



# SOCIETY OF AVIAN PALEONTOLOGY AND EVOLUTION

- Newsletter -

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## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Dear Colleagues:

At this writing, the midpoint in time between our quadrennial meetings, I do not have much in the way of news to bring to the membership. The only issue before us is the development of the Constitution and Bylaws for the society. Although I indicated in the last newsletter that the membership might be seeing a draft some time ago, I have been slow to return to working on it after receiving comments on the first draft from members of the Executive Council. There are many reasons for the delay that I will not bore you with, but I will be moving forward with the development of the next draft in the following weeks. The members of the Executive Council will be reviewing a new draft in the next few months, and I hope there will be a draft posted on our website\* for review by all

members by early next year. One reason for the delay that I will share with you is that I decided I did not want to rush the process, or even appear to be rushing the process. The draft that was circulating at the time the last newsletter was sent out produced many thoughtful comments from members of the Executive Council, all of which require serious consideration. I have often found that leaving a complex issue aside for a period of time is helpful in bringing the issue to resolution. I trust that will be the case here.

My best wishes for a productive year!

Cordially,  
Ken Campbell

\* <http://www.nrm.se/ve/birds/sape/sape001.html.en>

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE 5<sup>TH</sup> SYMPOSIUM OF THE SOCIETY OF AVIAN PALEONTOLOGY AND EVOLUTION

Thanks to the efforts of Zhonghe Zhou and Fucheng Zhang, the Proceedings of the 5th Symposium of the Society of Avian Paleontology and Evolution have now been published. The volume contains the following papers:

CAMPBELL, K.E. JR.: A New Teratorn (Aves: Teratornithidae) from the Upper Pleistocene of Oregon, USA.

PAVIA, M. & MOURER-CHAUVIRÉ, C.: An Overview of the Genus *Athene* in the Pleistocene of the Mediterranean Islands, with the Description of *Athene trinacriae* n. sp. (Aves: Strigidae).

BOEV, Z.N.: Neogene Avifauna of Bulgaria.

NORIEGA, J.I. & ALVARENGA, H.: Phylogeny of the Tertiary giant anhingas (Pelecaniformes: Anhingidae) from South America.

NORIEGA, J.I.: Additional material of *Macranhinga paranensis* Noriega 1992 (Aves: Pelecaniformes: Anhingidae) from the

"Mesopotamian" (Ituzaingó Formation; Upper Miocene) of Entre Ríos Province, Argentina".

GOEDERT, J.L. & CORNISH, J.: A Preliminary Report on the Diversity and Stratigraphic Distribution of the Plotopteridae (Pelecaniformes) in Palaeogene Rocks of Washington State (USA).

MAYR, G.: Avian remains from the Middle Eocene of the Geiseltal (Sachsen-Anhalt, Germany).

MOURER-CHAUVIRÉ, C.: Revision of the Cathartidae (Aves, Ciconiiformes) from the Middle Eocene to the Upper Oligocene Phosphorites du Quercy, France.

PARRIS, D.C. & HOPE, S.: New Interpretations of the Birds from the Navesink and Hornerstown Formations, New Jersey, USA (Aves: Neornithes).

CHATTERJEE, S.: The Morphology and Systematics of *Polarornis*, a Cretaceous Loon (Aves: Gaviidae) from Antarctica.

LIM, J.-D., MARTIN, L.D., ZHOU, Z., BAEK, K.-S. & YANG, S.-Y.: The Significance of Early Cretaceous Bird Tracks.

