

Check-list of Vertebrates in the “Tenuta dei Massimi” nature reserve (Rome, central Italy) with some remarks on local conservation priorities

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Abstract - We reported a complete check-list of Vertebrates for the “Tenuta dei Massimi” nature reserve, a protected area well representing a remnant agro-forest heterogeneous mosaic landscape of the “Campagna Romana”. Data were obtained from a large original and bibliographic data-set on a large time-span (1991-2012). This reserve represents an area with a high value of species richness when compared to the surrounding metropolitan areas, also including a large number of species of conservation concern at different scales. We obtained evidences for the occurrence of 141 species (one fish, six amphibians, 12 reptiles, 101 birds, 21 mammals). Among them, some species are of conservation concern at European, regional or local scale. Further research should be focused on a set of fragmentation-sensitive species to verify the long-term viability of their local small populations [e.g. *Hyla intermedia* Boulenger, 1882, *Bufo lineatus* Ninni, 1879, *Muscardinus avellanarius* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Sorex samniticus* Altobello, 1926].

Riassunto - Check-list dei Vertebrati nella riserva naturale “Tenuta dei Massimi” (Roma, Italia centrale) con alcune note conservazionistiche a scala locale.

In questo lavoro viene riportata una check-list dei Vertebrati noti per la riserva naturale “Tenuta dei Massimi” (Roma, Italia centrale), un’area protetta comprendente un mosaico agro-forestale eterogeneo rappresentativo della “Campagna Romana”. I dati sono stati raccolti sia in forma originale sia attraverso una revisione bibliografica su un ampio periodo temporale (1991-2012). La riserva rappresenta un sito naturalistico con un’alta ricchezza di specie, se comparato a zone metropolitane limitrofe (141 specie; pesci: 1, anfibi: 6, rettili: 12, uccelli: 101, mammiferi: 21). Tra queste alcune sono di interesse conservazionistico a scala europea, nazionale e locale. Sono necessarie ulteriori ricerche focalizzate su un set di specie sensibili alla frammentazione per verificare la vitalità a lungo termine delle relative popolazioni [*Hyla intermedia* Boulenger, 1882, *Bufo lineatus* Ninni, 1879, *Muscardinus avellanarius* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Sorex samniticus* Altobello, 1926].

Key-words: remnant landscape, urbanization, sink populations, relaxation faunas, fragmentation-sensitive species.

INTRODUCTION

The “Campagna Romana” surrounding Rome (central Italy) is a landscape with a high historical, ecological and conservation value (e.g., Nibby, 1848; Rotondi, 1962; Celesti Grapow & Fanelli, 1993). Especially in the last

Century, a large number of human-induced disturbances, as land use changes, land reclamation, road building and urbanization, affected the main natural and semi-natural habitat types (oak woods, wetlands and open uncultivated lands) occurring in this historical human-transformed landscape (Celesti Grapow & Fanelli, 1993). Consequently, the remnant un-transformed habitat fragments have been progressively embedded in an anthropised landscape matrix where progressive extinctions for isolation of many sensitive animal and plant species occurred, with consequent species turnovers in biological communities (“relaxation faunas”; see Gippoliti & Amori, 2006 for a case study in Rome).

The role of remnant green areas in urbanized landscapes has been highlighted with original research, also carried out in Rome (Sorace, 2001). Recently, many of the natural and semi-natural remnant mosaics occurring in Rome metropolitan area have been included in a network of regional nature reserves where land use change is stopped or limited with positive implications in local conservation of many autochthonous species and communities (Carbone & Frassinetti, 2001; Battisti & Gippoliti, 2004).

In nature reserve management is crucial to obtain information and assess the value of biodiversity in a study area, e.g. starting from taxonomic checklists (Sutherland, 2000). Therefore, a large research effort aimed to increase the faunal knowledge of these protected areas of Rome has been carried out since the park management plans have been promoted (Bologna *et al.*, 2001, Sarrocco *et al.*, 2002). Especially for Vertebrates, in the last decades many further data on the species occurrences have been obtained thanks to an increased field sampling effort of researchers, volunteers, park managers and atlas projects (e.g., Bologna *et al.*, 2000; 2003; 2007; Amori *et al.*, 2009; Brunelli *et al.*, 2011; F. Fraticelli, *unpublished data*). Nevertheless, although many research have been carried out in the nature reserves located in Rome metropolitan area, general checklists for all classes of Vertebrates are still scanty (e.g. Cruccitti *et al.*, 2013).

