Bradley concludes the book with a more upbeat chapter calling for "major increases in the attention, resources, and priority" accorded seabird conservation. She emphasizes the need for local and regional conservation actions, but also recognizes the need for global strategies as well. Action initiatives are centered on capacity building and public education, research and monitoring, protection and management of breeding sites, and developing ecotourism initiatives.

This book is nicely bound in blue cloth and contains a wealth of easily readable maps, black-and-white photographs of birds, and key sites for Caribbean seabirds. A comprehensive bibliography of seabirds in the Caribbean is included as well. I recommend this book for all conservationists interested in Caribbean wildlife, but in particular I suggest that it be made available to funding agencies, managers, and politicians in the region.—STEVEN C. LATTA, *National Aviary, Allegheny Commons West, Pittsburgh, PA 15212, USA;* e-mail: *steven.latta@aviary.org.*

RECENT ORNITHOLOGICAL LITERATURE FROM THE CARIBBEAN

Readers are invited to submit literature citations that should be highlighted in this section to STEVEN C. LATTA, *National Aviary, Allegheny Commons West, Pittsburgh, PA 15212, USA;* e-mail: steven.latta@aviary.org.

CHESSER, R. T. *ET AL.* 2009. Fiftieth Supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union Check-list of North American Birds. Auk 126:705–714.—The AOU's Committee on Classification and Nomenclature made a number of decisions regarding birds that occur in the Caribbean. These are briefly summarized below:

Numididae given family rank. The committee follows the latest research in recognizing Numididae (guineafowl, an African family) as a full family, rather than a subfamily of Phasianidae.

Linear sequence of Trogon species rearranged. The new sequence of species in the genus *Trogon* is as follows: *clathratus*, *massena*, *melanurus*, *melanocephalus*, *citreolus*, *viridis*, *bairdii*, *violaceus*, *rufus*, *elegans*, *mexicanus*, *collaris*, *aurantiiventris*.

English name of *Vireo caribaeus* changed from St. Andrew Vireo to San Andres Vireo.

Cichlherminia merged into *Turdus*. The distinctive Forest Thrush, endemic to four Caribbean islands, was formerly placed in the monotypic genus *Cichlherminia*. It is embedded in *Turdus*, however, and so becomes *Turdus lherminieri*. Despite the merger, the committee points out that the species does represent a distinctive lineage. If *Turdus* is ever split into multiple genera, the Forest Thrush may be placed in a monotypic genus once again.

"Tanager" genera *Piranga*, *Habia*, and *Chlorothraupis* moved to *Cardinalidae*. These three genera belong not to the tanager family (*Thraupidae*) but to the cardinal and grosbeak family (*Cardinalidae*). For Caribbean birders, this change affects the Scarlet Tanager, Summer Tanager, and Western Tanager (all members of *Piranga*).

Siskins moved into genus *Spinus*. Siskins were in subgenus *Spinus* within genus *Carduelis*, but now *Spinus* is (re)elevated to genus level. In the Caribbean this affects Red Siskin (*Spinus cucullatus*) and Antillean Siskin (*Spinus dominicensis*).

EISERMANN, K. 2009. Abundance of shorebirds on the Caribbean coast of Guatemala. Waterbirds 32:337–344.—A total of 25 shorebird species was recorded at the Punta de Manabique Wildlife Refuge in the inner Gulf of Honduras, Guatemala, from August 2000 to June 2001. The most common species, each accounting for >5% of all individuals observed, were in decreasing order of abundance: Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularius*), Sanderling (*Calidris alba*), Black-bellied Plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*), Collared Plover (*Charadrius collaris*), Least Sandpiper (*Calidris minutilla*), Whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*), and Semipalmated Plover (*Charadrius semipalmatus*). E-mail: knut.eisermann@proeval-raxmu.org.

EFE, M. A., E. S. TAVARES, A. J. BAKER, AND S. L. BONATTO. 2009. Multigene phylogeny and DNA barcoding indicate that the Sandwich Tern complex (*Thalasseus sandvicensis*, Laridae, Sternini) comprises two species. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 52:263–67.—Sandwich Tern currently comprises 3 subspecies: *sandvicensis*, in the Old World; *acuflavidus*, in eastern North America south to southern Caribbean; and *eurygnathus*, on islands offshore Venezuela, French Guiana, and eastern Brazil south to southern Argentina. This article indicates that the two New World subspecies, *acu-*

flavidus and *eurygnathus*, should be considered as a separate species from *sandvicensis*. E-mail: marcio_efe@yahoo.com.br.

