

## 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.

GARRIDO, O. H., J. W. WILEY, AND G. B. REYNARD. 2009. Taxonomy of the Loggerhead Kingbird (*Tyrannus caudifasciatus*) complex (Aves: Tyrannidae). *Wilson Journal of Ornithology* 121:703–713.—The Loggerhead Kingbird, a West Indian endemic, is separated on the basis of differences in plumage coloration and pattern, size, vocalizations, and distribution. The authors propose the following designations: populations in Puerto Rico and Isla Vieques (*T. taylori*), and Hispaniola (*T. gabbii*) are distinct species; subspecific distinction is assigned to populations in Cuba, Isla de Pinos, and Cuban satellites (*T. caudifasciatus caudifasciatus*); Cayman Islands (*T. c. caymanensis*); Jamaica (*T. c. jamaicensis*); and the Bahamas (*T. c. bahamensis*). E-mail: jwwiley@mail.umes.edu.

GEBHARDT, K. J., AND L. P. WAITS. 2008. Cross-species amplification and optimization of microsatellite markers for use in six Neotropical parrots. *Molecular Ecology Resources* 8:835–839.—Primers were redesigned for 17 microsatellite loci developed in St. Vincent Parrot (*Amazona guildingii*) and six loci developed in Blue-and-yellow Macaw (*Ara ararauna*) and tested using six species of Neotropical parrots. The resulting multiplexed loci will be useful in evaluating genetic diversity, genetic structure, and mating system in Neotropical parrots. E-mail: lwaits@uidaho.edu.

JOHNSON, M. D., N. J. LEVY, J. L. KELLERMANN, AND D. E. ROBINSON. 2009. Effects of shade and bird predation on arthropods and leaf damage on coffee farms in Jamaica's Blue Mountains. *Agroforestry Systems* 76:139–148.—E-mail: mdj6@humboldt.edu.

KELLERMANN, J. L., M. D. JOHNSON, A. M. STERCHO, AND S. HACKETT. 2008. Ecological and economic services provided by birds on Jamaican Blue Mountain coffee farms. *Conservation Biology* 22:1177–1185.—E-mail: mdj6@humboldt.edu.

KERCHNER, C., M. HONZÁK, R. KEMKES, A. RICHARDSON, J. TOWNSEND, AND C. C. RIMMER. 2009. Designing spatially explicit incentive programs for habitat conservation: A case study of the Bicknell's Thrush wintering grounds. *Ecological*

*Economics* 69:2108–2115.—An estimated 90% of the global population of the Bicknell's Thrush (*Catharus bicknelli*) overwinters on Hispaniola where ongoing habitat loss is a severe problem. This paper considers a voluntary incentive program to landowners in the Dominican Republic to yield a cost-effective network of protected habitat to sustain overwintering Bicknell's Thrush populations. TAMARIN, a Geographic Information System (GIS) based model, evaluates the economic and ecological considerations for a voluntary bid scenario where landowners sell their property rights to a government agency or non-governmental organization. Results indicate that two scientific reserves in northeast Dominican Republic could be connected under one viable forest fragment, increasing the total protected land by 87% to 19,357 ha. E-mail: charles.kerchner@uvm.edu.

KLEIN, A., G. J. HORSBURGH, C. KÜPPER, A. MAJOR, P. L. M. LEE, G. HOFFMAN, R. MÁTICS, AND D. A. DAWSON. 2009. Microsatellite markers characterized in the Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*) and of high utility in other owls (Strigiformes: Aves). *Molecular Ecology Resources* 9:1512–1519.—Fifteen polymorphic microsatellite loci were identified for the Barn Owl, five from testing published owl loci and 10 from testing non-owl loci. All 15 loci were sequenced in Barn Owl, and new primer sets were designed for eight loci. The 15 polymorphic loci displayed two to 26 alleles in 56–58 Barn Owls. When tested in 10 other owl species ( $n = 1–6$  individuals), between four and nine loci were polymorphic per species. These loci are suitable for studies of population structure and parentage in owls. E-mail: d.a.dawson@sheffield.ac.uk.

LATTA, S. C., C. C. RIMMER, AND K. P. MCFARLAND. 2003. Winter bird communities in four habitats along an elevational gradient on Hispaniola. *Condor* 105:179–197. Avian diversity was quantified in four habitats along a 1750 m elevational gradient in the Dominican Republic, including desert thorn scrub, dry forest, pine forest, and montane broadleaf forest. Data represent the most complete quantitative record of avian abundance and distribution on Hispaniola, and details the value of these four habitats to various suites of species. The study emphasizes the importance of montane broadleaf and pine forests to large numbers of Neotropical migrants and Hispaniolan endemics, some of which are narrowly restricted to these habitats. E-mail:

steven.latta@aviary.org.

