

**RECENT PUBLICATIONS—PUBLICACIONES RECIENTES
PUBLICAÇÕES RECENTES**

by François Vuilleumier

(Brief abstracts of recent papers dealing with Neotropical birds)

Ahumada, J. A. 2001. Comparison of the reproductive biology of two Neotropical wrens in an unpredictable environment in northeastern Colombia. *Auk* 118: 191–210. (*E-mail*: jorge@dogwood.botany.uga.edu.)—The sympatric wrens *Thryothorus leucotis* and *T. rufalbus* were studied in dry forests in Parque Nacional Tayrona. Analysis of diet, foraging behavior, territory size and density, and arthropod abundance, show that these two congeneric species respond differently to the unpredictability of the timing of the rainy season.

Anderson, C., & R. Rozzi. 2000. Bird assemblages in the southernmost forests in the world: methodological variations for determining species composition. *An. Inst. Patagonia Ser. Cienc. Nat.* 28: 89–100. (*E-mail*: chrisinchile@yahoo.com.)—Using mist nets, point counts, and general observations, the authors studied the avifaunal composition at two forests sites in southern Chile dominated by evergreen *Nothofagus betuloides*, Península Antonio Varas (52°S) and Isla Navarino (55°S). They recorded 20 species at Antonio Varas and 17 at Navarino. The most abundant species at Antonio Varas and Navarino were *Phrygilus patagonicus*, *Elaenia albiceps*, and *Aphrastura spinicauda*, but the relative abundances of these three species was not the same at the two sites. This study confirms the numerical dominance of these species in

Nothofagus forests of southern South America.

Berg, K. S. 2000. Field notes on the biology of the Long-wattled Umbrellabird *Cephalopterus penduliger* in west Ecuador. *Cotinga* 14: 26–29. (P.O. Box 09-01-7343, Guayaquil, Ecuador.)—Observations on the population density, nesting period, foraging ecology, possible local migrations, vocalizations, and conservation of this poorly known species, made during the author's nine-month stay at the Estación Biológica Bilsa, Esmeraldas Province, in 1998.

Bleiweiss, R. 2001. Asymmetrical expression of transsexual phenotypes in hummingbirds. *Proc. R. Soc. Lond. Ser. B* 268: 639–646. (*E-mail*: reb@ravel.zoology.wisc.edu.)—Several hummingbird species in several Andean genera exhibit variation “in their expression of a male-like gorget, with a complete range ... from non-iridescent (female-like) to fully iridescent (male-like).” A study of 2252 museum specimens showed transsexual phenotypes in 18 out of 42 species. Whereas in 16 out of 42 species male-like females were detected, 18 out of 745 males of 9 or 10 species showed female-like characteristics. These results are discussed in terms of selection pressures that might induce such phenotypic variability in a group of birds that is considered to show striking sexual dimorphism.

Candido, J. F., Jr. 2000. The edge effect in a

forest bird community in Rio Claro, São Paulo State, Brazil. *Ararajuba* 8: 9–16. (*E-mail*: jflavio@certto.com.br.)—A 15-month study of a 230 ha patch of forest surrounded by sugar cane plantations. Sample plots were distributed from the edge toward the interior of the forest. A total of 61 species of birds were censused. “Species richness and diversity (Shannon) increased from the edge to the forest interior in all census types used. These results contradict the hypothesized edge effect, in which more individuals or species are found along edges, an idea much emphasized in temperate zone studies until recent years and indiscriminately used in Neotropical environments.”

Chiarello, A. G. 2000. Influência da caça ilegal sobre mamíferos e aves das matas de tabuleiro do norte do Espírito Santo. *Bol. Mus. Biol. Mello Leitão Nova Ser.* 11–12: 229–247. (*E-mail*: bradypus@terra.com.br.)—A survey of 6 fragments of the Brazilian Atlantic forest, ranging in size from 210 to 24,000 ha., some protected and others in private hands, revealed that 12 species of mammals and 9 species of birds were illegally hunted there. Illegal hunting of mammals and birds is carried out with the help of dogs as well as by trapping. Of the 9 bird species, 5 are tinamous, 3 are cracids, and 1 is a quail. The guan *Penelope superciliosa* is the most common species, followed by the curassow *Crax blumenbachii*, a species that is now quite rare throughout its range. In the author’s words, “The results indicate that hunting, in spite of being prohibited by federal law, continues to be practiced in the entire region studied.” The relative remoteness of one area in particular, the Reserva Biológica de Sooretama, makes it a “paradise” for illegal hunters. The very negative impact of this hunting activity is discussed, and it is suggested that the relevant authorities become more active to permit the enforcement of the law.