LOSOS, J. B. AND R. E. RICKLEFS. 2009. Adaptation and diversification on islands. Nature 457:830–836.—Charles Darwin's travels on HMS Beagle taught him that islands are an important source of evidence for evolution. Because many islands are young and have relatively few species, evolutionary adaptation and species proliferation are obvious and easy to study. In addition, the geographical isolation of many islands has allowed evolution to take its own course, free of influence from other areas, resulting in unusual faunas and floras, often unlike those found anywhere else. For these reasons, island research provides valuable insights into speciation and adaptive radiation, and into the relative importance of contingency and determinism in evolutionary diversification. Examples from Greater Antillean birds included. E-mail: ricklefs@umsl.edu.

OLSON, S. L. AND R. E. RICKLEFS. 2009. More on the origin of the Red-legged Thrush (*Turdus plumbeus*) of Dominica, West Indies. Auk 126:449–454.—Further debate, as well as points of agreement, is presented regarding the likelihood of the Red-legged Thrush having arrived on Dominica via introduction by humans, or long-distance dispersal. E-mail: olsons@si.edu.

REUDINK, M. W., C. E. STUDDS, P. P. MARRA, T. K. KYSER, AND L. M. RATCLIFFE. 2009. Plumage brightness predicts non-breeding season territory quality in a long-distance migratory songbird, the American redstart *Setophaga ruticilla*. Journal of Avian Biology 40:34–41.—In the American Redstart, the acquisition of a winter territory in high-quality habitat advances spring departure and subsequent arrival on breeding areas, and increases reproductive success and annual survival. The authors show that males holding winter territories in high-quality, black mangrove habitats in Jamaica have brighter yellow-orange tail feathers than males occupying territories in poor-quality second-growth scrub habitats. Because behavioral dominance plays an important role in the acquisition of winter territories, plumage brightness may be related to fighting ability and the acquisition and maintenance of territories in high-quality habitat. E-mail: mattreudink@gmail.com.

REZNICK, D. N., AND R. E. RICKLEFS. 2009. Darwin's bridge between microevolution and macroevolution. Nature 457:837–842.—Evolutionary biologists have long sought to understand the relationship between microevolution (adaptation), which can be observed both in nature and in the laboratory, and macroevolution (speciation and the origin of the divisions of the taxonomic hierarchy above the species level, and the development of complex organs), which cannot be witnessed because it occurs over intervals that far exceed the human lifespan. The connection between these processes is also a major source of conflict between science and religious belief. Biologists often forget that Charles Darwin offered a way of resolving this issue, and his proposal is ripe for re-evaluation in the light of recent research. Examples from Greater Antillean birds included. E-mail: ricklefs@umsl.edu.

RHEINDT, F. E., L. CHRISTIDIS, AND J. A. NORMAN. 2008. Habitat shifts in the evolutionary history of a Neotropical flycatcher lineage from forest and open landscapes. BMC Evolutionary Biology 8:193.—Little is known about the role ecological shifts play in the evolution of Neotropical radiations that have colonized a variety of environments. Here phylogenetic relationships within the *Elaenia* flycatchers are reconstructed, and habit shifts, migratory behavior, and preferences for a number of habitat types are examined. Phylogenetic studies of Caribbean species concluded that divergence between Jamaican *E. f. fallax* and Hispaniolan *E. f. cherriei* exceeded that recorded between other species of *Elaenia*, suggesting long-term separation and species-level treatment for *E. cherriei*. Some reasonably deep divergence was found between the Cayman Island subspecies *caymanensis* of *E. martinica* and the other two subspecies investigated. In contrast, samples of *E. martinica riisii* from Puerto Rico and *E. m. martinica* from St. Vincent were barely distinguishable from one another. This suggests a close affinity of the latter two subspecies, which are geographically linked through the Lesser Antillean islands. The Cayman Island race is geographically isolated, with sequence divergences typical of distinct tyrannid subspecies. Available at www.biomedcentral.com/1471–2148/8/193.

