

## Recent ornithological literature from the Caribbean: 2019

An annual feature of the *Journal of Caribbean Ornithology*, this column alerts readers to recent ornithological literature from the Caribbean basin that has appeared elsewhere. Most of these articles appeared in 2019, although a few that we previously missed may also be summarized. We would also like to include any unpublished theses or other reports that may be difficult to find in more universally available abstract services. We invite readers of the *Journal of Caribbean Ornithology* to alert our compiler, Steven Latta, to other articles that should be highlighted in this section. Our hope is that by providing these summaries we will increase the exchange of knowledge among Caribbean ornithologists and conservationists.

—Steven C. Latta  
National Aviary, Allegheny Commons West, Pittsburgh, PA 15212, USA; e-mail: [steven.latta@aviary.org](mailto:steven.latta@aviary.org)

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Aguilar, S., L.T. Manica, M. Acosta, R. Castro, Z. Hernández, A. González, M. López, and L. Mugica. 2019. Spatio-temporal patterns of waterbird assemblages in Cuba's south coast wetlands: Conservation implications. *Wetlands* 2019:1–13. doi.org/10.1007/s13157-019-01178-3.—This study highlights the global importance of the Cuban south coast to waterbird conservation, particularly during fall migration, and the uniqueness of Humedal Sur de Los Palacios. Creation of new Ramsar sites, an Important Bird Area, and a new protected area are encouraged. E-mail: [susymujica27@gmail.com](mailto:susymujica27@gmail.com).

Akresh, M.E., D.I. King, and P.P. Marra. 2019. Examining carry-over effects of winter habitat on breeding phenology and reproductive success in Prairie Warblers *Setophaga discolor*. *Journal of Avian Biology* 50:e02025. doi.org/10.1111/jav.02025.—E-mail: [makresh@antioch.edu](mailto:makresh@antioch.edu).

Akresh, M.E., D.I. King, and P.P. Marra. 2019. Rainfall and habitat interact to affect the condition of a wintering migratory songbird in The Bahamas. *Ecology and Evolution* 9:8042–8061. doi.org/10.1002/ece3.5359.—Findings from studies of the Prairie Warbler (*Setophaga discolor*) suggest that these birds are sensitive to interactions between annual variation in winter rainfall, within-season daily rainfall patterns, and habitat quality. Increasing drought and habitat loss in the Caribbean may be having a negative impact on wintering bird populations. E-mail: [makresh@antioch.edu](mailto:makresh@antioch.edu).

Antczak, M., A.T. Antczak, and M. Lentino. 2019. Avian remains from late pre-colonial Amerindian sites on islands of the Venezuelan Caribbean. *Environmental Archaeology* 24:161–181. doi.org/10.1080/14614103.2017.1402980.—E-mail: [m.m.antczak@leidenuniv.nl](mailto:m.m.antczak@leidenuniv.nl).

Antonides, J., S. Mathur, M. Sundaram, R. Ricklefs, and J.A. DeWoody. 2019. Immunogenetic response of the Bananaquit in

the face of malarial parasites. *BMC Evolutionary Biology* 19:107. doi.org/10.1186/s12862-019-1435-y.—The Bananaquit (*Coereba flaveola*) is a common host of avian malarial parasites (*Plasmodium* sp. and *Haemoproteus* sp.). Molecular variation of TLR (Toll-Like Receptor) and MHC (Major Histocompatibility Complex) genes was assessed in a wild population of Bananaquits. Allelic associations with resistance or susceptibility to parasitic infection were identified to address hypotheses of avian immune response to haemosporidian parasites. E-mail: [jantonid@purdue.edu](mailto:jantonid@purdue.edu).

Arendt, W.J., M.M. Paulino, L.R. Paulino, M.A. Tórriz, and O.P. Lane. 2019. Colonization of Hispaniola by *Margarops fuscatus* Vieillot (Pearly-eyed Thrasher). *Urban Naturalist* 23:1–24.—E-mail: [waynearendt@gmail.com](mailto:waynearendt@gmail.com).

