

Recent ornithological literature from the Caribbean: 2021

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 2021, although a few that we previously missed are also summarized below. We would also like to include any unpublished theses or other reports that may be difficult to find in more universally available abstract services.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

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Aguilar, S., L. Mugica, M. Acosta, K. Aguilar, D. Boscolo, R. Castro, Z. Hernández, and L.T. Manica. 2021. Effect of landscape structure on waterbirds community in a conservation gradient in southwestern wetlands coast of Cuba. *Wetlands Ecology and Management* 29:929–944. doi.org/10.1007/s11273-021-09821-9.—E-mail: susymujica27@gmail.com.

Akresh, M.E., D.I. King, and P.P. Marra. 2021. Hatching date influences winter habitat occupancy: Examining seasonal interactions across the full annual cycle in a migratory songbird. *Ecology and Evolution* 11:9241–9253. doi.org/10.1002/ece3.7500.—Using stable carbon isotopes, carry-over effects were examined across the annual cycle of Prairie Warblers (*Setophaga discolor*). In drier winters, juvenile males that hatched earlier in Massachusetts, USA, occupied wetter, better-quality winter habitat in the Bahama Islands, as indicated by depleted carbon isotope signatures. For juveniles that were sampled again as adults, repeatability in isotope signatures indicated similar winter habitat occupancy across years. Thus, hatching date of juvenile males appears to influence lifetime winter habitat occupancy. E-mail: makresh@antioch.edu.

Alarcón-Elbal, P.M. 2021. Report of nesting of the Bananaquit (Passeriformes, Thraupidae, *Coereba flaveola*) in man-made objects in the Dominican Republic. *Caribbean Journal of Science* 51:109–112. doi.org/10.18475/cjos.v51i1.a14.—Two Bananaquit nests were located at the base of rustic pendant lights made of metal, placed on a second-floor terrace of an inhabited dwelling. One nest contained three chicks, while the other was empty. E-mail: pedro.alarcon@uv.es.

Alfonso-González, M., A. Llanes-Quevedo, A.G. Navarro-Sigüenza, and G. Espinosa López. 2021. Genetic evidence documents extra-pair paternity in breeding colonies of the Wood Stork *Mycteria americana* (Ciconiidae) in Cuba. *Caribbean Jour-*

nal of Science 51:175–183. doi.org/10.18475/cjos.v51i2.a3.—The mating system of the Wood Stork was inferred from data on the only two breeding colonies in the Caribbean. Growing feathers of 27 chicks were sampled from 11 nests in Cuba's Zapata Swamp and the Sabana-Camagüey Archipelago. Genetic data from the most variable autosomal microsatellite loci described for the species was used to estimate the relatedness between chicks. Evidence of monogamy was found in 27% of the nests analyzed, nest parasitism in 36%, and extra-pair paternity in 18%. E-mail: alex.llanesquevedo@gmail.com.

Antalffy, J.M., M.G. Rowley, S.B. Johnson, S. Cant-Woodside, E.H. Freid, K.E. Omland, and M.E. Fagan. 2021. Comparing global and local maps of the Caribbean pine forests of Andros, home of the critically endangered Bahama Oriole. *Environmental Monitoring and Assessment* 193:1–16. doi.org/10.1007/s10661-021-09560-7.—A 2019 land classification map was used to assess the status of nine terrestrial habitats on Andros. Caribbean pine was the dominant land class making up roughly one-third of the total terrestrial area. Whereas much of the pine forest area was found as small patches, most were close to other patches of pine, suggesting the number of isolated forest patches is low. Results suggest that previous estimates of forest loss have been over-predicted, perhaps because understory fires were frequently associated with falsely classified deforestation. E-mail: omland@umbc.edu.

Askins, R.A., and D.N. Ewert. 2021. Resistance and resilience of Virgin Islands bird populations following severe hurricanes. *Wilson Journal of Ornithology* 132:898–910. doi.org/10.1676/20-00044.—Point counts were used to analyze changes in abundance of terrestrial birds over 32 years and 3 major hurricanes. E-mail: raask@conncoll.edu.