Coimbra-Filho, A. F. 2000. Reintrodução do tucano-de-bico-preto (*Ramphastus vitellinus ariel* Vigors, 1826) no Parque Nacional de Tijuca (Rio de Janeiro-RJ) e notas sobre sua distribuição geográfica. *Bol. Mus. Biol. Mello Leitão Nova Ser.* 11–12: 189–200. (Academia Brasileira de Ciências, Rua Artur Araripe 60/901, Gávea, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, CEP 22451-020, Brazil.)—The story of the successful reintroduction of this toucan to Tijuca National Park, within the boundaries of the Rio de Janeiro metropolis. A total of 47 birds were released there in 1970. Recent sightings of the species have been made, not only in the Tijuca National Park, but also in other areas around Rio de Janeiro.

Craveiro, R. B., & C. Y. Miyaki. 2000. Analysis of the genetic variability of *Propyrrhura maracana* (Psittaciformes, Aves) using DNA fingerprinting. *Ararajuba* 8: 79–84. (*E-mail*: craveiro@ib.usp.br.)—This parrot, usually included in the genus *Ara*, seems to be declining. An analysis of its genetic variability, based on 38 wild and captive individuals from different parts of its range, and using DNA fingerprinting with multilocus minisatellite probes 33.15 and 33.6, revealed low genetic variability, suggesting potential loss of variability due to range reduction.

Dove, C. J., & R. C. Banks. 1999. A taxonomic study of crested caracaras (Falconidae). *Wilson Bull.* 111: 330–339. (*E-mail*: dovec@nsmnh.si.edu.)—An analysis of geographic variation of more than 392 museum specimens of *Caracara* from the entire continental range of the genus. The authors “conclude that there are 3 species of crested caracaras: *Caracara plancus*, *C. cheriway*, and *C. lutosus*. There is a limited zone of contact between northern *cheriway* and southern *plancus* populations near the Amazon in Brazil. In this area, 16 specimens reveal a mixture of

characters described as "a mosaic of plumage elements from both forms," interpreted to be "a result of secondary contact" and suggesting reproductive isolation between these taxa.

Efe, M. A., L. V. Mohr, L. Bugoni, A. Scherer, & S. B. Scherer. 2000. Inventário e distribuição da avifauna do Parque Saint-Hilaire, Viamão, Rio Grande do Sul, Brasil. *Tangara* 1: 12–25. (E-mail: efe@ez-poa.com.br.)—An inventory of the avifauna of an urban park in the Porto Alegre metropolitan area revealed the presence of 133 species. Two of these species, *Crypturellus obsoletus* and *Ortalis squamata*, are in decline in Brazil generally, whereas *Piculus aurulentus* is near-threatened and *Clibanornis dendrocolaptoides* is threatened according to the latest Brazilian red list.

García-Moreno, J., & J. Fjeldsã. 2000. Chronology and mode of speciation in the Andean avifauna. Pp. 25–46 in Rheinwald, G. (Ed.). *Isolated vertebrate communities in the tropics*. Proceedings of the 4th International Symposium, Bonn, Bonner Zoologische Monographien 46. (Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, 1109 Geddes Avenue, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109-1079, USA.)—On the basis of DNA sequencing in a sample of taxa living in Andean forests and occurring in allopatry, parapatry, and sympatry. The genera included are *Atlapetes*, *Metal-lura*, *Cranioleuca*, several tanagers, *Lepidocolaptes*, and *Ochthoeca*. The patterns obtained are complex and not easily accounted for by simple biogeographic hypotheses. The authors "could not support a synchrony of speciation events across taxonomic groups (and particularly not among the closely related 'nine-primaried oscines', where each genus shows its own pattern."

Garrido, O. H. 2000. A new subspecies of Oriente Warbler *Teretistris fornsi* from Pico Turquino, Cuba, with ecological comments

on the genus. *Cotinga* 14: 88–93. (Museo Nacional de Historia Natural, Obispo 61, Plaza de Armas, Habana Vieja, Cuba.)—*Teretistris fornsi turquinensis*, described on the basis of one specimen in the Instituto de Ecología y Sistemática, Havana, and 2 in the American Museum of Natural History, New York. The new subspecies can be differentiated from other populations by being larger and having slight color pattern differences.

