in the floodplain of Yadayakhodayakha, and on Khadytayakha River, but based on their behaviour it was impossible to judge if they were breeding. On the 29 June 1973 in Khadytayakha River mouth we have heard the displaying RTLO, but neither nests nor broods were found.

Thus, based on the available data at the present time, the RTLO breeds southwards to the latitude of Mys Kamennyi. On Karskiy (Kara) coast it is traced to Yuribei River mouth, but undoubtedly extends farther. Probably, it breeds irregularly in the extreme south of Yamal, but that requires confirmation.

Our data confirm remark by Zhitkov (1912) that the distribution of RTLOs extends to the seacoast. In routes, crossing a seashore, loons occurred considerably more often, than in the depth of tundra. In river mouths, rich in floodplain lakes, we quite regularly sighted birds flying from the floodplains of the sea (or in the Ob' Guba) and back. In the tundra, in the entire investigated territory of the Middle and Northern Yamal, the RTLO numbers are very modest: 0.1-0.2 pairs / sq km. Exceptions are the mouths of several rivers and "laidennye" (ice) islands of western shore. In particular, on Sharapovye Koshki in 1974 there was one, and in 1975 – 1.8 pairs / sq km. Their numbers were approximately the same in Yuribei R. mouth. On the eastern shore the RTLOs occurred more seldom. In the south of peninsula (near Puiko settlement and on Khadytayakha River) the appearance of RTLOs was recorded on 5 June 1971, 5 June 1972, 22 May 1973, 5 June 1978, 10 June 1979 and 4 June 1980, in upper parts of Yadayakhodyyakha River – 1 June 1976, in the region of Mys Kamennyi – 10 June 1974 and 2 June 1975. They flew by friable flocks, consisting of 10-20 birds. Clear direction of the spring migration was not observed: from first three flocks in the region of Khadyta one bypassed northwards, the second – eastwards and the third one – southwards. Migration was expressed slightly. The last flocks were recorded in the middle of June.

Courtship was recorded last time at the middle of July. Two nests with eggs were found on Sharapovye Koshki Islands. They were placed on small islands amid lakes of laida and lined with semi-rotten sedge. One had 2 eggs on 15 July the other had one egg on 16 July. Egg sizes in the clutch were the following: 74.1 x 47.7 and 73.3 x 45.6 mm. In Nurmayakha River two pairs of distressed birds were sighted 8 August 1974.

**Yellow-billed Loon (YBLO) – *Gavia adamsii* (G.R.Gray).**

Literature on this species is limited by reference of Shostak on record in Nakhodka Bay in autumn 1920. We observed single birds in the Middle and Northern Yamal on four occasions: twice – in the Khrasavei R. mouth at the middle of July 1974, one bird 17 June 1975 on Yasaveiyakha R. (Seyakha-Zelenaya R. tributary) and one bird – at the beginning of July 1975 in vicinities of Tambei factoria. According to interrogatory data, this species is quite common in the extreme north of Yamal Peninsula, where herdsmen found nests with two eggs. In August 1974 on Neitinskie Lakes during 4 days the Yellow-billed Loon was seen by geologists, it regularly flew with fish from a large lake to a small one.