Bayly, N.J., K.V. Rosenberg, D.R. Norris, P.D. Taylor, and K.A. Hobson. 2021. Rapid recovery by fat- and muscle-depleted Blackpoll Warblers following trans-oceanic migration is driven by time-minimization. *Ornithology* 138:ukab055. doi.org/10.1093/ornithology/ukab055.—E-mail: nick.bayly@selva.org.co.

Byerly, P.A., S. Zaluski, D. Nellis, and P.L. Leberg. 2021. Colony characteristics influence nest survival of Caribbean Roseate Terns. *Ornithological Applications* 123:duaa069. doi.org/10.1093/ornithapp/duaa069.—Nest survival of Roseate Terns (*Sterna dougallii*) at colonies in the United States and British Virgin Islands was characterized by both hatch success and early chick success, defined as a chick surviving from hatching through the fourth post-hatch day. Predation was the primary cause of nest failure. Both hatch and nest success increased with colony size, and neither nest survival nor predation probability was influenced by individual nest site characteristics. Results suggest that directing management efforts toward enhancing colony size, rather than focusing on nest site characteristics, can

be beneficial for tropical seabird conservation. E-mail: pabyerly@gmail.com.

Cambrone, C., E. Bezault, and F. Cézilly. 2021. Efficiency of the call-broadcast method for detecting two Caribbean-endemic columbid game species. *European Journal of Wildlife Research* 67:65. doi.org/10.1007/s10344-021-01507-0.—Both “auditory and visual” and “call-broadcast” census methods were used to assess the occurrence and relative abundance of the White-crowned Pigeon *Patagioenas leucocephala*, and the Scaly-naped Pigeon *P. squamosa* in Guadeloupe (French West Indies). E-mail: christopher.cambrone@yahoo.com.

Cambrone, C., F. Cézilly, R. Wattier, C. Eraud, and E. Bezault. 2021. Levels of genetic differentiation and gene flow between four populations of the Scaly-naped Pigeon, *Patagioenas squamosa*: implications for conservation. *Studies on Neotropical Fauna and Environment* 1–13. doi.org/10.1080/01650521.2021.1878765.—Both mitochondrial DNA and nuclear markers (microsatellites) were used to investigate gene flow, genetic diversity, and genetic structure among four island populations of Scaly-naped Pigeon originating from Puerto Rico, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Barbados. Evidence for a significant genetic differentiation was found only between the Barbados and the three other populations, consistent with the fact that the Barbados population originated from a few captive individuals that escaped from a rooftop aviary about 100 years ago. Given the absence of genetic differentiation between the Puerto Rico and the French Antilles populations, results suggest that, apart from Barbados, the species mainly consists of a single large, homogeneous population. E-mail: christopher.cambrone@yahoo.com.

Campos-Cerqueira, M., and T.M. Aide. 2021. Impacts of a drought and hurricane on tropical bird and frog distributions. *Ecosphere* 12:e03352. doi.org/10.1002/ecs2.3352.—Species occupancy and detectability was documented at 59 sites along three elevational transects within the El Yunque National Forest in Puerto Rico using acoustic recorders, species identification algorithms, and post-classification validation. The study period included a severe drought (2015–2016) and a category 4 hurricane (2017). The distribution of the bird species contracted between 2015 and 2016, coinciding with a severe drought. The response of bird species after Hurricane Maria was heterogeneous. E-mail: marconi@rfcx.org.

Campos-Cerqueira, M., A.J. Terando, B.A. Murray, J.A. Collazo, and T.M. Aide. 2021. Climate change is creating a mismatch between protected areas and suitable habitats for frogs and birds in Puerto Rico. *Biodiversity and Conservation* 30:3509–3528. doi.org/10.1007/s10531-021-02258-9.—E-mail: marconi@rfcx.org.

Catanach, T.A., M.R. Halley, J.M. Allen, J.A. Johnson, R. Thorstrom, S. Palhano, C. Poor Thunder, J.C. Gallardo, and J.D. Weckstein. 2021. Systematics and conservation of an endemic radiation of *Accipiter* hawks in the Caribbean islands. *Ornithology* 138:ukabo41. doi.org/10.1093/ornithology/ukabo41.—Results from this study support the recognition of the 3 resident Caribbean populations of *Accipiter* hawks as species-level taxa because nuclear and mitochondrial genetic data indicate reciprocal monophyly and have species-level divergences. There is no sharing of mitochondrial haplotypes among or between island taxa and those on the mainland, and the species are diagnosable by plumage. E-mail: tacatanach@drexel.edu.