Bergstrom, B.J., M.D. Johnson, J.C. Harris, and T.W. Sherry. 2019. Effects of habitat, season, and age on winter fat storage by migrant and resident birds in Jamaica. *Journal of Field Ornithology* 90:162–175. doi.org/10.1111/jfo.12294.—Using a new, precise method to compare subcutaneous fat deposition of birds among habitats and species, adults and juveniles had similar fat levels, with the exception of juveniles having more subcutaneous fat deposition than adults in acacia scrub habitat. Winter fat deposition in the tropics may be an overlooked strategy, potentially important as a hedge against fasting for floaters, facultative migrants, some territorial migrants in habitats with seasonal declines in food resources, and some resident species prior to breeding. E-mail: [bergstrm@valdosta.edu](mailto:bergstrm@valdosta.edu).

Blinn, A.J., and T.A. Carlo. 2019. Vegetation and population survey of the Red-footed Booby (*Sula sula* L.) colony in Mona Island. *Caribbean Naturalist* 70:1–9.—In the first spatially explicit, fully georeferenced survey of birds and nests of this colony, 1,351 perched birds and 652 nests of Red-footed Booby are located. These occur on 364 georeferenced trees extending over 19.6 ha. More than 90% of nests were constructed on Longleaf Blolly (*Guapira discolor*) or Shortleaf Fig (*Ficus citrifolia*). The resulting map may guide future surveys in using area-based estimates and robust distance-sampling methods to monitor the population of this important seabird colony. E-mail: [tac17@psu.edu](mailto:tac17@psu.edu).

Bulgarella, M., M.A. Quiroga, and G.E. Heimpel. 2019. Additive negative effects of *Philornis* nest parasitism on small and declining Neotropical bird populations. *Bird Conservation International* 29:339–360. doi.org/10.1017/S0959270918000291.—Literature on *Philornis* parasitism exerting negative pressure on bird populations that have become small and isolated due to human actions is reviewed. Among others, the cases of two species of hawks on islands in the Caribbean attacked by the native *P. pici* and *P. obscura* are highlighted. E-mail: [Mariana.Bulgarella@vuw.ac.nz](mailto:Mariana.Bulgarella@vuw.ac.nz).

Colten, R.H., and B. Worthington. 2019. Museum collections and archaic era vertebrate faunal remains from Cuba. *Environmental Archaeology* 24:211–227. doi.org/10.1080/14614103.2018.1500157.—Quantified vertebrate faunal data and new radiocarbon dates from museum-curated collections are presented from three Cuban sites. Las Obas, La Vega del Palmar, and Los Caracoles are Archaic (350 BC–AD 630). Assemblages include a diversity of taxa from several habitats, including an array of fish, birds, reptiles, and mammals. E-mail: roger.colten@yale.edu.

Cooper, N.W., D.N. Ewert, J.M. Wunderle, Jr., E.H. Helmer, and P.P. Marra. 2019. Revising the wintering distribution and habitat use of the Kirtland's Warbler using playback surveys, citizen scientists, and geolocators. *Endangered Species Research* 38:79–89. doi.org/10.3354/esroo937.—E-mail: nathanwands@gmail.com.

DaCosta, J.M., M.J. Miller, J.L. Mortensen, J.M. Reed, R.L. Curry, and M.D. Sorenson. 2019. Phylogenomics clarifies biogeographic and evolutionary history, and conservation status of West Indian tremblers and thrashers (Aves: Mimidae). *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 136:196–205. doi.org/10.1016/j.ympev.2019.04.016.—Using double-digest restriction site-associated DNA sequencing (ddRAD-seq), this study found that resident West Indian taxa form a monophyletic group, exclusive of the migratory Gray Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*). Findings also support recognition of *Ramphocinclus brachyurus* (restricted to Martinique) and the Saint Lucia Thrasher (*R. sanctaeluciae*) as two distinct, single-island endemic species, and indicate the need to re-evaluate conservation plans for these taxa. E-mail: mjmillier@ou.edu.

Debrot, A.O., A. Yranzo, and D. Arocha. 2019. Los Roques and Las Lavas Archipelagos, Venezuela: a marine ecological and conservation reconnaissance of two little-known Southeastern Caribbean oceanic archipelagos. *Atoll Research Bulletin* 622:1–27.—E-mail: dolfi.debrot@wur.nl.