Haffer, J. 2000. Kontaktzonen bei Vögeln der Tropen und ihre biogeographische Bedeutung. *Ornithol. Anz.* 39: 43–62. (Tommesweg 60, D-45149 Essen, Germany.)—The author compares a number of contact zones between pairs of species of birds in South America, Africa, and New Guinea. In such zones, observed phenomena include hybridization, mutual geographical exclusion, and overlaps. The possible origins and timing of these contacts are discussed in ecological and geoclimatic terms.

Heredia, J., J. Klavins, & P. Nieto. 1999. Primera descripción de la nidificación del Carpintero Negro (*Dryocopus schultzei*). *Nuestras Aves* 16 (40): 3. (Delegación Córdoba "Claes C. Olrog" de la Asociación Ornitológica del Plata, Casilla de Correo 9, (5.178) La Cumbre, Córdoba, Argentina.)—Observations at a nest of this scarce woodpecker, made 22 December 1996 in Córdoba Province. The nest, at about 4 m above ground in a dry branch of *Schinopsis haenkeana*, contained two chicks of different sizes, one of which seemed about ready to fledge.

Hunt, J. S., E. Bermingham, & R. E. Ricklefs. 2001. Molecular systematics and biogeography of Antillean thrashers, tremblers, and mockingbirds (Aves: Mimidae). *Auk* 118: 35–55. (E-mail: eb@naos.si.edu.)—Phylogenies of West Indian *Cinlocerthia*, *Margarops*, and *Mimus*, obtained from analyses of 3,491 base

pairs of mitochondrial DNA and 780 base pairs of the nuclear-encoded myoglobin gene. The inferred relationships and a time scale based on an assumption of a 2% sequence divergence per million years in mitochondrial DNA suggest a history going back to about 4 million years, with splitting of the three clades of tremblers (*Cinlocerthia*) about 2 million years ago.

Irestedt, M., U. S. Johansson, T. J. Parsons, & P. G. P. Ericson. 2001. Phylogeny of major lineages of suboscines (Passeriformes) analysed by nuclear DNA sequence data. *J. Avian Biol.* 32: 15–25. (*E-mail*: martin.irestedt@nrm.se.)—Among the Neotropical taxa included in this analysis are one species each in the families Conopophagidae, Cotingidae, Dendrocolaptidae, Formicariidae, Furnariidae, Phytotomidae, Pipridae, and Rhinocryptidae, and 2 species (in 2 genera) in the Tyrannidae. DNA sequences “were obtained from part of exon 3 of *c-myc*.” The tissues of South American taxa were obtained during field work in Paraguay. Two clades of Neotropical suboscines are postulated: one including the Conopophagidae, Furnariidae, Dendrocolaptidae, Formicariidae, and Rhinocryptidae; the second including the Tyrannidae, Phytotomidae, Cotingidae, and Pipridae. These data agree with previous analyses based on morphology and DNA-DNA hybridization.

Kirkconnel, A., & O. H. Garrido. 2000. Nueva subespecie del Vireo de Bahamas *Vireo crassirostris* de Cayo Paredón Grande, archipiélago de Sabana-Camagüey, Cuba. *Cotinga* 14: 79–87. (Museo Nacional de Historia Natural, Obispo 61, Plaza de Armas, Habana Vieja, Cuba.) *Vireo crassirostris cubensis*, described on the basis of six specimens in the Museo Nacional de Historia Nacional de Cuba and one in the American Museum of Natural History, New York. It differs from other subspecies by its “brownish-grey tinge

on the neck and upper breast” and by its possessing vocalizations “not shared with other forms.”

Lindberg, A. B., & J. M. Olesen. 2001. The fragility of extreme specialization: *Passiflora mixta* and its pollinating hummingbird *Ensifera ensifera*. *J. Trop. Ecol.* 17: 323–329. (*E-mail*: annika.christensen@biology.aau.dk.)—Flowering phenology and the behavior of this hummingbird were studied for a few days near Quito, Ecuador, in 1994 and 1995, and pollen was collected from 20 museum specimens of *Ensifera*. Nineteen of these specimens “carried pollen, from 10 different taxa,” and “*Passiflora* pollen was found on eight birds.” The authors suggest that “In the open land, *P. mixta* has lost its pollinator and is now an ecological relict, a ‘living dead.’ Deforestation will lead to the local extinction of *E. ensifera* and later to extinction of the plant due to its long life-span.”