Clipp, H.L., J.J. Buler, J.A. Smolinsky, K.G. Horton, A. Farnsworth, and E.B. Cohen. 2021. Winds aloft over three water bodies influence spring stopover distributions of migrating birds along the Gulf of Mexico coast. *Ornithology* 138:ukabo51. doi.org/10.1093/ornithology/ukabo51.—E-mail: hclipp@udel.edu.

Cooper, N.W., M.A. Thomas, and P.P. Marra. 2021. Vertical sexual habitat segregation in a wintering migratory songbird. *Ornithology* 138:ukao080. doi.org/10.1093/ornithology/ukao080.—Black-and-white Warblers (*Mniotilta varia*) wintering in Jamaican second-growth scrub and old-growth mangrove forest were studied to quantify sexual habitat segregation and explore whether patterns of habitat occupation have consequences on physical condition.—E-mail: nathanwands@gmail.com.

Delgado, A.M.P., A.P. Hernández, J.M. de la Cruz Mora, and K.O. Rodríguez. 2021. Comportamiento de la migración otoñal de *Setophaga ruticilla* (Passeriformes: Parulidae) en diferentes formaciones vegetales del Cabo de San Antonio, Península de Guanahacabibes, Cuba. (Behavior of the autumnal migration of *Setophaga ruticilla* (Passeriformes: Parulidae) in different plant formations at Cabo de San Antonio, Guanahacabibes Peninsula, Cuba. *Revista ECOVIDA* 11:145–156.—E-mail: angelicampanado@gmail.com.

Dyer, D. 2021. Which large species of seed finch occurred on Trinidad? *Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club* 141:248–255. boc-online.org/bulletins/downloads/bboc.v141i3.2021.a13.pdf.—A review of historic specimens of large seed finches collected on Trinidad reaffirms their identity as *Sporophila maximiliani parkesi* and not *S. c. crassirostris*, and refutes the hypothesis that this taxon should be considered a synonym of *S. m. maximiliani*. E-mail: ddyer@amnh.org.

Eitnienar, J.C., and M. Morel. 2021. Predation of artificial ground nests at Laguna Cartagena National Wildlife Refuge, Lajas, Puerto Rico. *Texas Journal of Science* 73:Note 2. doi.org/10.32011/tx-jsci_73_1_Note2.—E-mail: jclintoneitnienar@gmail.com.

Evans, T. 2021. Quantifying the global threat to native birds from predation by non-native birds on small islands. *Conservation Biology*. doi.org/10.1111/cobi.13697.—E-mail: thomas.evans@fu-berlin.de.

Ferrer-Sánchez, Y., and R. Rodríguez-Estrella. 2021. Identifying best conservation areas for an endangered and endemic raptor in Cuba through abundance spatial modeling: A niche-centroid distances approach. *Global Ecology and Conservation* 31:e01877. doi.org/10.1016/j.gecco.2021.e01877.—Focus on the endemic Cuban Black-Hawk (*Buteogallus gundlachii*). E-mail: estrella@cibnor.mx.

Gala, M., V. Laroulandie, and A. Lenoble. 2021. Caracteres osteológicos para la identificación de los colúmbidos del Caribe. (Osteological characters for the identification of Caribbean Columbids). *Novitates Caribaeae* 18:114–192. doi.org/10.33800/nc.v18.269.—Identifying specimens to species level is likely to yield a wealth of information concerning species diversity and changes in their distribution over time. Metrical data and 42 osteological characters of 8 skeletal elements from 80 specimens belonging to 12 species from 5 genera are used here, representing most of the indigenous taxa of the West Indies. These new data provide a reliable means for identifying Columbids in the Caribbean fossil and subfossil record. E-mail: monica.gala@u-bordeaux.fr.

