

Threatened and Near-threatened Diurnal Birds of Prey of the World

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One of the most important tasks of the World Working Group on Birds of Prey (WWGBP) of the International Council for Bird Preservation (ICBP) is to collect up-to-date information on the status of raptors, to identify taxa which are threatened and under threat of extinction, and to establish priorities and measures for their conservation.

For this purpose, a list, among other things, has been drawn up of endangered and threatened birds of prey throughout the world to be regularly kept up-to-date. The "Red List" was originally compiled by Leslie Brown, last revised in December 1978 (Brown et al. 1978) and is now in urgent need of re-assessment. This has been attempted by sending questionnaires to a large number of persons, by inserting articles about the project in the Newsletters of the World Working Group, by reviewing the literature and by carrying out personal studies on such endangered species like the Spanish Imperial Eagle Aquila (heliaca) adalberti (Meyburg 1975), Madagascar Sea Eagle Haliaeetus vociferoides and Madagascar Serpent Eagle Eutriorchis astur (Meyburg & Langrand 1985). I have also observed birds such as the Java Hawk Eagle Spizaetus bartelsi, California Condor Gymnogyps californianus, Philippine Eagle Pithecophaga jefferyi and Mauritius Kestrel Falco punctatus in the wild. A special effort has been made to keep as fully informed as possible on ongoing raptor conservation projects and I have observed birds of prey for over 20 years on every continent except Australia.

The first Red Data Books (RDB) were published in 1966 and the term has since become widely used to denote registers of threatened wildlife. The first one on birds was edited by Vincent (1966), the second by King (1978-1978). Most regional Red Data Books (comprehensive list in Burton 1984) deal not only (and in some cases not even) with species or subspecies that are globally threatened with extinction, but with those that are threatened within the region concerned although perfectly safe elsewhere. This present list treats only those species that I deem to be at risk of extinction world-wide.

In late 1982 a decision was reached to exclude subspecies from the third edition of the ICBP/IUCN Bird Red Data Book (Collar & Stuart 1985). This might be interpreted as indicating that ICBP and IUCN are not concerned over the conservation of subspecies. In fact, we continue to gather information on threatened subspecies and readily act, as and when appropriate, to promote their conservation. Nevertheless we are also sensitive to the fact

Table 1. IUCN Red Data Book categories of threatened species

EXTINCT

Species not definitely located in the wild during the past 50 years (criterion as used by CITES).

ENDANGERED

Taxa in danger of extinction and whose survival is unlikely if the causal factors continue operating.

Included are taxa whose numbers have been reduced to a critical level or whose habitats have been so drastically reduced that they are deemed to be in immediate danger of extinction. Also included are taxa that are possibly already extinct but have definitely been seen in the wild in the past 50 years.

VULNERABLE

Taxa believed likely to move into the "Endangered" category in the near future if the causal factors continue operating.

Included are taxa of which most or all the populations are decreasing because of over-exploitation, extensive destruction of habitat or other environmental disturbance; taxa with populations that have been seriously depleted and whose ultimate security has not yet been assured; and taxa with populations that are still abundant but are under threat from severe adverse factors throughout their range.

RARE

Taxa with small world populations that are not at present "Endangered" or "Vulnerable", but are at thought to be risk.

These taxa are usually localised within restricted geographical areas or habitats or are thinly scattered over a more extensive range.

INDETERMINATE

Taxa known to be "Endangered", "Vulnerable", or "Rare" but where there is not enough information to say which of the three categories is appropriate.

OUT OF DANGER

Taxa formerly included in one of the above categories, but which are now considered relatively secure because effective conservation measures have been taken or the previous threat to their survival has been removed.

INSUFFICIENTLY KNOWN

Taxa that are suspected but not definitely known to belong to any of the above categories (except out of Danger), because of lack of information.