TEMELES, E. J., C. R. KOULOURIS, S. E. SANDER, AND W. J. KRESS. 2009. Effect of flower shape and size on foraging performance and trade-offs in a tropical hummingbird. Ecology 90:1147–1161.—Matches between the bills of hummingbirds and the flowers they visit have been interpreted as examples of co-adaptation and feeding specialization. Observations of birds feeding at flowers longer or shorter than their bills combined with a lack of experimental evidence for foraging trade-offs have failed to support these interpretations. We addressed these inconsistencies by exploring hummingbird–flower

relationships, and the shape of bills and flowers, through experiments on the Purple-throated Carib (*Eulampis jugularis*) and its major food plant, *Heliconia*, in the eastern Caribbean. E-mail: ejtemeles@amherst.edu.

TEMPLE, H. J., J. I. HOFFMAN, AND W. AMOS 2009. Group structure, mating system and extra-group paternity in the co-operatively breeding White-breasted Thrasher *Ramphocinclus brachyurus*. Ibis 151:99–112.—Avian cooperative breeders show a diverse range of social and reproductive systems. Microsatellite genotyping was combined with field observations over three consecutive breeding seasons to investigate the social structure and mating system of the White-breasted Thrasher on the islands of St Lucia and Martinique. Cooperative breeding was facultative in this species, with approximately one-third of nests having helpers. Breeding groups comprised a pair of breeding adults and up to three helpers of either sex. E-mail: helen.temple@iucn.org.

TOWNSEND, J. M., E. GARRIDO, AND D. A. MEJIA. 2008. Nests and nesting behavior of Golden Swallow (*Tachycineta euchrysea*) in abandoned bauxite mines in the Dominican Republic. Wilson Journal of Ornithology 120:867–871.—Report on six nests in cavities of the vertical walls of abandoned bauxite mines in the Sierra de Bahoruco of the Dominican Republic. Three of the six nests were depredated by introduced mammals. Observations of Golden Swallow nesting success are compared with nesting studies of congeneric swallows, emphasizing the potential conservation importance of a nest box placement and monitoring program. E-mail: jatownse@syr.edu.

VILELLA, F. J. 2008. Nest habitat use of the Puerto Rican Nightjar *Caprimulgus noctitherus* in Guánica Biosphere Reserve. Bird Conservation International 18:307–317.—The critically endangered Puerto Rican Nightjar is endemic to coastal dry and lower montane forests of southwest Puerto Rico. Nest habitat was studied, and habitat structure and vegetation composition was quantified at each nightjar nest and at randomly selected sites. Elevation, leaf litter biomass, midstory stem density, and canopy closure differed between nest and random sites. Management of forest stands at higher elevations to promote nightjar nest habitat structure, protection of private lands in the periphery of the Guánica Biosphere Reserve, and acquisition of privately owned forest tracts in other portions of the nightjar's range are recommended to ensure the long-term persistence of the species. E-mail: fvilella@cfr.msstate.edu.

VOLOVIN, I., M. KAISER, V. MATROSOVA, E. VOLODINA, A. KLENOVA, O. FILATOVA, AND M. KHOLODOVA. 2009. The technique of noninvasive distant sexing for four monomorphic *Dendrocygna* whistling duck species by their loud whistles. Bioacoustics 18:277–290.—An acoustic approach for reliable sexing in four whistling duck species from the genus *Dendrocygna* is compared with molecular and cloacal inspection techniques. The four examined species include the White-faced Whistling-Duck (*D. viduata*), Fulvous Whistling-Duck (*D. bicolor*), West Indian Whistling-Duck (*D. arborea*) and Black-bellied Whistling-Duck (*D. autumnalis*). The results demonstrate that acoustic sexing represents a feasible alternative to the two traditional methods as a noninvasive tool for the distant sexing of the four whistling duck species in captivity and in the wild. E-mail: volodinsvoc@gmail.com.

WUNDERLE, J. M., N. F. R. SNYDER, B. MUIZNIEKS, J. W. WILEY, AND J. M. MEYERS. 2003. Histories of Puerto Rican Parrot nests in the Caribbean National Forest / Luquillo Experimental Forest, 1973–2000. IITF-GTR-21, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station, Portland, OR. E-mail: jmwunderle@gmail.com.

REVIEWERS OF VOLUME 23

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