In this work we reported a complete check-list of fauna at Vertebrates for a protected area well representing a remnant habitat mosaic of the “Campagna Romana” landscape (“Tenuta dei Massimi” nature reserve). This check-list has been obtained from a large data-set provided by a wide number of volunteers and researchers spanning two decades. In this work we also provided more specific information on the status of single species at local scale useful for future strategies and actions promoted by the Park Agency managing this area.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The “Tenuta dei Massimi” nature reserve (TMNR) is located in the Western suburban area of Rome (central Italy; 41°50' Lat N, 12° 23' Long E; Tav. IGMI 149 I SE “Roma Ovest”). This reserve is 774 ha wide and include a landscape mosaic mainly composed by cultivated areas (56 %) and oak wood patches (18%; ranging from 0.1 to about 20 ha in size) belonging to private estates and public lands (Tenuta della Torretta Massimi, T. della Pisana, T. della Brava, T. Somaini, Bosco dell’Infernaccio). In the neighbouring there are other protected areas (“Valle dei Casali” nature reserve, “Acquafredda” nature reserve). Oak wood patches belong to the following plant associations (Fanelli & Bianco, 2007): Mediterranean forests with *Quercus suber* dominant (*Citiso villosi-Quercetum suberis* Testi, Lucattini et Pignatti 1994), sub-mediterranean plain woods with *Q. cerris* and *Q. frainetto* dominants (*Mespilo germanicae-Quercetum frainetto* Biondi, Gigante, Pignattelli et Venanzoni 2001), hilly woods with *Q. cerris*, *Q. frainetto* and *Q. suber* (*Quercetum frainetto-suberis* Blasi, Filesi, Frattini, Stanisci 1997). Reed beds with *Arundo pliniana* (*Arundinetum pliniana* Biondi, Brugiapaglia, Allegrezza et Ballelli 1992), anthropogenic hilly uncultivated lands (*Vulpio-Dasyphyretum* Fanelli 1998 and *Diplotaxio tenuifolii-Agrophyretum repentis* Philippi in Th. Muller et Ballelli 1992) also occur in the landscape mosaic (Fanelli & Bianco, 2007).

Some small streams with hygrophilous vegetation (*Salix* sp., *Populus* sp., *Arundo donax*) are present in the study area (Fosso della Magliana, F. della Magliana, F. dei Mattei, F. di Brava, F. di Bravetta; Fanelli & Bianco, 2007). Further details on the local climate (Colle del Sole meteorological station) are in Montinaro & Cancellieri (2002). Data on flora and vegetation are in Anzalone (1986), Fanelli & Celesti Grapow (1994), Testi & Lucattini (1994), Celesti Grapow (1995), Blasi (2001), Fanelli (2002), Montinaro & Cancellieri (2002). Data on geology and soil types are available in Bellotti *et al.* (1993), Marra & Rosa (1995), Downgiallo *et al.* (1997), Ventriglia (2002) and Arnoldus-Huyzendveld (2003). For a local historical arrangement, see Venditti (1992).

METHODS

We sampled and cumulated all the original information (field notes), bibliographic references and atlas data-set on Vertebrates species occurring in TMNR

(and immediately surrounding areas, with a buffer about 1-km wide) from 1991 and 2012, obtaining a check-list for each systematic class (Pisces, Amphibia, Reptilia, Aves, Mammalia).

Data from literature were obtained from the following bibliographic sources (in chronological order): Cignini & Zapparoli, 1992; Buscemi *et al.*, 1995; Borlenghi, 1996; Cignini & Zapparoli, 1996; Battisti *et al.*, 1998a; Battisti *et al.*, 1998b; Salvati & Manganaro, 1999; Battisti, 2001; Bologna *et al.*, 2001; Bologna *et al.*, 2003; Montinaro & Cancellieri, 2002; Sarrocco *et al.*, 2002; Battisti 2003; Castaldi & Guerrieri, 2003; De Giacomo *et al.*, 2003; Panuccio & Canale, 2003; Battisti & Zocchi, 2004; Volpes *et al.*, 2004; Zapparoli *et al.*, 2004; Zocchi & Battisti, 2004; Zocchi *et al.*, 2004; Panuccio, 2005; Pitzalis *et al.*, 2005; Celauro & Battisti, 2006; Amori *et al.*, 2009; Castaldi & Guerrieri, 2009; Battisti, 2011; Borlenghi, 2013. For birds, we also obtained original information by unpublished sources and thematic mailing lists (GroB!, SROPU, wintering atlas project of Rome, regional mammal atlas, *Strix aluco* project - Ente Romanatura).