Gala, M., V. Laroulandie, and A. Lenoble. 2021. Past distribution of the Burrowing Owl (*Athene cunicularia*) in the Lesser Antilles: New evidence from Saint Martin and Guadeloupe (F.W.I.). *Wilson Journal of Ornithology* 132:868–880. doi.org/10.1676/19-00135.—The osteological description of the remains, combined with the location of fossil-bearing sites and historical accounts, show Burrowing Owls to have been present across the Guadeloupe islands in historical periods. This species has been identified in multiple archaeological sites, including those reported here, attesting to the near continuous distribution of this owl throughout the pre-Columbian period in the northern Lesser Antilles. Taken together, these results challenge the previous hypothesis of a relict distribution of the Burrowing Owl as a consequence of climatically induced modifications of the Caribbean environment since the last glaciation. E-mail: monica.gala@u-bordeaux.fr.

Garcia, R.A., R.F. Duarte, F.E.Z. Gavilanes, J.L.P. Lopez, J.W. Aldaz Cardenas, and J. Iannacone. 2021. Ecological study of bird assembles in Cubanacan Protected Area, Villa Clara, Cuba. *International Journal of Zoology and Animal Biology* 4:000275.—E-mail: rigoberto.fimia66@gmail.com.

García-Lau, I., S. Bani Assadi, G. Kent, A. González, A. Rodríguez-Ochoa, A. Jiménez, M. Acosta, L. Mugica, and K. Meyer. 2021. Tracking Cuban Martin (*Progne cryptoleuca*) migration to wintering location and back using geolocators: solving a mystery. *Ornithology Research* 29:106–112. doi.org/10.1007/s43388-021-00057-y.—Tracking data confirm that Cuban Martins may visit other Caribbean islands during migration and identify eastern Brazil as the likely winter destination for the species. E-mail: ianela@fbio.uh.cu.

Haynes-Sutton, A., B. Hay, R. Sutton, and S. Bräger. 2020. Site-fidelity of the Northern Waterthrush (*Parkesia noveboracensis*) and the Yellow Warbler (*Setophaga petechia*) in Jamaican mangroves: Comparing banding data from a migrant and a resident species. *Ornitología Neotropical* 31:64–70.—E-mail: stefan.braeger@gmx.net.

Heathcote, A., C. De Ruyck, P. Des Brisay, P. Grief, and N. Koper. 2021. Ecological release and insular shifts in avian morphological traits in the Caribbean. *Ornithology* 138:ukabo26. doi.org/10.1093/ornithology/ukabo26.—Research sought support for 3 hypotheses that might explain morphological variation among 4 species of Caribbean land birds across islands: ecological release from competition and predation pressure, predation pressure from a novel predator species (small Indian mongoose, *Herpestes auropunctatus*), and climate. Wing chord, tarsus length, bill length, and mass were measured for Bananquits (*Coereba flaveola*), Black-faced Grassquits (*Tiaris bicolor*), Lesser Antillean Bullfinches (*Loxigilla noctis*), and Common Ground Doves (*Columbina passerina*) in Grenada, 2015–2017, and combined with similar published data from 23 other Caribbean islands for a total sample size of 6,518 individuals. Strongest support was found for the ecological release hypothesis, but each hypothesis received some support. E-mail: nicola.koper@umanitoba.ca.

Hernández, J., W. Gómez-Corea, and L. Bejarano. 2020. First record of total leucism in the Clay-colored Thrush (*Turdus grayi* Aves, Passeriformes, Turdidae). *Caribbean Journal of Science* 50:242–246. doi.org/10.18475/cjos.v50i2.a6.—E-mail: wilson.go-

mez@unah.edu.hn.

Hernández-Borroto, S., and D. Salas. 2021. Un nuevo caso de leucismo en el Aura Tiñosa (*Cathartes aura*; Cathartiformes: Cathartidae) para Cuba. (A new case of leucism in the Turkey Vulture [*Cathartes aura*; Cathartiformes: Cathartidae] for Cuba). *Novitates Caribaea* 17:203–208. doi.org/10.33800/nc.vi17.257.—E-mail: majestuososhb@gmail.com.