López-Lanús, B. 2000. *Carduelis cucullatus* aún sobrevive en Colombia. *Bol. Soc. Antioqueña Ornitol.* 11: 89–91. (*E-mail*: lopezlanus@humboldt.org.co.)—The author looked for this extremely rare and critically endangered species of siskin and found it on 16 February 2000 south of Cúcuta along the road to Pamplona. A total of 6 individuals were sighted in low scrub and low xerophytic trees: 2 pairs, 1 immature, and 1 singing male. The extreme rarity of the species in Venezuela and Colombia is due to its attraction as a cage bird.

López-Lanús, B., P.G. W. Salaman, T. P. Cowley, S. Arango, & L. M. Renjifo. 2000. The threatened birds of the río Toche, Cordillera Central, Colombia. *Cotinga* 14: 17–23. (*E-mail*: lopezlanus@yahoo.com.)—The Río Toche watershed in the Central Andes of Colombia includes 248 species, of which 10 are considered threatened (*Leptotila conoveri*, *Leptosittaca branickii*, *Ognorhynchus icterotis*, *Bolbo-*

rhynchus ferrugineifrons, *Anthocephala floriceps*, *Grallaria rufocinerea*, *Grallaria milleri*, *Chloropipo flavicapilla*, *Atlapetes flaviceps*, and *Hypopyrrhus pyrohyogaster*). The status of these ten species is discussed, and varies from “abundant” (*Leptosittaca branickii*) to “locally extinct” (*Hypopyrrhus pyrohyogaster*). The area is unprotected. In addition, guerilla activity renders access to the area extremely dangerous.

Marra, P. P., & R. T. Holmes. 2001. Consequences of dominance-mediated habitat segregation in American Redstarts during the nonbreeding season. *Auk* 118: 92–104. (E-mail: marra@serc.si.edu.)—*Setophaga ruticilla* was studied in two habitats in Jamaica in the northern hemisphere winter, mangrove forest and second-growth scrub, between 1992 and 1997. Because of male dominance, redstarts are segregated ecologically by sex, with females occupying less suitable scrub habitat. Thus females will leave during spring migration for the northern breeding grounds in suboptimal physiological condition, a fact that impinges negatively upon their reproductive potential and survivorship.

Melo, L. A. C., L. Paula Faria, M. F. Vasconcelos, & M. Rodrigues. 2000. Nidificação e cuidado parental do bacurau-pequeno, *Caprimulgus parvulus* Gould, 1837, no Parque Nacional da Serra do Cipó, Minas Gerais. *Ararajuba* 8: 109–113. (E-mail: ornito@mono.icb.ufmg.br.)—Observations on the breeding behavior of this widespread and yet little known species of nightjar, made in September–October 1999 in the Cipó National Park. The nest contained two eggs, which were incubated by the male during the day and by the female during the night until before hatching, when the male abandoned the nest and the female then incubated day and night. The eggs were cream colored with small brown specks, a color scheme that does not correspond exactly with previously pub-

lished descriptions. The eggs hatched during full moon.

Nemésio, A. 2001. Plumagens aberrantes em Emberizidae neotropicais. *Tangara* 1: 39–47. (E-mail: nemesio@ornitologia.com.br.)—An illustrated list of aberrant plumages (partial and complete albinism, melanism, xanthism) in 7 species of Neotropical finches and buntings in the genera *Sporophila*, *Passerina*, *Zono-trichia*, *Oryzoborus*, and *Sicalis*. The reasons for such aberrations are unknown. All the birds described and illustrated were captive birds.

Nores, M. 2000. Species richness in the Amazonian bird fauna from an evolutionary perspective. *Emu* 100: 419–430. (Centro de Zoología Aplicada, C.C. 122, 5000 Córdoba, Argentina.)—A review of the species diversity of birds in Amazonia and of the various theories and hypotheses proposed to account for it. These hypotheses include the “stability-time hypothesis,” the “intermediate disturbance hypothesis,” the “riverine barriers hypothesis,” the “refuge hypothesis,” the “river-refuge hypothesis,” the “disturbance-vicariance hypothesis,” the “riverine disturbance hypothesis,” the “pest-pressure hypothesis,” the “parapatric differentiation hypothesis,” the “lake hypothesis,” and the “island hypothesis.” The author concludes that “the *Island hypothesis* is more adequate than the *Refuge hypothesis* to explain the high biodiversity of the Amazonian lowlands,” but emphasizes the complexity of the situation. The “island hypothesis,” proposed earlier by Nores himself (*J. Biogeogr.* 26: 475–485, 1999), postulated that the Amazonian lowland forest became fragmented into true islands during rises in sea level of about 100 m in the Upper Tertiary and Quaternary.