Many other local data on small mammals has been also obtained thanks to *Tyto alba* pellets collected in some sites of TMNR (Buscemi *et al.*, 1995; Volpes *et al.*, 2004; Celauro & Battisti, 2006).

We also critically compared data obtained for TMNR with the occurrences in the neighbouring areas (10×10 km grid unit from regional and provincial atlases: Bologna *et al.*, 2000; Bologna *et al.*, 2007; Amori *et al.*, 2009; Brunelli *et al.* 2011).

We reported for each species their conservation status at European (birds: 79/409/CEE and 147/2009/CE “Bird” Directives; Vertebrates species excluding birds: 92/43/CEE “Habitat” directive) and national level (Bulgarini *et al.*, 1998; LIPU & WWF, 1999; Calvario *et al.*, 2008). For birds we reported their local phenology (Brunelli & Fraticelli, 2010), highlighting their breeding in TMNR.

We followed the taxonomic nomenclature proposed, for Pisces by Kottelat & Freyhof (2007), for Amphibia by Lanza *et al.* (2007), for Reptilia by Corti *et al.* (2010), for Aves by AERC TAC (2003; see also Fracasso *et al.*, 2009 and Battisti & Zapparoli, 2011, for the domestic form of *Columba livia* J.F.Gmelin, 1789) and, for Mammalia, by Boitani *et al.* (2003) and Amori *et al.* (2008).

RESULTS

Pisces. We obtained evidences only for introduced individuals of a species, *Gambusia hoolbrooki* (Girard, 1859; Ciprinodontiformes, Poeciliidae), sampled in a fountain near Torretta Massimi.

Amphibia. We obtained evidences for six species of amphibians occurring in small ephemeral or stable ponds of TMNR (Tab. 1). Among them, four species results of conservation concern.

Reptilia. For reptiles, we obtained evidences for 12 species (six of conservation concern; Tab. 1).

Tab. 1 - Check list of amphibians (Amphibia) and reptiles (Reptilia) occurring in the “Tenuta dei Massimi” nature reserve (Rome, central Italy). “Habitat” Dir.: the number of Annex (II, IV) of “Habitat” 92/43/CEE Directive is reported (Sindaco *et al.*, 2006; Calvario *et al.*, 2008); red list: inclusion in IUCN or Italian Red lists is reported (Bulgarini *et al.*, 1998; DD: data deficient). Nomenclature by Lanza *et al.* (2007) for amphibians and Corti *et al.* (2010) for reptiles.

Order/FAMILY/species	“Habitat” Dir.	Italian red list
AMPHIBIA		
Caudata		
SALAMANDRIDAE		
<i>Lissotriton vulgaris</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		
<i>Triturus carnifex</i> (Laurenti, 1768)	II, IV	
Anura		
BUFONIDAE		
<i>Bufo bufo</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		
<i>Bufo balearicus</i> Stock <i>et al.</i> , 2008	IV	
HYLIDAE		
<i>Hyla intermedia</i> Boulenger, 1882	IV	DD
RANIDAE		
<i>Phelophylax bergeri</i> (Günter, 1985) complex	IV	
REPTILIA		
Squamata		
GEKKONIDAE		
<i>Hemidactylus turcicus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		
<i>Tarentola mauritanica</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		
SCINCIDAE		
<i>Chalcides chalcides</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		
ANGUIDAE		
<i>Anguis fragilis s.l.</i> Linnaeus, 1758		
LACERTIDAE		
<i>Lacerta bilineata</i> Daudin, 1802	IV	
<i>Podarcis muralis</i> (Laurenti, 1768)	IV	
<i>Podarcis siculus</i> (Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1810)	IV	
Serpentes		
COLUBRIDAE		
<i>Hierophis viridiflavus</i> (Lacépède, 1789)	IV	
<i>Natrix natrix</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		
<i>Natrix tessellata</i> (Laurenti, 1868)	IV	
<i>Zamenis longissimus</i> (Laurenti, 1768)	IV	
<i>Vipera aspis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		

Aves. In the TMNR we obtained cumulative data for 101 bird species (among them 63 are breeding or probably breeding species). Three species are allochthonous [*Phasianus colchicus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Psittacula krameri* (Scopoli, 1769), *Myiopsitta monachus* (Boddaert, 1783)] and one is represented by feral domesticated individuals (*Columba livia* J.F. Gmelin, 1789 forma domestica; Tab. 2). Twenty-seven species are included in 79/409/CEE and 147/2009/CE ‘Birds’ Directive and/or are species of conservation concern at national scale (Italian red list; LIPU and WWF, 1999).