Irizarry, A.D., J.A. Collazo, J. Vandermeer, and I. Perfecto. 2021. Coffee plantations, hurricanes and avian resiliency: insights from occupancy, and local colonization and extinction rates in Puerto Rico. *Global Ecology and Conservation* 27:e01579. doi.org/10.1016/j.gecco.2021.e01579.—E-mail: jcollazo@ncsu.edu.

Javidi, V., and R. Montgomerie. 2021. Ornithological insights from Taylor White's birds. *Notes and Records* 75:581–598. doi.org/10.1098/rsnr.2020.0066.—The Taylor White Collection of paintings from the 1700s, held at the McGill University Library, includes 661 paintings that illustrate 832 birds from around the world. Most of these highly accurate paintings were made by Charles Collins and Peter Paillou from live birds or dead specimens in the cabinets and aviaries of White and his contemporaries. A small, red macaw from the West Indies was identified as likely representing a previously unknown but now extinct subspecies of the Scarlet Macaw (*Ara macao*), and two other paintings of species that could not be convincingly matched to any known species were also found. E-mail: mont@queensu.ca.

Jeanet, N., R. Ledevin, M. Gala, A. Lenoble, F. Santos, and V. Laroulandie. 2021. Investigating past and present carpometacarpus morphology in Mimidae: a multi-methods approach to evidence from the Guadeloupe Islands. *Open Quaternary* 7:10. doi.org/10.5334/oq.99.—E-mail: arnaud.lenoble@u-bordeaux.fr.

Jiménez, O., and J. Orihuela. 2021. Nuevos hallazgos de aves en contextos paleontológicos y arqueológicos de Cuba. (New findings of birds in paleontological and archaeological contexts of Cuba). *Novitates Caribaea* 17:163–176. doi.org/10.33800/nc.vi17.251.—E-mail: osvaldojimenez@patrimonio.ohc.cu.

Jodice, P.G.R., P.E. Michael, J.S. Gleason, J.C. Haney, and Y.G. Satgé. 2021. Revising the marine range of the endangered Black-capped Petrel *Pterodroma hasitata*: occurrence in the northern Gulf of Mexico and exposure to conservation threats. *Endangered Species Research* 46:49–65. doi.org/10.3354/esr01143.—At-sea surveys in the northern Gulf of Mexico suggest an expansion of the Black-capped Petrel range to this area. During 558 days at sea between 2010–2011 and 2017–2019, 40 Black-capped Petrels were encountered. Habitat suitability was highest in areas associated with the Loop Current. It remains unclear which nesting areas are linked to the Gulf of Mexico. E-mail: pjodice@g.clemson.edu.

Kolchanova, S., A. Komissarov, S. Kliver, A. Mazo-Vargas, Y. Afanador, J. Velez-Valentín, R.V. de la Rosa, S. Castro-Marquez, I. Rivera-Colon, A.J. Majeske, W.W. Wolfsberger, T. Hains, A. Corvelo, J.C. Martinez-Cruzado, T.C. Glenn, O. Robinson, K.P. Koepfli, and T.K. Oleksyk. 2021. Molecular phylogeny and evolution of *Amazon* parrots in the Greater Antilles. *Genes* 12:608. doi.org/10.3390/genes12040608.—Full mitochondrial genomes were sequenced and annotated from all of the extant *Amazon* parrot species from the Greater Antilles (*A. leucocephala* [Cuba], *A. agilis*, *A. collaria* [both from Jamaica], *A. ventralis* [Hispaniola], and *A. vittata* [Puerto Rico]), *A. albifrons* from mainland

Central America, and *A. rhodocorytha* from the Atlantic Forest in Brazil. Data support the stepping-stone dispersal and speciation hypothesis that has started approximately 3.47 MYA when the ancestral population arrived from mainland Central America and led to diversification across the Greater Antilles, ultimately reaching the island of Puerto Rico 0.67 MYA. E-mail: sofia.kolchanova@gmail.com.

