making this book more "user friendly." However, the authors correctly surmise that the more advanced birders will enjoy the "collection of new photographs of the many interesting and sometimes rare or unexpected birds species."

Further details on the occurrence of these rare species, along with a more technical summary on the avifauna of Mustique, were recently published in the previous issue of this journal (Paice and Speirs 2010).—FLOYD E. HAYES, *Department of Biology, Pacific Union College, 1 Angwin Ave., Angwin, CA 94508;* e-mail: *floyd_hayes@puc.edu;* and EDWARD B. MASSIAH, *Johnson Road, Fitts Village, St. James, Barbados;* e-mail: *ebmassiah@hotmail.com*.

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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.

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LATTA, S. C. AND J. FAABORG. 2009. Migratory birds in the Caribbean: benefits of studies of overwintering birds for understanding resident bird ecology and promoting critical development of conservation capacity. Conservation Biology 23:286–293.—The authors argue that funding of ecological research and monitoring of Neotropical migratory birds on their over-wintering grounds often provides information about the ecology and demography of little-known tropical resident birds. But migrant-focused research may also have an underappreciated effect on the development of conservation capacity and conservation efforts in host countries. Funding agencies should consider the broader impacts of migratory-bird research and monitoring efforts; researchers in the tropics should use protocols that provide the most information about all the birds that use the study areas involved and be aware of important opportunities that they may have to build capacity in host countries. E-mail: steven.latta@aviary.org.

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