Other bird species has been observed in the surrounding areas (*e.g.*, Magliana vecchia, Colle del Sole, Muratella) and probably may occasionally occur in TMNR. They are all migrants (wintering or vagrants): *Anas crecca* Linnaeus, 1758, *Egretta garzetta* (Linnaeus, 1766), *Casmerodius albus* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Platalea leucorodia* Linnaeus, 1758, *Turdus pilaris* Linnaeus, 1758, or also probably breeding in surrounding patchy reed beds (*e.g.*, along the Tiber valley; Benassi *et al.* 2009) as *Acrocephalus scirpaceus* (Hermann, 1804), *Acrocephalus arundinaceus* (Linnaeus, 1758) or in shrub habitats as *Sylvia communis* Latham, 1787 (Brunelli *et al.*, 2011; A. Cardillo, M. Cento, S. Hueting, F. Fraticelli, unpublished data). Among the alien species, *Acridotheres tristis* (Linnaeus, 1758) has been observed in the neighbouring suburban areas (Cignini and Zapparoli, 1996; M. Pitzalis, unpublished data).

Mammalia. - Among mammals, we obtained cumulative data for 21 species. Among them, four species of bats and one recently introduced rodent species: *Myocastor coypus* (Molina, 1782). Seven species are of conservation concern (Tab. 3).

DISCUSSION

The TMNR represents a remnant agroforest heterogeneous landscape with a high value of species richness when compared to the surrounding metropolitan area, including a large number of species of conservation concern at multiple scale.

Among fishes, no one sampling were carried out in larger streams of TMNR and, although the water quality is very low in the larger ones (*e.g.*, Fosso della Magliana), is probable that some species may occur near the confluence of the Tiber river (about 1 km from the Southern edge of the TMNR). The only species observed, the mosquitofish *Gambusia holbrooki* (Girard, 1859), largely occurring in the Campagna Romana landscape at least from Sixty’s (*e.g.*, Valenti, 1964; Stella *et al.*, 1984), has been introduced for sanitary purpose (Ronchetti, 1968). Further research are requested for this group.

Amphibians are well represented in TMNR. All the species result very localized and, probably, locally declining for isolation of their populations (Bologna *et al.*, 2003). Moreover the species are vulnerable by a large set for human-induced threats: we occasionally have observed a large number of individuals crossing roads in the reserve and their surrounding: *e.g.*, in *Bufo bufo* (Linnaeus, 1758) and *Bufo lineatus* Ninni, 1879, so being vulnerable to road killing.

Among reptiles, further research are necessary to verify the local presence of *Testudo hermanni* (Gmelin, 1789) and *Emys orbicularis* (Linnaeus, 1758), both occurring in the surrounding areas (Bologna *et al.*, 2003). The only records of the first species was an anatomic remains, probably belonging to an introduced individual (near via della Pisana). Further research focused on snakes should be carried out: some of species belonging to this group occur in the neighbouring areas: e.g., *Coronella girondica* (Daudin, 1803) has been observed near TMNR (Vigna Taglianti in Bologna *et al.*, 2003; see also Bologna *et al.*, 2000).

Among birds, we obtained data for a large number of species cumulated over a large time span. Breeding birds represent an important component (about 64% in species number). Sarrocco & Sorace (2011), estimated for TMNR a mean species richness of 57 breeding species (range at regional level: 37-83; index of ornithological value = 10.2; range: 3.6-44.3), so showing an intermediate value when compared to the system of protected areas of Latium. A large set of species is included among the lists of conservation concern at European and national scale (LIPU & WWF, 1999; Calvario *et al.*, 2008; see also Calvario *et al.*, 2011).