N.B. In practice, "Endangered" and "Vulnerable" categories may include, temporarily, taxa whose populations are beginning to recover as a result of remedial action, but whose recovery is insufficient to justify their transfer to another category.

that resources (time, manpower, money) expended on subspecies are often resources denied to species, and for the former to be saved at the expense of the latter is largely unacceptable, in theory at least.

Necessary and correct as I believe the decision to exclude subspecies has been, I have made attempts to provide some compensation. Most importantly perhaps, the principle has been adopted that, in cases where the taxonomic arguments for specific or subspecific status are in the balance, I come down in favour of accepting the status of species, even if this is sometimes in defiance of most current opinion (e.g. Spanish Imperial Eagle, Cape Vulture, Gyps coprotheres, Réunion Harrier, Circus maurus).

The criteria used in this compilation have not been consciously relaxed or altered from those laid down by IUCN and ICBP as global definitions of threat (see Table 1). However, I have added an entirely unofficial category, "Species of special concern", following Collar and Stuart (1985). The category covers birds of particular interest in conservation and which are commonly assumed to be threatened. "Threatened" is the IUCN generic term for any species included in its specific Red Data Book categories and is thus different from the meaning of the word under U.S. conservation legislation. Decisions not only on the appropriate category of threat but also on the designation of species as threatened or not threatened have often been made only after considerable hesitation. Naturally, however, there remain very grey areas where choice becomes a matter of chance and where single small facts, so easily missed, can exert an enormous influence. Other authors would doubtless have made somewhat different decisions. Therefore, the collaboration of anyone with any information on any of the species mentioned in this text or on any other raptor judged to be threatened is warmly invited. Please send reports, reprints, comments, ideas and data to the author.

RESULTS

Of the roughly 280 species of the order Falconiformes, 66 (or almost 25%) are considered to be threatened. Whereas the Guadalupe Caracara Polyborus lutosus is definitely extinct (Abbott 1933) (though maybe it was conspecific with the Common Caracara Polyborus plancus), seven raptors are regarded as Endangered (see Table 2) and in danger of extinction if the causal factors continue to operate. Some are already very close to extinction (California Condor, Mauritius Kestrel) or possibly by now in fact extinct (Madagascar Serpent Eagle).

Table 2. Endangered raptors of the world

<u>Gymnogyps californianus</u>	California Condor
<u>Haliaeetus vociferoides</u>	Madagascar Sea Eagle
<u>Eutriorchis astur</u>	Madagascar Serpent Eagle (Extinct?)
<u>Pitheophaga jefferyi</u>	Philippine Eagle
<u>Aquila (heliaca) adalberti</u>	Spanish Imperial Eagle
<u>Spizaetus bartelsi</u>	Java Hawk Eagle
<u>Falco punctatus</u>	Mauritius Kestrel

Although the Spanish Imperial Eagle is often looked on as a race of the much more widely distributed though rare eastern form (Voous 1982) a recent taxonomic study (Hiraldo et al. 1976) has concluded that it should be

regarded as a distinct species. Both forms have probably been isolated from each other since the last ice age.

Eight species I regard as Vulnerable, which means that the species is believed likely to move into the "Endangered" category in the near future if the causal factors continue operating (see Table 3). Some of these still have populations that are abundant in certain areas (e.g. Eurasian Black Vulture Aegypius monachus in Mongolia, Meyburg & Meyburg 1983, 1984) but are under threat from severe adverse factors throughout their range. Most or all of their populations are decreasing because of extensive destruction of habitat or other environmental disturbances. Some of these species may well be already endangered (e.g. Gundlach's Hawk Accipiter gundlachi, White-necked Hawk Leucopternis lacernulata, Grey-backed Hawk L. occidentalis, Traylor's Forest Falcon Micrastur buckleyi) and urgently need attention.