- MARTIN, L.D. & LIM, J.-D.: New Information on the Hesperornithiform Radiation.
- LÜ, J., DONG, Z., AZUMA, Y., BARSBOLD, R. & TOMIDA, Y.: Oviraptorosaurs Compared to Birds.
- BOCK, W.: The Evolution of Avian Cranial Kinesis.
- NAPLES, V., MARTIN, L.D. & SIMMONS, J.: The Pelvis in Early Birds and Dinosaurs.
- ELZANOWSKI, A.: Biology of Basal Birds and the Origin of Avian Flight.
- HOMBERGER, D.G.: The Aerodynamically Streamlined Body Shape of Birds: Implications for the Evolution of Birds, Feathers, and Avian Flight.
- SANZ, J.L., ÁLVAREZ, C.S., HERNÁNDEZ-CARRASQUILLA, F., PÉREZ-MORENO, B.P. & MESEGUER, J.: Wing Loading in Primitive Birds.
- STEWART, J.R.: The Evidence for the Timing of Speciation of Modern Continental Birds and the Taxonomic Ambiguity of the Quaternary Fossil Record.
- TYRBERG, T.: Avian Species Turnover and Species Longevity in the Pleistocene of the Palearctic.
- BOCHÉNSKI, Z. & BOCHÉNSKI, Z.M.: Paleogeographical Implications Concerning Early History of Chosen Groups of Birds.
- GU, Z.: Are *Confuciusornis* and *Archeafructus* Jurassic Fossils?
- LIU, T., LIU, J. & CHU, G.: Early Cretaceous Maars, Depositional Environments and Their Relationship to the Fossil Preservation in Sihetun, Liaoning, Northeast China.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE 4<sup>TH</sup> MEETING OF THE ICAZ BIRD WORKING GROUP

The proceedings of the 4th Meeting of the ICAZ Bird Working Group which was held from 11<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> September 2001 in Cracow, Poland, will soon be available. The special issue of *Acta zoologica cracoviensia*, edited by Zbigniew M. Boche ski, Zygmunt Boche ski, and John R. Stewart, can be ordered at <http://www.isez.pan.krakow.pl>. It includes the following thirty-three papers:

- DOBNEY, K. & JAKUES, D.: Avian signatures for identity and status in anglo-saxon England.
- ALBARELLA, U. & THOMAS, R.: They dined on crane: bird consumption, wild fowling and status in medieval England.
- SERJEANTSON, D.: Goose husbandry in medieval England, and the problem of ageing goose bones.
- VAN WIJNGAARDEN-BAKKER, L.H.: Winter in a wetland. The bird remains from a late Mesolithic camp site at Polderweg, municipality Hardinxveld-Giessendam.
- MAKOWIECKI, D. & GOTFREDSEN, A.B.: Bird remains of medieval and post-medieval coastal sites at the southern Baltic sea, Poland.
- MANNERMAA, K.: Bird bones from Jettböle I, a site in the Neolithic Åland archipelago in the northern baltic.
- HAMILTON-DYER, S.: The bird resources of medieval Novgorod, Russia
- ZHILIN, M.G. & KARHU, A.A.: Exploitation of birds in the early Mesolithic of Central Russia.
- TAGLIACOZZO, A. & GALA, M.: Exploitation of Anseriformes at two upper palaeolithic sites in southern Italy: Grotta romanelli (Lecce, Apulia) and Grotta del santuario della madonna a praia a mare (Cosenza, Calabria).
- TOMEK, T. & BOCHE SKI, Z.M.: Bird scraps from a Greek table: the case of Klisoura cave
- RECCHI, A. & GOPHER, A.: Birds and humans in the Holocene: the case of Qumran cave 24 (Dead sea, Israel).
- MAMELI, L.: Bird management in America's extreme south during the 19th century.
- STEWART, J.R.: Sea-birds from non-coastal Pleistocene deposits or not all unexpected deposition is of human origin.
- GOTFREDSEN, A.B.: Former occurrences of geese (genera *Anser* and *Branta*) in ancient west Greenland: morphological and biometric approaches.
- PRUMMEL, W. & ZEILER, J.T.: Bird remains from 17th century whaling stations on Spitsbergen (Svalbard).
- TYRBERG, T.: The archaeological record of domesticated and tamed birds in Sweden.
- DAUGNORA, L., BILSKIEN, R. & HUFTHAMMER, A.K.: Bird remains from neolithic and bronze age settlements in Lithuania.
- BOCHE SKI, Z.: Bird remains from Ob azowa - zoogeographical and evolutionary remarks.
- GÁL, E. & KESSLER, E.: Bird remains from the eneolithic and iron age site Bordu ani-Popin and eneolithic site Hâr ova (Southeast Romania).
- BOEV, Z.: Tetraonidae Vigors, 1825 (Galliformes - Aves) in the neogene-quaternary record of Bulgaria and the origin and evolution of the family.
- MARTYNOVICH, N.: Pleistocene birds from Tsagan-Agui cave (Gobian Altai).
- CORONA-M., E.: The Pleistocene bird record of México.
- CHERRYSON, A.K.: The identification of archaeological evidence for hawking in medieval England.
- BROTHWELL, D.: Ancient avian osteopetrosis; the current state of knowledge.
- ROBERT, I. & VIGNE, J.-D.: Bearded vulture *Gypaetus barbatus* contributions to the constitution of two different bone assemblages: modern reference data and an archaeological example in Corsica.
- LAROULANDIE, V.: Damage to pigeon long bones in pellets of the eagle owl *Bubo bubo* and food remains of peregrine falcon *Falco peregrinus*: zooarchaeological implications.
- LAUDET, F., DENYS, C. & SENEGAS, F.: Owls, multirejection and completeness of prey remains: implications for small mammal taphonomy.
- DIRRIGL, F.J. JR.: Differential identifiability between chosen North American gallinaceous skeletons and the effect of differential survivorship.
- WÓJCIK, J.D.: The comparative osteology of the humerus in European thrushes (Aves: *Turdus*) including a comparison with other similarly sized genera of passerine birds - preliminary results.
- ESTÉVEZ, J., MAMELI, L. & GOODALL, N.: An expert system to help taxonomic classification in avian archaeology: a first attempt with birds species from Tierra del fuego.
- GODULA, G., WRÓBEL, J. & TOMEK, T.: Avian artifacts in the collections of the archeological museum in Krakow.
- MANASERYAN, N. & BALYAN, L.: The birds of ancient Armenia.
- YALDEN, D.W.: Place-name and archaeological evidence on the recent history of birds in Britain.