At single species level, the study area host a small breeding colony of *Milvus migrans* (Boddaert, 1783), the only one inside in the suburban area of Rome (Borlenghi, 1996; Battisti & Cignini, 1997; Battisti *et al.*, 2001; Battisti *et al.*, 2003; Battisti & Zocchi, 2004; Zocchi & Battisti, 2004; Zocchi *et al.*, 2004). This colony utilize the surrounding areas (Malagrotta, Tiber river) as trophic site (De Giacomo *et al.*, 2003, Panuccio & Canale, 2003). Moreover, TMNR host an assemblage of sedentary breeding or migrant birds linked to mature forests and agro-forest landscapes, including species of local ecological interest and conservation concern (Brunelli *et al.*, 2011): among them, *Accipiter nisus* (Linnaeus, 1758)(see Battisti, 2011), *Otus scops* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Cuculus canorus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Upupa epops* Linnaeus, 1758, *Picus viridis* Linnaeus, 1758, *Dendrocopos major* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Oriolus oriolus* (Linnaeus, 1758). All these species are relatively very localized and with “patchy” populations inside the metropolitan area of Rome (Battisti & Fraticelli, 2005). Salvati & Manganaro (1999) locally showed a high linear density of *Dendrocopos major* in the Torretta Massimi *Quercus suber* oak wood and in the Infernaccio mixed oak wood when compared to other sites of Latium.

Among mammals, TMNR hosts mammal species that are very localized in Rome metropolitan area as *Muscardinus avellanarius* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Sorex samniticus* Altobello, 1926 and *Meles meles* (Linnaeus, 1758)(Zapparoli *et al.*, 2004).

Muscardinus avellanarius is a rodent that locally has been observed, directly, both in winter and in breeding period with individuals and nests. Between 1997 and 2004 inside the Infernaccio, and Sughereta Somaini oak wood fragments, we obtained evidences for 12 nests located on *Clematis vitalba*, *Rosa semper-*

virens, *Rubia peregrina*, *Asparagus* sp., *Cornus* sp., *Ulmus* sp., *Rubus* sp., *Smilax aspera*. Locally, this species was also preyed by *Tyto alba* (Celauro & Battisti, 2006). However, this small rodent may occur in TMNR probably with small-sized sub-populations, highly vulnerable for the isolation of the remnant oak wood fragments embedded in a largely urbanized matrix (metropolitan Rome area). Further research focused on this fragmentation-sensitive species (e.g., Bright *et al.*, 1994; Bright & Morris, 1994; Bright & Morris, 1996 and the reviews in Mortelliti *et al.*, 2010 and Spinozzi *et al.*, 2012) are necessary to verify if these small populations are viable and if they are spatially structured as a meta-population. Among terrestrial mammals (excluding Chiroptera), this species represent the highest local conservation priority.

Sorex samniticus, although largely diffused in central Italy and in the ‘Campagna Romana’ (Amori *et al.*, 2009) is here present with the only known populations included in the suburban metropolitan area (Zapparoli *et al.*, 2004). This species is linked to forest habitats and shows a sensitivity to forest fragmentation and isolation (e.g., Mortelliti *et al.* 2007; review in Mortelliti *et al.*, 2010).

TMNR is the only nature reserve sited in Rome that include *Meles meles* among mammals. The badger is a moderately fragmentation-sensitive species (van de Zande *et al.*, 2007; Mortelliti *et al.*, 2010) and there are field evidences that an extensive road network may be perceived as barrier to dispersal (e.g., Clarke *et al.*, 1998; Van der Zande *et al.*, 2007; Battisti *et al.*, 2012). The first sighting of this species in TMNR was obtained by road killing of an individual and probably this is locally the main threat acting on this species and on others, here commonly occurring, as *Erinaceus europaeus* Linnaeus, 1758 and *Vulpes vulpes* (Linnaeus, 1758). The only available record of *Martes foina* (Erxleben, 1777) (2011, pers. obs.) should be confirmed and has not been included in checklist.

Analogously to mustelids, represented by only one species, research on bats (Chiroptera) should be implemented for this area because the only data available (four species; Amori *et al.*, 2009) may represent an underestimation.

As highlighted for other highly fragmented areas of the Campagna Romana (e.g., Cornicolani hilly area; Crucitti *et al.*, 2013), further research should better focused on the local status of the species of conservation concern in terms of density, dynamics, and spatial distribution in wood patches and mosaics of TMNR, verifying the viability of their remnant populations (Gippoliti & Amori, 2006): e.g., among mammals, for *Muscardinus avellanarius* (Linnaeus, 1758) and *Sorex samniticus* Altobello, 1926; among amphibians, for *Hyla intermedia* Boulenger, 1882 and *Bufo lineatus* Ninni, 1879. Moreover, also study at community level should be promoted (e.g., breeding bird structure of assemblages in different habitat types), also considering the role of anthropogenic disturbances as factor of change and species turnover of these remnant “relaxed” communities.