Table 3. Vulnerable raptor species of the world

<u>Aegypius monachus</u>	Eurasian Black Vulture
<u>Accipiter henstii</u>	Henst's Goshawk
<u>Accipiter collaris</u>	Semi-collared Sparrowhawk
<u>Accipiter gundlachi</u>	Gundlach's Hawk
<u>Leucopternis lacernulata</u>	White-necked Hawk
<u>Leucopternis occidentalis</u>	Grey-backed Hawk
<u>Micrastur plumbeus</u>	Plumbeous Forest Falcon
<u>Micrastur buckleyi</u>	Traylor's Forest Falcon

Twenty-two species are considered Rare (see Table 4). They have small world populations that are not at present "Endangered" or "Vulnerable", but are at risk. These taxa are usually localised within restricted geographical areas or thinly scattered over a more extensive range.

Six species I consider as of Indeterminate Status (see Table 5). They are either "Rare", "Vulnerable" or "Endangered". There is, however, not enough information to say which of the three categories is appropriate. Twenty-three raptors are Insufficiently Known (see Table 6). They are suspected but because of lack of information not definitely known to belong to one of the above categories.

Three raptor species are considered "Out of danger" (see Table 7). This category does not allow for good fieldwork proving that a species is in a far better state than had previously been thought, which is essentially what has happened in the case of the Seychelles Kestrel, although its introduction to Praslin certainly counts as a valuable conservation measure taken. The Peregrine Falcon Falco peregrinus has been included in this category, not so much because of effective conservation measures taken but because the previous threat to the survival (pesticide use) of many of its populations has diminished.

Twenty taxa are listed as "Species of special concern" (see Table 8). This is not an official category of IUCN. It covers birds of particular interest in conservation and which are commonly assumed to be threatened but are in fact globally perfectly secure (e.g. Saker Falco cherrug, Bearded Vulture Gypaetus barbatus) or are very uncommon. These are "fringe" ("near-threatened") species which at least merit monitoring (e.g. Andean Condor Vultur gryphus, Isidor's Eagle Oroaetus isidori, Southern Banded Snake

Eagle Circaetus fasciolatus) and which others may judge to merit more concern. This is also to reduce the rather artificial distinction between "Threatened" and "Secure" species.

ACTION TO BE TAKEN

Thirty raptor species appear to be in most urgent need of a survey (see Table 9). 4 of these are Endangered, 6 are at least Vulnerable, 7 at least Rare, 3 are considered Indeterminate and 10 Insufficiently Known.

These species in Table 9 have been selected when their range is known to be very small, when their habitat is under threat (especially destruction of forests), when there is very little information about them, when their fate has so far more or less been overlooked and/or when there is little likelihood of attention and support from strong national conservation organizations.

The most striking example is the Java Hawk Eagle which has never appeared in an ICBP Bird Red Data Book or any other important Red List. It inhabits rain forest and according to Brown & Amadon (1968) is known to occur only in West Java. Of about the same size as England, but with over twice the human population, Java (135,000 km²) is one of the most densely inhabited areas of the world. 400,000 ha of forest are known to have been destroyed since the last World War and very little remains. Sadly there is practically no information available on the life and habits of this fine eagle, the only observations being by Bartels (1924).

To lift some of the mystery which surrounds it, several members of the World Working Group (B.-U. Meyburg, J.-M. Thiollay, R. D. Chancellor, B. van Balen) undertook an expedition to Java in August 1986. 4500 km were covered by 4-wheel-drive car. The species was observed in three different areas: Mt. Gede - Mt. Pangrango - Mt. Salak (140 km²) and Halimun (400 km²) in West Java and Meru Betiri (500 km²) in East Java. It may also still exist in very low numbers in the mountains surrounding Bandung but was not observed there by the team. Baluran National Park proved to be too dry for the species. Ujung Kulon National Park on the other hand has been very well explored in the past but the Java Hawk Eagle has never been recorded there. The total population is estimated to be well below 50 pairs. Further studies are urgently needed.

The Philippine Eagle has been included in Table 9 since although extensively studied on Mindanao, the total number of pairs is nevertheless still unknown (Lewis 1984), whereas no serious study has ever been carried out on Luzon, where a substantial population is suspected and where the Sierra Madre mountains now represent the largest single area for the eagles (Lewis 1986).