PLASENCIA VÁZQUEZ, A. H., Y. A. TORRENS, AND F. R. HERNÁNDEZ MARTÍNEZ. 2009. Distribución vertical de las aves *Dendroica pityophila* y *Teretistris fernandinae* (Passeriformes: Parulidae) en Pinar del Río, Cuba. *Revista de Biología Tropical* 57:1263–1269.—The Yellow-headed Warbler and the Olive-capped Warbler coexist in Western Cuba. This study evaluated their vertical distribution in pine forests to determine the differential use of forest strata. From the 360 counts carried out, the Olive-capped Warbler reached greater abundances than the Yellow-headed Warbler. The Olive-capped Warbler had the highest frequency in the high stratum and was observed in the low stratum only during the reproductive season. The Yellow-headed Warbler had a preference for low and medium strata, and was seen less frequently in the high stratum. E-mail: [aplasencia@mhn.vega.inf.cu](mailto:aplasencia@mhn.vega.inf.cu), [alexpla79@gmail.com](mailto:alexpla79@gmail.com), [yatsunaris@af.upr.edu.cu](mailto:yatsunaris@af.upr.edu.cu), [fernandez@af.upr.edu.cu](mailto:fernandez@af.upr.edu.cu).

PRINS, T. G., J. H. REUTER, A. O. DEBROT, J. WATTEL, AND V. NIJMAN. 2009. Checklist of the birds of Aruba, Curaçao and Bonaire, South Caribbean. *Ardea* 97 (2): 137–268.—See book review in *JCO* 23:58–59, 2010. E-mail: [ut.g.prins@uva.nl](mailto:ut.g.prins@uva.nl).

RICKLEFS, R., AND E. BIRMINGHAM. 2008. The West Indies as a laboratory of biogeography and evolution. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London B Biological Sciences* 363:2393–413.—Most residents of the West Indies arrived by over-water dispersal. Species-area relationships within the West Indies suggest a strong role for endemic radiations and extinction in shaping patterns of diversity. Diversification is promoted by opportunities for allopatric divergence between islands, or within the large islands of the Greater Antilles. Even though individual island populations of birds might persist 2 million yr on larger islands in the Lesser Antilles, recolonization from within the archipelago appears to maintain avian lineages within the island chain indefinitely. *Birds of the Lesser*

*Antilles* also provide evidence of a mass extinction event within the past 1 million yr. Geographical dynamics are matched by ecological changes in the distribution of species within islands over time resulting from adaptive radiation and shifts in habitat. Although extinction is relatively infrequent under natural conditions, changes in island environments as a result of human activities have exterminated many populations and others—especially old, endemic species—remain vulnerable. E-mail: [ricklefs@umsl.edu](mailto:ricklefs@umsl.edu).

SHERRY, T. W., M. D. JOHNSON, AND A. M. STRONG. 2005. Does winter food limit populations of migratory birds? Pp. 414–425 in *Birds of two worlds: advances in the ecology and evolution of temperate-tropical migration systems* (R. Greenberg and P. P. Marra, eds.). Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, MD.—E-mail: [tsherry@tulane.edu](mailto:tsherry@tulane.edu).

SMITH, J., P. P. MARRA, AND L. R. REITSMA. 2008. Roosting behavior of Northern Waterthrush during the non-breeding season. *Journal of Avian Biology* 39:460–465.—E-mail: [marrap@si.edu](mailto:marrap@si.edu)

STRONG, A. M., AND T. W. SHERRY. 2002. Body condition of Swainson's Warblers wintering in Jamaica, and the conservation value of Caribbean dry forest. *Wilson Bulletin* 113:410–418.—E-mail: [tsherry@tulane.edu](mailto:tsherry@tulane.edu).

STUDDS, C., AND P. P. MARRA. 2007. Linking fluctuations in rainfall to non-breeding season performance in a long-distance migratory bird. *Climate Research* 35:115–122.—E-mail: [marrap@si.edu](mailto:marrap@si.edu).

VILLARD, P., P. FELDMANN, A. FERCHAL AND C. PAVIS. 2010. Population size and habitat associations of the endemic Guadeloupe Woodpecker (*Melanerpes herminieri*). *Journal of Field Ornithology* 81:278–286.—E-mail: [pascalvillard@yahoo.fr](mailto:pascalvillard@yahoo.fr).

WILEY, J. W. 2006. The ecology, behavior, and conservation of a West Indian corvid, the White-necked Crow (*Corvus leucognaphalus*). *Ornitología Neotropical* 17:105–146.—E-mail: [jwwiley@mail](mailto:jwwiley@mail).

## REVIEWERS OF VOLUME 24

We thank the following individuals for reviewing manuscripts (more than one indicated in parentheses) for volume 24: Wayne Arendt, Keith L. Bildstein, William K. Hayes, Steven G. Mlodinow, William L. Murphy, Erica Nol, Robert L. Norton,

Jeffrey V. Wells, and James W. Wiley.