Tab. 2 - Check list of birds (Aves) occurring in the “Tenuta dei Massimi” nature reserve (Rome, central Italy). We reported the species conservation concern at European (Dir.: Annex 1, “Birds” 79/409/CEE and 147/2009/CE Directives; Calvario *et al.*, 2008) and Italian scale (Italian red list (LIPU and WWF, 1999: EX: Extinct; EN: Endangered; VU: Vulnerable; LR: Lower risk; DD: Data deficient) and species phenology at regional scale (Brunelli and Fraticelli, 2010: S: Sedentary; B: Breeding; M: Migratory; reg: regular; irr: irregular; W: Wintering; E: Non-breeding summer visitor). In the column ‘breeding’ we reported the possible or confirmed breeding in TMNR as certain (C), probable (P) and eventual (E). Note: (1): species breeding in Rome urban area with vagrant individuals observed in TMNR.

Order/FAMILY/species	Regional phenology	Breeding	“Bird” Dir.	Italian Red list
Anseriformes				
ANATIDAE				
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Mreg, W, SB	P		
Galliformes				
PHASIANIDAE				
<i>Coturnix coturnix</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Mreg, B, W, irr	P		LR
<i>Phasianus colchicus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	SB	C		
Pelecaniformes				
PHALACROCORACIDAE				
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Mreg, W, SB, E			EN
Ciconiiformes				
ARDEIDAE				
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Mreg, W, E, B, irr			VU
<i>Ardea cinerea</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Mreg, W, E, B, irr			LR
<i>Ardea purpurea</i> Linnaeus, 1766	Mreg, B		X	LR
Falconiformes				
ACCIPITRIDAE				
<i>Pernis apivorus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Mreg, B, W irr		X	VU
<i>Milvus migrans</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Mreg, B, W, irr	C	X	VU
<i>Circaetus gallicus</i> (J. F. Gmelin, 1788)	Mreg, B, W irr		X	EN
<i>Circus aeruginosus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Mreg, W, E		X	EN
<i>Circus cyaneus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Mreg, W		X	EX
<i>Accipiter nisus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SB, Mreg, W			
<i>Buteo buteo</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SB, Mreg, W	P		
FALCONIDAE				
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	SB, Mreg, W	C		
<i>Falco columbarius</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Mreg, W		X	
<i>Falco eleonora</i> Gené, 1839	Mreg, E		X	VU
<i>Falco subbuteo</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Mreg, B			VU
<i>Falco peregrinus</i> Tunstall, 1771	SB, Mreg, W	(1)	X	VU
Gruiformes				
RALLIDAE				
<i>Rallus aquaticus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	SB, Mreg, W	E		DD
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SB, Mreg, W	P		

Order/FAMILY/species	Regional phenology	Breeding	“Bird” Dir.	Italian Red list
Charadriiformes				
CHARADRIIDAE				
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Mreg, W, E			
SCOLOPACIDAE				
<i>Gallinago gallinago</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Mreg, W			
<i>Scolopax rusticola</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Mreg, W			
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Mreg, W, E, Birr			VU
LARIDAE				
<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Mreg, W, E			VU
<i>Larus michaellis</i> Naumann, 1840	Mreg, SB			
Psittaciformes				
PSITTACIDAE				
<i>Psittacula krameri</i> (Scopoli, 1769)	SB	C		
<i>Myiopsitta monachus</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	SB	P		
Columbiformes				
COLUMBIDAE				
<i>Columba livia</i> J. F. Gmelin, 1789 f. domestica	SB	C		
<i>Columba palumbus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Mreg, W, SB			
<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i> (Frisvaldszky, 1838)	SB	C		
<i>Streptopelia turtur</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Mreg, B	C		
Cuculiformes				
CUCULIDAE				
<i>Cuculus canorus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Mreg, B	C		
Strigiformes				
TYTONIDAE				
<i>Tyto alba</i> (Scopoli, 1769)	SB, Mirr	C		LR
STRIGIDAE				
<i>Otus scops</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Mreg, B, Wirr	E		LR
<i>Athene noctua</i> (Scopoli, 1769)	SB, Mirr	C		
<i>Strix aluco</i> Linnaeus, 1758	SB, Mirr	C		
<i>Asio otus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Mreg, W, SB			LR
Caprimulgiformes				
CAPRIMULGIDAE				
<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Mreg, B		X	DD
Apodiformes				
APODIDAE				
<i>Apus apus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Mreg, B, Wirr	C		
Coraciiformes				
ALCEDINIDAE				
<i>Alcedo atthis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SB, Mreg, W		X	VU
MEROPIDAE				