Denis Ávila, D., E.A. Curbelo Benitez, and Y. Ferrer-Sánchez. 2019. Modelación del efecto de la reproducción colonial de *Bubulcus ibis* (Aves: Ardeidae) en el flujo de biomasa y energía de los manglares costeros (Modeling the effect of colonial breeding in *Bubulcus ibis* [Aves: Ardeidae] on biomass and energy flows of coastal mangrove). *Revista de Biología Tropical* 67:784–809. doi.org/10.15517/rbt.v67i4.34822.—Mathematical modeling through a bioenergetic model of system dynamics was used to estimate the quantities of biomass, energy, and nutrients mobilized in a colony of herons. Colonies of thousands of highly grouped nests can have a marked influence on the characteristics of surrounding soil or water due to a hyperfertilization effect. This causes the harmful accumulation of nitrogen compounds altering the chemistry of the substrate and causing defoliation and death of vegetation. The potential impact of these colonies on the mangroves in Cuba was evaluated. E-mail: dda@fbio.uh.cu.

Devenish-Nelson, E.S., D. Weidemann, J. Townsend, and H.P. Nelson. 2019. Patterns in island endemic forest-dependent bird research: the Caribbean as a case-study. *Biodiversity and Conservation* 28:1885–1904. doi.org/10.1007/s10531-019-01768-x.—E-mail: ellie.devenish@ed.ac.uk.

Ferrer-Sánchez, Y., R. Rodríguez-Estrella, and M.A. Martínez-Morales. 2019. Improving conservation strategies of raptors through landscape ecology analysis: the case of the endemic

Cuban Black Hawk. *Ecology and Evolution* 9:13808–13823. doi.org/10.1002/ece3.5815.—This study shows that a landscape ecology and nest-site selection approach is crucial to evaluate the persistence of Cuban Black Hawk (*Buteogallus gundlachi*), as both environmental variables and human activity can be related to its productivity. This approach can be applied in conservation strategies of other island raptors. E-mail: estrella@cibnor.mx.

Fleming, G.M., D.N. Ewert, and J.M. Wunderle, Jr. 2019. Response of early-successional Bahamian dry forest habitat to goat grazing and implications for Kirtland's Warbler (*Setophaga kirtlandii*) wintering ground management. *Caribbean Journal of Science* 49:157–184. doi.org/10.18475/cjos.v49i2.a6.—Experimental tests suggest that if appropriately applied and managed, goat grazing may serve as an economically viable tool for biodiversity preservation because: (1) suitability as habitat for Kirtland's Warblers and many other birds returns quickly after a short-term grazing treatment, and (2) periodic, short-term grazing will forestall succession toward a vegetation type less appropriate for these birds or for certain types of human land use. E-mail: fleming.gm@gmail.com.

Franklin, J., L.C. Majure, Y. Encarnación, T. Clase, H. Almonte-Espinosa, M. Landestoy, A.W. Kratter, J.A. Oswald, D.E. Soltis, R.S. Terrill, and D.W. Steadman. 2019. Changing ecological communities along an elevation gradient in seasonally dry tropical forest on Hispaniola (Sierra Martín García, Dominican Republic). *Biotropica* 2019:1–15. doi.org/10.1111/btp.12707.—Systematic vascular plant and bird surveys are reported across leeward and windward elevation gradients (31–884 m above sea level). E-mail: janet.franklin@ucr.edu.

Gallardo, J.C., and R. Thorstrom. 2019. Status and conservation of the raptors in the West Indies: a review. *Caribbean Naturalist, Special Issue 2 (Endangered and Threatened Species of the Caribbean Region)*:90–134.—E-mail: jcgalardodelangel@gmail.com.

Gallardo, J.C., F.J. Vilella, and M.E. Colvin. 2019. A seasonal population matrix model of the Caribbean Red-tailed Hawk *Buteo jamaicensis jamaicensis* in eastern Puerto Rico. *Ibis* 161:459–466. doi.org/10.1111/ibi.12703.—Modelled populations exhibited positive discrete rates of growth in forests above 400 m, and in forests below 400 m. Adult survival was the parameter with the highest proportional effect and direct contribution to growth of the population, but nestling survival had the second greatest influence on population size. Seasonal matrices are not commonly used to describe population dynamics of birds. However, these may be a useful tool to analyze the influence of life stages in the annual cycle to better address conservation and management needs, especially for species inhabiting oceanic islands. E-mail: jcgalardodelangel@gmail.com.