The Madagascar Sea Eagle is currently being surveyed by a field-biologist funded by the World Working Group on Birds of Prey. So far only a single occupied nest has been found, whereas more territorial pairs have been discovered.

Major areas of sympatry between threatened species in most urgent need of a survey naturally make excellent targets for intensified conservation activity. Geographically there are 5 countries or areas which deserve special attention. These are top priority regions for expeditions to determine the status of threatened raptors.

Table 4. Rare raptor species of the world

<u>Henicopernis infuscata</u>	Black Honey Buzzard
<u>Haliaeetus sanfordi</u>	Sanford's Sea Eagle
<u>Haliaeetus pelagicus</u>	Steller's Sea Eagle
<u>Megatriorchis doriae</u>	Doria's Goshawk
<u>Erythrotriorchis radiatus</u>	Red Goshawk
<u>Accipiter buergeri</u>	Bürger's Sparrowhawk
<u>Accipiter brachyurus</u>	New Britain Sparrowhawk
<u>Accipiter imitator</u>	Imitator Sparrowhawk
<u>Accipiter princeps</u>	New Britain Grey-headed Goshawk
<u>Buteo ridgwayi</u>	Hispaniola Hawk
<u>Buteo galapagoensis</u>	Galapagos Hawk
<u>Buteo solitarius</u>	Hawaiian Hawk
<u>Buteo ventralis</u>	Patagonian Red-tailed Buzzard
<u>Morphnus guianensis</u>	Crested Eagle
<u>Harpia harpyja</u>	Harpy Eagle
<u>Aquila (heliaca) heliaca</u>	Imperial Eagle
<u>Aquila gurneyi</u>	Gurney's Eagle
<u>Spizastur melanoleucus</u>	Black and White Hawk Eagle
<u>Phalcoboenus australis</u>	Forster's Caracara
<u>Falco hypoleucos</u>	Grey Falcon
<u>Falco deiroleucus</u>	Orange-breasted Falcon
<u>Falco fasciinucha</u>	Taita Falcon

Table 5. Raptor species of indeterminate status

<u>Accipiter luteschistaceus</u>	Blue and Grey Sparrowhawk
<u>Accipiter griseogularis</u>	Grey-throated Goshawk
<u>Leucopternis kuhli</u>	White-browed Hawk
<u>Leucopternis polionota</u>	Mantled Hawk
<u>Harpypopsis novaeguineae</u>	New Guinea Eagle
<u>Microhierax latifrons</u>	Bornean Falconet

Table 6. Insufficiently known raptor species

<u>Henicopernis longicauda</u>	Long-tailed Honey Buzzard
<u>Pernis celebensis</u>	Barred Honey Buzzard
<u>Spilornis holospilus</u>	Philippine Serpent Eagle
<u>Spilornis rufipectus</u>	Celebes Serpent Eagle
<u>Spilornis klossi</u>	Nicobar Serpent Eagle
<u>Spilornis elgini</u>	Andaman Serpent Eagle
<u>Accipiter nanus</u>	Celebes Little Sparrowhawk
<u>Accipiter rhodogaster</u>	Vinous-breasted Sparrowhawk
<u>Accipiter grisieiceps</u>	Celebes Crested Goshawk
<u>Accipiter trinotatus</u>	Spot-tailed Goshawk
<u>Accipiter albogularis</u>	Pied Goshawk
<u>Accipiter haplochrous</u>	New Caledonian Sparrowhawk
<u>Accipiter rufitorques</u>	Fiji Goshawk
<u>Accipiter poliogaster</u>	Grey-bellied Goshawk
<u>Harpyhaliaetus solitarius</u>	Solitary Eagle
<u>Buteo poecilochrous</u>	Gurney's Buzzard
<u>Spizaetus lanceolatus</u>	Celebes Hawk Eagle
<u>Spizaetus philippensis</u>	Philippine Hawk Eagle
<u>Spizaetus alboniger</u>	Mountain or Blyth's Hawk Eagle
<u>Spizaetus nanus</u>	Wallace's Hawk Eagle
<u>Spiziapteryx circumcinctus</u>	Spot-winged Falconet
<u>Polihierax insignis</u>	Fielden's Falconet
<u>Microhierax erythrogenys</u>	Philippine Falconet

