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## ACOUSTIC DIFFERENTIATION OF BIRDS IN THE MODERN MEGALOPOLIS

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Many modern large cities represent a favorable, though a specific habitat for birds, especially for those that are not typical urban species. Most of them belong to the dendrophylous complex and are associated with distinct parkland, represent isolated fragments of habitat surrounded on all sides by the typical urban environment, unsuitable for habitation. Another manifestation of the big city specific environment is its considerable noise, which may be important for songbirds that actively use acoustic communication. In 2010–2016, we studied the effect of habitat fragmentation and high noise on intra – and inter-population differentiation of the song of the Thrush Nightingale and Chaffinch – numerous inhabitants of urban parks in the city of Moscow. For comparison, we used phonogram, made in the suburbs. We analyzed data using cluster analysis and multidimensional scaling. We found that populations of Nightingale and Chaffinch living on different parks within Moscow did not show bioacoustics differentiation, corresponding to the fragmented structure of their habitat. The data obtained confirm the hypothesis of the shift of birdsong frequency range in response to the urban noise.

The study was carried out with the support of the RFBR (project 16-04-01721).

## OOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF KENTISH PLOVER *CHARADRIUS ALEXANDRINUS* LINNAEUS, 1758 (CHARADRII, CHARADRIIDAE) FROM DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE AREAL

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We analyzed a number of oological indicators, including the quantity of masonry whose linear dimensions (length – L, mm, width – D, mm), shape (index of elongation – I, %), volume (V, ml) and egg weight (m, r), and the relative weight of the one and full clutch of Kentish plover *Charadrius alexandrinus* Linnaeus, 1758 from different parts of the areal (from Central Europe westwards all the way to Sakhalin Island in the East, and from Scandinavia in the North to the Southern Turkmenistan). We found that most of the indicators varied slightly depending on the geographical coordinates (latitude and longitude), however some association with altitude was detected. We conclude that the species adaptation to different environmental conditions occurs not only through the change of oological characteristics, but also due to changes in various reproductive attributes (breeding season prolixity, the possibility of dual breeding cycle, and the presence of polyandry and polygyny).