

# Laughing Dove *Spilopelia senegalensis* (Columbiformes: Columbidae): First record for the Madeira Archipelago, Portugal

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**ABSTRACT:** An adult Laughing Dove *Spilopelia senegalensis* (Linnaeus, 1766) was recorded in Deserta Grande Island, Desertas Islands Nature Reserve, Madeira Archipelago, Portugal. This represents the first record of the species for the archipelago and the third confirmed record of *S. senegalensis* in Portugal.

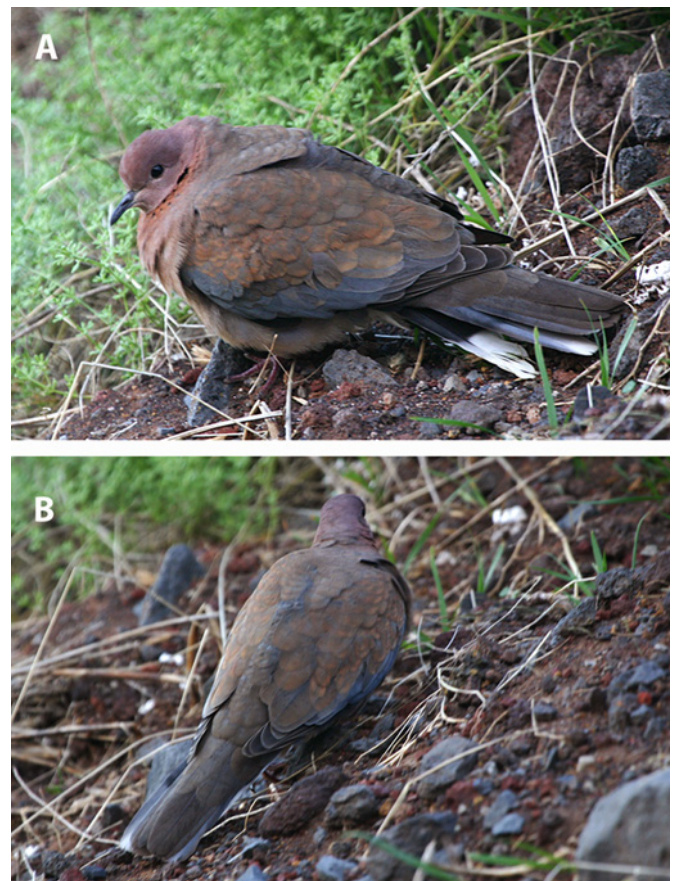
The Laughing Dove *Spilopelia senegalensis* (Linnaeus, 1766) is a small columbiform native to most of sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East and southern Asia east of India and Bangladesh (Baptista *et al.* 1997). The species has expanded its distribution to the Canary Islands, within the Macaronesian region (de Juana *et al.* 2000) and has established breeding populations in five of the seven main islands of this Spanish archipelago (Tosco 2010). Throughout its range, *S. senegalensis* is a relatively common species, occupying dry scrub and farmland habitats, and also found close to human settlements. It feeds mainly on small seeds but also eats other plant matter and small insects (Baptista *et al.* 1997).

This dove species is similar in size and appearance to the Turtle Dove *Streptopelia turtur* (Linnaeus, 1758), that has been found to breed in the Madeira and Canaries archipelagos (Zino 1991; Tosco 2010). However, *S. senegalensis* can be easily distinguished from the latter due to the absence of black coloration on the scapulars and inner wing coverts and the different pattern of the neck feathers (Jonsson 1994). This note reports on the first record of *S. senegalensis* in the Madeira archipelago, Portugal.

On 18 October 2009, a solitary *S. senegalensis* (Figure 1) was observed using a small waterhole in the vicinity of the Madeira Natural Park wardens' house in Deserta Grande Island (32°31'5.38" N, 16°30'44.30" W, 12 m asl.), in an area of basaltic rocks surrounded by sparse herbaceous vegetation. This species had not been previously recorded in the archipelago and therefore this record constitutes a new addition to the checklist of the Madeira archipelago (Romano *et al.* 2010; Equipa Atlas das Aves do Arquipélago da Madeira 2013).

Prior to this record only two other observations of the species had been approved by the Portuguese Rarities Committee of the Portuguese Society for the Study of Birds. Both records occurred in the Portuguese mainland, where one individual was recorded in Cascais in 1996 (Catry *et al.* 2010) and another in Faro in 2008 (Jara *et al.* 2010), and were likely escaped captive birds (Catry *et al.* 2010).

The condition of the beak and feathers of the individual observed in Deserta Grande Island do not suggest that it may have been previously captive. However, despite the fact that Deserta Grande and the two other small islands which constitute the Desertas Islands Nature Reserve are uninhabited, the possibility that the observed bird may have escaped from captivity in Madeira Island, located 25 km northwest of Deserta Grande, cannot be excluded. The species is an uncommon captive bird in Madeira, and



**FIGURE 1.** Lateral (A) and dorsal (B) views of the adult *Spilopelia senegalensis* observed in Deserta Grande Island, Madeira Archipelago, Portugal. Photos by Ricardo Rocha.

would have most likely originated from the Canary Islands, located approximately 429 km southeast of Deserta Grande. The observation reported here constitutes the third confirmed record of *S. senegalensis* in Portugal.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:** The author wishes to thank the Madeira Natural Park for allowing his work in the Desertas Islands Nature Reserve, Rafael Matias for confirming the identification of the species and commenting on early drafts of this manuscript and Sasha Vasconcelos for revising the English.

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RECEIVED: September 2012

ACCEPTED: January 2013

PUBLISHED ONLINE: May 2013

EDITORIAL RESPONSIBILITY: Dárius P. Tubelis