Table 7. Species considered "Out of danger"

<u>Pandion haliaetus</u>	Osprey
<u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</u>	Bald Eagle
<u>Falco peregrinus</u>	Peregrine Falcon

Madagascar has 2 endangered raptors and has therefore been selected by myself for study. Whereas we now have a better idea of the Madagascar Sea Eagle (Langrand & Meyburg 1984) there, the Madagascar Serpent Eagle remains still the most mysterious of the world's eagles, and possibly the rarest (Meyburg & Langrand 1985). If unconfirmed reports by a forester are discounted, it must in fact be considered as extinct. Madagascar is further inhabited by Hensli's Goshawk Accipiter henslii which is vulnerable, very little known and rarely observed, as well as by the Banded Kestrel Falco zoniventris, another interesting endemic which must be regarded as of special concern.

Ecuador is the home of 4 vulnerable species which are very little known and may well be endangered. Traylor's Forest Falcon is a virtually unknown small raptor, recorded from only about 10 museum specimens. The Grey-backed Hawk is restricted to western Ecuador, where a great decline has taken place, and adjacent north-west Peru, where it is uncommon. This hawk is now most often seen in the southern part of its range in Ecuador. It inhabits tropical and subtropical forest, the extent of which within the range of the species has been seriously reduced in recent years.

The Semi-collared Sparrowhawk Accipiter collaris is known from the Province of Pichincha (Northern Ecuador) and a few localities in northern and western Colombia, and a single specimen from the Montanas del Morro in the Andes of Merida in Venezuela. The Plumbeous Forest Falcon Micrastur plumbeus is another poorly known small raptor of the tropical forest interior, restricted to northwestern Ecuador in Esmeraldas and to south-western Colombia in Cauca and Narino departments (Collar 1986).

New Britain Island in the Bismarck Archipelago, Papua-New Guinea, is inhabited by three rare raptor species and a fourth of indeterminate status. The New Britain Grey-headed Goshawk Accipiter princeps is known only from a few adult specimens, the immature plumage being unknown (Weick 1980). The species was observed and collected on Mt. Talawe (Diamond 1971). The Blue and Grey Sparrowhawk (Accipiter luteoschistaceus) is also suspected to be rare or vulnerable.

Two raptor species (Sanford's Sea Eagle Haliaeetus sanfordi and Imitator Sparrowhawk Accipiter imitator) inhabiting the Solomon Islands (also belonging to Papua-New Guinea) are considered rare (Schodde 1979).

Finally Sulawesi (Celebes), Indonesia, is the home of 6 raptor species which are suspected of being rare, vulnerable or endangered but sufficient information is lacking.

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ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

DIE BEDROHTEN UND BEINAHE BEDROHTEN GREIFVOGELARTEN DER ERDE

Zu den wichtigsten Aufgaben der Weltarbeitsgruppe für Greifvögel und Eulen e.V. (WAG) des Internationalen Rates für Vogelschutz (IRV) gehört es, ausreichende Information über den Status der Greifvögel zusammenzutragen und vom Aussterben bedrohte und gefährdete Arten und Rassen zu identifizieren und Prioritäten für Schutzmaßnahmen festzulegen. Dabei wird seitens der WAG Aufmerksamkeit besonders auf solche Arten (und auch Habitats) gelenkt, die bisher wenig beachtet wurden oder wenig bekannt sind und für die es wenig wahrscheinlich erscheint, daß ihnen von anderer Seite Aufmerksamkeit und Hilfe zuteil werden wird.