Lawrie, Y., T.J. Shannon, A. Kirkconnell, C.J. Clark, J.M. Collinson, and G.M. Kirwan. 2021. Systematic placement of the Bee Hummingbird (*Mellisuga helenae*) (Aves: Trochilidae) and potential consequences for nomenclature of the Mellisugini. *Ornithologia Neotropical* 32:45–50.—In this study, one mitochondrial gene (ND2) and introns of two nuclear genes were sequenced and aligned to homologous sequences from other hummingbird species. With high statistical support, analyses resolved the Bee Hummingbird as sister to the Bahama Woodstar (*Calliphlox evelynae* or *Nesophlox evelynae*) and the Inagua Hummingbird (*C. lyrura*), rather than the congeneric Vervain Hummingbird (*M. minima*). This finding highlights the need for a nomenclatural rearrangement of several hummingbird species, in line with the results of recent molecular phylogenies. E-mail: GMKirwan@aol.com.

MacGregor-Fors, I., M.A. Gómez-Martínez, L.B. Vázquez, and M.L. Martínez. 2021. Birds of the Land of Swallows: contribution of the main ecosystems of Cozumel Island to its avian diversity. *Écoscience* 1–10. doi.org/10.1080/11956860.2021.1932293.—E-mail: ian.macgregor@helsinki.fi.

McDuffie, L.A., K.S. Christie, A.L. Harrison, A.R. Taylor, B.A. Andres, B. Laliberté, and J.A. Johnson. 2021. Eastern-breeding Lesser Yellowlegs are more likely than western-breeding birds to visit areas with high shorebird hunting during southward migration. *Ornithological Applications* 124:1–16. doi.org/10.1093/ornithapp/duabo61.—PinPoint GPS Argos transmitters were used to track the southward migrations of 85 adult Lesser Yellowlegs from across the species' breeding range. Individuals from the Eastern Canada population had a higher probability of occurrence within one or more harvest zones and remained in those zones longer than individuals breeding in Alaska and western Canada. Findings suggest that current estimated harvest rates may exceed sustainable limits for Lesser Yellowlegs. E-mail: lmcduffie@usgs.gov.

Møller-Stranges, F., L.M. Hedegaard, and B. Dalsgaard. 2021. Double mutualism between the Black-crowned Palm-Tanager (Passeriformes, Phaenicophilidae, *Phaenicophilus palmarum*) and the Beach Creeper (Rubiaceae, *Ernodea littoralis*) on Hispaniola, Greater Antilles, Caribbean. *Caribbean Journal of Science* 51:86–91. doi.org/10.18475/cjos.v51i1.a10.—Double mutualism describes the situation where two species interact for the benefit of both in more than one type of interaction. Whereas hummingbirds and insects were more frequent visitors to the flowers of *E. littoralis* compared to *P. palmarum*, only *P. palmarum* was observed as a seed-disperser of *E. littoralis*. More detailed studies are needed to quantify the importance of this mutualistic behavior, both from the bird's and plant's points of view. E-mail: fredrikstranges@gmail.com.

Oswald, J.A., R.S. Terrill, B.J. Stucky, M.J. LeFebvre, D.W. Steadman, R.P. Guralnick, and J.M. Allen. 2021. Ancient DNA from the extinct Haitian cave-rail (*Nesotrochis steganinos*) sug-

gests a biogeographic connection between the Caribbean and Old World. *Biology Letters* 17:20200760. doi.org/10.1098/rsbl.2020.0760.—A nearly complete mitochondrial genome of *Nesotrochis steganinos* from fossils suggests that it is not a rallid but instead is sister to Sarothruridae, volant birds now restricted to Africa and New Guinea, and the recently extinct and flightless Aptornithidae of New Zealand. This result suggests a widespread or highly dispersive most recent common ancestor of the group. Prior to human settlement, the Caribbean avifauna had a far more cosmopolitan origin than is evident from extant species. E-mail: oswaldj3@gmail.com.

Reyes, F.O. 2021. Depredación de *Gymnophthalmus underwoodi* (Squamata: Gymnophthalmidae) por *Turdus plumbeus* (Passeriformes: Turdidae) en República Dominicana. (Predation of *Gymnophthalmus underwoodi* (Squamata: Gymnophthalmidae) by *Turdus plumbeus* (Passeriformes: Turdidae) in the Dominican Republic). *Novitates Caribaea* 17:196–198. doi.org/10.33800/nc.vi17.255.—E-mail: francisreyes911@gmail.com.

