complete field guides.

Following the species accounts, detailed directions for accessing 16 birdwatching sites are provided. Easily followed maps are accompanied by written directions, as well as descriptions of the sites, the habitats, and birds that may be expected throughout the year and during migration. An additional 12 sites are also described in less detail and without maps.

Finally, the book concludes with a complete checklist of the 132 species of birds recorded since 1990 on Anguilla. The status of each species is given on a monthly basis, as well as an estimation of its status year-round.

I found this guide to the birds of Anguilla to be a pleasing and attractive book with few errors or typographic mistakes. The book is much better written than many of this sort, with some sections having an almost poetic quality–unique for a bird guide! For example, in Anguilla, "Laughing Gulls with their dark heads, smoky grey wings with black wingtips, dance in attendance on the true fish-catchers, hoping to gather scraps or steal prey." The authors have done a nice job of balancing the need for an introductory guide for students and visitors, while still presenting at least some information on all of the species known to occur. Although I was disappointed records prior to 1990 were not included (and I assume such records exist), I commend its authors and recommend the book for all visitors to Anguilla, and for any others who have an interest in bird distributions in the Caribbean.—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.*

ACEVEDO, M. A., AND C. RESTREPO. 2008. Land-cover and land-use change and its contribution to the large-scale organization of Puerto Rico's bird assemblages. Diversity and Distributions 14:114-122.–Using Puerto Rican Breeding Bird Survey data and land-cover and land-use data extracted from Landsat images, we ask how island-wide changes in land cover and land use has influenced the large-scale organization of bird assemblages. Land use followed by climate explained most of the variation observed among routes in terms of species composition and abundance. E-mail: miguel_a_acevedo@ yahoo.com.

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COSGROVE, P. 2008. Grenada Dove *Leptotila wellsi* response to non-native ground predators. Cotinga 30:72-73.–E-mail: pcosgrove@ envirocentre.co.uk.

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tive yr is needed to accurately characterize the winter bird community at a site. However, sampling for 5 yr is better, and 10-yr samples generate patterns similar to those based on the entire 34-yr sample. A 1-yr sample provides minimal information about the composition and characteristics of a winter resident bird community. E-mail: faaborgj@missouri.edu.

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latta@aviary.org.

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REVIEWERS OF VOLUME 22

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