García-Lau, I., and A. Vives. 2019. Variación temporal del uso de cavidades por aves urbanas en La Habana, Cuba (Temporal variation in the use of cavities by urban birds in Havana, Cuba). *Huitzil* 20:e-524. doi.org/10.28947/hrmo.2019.20.2.435.—Of 351 cavities available in the external walls of Convento San Francisco de Asís, 79% were used, including by two introduced species throughout the year (Rock Dove [*Columba livia*]: 46%; House Sparrow [*Passer domesticus*]: 4%). Three native species used cavities between January and July (Cuban Martin [*Progne cryptoleuca*]: 17%; Cuban Blackbird [*Ptiloxena atroviolacea*]: < 1%;

American Kestrel [*Falco sparverius*]: < 1%). E-mail: ianela@fbio.uh.cu.

Gilmour, M.E., S.A.T. Hudson, C. Lamborg, A.B. Fleishman, H.S. Young, and S.A. Shaffer. 2019. Tropical seabirds sample broadscale patterns of marine contaminants. *Science of the Total Environment* 691:631–643. doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2019.07.147.—The utility of seabirds, which are highly-mobile marine predators, as broad samplers of contaminants was evaluated throughout three tropical ocean regions, including the eastern Caribbean (at Barbuda). Mercury and persistent organic pollutant concentrations are presented for adults of five seabird species. E-mail: mgilmour@ucsc.edu.

González, A., M. Acosta, L. Mugica, and I. García-Lau. 2019. Gremios de aves acuáticas en un humedal de Cuba (Feeding guilds of waterbirds in Cuban wetlands). *Huitzil* 20:e-517. doi.org/10.28947/hrmo.2019.20.2.411.—E-mail: aglez@fbio.uh.cu.

Goodman, N.S., J.C. Eitnearn, and J.T. Anderson. 2019. Time-activity budgets of stiff-tailed ducks in Puerto Rico. *Global Ecology and Conservation* 19:e00676. doi.org/10.1016/j.gecco.2019.e00676.—E-mail: jim.anderson@mail.wvu.edu.

Hayes, C.D., T.I. Hayes, C.J.W. McClure, M. Quiroga, R.K. Thorstrom, and D.L. Anderson. 2019. Native parasitic nest fly impacts reproductive success of an island-endemic host. *Animal Conservation* 22:157–164. doi.org/10.1111/acv.12449.—By manipulating parasitism by the native Hispaniolan nest fly *Philornis pici* on a critically endangered endemic host, Ridgway's Hawk (*Buteo ridgwayi*), abundance of *P. pici* was reduced by 89%, and the probability of fledging for treated nestlings increased by 179%. E-mail: christinehayes1@u.boisestate.edu.

Huang, R., S.L. Pimm, and C. Giri. 2019. Using metapopulation theory for practical conservation of birds endemic to mangroves. *Conservation Biology* (Epub ahead of print):1–10. doi.org/10.1111/cobi.13364.—Combining a spatially explicit metapopulation model with empirical data on endemic species' ranges and maps of habitat cover, the "metapopulation capacity" was calculated as a measure of a landscape's ability to sustain a metapopulation. Global metapopulation capacity was calculated for 99 metapopulations of 32 different bird species endemic to mangroves. Northern Australia and Southeast Asia had the highest richness of mangrove endemic birds. The Caribbean, Pacific coast of Central America, Madagascar, Borneo, and isolated patches in Southeast Asia had the highest metapopulation losses. E-mail: ryan.huang@duke.edu.

Humphries, M.B., M.W.B. de Oliveira Pil, S.C. Latta, P.P. Marra, and R.E. Ricklefs. 2019. Historical demography of *Coereba flaveola* on Puerto Rico. *Auk* 36:uky017. doi.org/10.1093/auk/uky017.—Contemporary genetic diversity is used to characterize within-island population structure and historical demography of Bananaquits on Puerto Rico. Periods of population expansion from Puerto Rico across the Lesser Antilles are related to the genetic architecture of the source population, and differentiation of populations within Puerto Rico is described. Comparable analyses are made of populations of Bananaquits on Jamaica, and of a related species, the Black-faced Grassquit (*Melanospiza bicolor*), on Puerto Rico. E-mail: mhn83@mail.umsl.edu.