Rivera, S.J., K.M. Alpi, J.A. Collazo, and M.K. Stoskopf. 2021. Statistical methods used in research concerning Endangered and Threatened animal species of Puerto Rico: a meta-study. *Caribbean Journal of Science* 51:225–241. doi.org/10.18475/cjos.v51i2.a10.—E-mail: mkstosko@ncsu.edu.

Rivera-Milán, F.F., H. Madden, and K. Verdel. 2021. Bridled Quail-dove *Geotrygon mystacea* population assessment after hurricanes Irma and Maria, St. Eustatius, Caribbean Netherlands. *Bird Conservation International*:1–12. doi.org/10.1017/S0959270920000647.—Distance-sampling surveys inside and outside Quill National Park, 2016–2019, resulted in average population size estimates of 64.2 ± 12.2 individuals in 440 ha. Density did not differ along and away from forest trails but was higher inside than outside the park. Density declined by 76% after Hurricanes Irma and Maria in 2017. Major hurricanes, together with overgrazing by free-ranging livestock, and a limited food supply, have caused a population bottleneck. E-mail: frank_rivera@fws.gov.

Rodríguez, K.O., A.M.P. Delgado, and A.P. Hernández. 2021. Estructura y composición de los ensamblajes de aves asociados a pinar natural de pizarra en el Valle Ancón, Parque Nacional Viñales, Cuba. (Structure and composition of bird assemblages associated with natural slate pine forest in Valle Ancon, Viñales National Park, Cuba). *Revista ECOVIDA* 11:165–177.—E-mail: karlenortegarodriguez@gmail.com.

Rodríguez Ochoa, A., A.G. Alfonso, and A. García-Quintas. 2021. Descripción del ensamble de aves acuáticas en el Parque Nacional Jardines de la Reina, Cuba. (Description of the aquatic bird assemblage in Jardines de la Reina National Park, Cuba). *Revista Cubana de Ciencias Biológicas* 9:1–11.—E-mail: arodriiguez@fbio.uh.cu.

Rodríguez Ochoa, A., and M. Acosta Cruz. 2021. Comparison of prey availability for *Setophaga petechia gundlachi* (Aves: Parulidae) between two mangroves with different vegetation structure. *Caldasia* 43:28–38. revistas.unal.edu.co/index.php/cal/issue/view/5442.—*Setophaga petechia gundlachi* is characterized by its specificity to mangrove habitat during the breeding season. This work compares prey availability for *S. petechia gundlachi* in two mangrove sites with different vegetation structure in Havana, Cuba. Results provide evidence of the possible

influence of mangrove vegetation structure changes on food availability for *S. petechia gundlachi* in this urban landscape. E-mail: arodriguez@fbio.uh.cu.

Rodríguez-Reyes, M.G., and C. Rios-Velazquez. 2021. Stool microbiome dataset of the critically endangered Puerto Rican Parrot (*Amazona vittata*). Data in Brief 37:107175. doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2021.107175.—E-mail: carlos.rios5@upr.edu.

Rowley, M.G., R.C. Stanley, J.M. Antalfy, J.L. Christhif, D.C. Stonko, S.B. Johnson, S. Cant-Woodside, T.S. Sillett, M.E. Fagan, C.E. Studds, and K.E. Omland. 2021. Hierarchical distance sampling reveals increased population size and broader habitat use in the endangered Bahama Oriole. Avian Conservation and Ecology 16:5. doi.org/10.5751/ACE-01775-160105.—E-mail: omland@umbc.edu.

Schubert, S., R. Ake, B. Akers, L. Bankester, V.A. Alexandria, J. Via, B. Williams, and D. Youker. 2021. The composition of wintering bird communities in an agricultural landscape of the north-western Dominican Republic. The Raven 90:18–25.—Winter surveys in an agricultural region of Dajabon province included a riparian broadleaf forest, a managed pine stand, a shade coffee plantation, and an abandoned field. E-mail: scschubert11@gmail.com.

Silva, A., V. Sanz, A. Mijares, J. Romero, and R. Rosales. 2021. Prevalence and diversity of avian haemosporidian parasites from Margarita and Coche Islands, Venezuela. Ornitología Neotropical 32:62–67.—E-mail: silvaiturriza@gmail.com.

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