Pacheco, J. F. 2001. *Tangara* — gênero de uns, ainda que nome vulgar de outros! *Tangara* 1: 5–11. (E-mail: jfpcbc@ax.apc.org.)—An anal-

ysis of the etymology of the scientific name *Tangara* and of the vernacular name Tangará, a term of Tupi origin, used commonly in Brazil. The author argues that the the Tupi vernacular name Tangara was originally used to describe some manakins. The apparent oldest record of the name Tangará in Brazil goes back to 1584, in the work of the Jesuit priest Fernão Cardim, who used it to describe manakins of the genus *Chiroxiphia*.

Pacheco, J. F., L. F. Silveira, R. Laps, & F. Straube. 2000. Bibliografia recente da ornitologia brasileira. Ararajuba 8: 61–65. (*E-mail*: jfpcbc@ax.apc.org)—A list (without annotations) of 127 titles of books, articles, book chapters and notes (and one CD) in Portuguese and English about Brazilian ornithology published mostly in 1999.

Pacheco, J. F., R. Laps, L. F. Silveira, & F. C. Straube. 2000. Bibliografia recente da ornitologia brasileira. Ararajuba 8: 149–155. (*E-mail*: jfpcbc@ax.apc.org)—A list (without annotations) of 155 titles of books, articles, book chapters and notes in Portuguese and English concerning Brazilian ornithology, mostly published in 2000.

Poulin, B., G. Lefebvre, R. Ibáñez, C. Jaramillo, C. Hernández & A. S. Rand. 2001. Avian predation upon lizards and frogs in a Neotropical forest understory. *J. Trop. Ecol.* 17: 21–40. (Station Biologique de la Tour du Valat, Le Sambuc, 13200 Arles, France.)—A 14-month study of avian diets in Soberanía National Park, Panamá. Birds were captured in mist nets and forced to regurgitate by an oral administration of tartar emetic. A total of 1086 regurgitates from 91 species allowed the authors to recover 75 lizard and 53 frogs. After exclusion of small sample sizes, the authors found that “Predation on frogs and lizards occurred respectively in 16 and 15 bird species belonging to six and eight families,

with nine species (41%) feeding on both lizards and frogs.” Of the 69 lizards identified, 67 were *Anolis* (mostly juveniles), and all of the 36 frogs identified were *Eleutherodactylus*. Neither of the two most common anurans (*Colosthetus flotator* and *Bufo typhonius*) at the study sites were preyed upon by birds.

Silva, M. L., G. Baudet, T. Sigríst, & J. Vieliard. 2000. Descrição do comportamento de corte do dançarino-de-coroa-vermelha, *Machaeropterus regulus* (Aves, Pipridae). *Bol. Mus. Biol. Mello Leitão Nova Ser.* 11–12: 171–188. (Departamento de Zoologia, Unicamp, CP 6.109, Campinas, SP, CEP 13083-970, Brazil.)—A detailed description of the courtship behavior of this manakin, carried out in a fragment of the Atlantic Forest of Brazil located south of Ilheus, Bahia, in January 1995, February 1996, December 1996, and November 1997. Of 11 displaying males 4 were selected for intensive study. The article is illustrated by two beautiful color plates showing the various stages of the courtship behavior of males, reproduced from acrylic paintings by T. Sigríst. On the cover page of this issue of the Boletim (Edição comemorativa dos 50 anos do Museu) is the reproduction of another painting by T. Sigríst, of a pair of these manakins in their forest habitat.

Simon, J. E. 2000. Composição da avifauna da Estação Biológica de Santa Lúcia, Santa Teresa - ES. *Bol. Mus. Biol. Mello Leitão Nova Ser.* 11–12: 149–170. (Museu de Biologia Prof. Mello Leitão, Av. José Ruschi 4, Santa Teresa, ES, Brasil 29650-000.)—The Santa Lúcia Biological Station in Santa Teresa, Espírito Santo, administered by the Museu de Biologia Prof. Mello Leitão, represents an important fragment of the Brazilian Atlantic forest, a biome that is now severely decimated. The prolific Brazilian ornithologist Augusto Ruschi, who in 1949 founded the Museu de Biologia Prof. Mello Leitão, and

who died in 1985, had censused 302 species in a paper he published in 1977. In the present work, carried out between October 1998 and December 1999, 248 species were detected, of which 63 were not on Ruschi's earlier list. The graph of cumulative number of species approaches, but does not quite reach, an asymptote.