Kent, C.M., A.M. Peele, and T.W. Sherry. 2019. Comparing four simple, inexpensive methods for sampling forest arthropod communities. *Journal of Field Ornithology* 90:57–69. doi.org/10.1111/jfofo.12278.—Arthropod communities in a Jamaican wet-limestone forest were sampled during the dry season using four methods: branch-clips, sweep netting, sticky traps applied to tree trunks, and sticky traps hanging free of vegetation. E-mail: ckenz3@tulane.edu.

Kolchanova, S., S. Kliver, A. Komissarov, P. Dobrinin, G. Tamazian, K. Grigorev, W.W. Wolfsberger, A.J. Majeske, J. Velez-Valentin, R. Valentin de la Rosa, and J.R. Paul-Murphy. 2019. Genomes of three closely related Caribbean Amazons provide insight for species history and conservation. *Genes* 10:54:1–17. doi.org/10.3390/genes10010054.—Assembled the genomes of Puerto Rican Parrot (*Amazona vittata*), Hispaniolan Parrot (*A. ventralis*), and Cuban Parrot (*A. leucocephala*), annotated genes and repetitive elements, estimated genome sizes and current levels of heterozygosity, and built models of demographic history to provide interpretation of findings in the context of parrot evolution in the Caribbean. E-mail: sofia.kolchanova@upr.edu.

Latta, S.C. 2019. Not all pine habitat is the same: how bird communities vary among mature Hispaniolan Pine forests shaped by fire. *Caribbean Naturalist* 65:1–19.—Mist net capture and point count data are used to quantify how birds resident in three Hispaniolan pine forests respond to variation in habitat differently impacted by fire. The pine forest site with the most robust broadleaf understory had the greatest avian diversity from all trophic groups, the greatest number of endemic species and Nearctic-Neotropical migrants, and many species foraging in the understory. Capture rates for seven species of endemics and migrants was also significantly greater at this site. Maintenance of pine forest with a robust broadleaf understory is likely dependent on the control of increasingly common wildfires. E-mail: steven.latta@aviary.org.

Lehmann, L.J., P.K. Maruyama, P.J. Bergamo, M.A. Maglianesi, C. Rahbek, and B. Dalsgaard. 2019. Relative effectiveness of insects versus hummingbirds as pollinators of Rubiaceae plants across elevation in Dominica, Caribbean. *Plant Biology* 21: 738–744. doi.org/10.1111/plb.12976.—E-mail: louisejuhllehmann@gmail.com.

Leopold, M.F., S.C.V. Geelhoed, M. Scheidat, J. Cremer, A.O. Debrot, and R. Van Halewijn. 2019. A review of records of the Black-capped Petrel *Pterodroma hasitata* in the Caribbean Sea. *Marine Ornithology* 47:235–241.—Study shows Black-capped Petrels throughout central parts of the Caribbean, from known breeding sites in the north down to coastal waters off Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela. However, birds probably forage only in small parts of the Caribbean Sea (i.e., the coastal upwelling zones off Hispaniola and Cuba, and off the South American mainland). The waters in between (i.e., in the central Caribbean) appear to be mainly used as a corridor, while eastern and western parts are unimportant. This indicates certain hotspots within the Caribbean Sea may be more important to this endangered species than previously thought. E-mail: mardik.leopold@wur.nl.

Lerman, S.B., D.I. King, W. Arendt, M.M. Paulino, and L.R. Paulino. 2019. Mourning Dove nest on a Palmchat colony in urban Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. *Urban Naturalist* 24:1–5.—E-mail: sblerman@fs.fed.us.

Llanes-Quevedo, A., M.A. Gutiérrez Costa, R.F. Cárdenas Mena, E. Lamarté Sablón, M. López Salcedo, M. Alonso Tabet, and G.