Es wird eine "Rote Liste" der seltensten und bedrohtesten Greifvogelarten der Erde vorgelegt, wobei der internationalen Naturschutzunion (IUCN) in der Definition der Gefährdungskategorien gefolgt wird (siehe Tab. 1) und nur in ihrem gesamten Weltbestand gefährdete Arten berücksichtigt werden.

66 Arten, das sind beinahe 25% aller Falconiformes, werden als gefährdet angesehen, wobei 7 Taxa nahe dem Aussterben bzw. möglicherweise bereits ausgestorben sind (siehe Tab. 2). 30 Arten (siehe Tab. 9) müssen besonders dringend untersucht werden. In 5 Ländern bzw. Gebieten kommt mehr als eine dieser Arten vor, so daß diese wichtige Zielgebiete für Expeditionen zu deren Erforschung darstellen.

Einige der in den Tabellen aufgeführten Arten sind extrem selten, über viele andere ist praktisch nichts bekannt. Einzelbeobachtungen und selbst Hinweise auf Museumsexemplare wären teilweise sehr wertvoll. Informationen darüber und Vorschläge hinsichtlich der Hinzufügung oder Streichung von Taxa sowie Angaben über den Status sehr seltener oder wenig bekannter Arten und Rassen sind stets willkommen. Sie können bei einer Revision der Liste berücksichtigt werden, die eine der wichtigsten Grundlagen für die Erstellung von Schutzprojekten darstellt.

RESUME

LES ESPECES DE RAPACES MENACEES DU MONDE

L'une des tâches les plus importantes du Groupe de Travail Mondial sur les Rapaces (GTMR) du Conseil International pour la Préservation des Oiseaux (CIPO) est de rassembler des informations suffisantes sur le statut des rapaces et d'identifier les espèces et races menacées et en danger

Table 8. Species of Special Concern

<u>Vultur gryphus</u>	Andean Condor
<u>Haliaeetus leucoryphus</u>	Pallas's Sea Eagle
<u>Haliaeetus albicilla</u>	White-tailed Sea Eagle
<u>Gypaetus barbatus</u>	Bearded Vulture
<u>Gyps coprotheres</u>	Cape Vulture
<u>Circaetus fasciolatus</u>	Southern Banded Snake Eagle
<u>Terathopius ecaudatus</u>	Bateleur
<u>Dryotriorchis spectabilis</u>	Congo Serpent Eagle
<u>Circus maurus</u>	Black Harrier
<u>Circus maillardi</u>	Réunion Harrier
<u>Accipiter madagascariensis</u>	Madagascar Sparrowhawk
<u>Urotriorchis macrourus</u>	Long-tailed Hawk
<u>Aquila pomarina</u>	Lesser Spotted Eagle
<u>Aquila clanga</u>	Greater Spotted Eagle
<u>Hieraetus dubius</u>	Ayres' Hawk Eagle
<u>Spizaetus africanus</u>	Cassin's Hawk Eagle
<u>Oroaetus isidori</u>	Isidor's Eagle
<u>Falco zoniventris</u>	Banded Kestrel
<u>Falco cherrug</u>	Saker Falcon
<u>Falco rusticolus</u>	Gyrfalcon

d'extinction ainsi que de déterminer des priorités pour les mesures de protection. Le GTMR porte spécialement son intérêt sur les espèces (et aussi les habitats) qui ont jusqu'à présent reçu peu d'attention ou qui sont peu connues et dont il est peu vraisemblable que d'autres leur accordent aide et recherche.

La "Liste Rouge" des espèces de rapaces les plus rares et menacées du monde présentée ici suit les définitions de l'Union Internationale pour la Conservation de la Nature (UICN) pour catégoriser les degrés de menace (voir Tab. 1) et ne prend en compte que les espèces menacées dans leur effectif global mondial.