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Order/FAMILY/species	Regional phenology	Breeding	"Bird" Dir.	Italian Red list
<i>Merops apiaster</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Mreg, B	C		
UPUPIDAE				
<i>Upupa epops</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Mreg, B, Wirr	P		
Piciformes				
PICIDAE				
<i>Jynx torquilla</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Mreg, B, W	P		
<i>Picus viridis</i> Linnaeus, 1758	SB, Mirr	C		LR
<i>Dendrocopos major</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SB, Mirr	C		
Passeriformes				
ALAUDIDAE				
<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i> (Leisler, 1814)	Mreg, B	P	X	DD
<i>Galerida cristata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SB, Mreg, W	C		
<i>Alauda arvensis</i> Linnaeus 1758	SB, Mreg, W	C		
HIRUNDINIDAE				
<i>Hirundo rustica</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Mreg, B, Wirr	C		
<i>Delichon urbicum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Mreg, B, Wirr	C		
MOTACILLIDAE				
<i>Anthus pratensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Mreg, W			
<i>Motacilla cinerea</i> Tunstall, 1771	Mreg, SB, W			
<i>Motacilla alba</i> Linnaeus, 1758	SB, Mreg, W	C		
TROGLODYTIDAE				
<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SB, Mreg, W	C		
PRUNELLIDAE				
<i>Prunella modularis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Mreg, W, SB			
TURDIDAE				
<i>Erithacus rubecula</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Mreg, W, SB	P		
<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i> C.L. Brehm, 1831	Mreg, B, Wirr	C		
<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i> (S.G. Gmelin, 1789)	SB, Mreg, W			
<i>Saxicola rubetra</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Mreg, Wirr			
<i>Saxicola torquatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SB, Mreg, W	C		
<i>Monticola solitarius</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SB, Mreg	P		
<i>Turdus merula</i> Linnaeus, 1758	SB, Mreg, W	C		
<i>Turdus philomelos</i> C.L. Brehm, 1831	Mreg, W, SB			
<i>Turdus iliacus</i> Linnaeus, 1766	Mreg, W			
SYLVIIDAE				
<i>Cettia cetti</i> (Temminck, 1820)	SB, Mreg, W	C		
<i>Cisticola juncidis</i> (Refinesque, 1810)	SB, Mirr, W	C		
<i>Hippolais polyglotta</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	Mreg, B	P		
<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SB, Mreg, W	C		
<i>Sylvia cantillans</i> (Pallas, 1764)	Mreg, B	C		
<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i> (J.F. Gmelin, 1789)	SB, Mreg, W	C		

Order/FAMILY/species	Regional phenology	Breeding	“Bird” Dir.	Italian Red list
<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	Mreg, SB, W	E		
<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Mreg			
<i>Regulus regulus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Mreg, SB, W			
<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i> Temminck, 1820	Mreg, SB, W	C		
MUSCICAPIDAE				
<i>Muscicapa striata</i> (Pallas, 1764)	Mreg, SB	P		
<i>Ficedula albicollis</i> (Temminck, 1815)	Mreg, B		X	
AEGITHALIDAE				
<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SB, Mreg, W	C		
PARIDAE				
<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SB, Mirr, W	C		
<i>Parus major</i> Linnaeus, 1758	SB, Mirr, W	C		
CERTHIIDAE				
<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i> C.L. Brehm, 1820	SB, Mirr	C		
REMIZIDAE				
<i>Remiz pendulinus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SB, Mreg, W	C		
ORIOOLIDAE				
<i>Oriolus oriolus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Mreg, B	C		
LANIIDAE				
<i>Lanius collurio</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Mreg, B, Wirr	P	X	
<i>Lanius senator</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Mreg, B			VU
CORVIDAE				
<i>Garrulus glandarius</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SB, Mirr			
<i>Pica pica</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SB	P		
<i>Corvus monedula</i> Linnaeus, 1758	SB, Mirr	(1)		
<i>Corvus cornix</i> Linnaeus, 1758	SB, Mirr	C		
STURNIDAE				
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Mreg, W, SB	C		
PASSERIDAE				
<i>Passer domesticus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SB	C		
<i>Passer montanus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SB, Mreg	C		
FRINGILLIDAE				
<i>Fringilla coelebs</i> Linnaeus, 1758	SB, Mreg, W	C		
<i>Serinus serinus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	SB, Mreg, W	C		
<i>Carduelis chloris</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SB, Mreg, W	C		
<i>Carduelis carduelis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SB, Mreg, W	C		
<i>Carduelis spinus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Mreg, W, Eirr			
EMBERIZIDAE				
<i>Emberiza cirlus</i> Linnaeus, 1766	SB, Mreg, W	C		
<i>Emberiza cia</i> Linnaeus, 1766	SB, Mreg, W			
<i>Emberiza calandra</i> Linnaeus, 1758	SB, Mreg, W	C		