Espinosa López. 2019. Population genetics and mating system of Cuban breeding colonies of Roseate Spoonbill (*Platalea ajaja*). *Waterbirds* 42:343–351. doi.org/10.1675/063.042.0311.—E-mail: alex.llanesquevedo@gmail.com.

Lloyd, J.D., C.C. Rimmer, and J.A. Salguero-Faria. 2019. Short-term effects of hurricanes Maria and Irma on forest birds of Puerto Rico. *PLoS ONE* 14:e0214432. doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0214432.—Occupancy in local assemblages of birds in forested areas across Puerto Rico during a winter before (2015) and shortly after (2018) the passage of hurricanes Irma and Maria are compared. Five species, mostly granivores and omnivores, occupied more sites in 2018 than in 2015. Twelve species were less common after the hurricanes, including all of the obligate frugivores. Results support the general conclusions that bird species respond largely independently to changes in forest structure caused by hurricanes, but that some dietary guilds, notably frugivores, are more sensitive and more likely to show changes in abundance. E-mail: jlloyd@vtcostudies.org.

Logue, D.M., J.A. Sheppard, B. Walton, B.E. Brinkman, and O.J. Medina. 2019. An analysis of avian vocal performance at the note and song levels. *Bioacoustics* (Epub ahead of print). doi.org/10.1080/09524622.2019.1674693.—Study concludes that physiological limits on frequency modulation and respiration constrain song structure in male Adelaide's Warblers (*Setophaga adelaidae*). E-mail: david.logue@uleth.ca.

Madden, H. 2019. Reproductive performance, mate fidelity and nest cavity fidelity in Red-billed Tropicbirds *Phaethon aethereus mesonauta* on St. Eustatius, Caribbean Netherlands. *Ardea* 107:227–237. doi.org/10.5253/arde.v107i3.a2.—E-mail: hannah.madden.stenapa@gmail.com.

Montes Espín, R. 2019. Biología reproductiva y conservación del Vencejo de Collar (*Streptoprocne zonaris*) en el centro sur de Cuba (Reproductive biology and conservation of the White-collared Swift [*Streptoprocne zonaris*] in south-central Cuba). Doctoral thesis, University of Alicante, Spain. rua.ua.es/dspace/bitstream/10045/97067/1/tesis\_rosalina\_montes\_espin.pdf.

Orihuela, J. 2019. An annotated list of late quaternary extinct birds of Cuba. *Ornitología Neotropical* 30:57–67.—Provides an annotated taxonomic list of fossil birds from Cuba, including 35 taxa, of which 17 are endemic, 12 extirpated, and 6 undefined species identified only to genus. The list includes giant owls with limited flight, four large barn-owls, five hawks, five falcons, three vultures, an egret, a stork, a crane, a snipe, and a night-hawk. Most species seem to have become extinct in Cuba during the Late Holocene. E-mail: paleonycteris@gmail.com.

Oswald, J.A., J.M. Allen, K.E. Witt, R.A. Folk, N.A. Albury, D.W. Steadman, and R.P. Guralnick. 2019. Ancient DNA from a 2,500-year-old Caribbean fossil places an extinct bird (*Cara-cara creightoni*) in a phylogenetic context. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 140:106576. doi.org/10.1016/j.ympev.2019.106576.—E-mail: oswaldj3@ufl.edu.

Oswald, J.A., D.W. Steadman, and J. Franklin. 2019. Unexpected limb proportions in a Pleistocene population of Eastern Meadowlark (*Sturnella magna*) from the Bahamas. *Caribbean Naturalist* 68.—E-mail: oswaldj3@gmail.com.

Pérez-Rivera, R.A. 2019. Use of millipedes as food and for self-anointing by the Puerto Rican Grackle (*Quiscalus niger brachypterus*). *Ornitología Neotropical* 30:69–71.—E-mail: raul.perez8@upr.edu.

Plasencia-León, C., M. Padilla Sánchez, Y. Segovia Vega, N. Viña Dávila, and F. Rodríguez Santana. 2019. Reporte de la Biji-rita de Connecticut (*Oporornis agilis*; Aves: Parulidae) en el oriente de Cuba (Report of the Connecticut Warbler [*Oporornis agilis*; Aves: Parulidae] in eastern Cuba). *Novitates Caribaea* 14:163–166. doi.org/10.33800/nc.voi14.208.—E-mail: carmen@bioeco.cu.