Strewe, R. 2000. ¿La Viudita Colirrufa (*Knipolegus poecilurus*) realiza migraciones altitudinales o longitudinales? Bol. Soc. Antioqueña Ornitol. 11: 43–45. (E-mail: ralf_strewe@hotmail.com.)—*Knipolegus poecilurus* was studied between 1996 and 1998 along the Pacific slope of the Andes at Volcán Cumbal, Nariño, at elevations ranging from 1600 to 2150 m. Its occurrence in this area is seasonal, suggesting migratory behavior. At La Planada, the population left in September–October and returned in March, but its whereabouts when absent from this area are unknown. As there does not seem to be any altitudinal movements, it is hypothesized that the species undertakes longitudinal movements. This note underscores the need for population studies of Neotropical birds.

Venegas, C. 2000. Avifauna de un bosque de Lenga (*Nothofagus pumilio*) intervenido y de uno no intervenido en Magallanes continental, Chile. Ana. Inst. Patagonia Ser. Cienc. Nat. 28: 101–106. (E-mail: cvenegas@aoniken.fc.umag.cl.)—A comparison of an exploited forest site with another, non-exploited site, in Magallanes, southern Chile, showed little difference in avifaunal diversity but differences in avifaunal composition, with additional differences between the two years of the study, 1994 and 1995. Given the between-year variability, the author points out the necessity of carrying out long term studies on these *Nothofagus* ecosystems, both modified and unmodified.

Wright, T. F., & G. S. Wilkinson. 2001. Population genetic structure and vocal dialects in an amazon parrot. Proc. R. Soc. Ser. B 268: 609–616. (E-mail: tw98@umail.umd.edu.)—An attempt to disentangle cultural versus genetic aspects of evolution in *Amazona auro-palliata* made by comparing vocal repertoire (dialects) with genetic structure in Costa Rica. Mitochondrial DNA haplotypes were not found to coincide with dialect boundaries and “genetic distances were no greater between dialects than within dialects.” The authors “conclude that the persistence of dialects in the yellow-naped amazon is best explained by dispersal of individuals across dialect boundaries followed by post-dispersal vocal matching of most classes of the vocal repertoire.” Another conclusion is that “This dispersal is sufficient to prevent any genetic divergence between dialects, contrary to predictions of the long-standing hypothesis that avian dialects contribute to reproductive isolation between populations.” Thus, social learning is postulated to contribute to “the maintenance of stable dialects in the face of high dispersal.”

Zanella, F. C. V., M. L. Oliveira, & M. C. Gaglianone. 2000. Standardizing lists of locality data for examined specimens in systematics and biogeography studies of New World taxa. Biogeographica 76: 145–160. (E-mail: fzanella@cstr.ufpb.br.)—“The aim of the present paper is to provide a geographically ordered list of the New World countries and their subdivisions ... to assist researchers who deal with [problems in finding such names] and also to present a standardized way to list examined specimens.” This is an attempt to standardize the nomenclature of the various major political units within each of the countries of the Western Hemisphere, organized into four regions: I. North America (Canada, United States, Mexico); II. Central America (seven countries from Belize and

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Guatemala to Panamá); III. West Indies (25 countries and possessions); IV. South America (13 countries from Colombia to Chile, Argentina, and Uruguay). For each country within this system are given: the name of the capital city, the names of the provinces, territories, states, districts, departments, or regions, with the capital city of each of these political units. The paper is illustrated with 8 figures (called plates) representing outline maps of the countries and their subdivisions, as listed in the text. Although not designed specifically for ornithologists, this paper could be very useful to workers who need a summary of this sometimes hard to find information.

Zimmer, K. J., A. Whittaker, & D. C. Oren. 2001. A cryptic new species of flycatcher (Tyrannidae: *Suiriri*) from the cerrado region of central South America. *Auk* 118: 56–78. (E-mail: kjzsrz@csn.net).—*Suiriri islerorum* described on the basis of 23 specimens, of which 10 (4 males and 6 females) were collected by the authors in Mato Grosso. The new species is “locally distributed in cerrado and campos habitats throughout much of central Brazil, south of the Amazon and east of the Rio Madeira, and at least sparingly to depto. Santa Cruz, eastern Bolivia.” The vocalizations of the new species are quite distinct from those of other taxa in the genus *Suiriri* (*suiriri*, *affinis*, and *bahiae*).