66 espèces, soit presque 25% de tous les Falconiformes, sont considérées comme menacées, 7 taxa étant proches de l'extinction ou peut-être même disparues (voir Tab. 2). 30 espèces (voir Tab. 9) ont besoin d'être étudiées particulièrement rapidement. Dans 5 pays ou régions du monde se trouvent plus d'une de ces espèces, et sont donc des buts privilégiés d'expéditions de recherche.

Certaines des espèces citées dans les tableaux sont extrêmement rares, et pratiquement rien n'est connu sur de nombreuses autres. Les

Table 9. Diurnal raptor species in most urgent need of a survey

	ENDANGERED SPECIES	RANGE
<u>Eutriorchis astur</u>	Madagascar Serpent Eagle	E. Madagascar
<u>Spizaetus bartelsi</u>	Java Hawk Eagle	W. Java
<u>Haliaeetus vociferoides</u>	Madagascar Sea Eagle	W. Madagascar
<u>Pithecophaga jefferyi</u>	Philippine Eagle	Philippines
	VULNERABLE SPECIES	
<u>Micrastur buckleyi</u>	Traylor's Forest Falcon	E. Ecuador & NE+SC Peru
<u>Accipiter gundlachi</u>	Gundlach's Hawk	Cuba
<u>Leucopernis occidentalis</u>	Grey-backed Hawk	W. Ecuador & NW Peru
<u>Accipiter collaris</u>	Semi-collared Sparrowhawk	NW Colombia & N Ecuador
<u>Micrastur plumbeus</u>	Plumbeous Forest Falcon	SW Colombia & NW Ecuador
<u>Leucopernis lacernulata</u>	White-necked Hawk	E. Brazil
	RARE SPECIES	
<u>Haliaeetus sanfordi</u>	Sanford's Sea Eagle	Solomon Islands
<u>Accipiter buergersi</u>	Bürger's Sparrowhawk	E. New Guinea
<u>Accipiter princeps</u>	New Britain Grey-headed Goshawk	New Britain
<u>Henicopernis infuscata</u>	Black Honey Buzzard	New Britain
<u>Accipiter brachyurus</u>	New Britain Sparrowhawk	New Britain
<u>Accipiter imitator</u>	Imitator Sparrowhawk	N Solomon Islands
<u>Buteo ventralis</u>	Patagonian Red-tailed Buzzard	Patagonia
	INDETERMINATE SPECIES	
<u>Microhierax latifrons</u>	Bornean Falconet	NW Borneo
<u>Accipiter griseogularis</u>	Grey-throated Goshawk	Moluccas
<u>Accipiter luteoschistaceus</u>	Blue and Grey Sparrowhawk	New Britain
	INSUFFICIENTLY KNOWN SPECIES	
<u>Spizaetus lanceolatus</u>	Celebes Hawk Eagle	Sulawesi
<u>Pollhierax insignis</u>	Fielden's Falconet	Upper Burma
<u>Spizapteryx circumcinctus</u>	Spot-winged Falconet	W & N Argentina, SW Para
<u>Accipiter nanus</u>	Celebes Little Sparrowhawk	Sulawesi
<u>Accipiter rhodogaster</u>	Vinous-breasted Sparrowhawk	Sulawesi
<u>Accipiter griseiceps</u>	Celebes Crested Goshawk	Sulawesi
<u>Accipiter trinotatus</u>	Spot-tailed Goshawk	Sulawesi
<u>Spilornis rufipectus</u>	Celebes Serpent Eagle	Sulawesi
<u>Spilornis elgini</u>	Andaman Serpent Eagle	Andaman Islands
<u>Spilornis klosi</u>	Nicobar Serpent Eagle	Great Nicobar Island

renseignements sur des observations, même isolées, et aussi sur les exemplaires dans les Muséums, seraient parfois très précieux. Le GTMR souhaite obtenir des informations et des conseils concernant les taxa à ajouter ou à supprimer ainsi que des données sur le statut des espèces et races très rares ou peu connues. Celles-ci pourront être prises en compte lors de la révision de la liste qui constitue l'une des bases de décision pour l'élaboration de projets de protection.

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