## NEWS FROM THE MEMBERS AND RECENT PUBLICATIONS

### ARGENTINA

Argentina is in the grip of its worst crisis in history. It is marked by the spiraling growth of poverty, the dismantling of Argentinean industry, and the breakdown of the elementary functions of regional government. Nowadays, the economy is in its fourth year of recession, unemployment is about 24%. Six months after the disastrous collapse of the peso and the financial system there has been virtually no progress. In this scenario, nevertheless, Argentinean researchers are working in science:

CAROLINA ACOSTA HOSPITALECHE continues her PhD on Patagonian fossil penguins. Her studies include systematic, taphonomic, and biogeographic aspects. Up to now, she made a statistic analysis on the basis of metric variables, using the appendicular skeleton of both living and fossil species. The results will be used to clarify the systematics of the group. Together with Claudia Tambussi, she is describing a complete and very well preserved skeleton of a new Patagonian penguin and is also performing a cladistic analysis of the Spheniscidae. Together with Omar Fritis and Claudia, she is working on the avian marine association of the Bahía Inglesa Formation, Chile. In this formation, three incomplete skulls and several isolated remains of penguins were found, which are being studied.

JORGE NORIEGA is describing new fossil specimens of *Geronogyps* cf. *reliquus* (Ciconiiformes: Vulturidae) from Late Pleistocene sediments of Entre Ríos Province (Argentina). Additional material belonging to *Macranhinga paranensis* (Pelecaniformes: Anhingidae) and to another Late Miocene giant darter, both taxa coming from the Entre Ríos Province, are currently under analysis. Together with Storrs Olson and Gerardo Cladera (Museo Paleontológico Egidio Feruglio de Trelew), he continues with the study of a Miocene fossil stork from Patagonia.

CLAUDIA TAMBUSI has continued her research on Cenozoic birds of Argentina and Antarctica. With Carolina Acosta Hospitaleche and two Uruguayan colleagues, she completed and submitted a paper on fossil Seriema and Magellan Goose from Uruguay, a site that dates from the Late Pleistocene. Claudia, together with other three researchers, also submitted a paper on the earliest known penguin. The material comes from Antarctica, a site known as Cross Valley that dates from Late Paleocene (~55My). In summer, she has been working in Chubut (southwestern Argentina), searching for new Paleogene birds. The bones have not yet been identified.