Plasencia-León, C., A.E. Reyes-Vázquez, Y. Segovia-Vega, N. Viña-Dávila, and F. Rodríguez-Santana. 2019. Biología reproductiva del Sinsonte (*Mimus polyglottos*) en la Reserva Ecológica Siboney-Juticí, Cuba (Breeding biology of the Northern Mockingbird [*Mimus polyglottos*] in the Siboney-Juticí Ecological Reserve, Cuba). *Centro de Información y Gestión Tecnológica de Santiago de Cuba: Ciencia en su PC* 1:48–62.—E-mail: carmen@bioeco.cu.

Segovia-Vega, Y., N. Viña Dávila, F. Rodríguez-Santana, and A.E. Reyes-Vázquez. 2019. Biología reproductiva de la Tojosa (*Columbina passerina*) en la Reserva Ecológica Siboney-Juticí, Cuba (Breeding biology of the Common Ground-Dove [*Columbina passerina*] in the Siboney-Juticí Ecological Reserve, Cuba). *Centro de Información y Gestión Tecnológica de Santiago de Cuba: Ciencia en su PC* 1:30–47.—E-mail: yasit@bioeco.cu.

Sepúlveda-Peña, J.C., B. Vejo-Paula, C. Villanueva-Hedesa, J.R. González-Guerra, A. González-Alfonso, I. García-Lau, G. Hernández-Horta, M. Borrego, G. Socorro, A. Amat-Álvarez, and M. González-Moreno. 2019. Guatini: a project to promote the knowledge of the endemic birds of Cuba in the new generations. *Revista Ciencia y Agricultura* 16:17–30. doi.org/10.19053/01228420.v16.n1.2019.8803.—E-mail: jcarlos@ceis.cujae.edu.cu.

Shanley, J.B., M. Marvin-DiPasquale, O. Lane, W. Arendt, S. Hall, and W.H. McDowell. 2019. Resolving a paradox – high mercury deposition, but low bioaccumulation in northeastern Puerto Rico. *Ecotoxicology* (2019):1–14. doi.org/10.1007/s10646-019-02108-z.—A study of the extent of mercury (Hg) bioaccumulation in Puerto Rican birds suggests that the interplay of microbial processes and hydrology appears to shield the local food web from adverse effects of high atmospheric mercury loading. This scenario may play out in other humid tropical ecosystems as well, but it is difficult to evaluate because coordinated studies of Hg deposition, methylation, and trophic uptake have not been conducted at other tropical sites. E-mail: jshanley@usgs.gov.

Smart, W.A. 2019. Assessing the roles of seabird harvest and non-native rats on Grenadine seabird nesting performance. Masters Thesis, Arkansas State University, AR, USA. search.proquest.com/openview/792049114cb3c428eb-f9508928a715c6/1?pq-origsite=gscholar&cbl=18750&diss=y.

Steadman, D.W., J.N. Almonte Milan, and A.M. Mychajliw. 2019. An extinct eagle (Aves: Accipitridae) from the Quaternary of Hispaniola. *Journal of Raptor Research* 53:319–333. doi.org/10.3356/JRR-18-769.—E-mail: dws@flmnh.ufl.edu.

Zaluski, S., L.M. Soanes, J.A. Bright, A. George, P.G.R. Jodice, K. Meyer, N. Woodfield-Pascoe, and J.A. Green. 2019. Potential threats facing a globally important population of the Magnificent Frigatebird *Fregata magnificens*. *Tropical Zoology* 2019:1–14. doi.org/10.1080/03946975.2019.1682352.—In the British

Virgin Islands, the potential relationship between Magnificent Frigatebird foraging behavior and fishing activity was assessed using data loggers deployed on birds to record foraging movements. In addition, a survey of local fishers was conducted to

assess the scale of incidental by-catch. Results suggest that the substantial fishery may have potentially profound effects on seabird populations in the region. E-mail: [louise.soanes@roehampton.ac.uk](mailto:louise.soanes@roehampton.ac.uk).