continued from previous page

Tab. 3 - Check list of mammals (Mammalia) occurring in the “Tenuta dei Massimi” nature reserve (Rome, central Italy). The inclusion in the “Habitat” Dir.: Annex IV of “Habitat” 92/43/CEE Directive (Calvario *et al.*, 2008; Amori *et al.*, 2009) and in the Italian red list are reported (Bulgarini *et al.*, 1998). VU: vulnerable; LR: lower risk; DD: data deficient.

Order/FAMILY/species	“Habitat” Dir.	Italian Red list
Erinaceomorpha		
ERINACEIDAE		
<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i> Linnaeus, 1758		
TALPIDAE		
<i>Talpa romana</i> Thomas, 1902		
Soricomorpha		
SORICIDAE		
<i>Sorex samniticus</i> Altobello, 1926		DD
<i>Suncus etruscus</i> (Savi, 1822)		
<i>Crocidura suaveolens</i> (Pallas, 1811)		
<i>Crocidura leucodon</i> (Hermann, 1780)		
Chiroptera		
VESPERTILIONIDAE		
<i>Pipistrellus kuhlii</i> (Kuhl, 1817)	IV	LR
<i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i> (Keyserling e Blasius, 1839)	IV	VU
<i>Hypsugo savii</i> (Bonaparte, 1837)	IV	LR
MOLOSSIDAE		
<i>Tadarida teniotis</i> (Rafinesque, 1814)	IV	LR
Lagomorpha		
LEPORIDAE		
<i>Lepus europaeus</i> Pallas, 1778		
Rodentia		
HYSTRICIDAE		
<i>Hystrix cristata</i> Linnaeus, 1758	IV	
MYOCASTORIDAE		
<i>Myocastor coypus</i> (Molina, 1782)		
GLIRIDAE		
<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	IV	
CRICETIDAE		
<i>Microtus (Terricola) savii</i> (De Sélys Longchamps, 1838)		
MURIDAE		
<i>Rattus norvegicus</i> (Berkenhout, 1769)		
<i>Rattus rattus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		
<i>Apodemus sylvaticus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		
<i>Mus musculus</i> Linnaeus, 1758		
Carnivora		
CANIDAE		
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		
MUSTELIDAE		
<i>Meles meles</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		

Acknowledgements

We would acknowledge all the colleagues that have allowed this review with original data from field sampling (1991-2012 period): G. Amori, F.M. Angelici, M.A. Bologna, F. Borlenghi, V. Botticelli, A. Buscemi, E. Calvario, L. Cancellieri, E. Calvario, M. Caporioni, A. Cardillo, G. M. Carpaneto, R. Caruso, J.G. Cece-re, M. Cento, G. Ciccotosto, L. Contoli, G. Ferrero, A. Folletto, F. Foschi (Ente RomaNatura), F. Fraticelli, P. Giampaolletti, P. Harris, S. Hueting, L. Ianniello, R. Lippolis, E. Lorenzetti, R. Maggini, C. Marangoni, C. Mari, P. Menichetti, R. Molajoli, A. Monteforte, P. Monti (“Allocco” Project - Ente RomaNatura), G. Montinaro, S. Morandi, G. Nobili, L. Nottari, D. Ortenzi, G. Pallara, U. Pessolano, F. Petrassi, F. Petrozzi, S. Risa, E. Savo, S. Sciré, C. Teofili, M. Tomassetti, C. Tomei, M. Trotta, P. Tuccinardi, M. Valori, A. Venchi, A. Zocchi. I would acknowledge also A. Cardillo, M. Cento, F. Fraticelli, S. Hueting for the full availability of data related to the project named “Atlante degli uccelli in inverno a Roma: 2007-2011” Project; R. Molajoli, M. Brunelli (Ornitho e GroB!); M.A. Bologna and M. Pitzalis (Alien species data bank - University of Rome III). Spartaco Gippoliti have critically reviewed a first draft of the manuscript. Thanks also to Giovanni Amori, Marco A. Bologna, Massimo Brunelli and Vincenzo Ferri for the further review of the check-lists. Two anonymous reviewers have suggested further comments that have improved this work.

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