Current projects of Claudia further include an analysis of the determinants of bird species

richness at a regional scale (Pampean region) in order to apply the results in paleoenvironmental reconstructions.

ACOSTA HOSPITALECHE, C. (2001): *Paraptenodytinus* (Aves: Sphenisciformes) en la Formación Puerto Madryn. - *Ameghiniana*, 38 (4), Suplemento, 2001, Resúmenes: 28R.

ACOSTA HOSPITALECHE, C. (2002): Nuevo registro de *Hermosiornithinae* (Cariamidae) del Mioceno tardío- temprano (Chasiquense) de Argentina. - *Ameghiniana*, 39 (2): 251-254.

ACOSTA HOSPITALECHE, C., TAMBUSI, C., UBILLA, M. & PEREA, D. (2002): Fossil avifauna from the Sopas Formation (late Pleistocene), Uruguay: paleoenvironmental implications. - *Actas del I Congreso "Osvaldo A. Reig" de Vertebradología básica y evolutiva e historia y filosofía de la ciencia*.

CIONE, A.L., ACOSTA HOSPITALECHE, C., MENNUCCI, J. & COCCA, S. (2002): The first shark from the Triassic-Jurassic of South America. - *Neues Jahrbuch für Geologie und Paläontologie*, 1: 9-18.

GONZALEZ, I., LANZA, M. & TAMBUSI, C.P. (in press): Registro arqueofaunístico de aves en ambientes lagunares, curso inferior del Salado-Buenos Aires. - In: GRADIN, C. & OLIVA, F. (eds): *El área Pampeana – su pasado*. Ediciones Universidad Nacional del Rosario.

KRAMARZ, A., FORASIEPI, A., TAUBER, A., GARRIDO, A., TAMBUSI, C.P. & SALDIVIA, S. (2001): Mamíferos fósiles de la Fm. Cerro Bandera, Mioceno temprano de la provincia de Neuquén. - *Ameghiniana*, 38 (4), suplemento, Resúmenes: 10R.

MYRCHA, A., JADWISZCZACK, P., TAMBUSI, C.P., NORIEGA, J.I., TATUR, A., GAZDZICKI, A. & DEL VALLE, A. (2002): Taxonomic revision of Eocene Antarctic penguins based on tarsometatarsal morphology. - *Polish Polar Research*, 23 (1): 5-46.

NORIEGA, J.I. (2002): Additional material of *Macranhinga paranensis* Noriega 1992 (Aves: Pelecaniformes: Anhingidae) from the "Mesopotamian" (Ituzaingó Formation; Upper Miocene) of Entre Ríos Province, Argentina". - In: ZHOU, Z. & ZHANG F. (eds.): *Proceedings of the 5th Symposium of the Society of Avian Paleontology and Evolution*, Beijing, 1-4 June 2000: 51-61. Beijing, Science Press.

NORIEGA, J.I. & ALVARENGA, H. (2002): Phylogeny of the Tertiary giant aningas (Pelecaniformes: Anhingidae) from South America. - In: ZHOU, Z. & ZHANG F. (eds.): *Proceedings of the 5th Symposium of the Society of Avian*

Paleontology and Evolution, Beijing, 1-4 June 2000: 41-49. Beijing, Science Press.

RINDERKNECHT, A. & NORIEGA, J.I. (2002): Un nuevo género de Anhingidae (Aves: Pelecaniformes) de la Formación San José (Plioceno-Pleistoceno) del Uruguay. - *Ameghiniana*, 39 (2): 183-191.

TAMBUSSI, C. & ACOSTA HOSPITALECHE, C. (2001): Fossil avifauna from the Monte Hermoso

Formation (Early Pliocene), Buenos Aires, Argentina: paleoenvironmental implications. - *Ameghiniana*, 38 (4), suplemento, 2001, resúmenes: 40R.

TAMBUSSI, C. & ACOSTA HOSPITALECHE, C. (2002): Reconstrucción paleoambiental y reidos (Aves, Rheidae) en el Cuaternario de Argentina. - *Ameghiniana*, 39 (1): 95-102.

## AUSTRALIA

It was a relatively quiet year for WALTER BOLES from a paleontological aspect. Other demands on his time resulted in little progress on activities mentioned in the previous newsletter. Two submitted papers, dealing with a swiftlet (Apodidae) and emu (Dromaiinae), were published during the year. Preliminary findings from work on the Australian giant megapodes (*Progura*) suggest that there is only a single species, and that is actually the megafaunal version of the living Malleefowl *Leipoa ocellata*. A more complete analysis and osteological comparisons need to be carried out. The initial stage is underway for a photographic identification key to the major bones of the families of Australian birds. A series of annotated photographic plates of humeri will be prepared to demonstrate the planned format, and this will then be used to (hopefully) attract funding from potential users (e.g. archaeologists, paleontologists, ornithologists, etc.). Lots of new material of Dromornithidae has been found Late Oligocene-aged Hiatus Site, in the Riversleigh Fossil World Heritage Area. It is currently being processed and when ready for study should provide considerable useful information on these birds.

Several years ago, the secure room that housed the dermestid colony was given up as a quarantine area for the housing of imported live tarantulas for what was supposed to be temporary, two year period. Now, after a longer time than expected, the

room has been reclaimed, and the colony will be re-established. These last few years have seen little osteological preparation taking place, although many carcasses have been set aside for this purpose. Hopefully, a good level of production can now be achieved in the coming year.

The Australia Museum put on an exhibition of Chinese dinosaurs, which included several casts and real specimens of the feathered dino-birds.

BOLES, W.E. (2001): A swiftlet (Apodidae: Collocaliini) from the Miocene of Riversleigh, northwestern Queensland. - In: HAND, S.J. & LAURIE, J.R. (eds.): Riversleigh Symposium 1998: Proceedings of a research symposium on fossils from Riversleigh and Murgon, Queensland, held at the University of New South Wales, December, 1998. - *Memoir of the Association of Australasian Palaeontologists*, 25: 45-52.

BOLES, W.E. (2001): A new emu (Dromaiinae) from the Late Oligocene Etadunna Formation. - *Emu*, 101: 317-321.

BOLES, W.E. (2002): Dragon bird? Is it a bird? Is it a 'plane? ... It's a dinosaur! - *Riversleigh Notes*, 52: 2-5.

EDWARDS, S.V. & BOLES, W.E. (2002): Out of Gondwana: the origin of passerine birds. - *Trends in Ecology and Evolution*, 17: 347-349.

## BRAZIL

HERCULANO ALVARENGA is creating a Natural History Museum in his city, Taubaté (São Paulo State, Brazil). It is a foundation and the museum building is almost finished. The museum will start with about 600 m<sup>2</sup> of exhibition on natural history and with research in ornithology, paleornithology and paleontology of the Taubaté Basin. The collection houses about 2000 bird skeletons (more than 1000 species) and more than 4000 bird skins (mainly from the Southeastern Brazil).

Storrs Olson visited Herculano and both are now working on some fossil birds from Brazil.

There are some Brazilian post-graduate students which work on the osteology of birds, and there is some indication that this scientific field will grow in Brazil. LUIS SILVEIRA has recently studied the osteology of Galliformes in several museums of

North America and Europe. MARCIA PASCOTTO is studying some Coraciiformes at the Smithsonian Institution and SERGIO POSSO is studying Cuculiformes in several museums of North America.

ALVARENGA, H. & GUILHERME, E. (in press): The Anhingas (Aves: Anhingidae) from the Upper Tertiary (Miocene-Pliocene) of Southwestern Amazonia. - *Journal Vert. Paleontology*.

ALVARENGA, H., HÖFLING, E. & SIVEIRA, F.L. (2002): *Notharchus swainsoni* (Gray, 1846) (Bucconidae) é uma espécie válida. - *Ararajuba* vol. 10 (in press).

OLSON, S.L. & ALVARENGA, H. (in press): A new genus of small teratorn from the Middle Tertiary of the Taubate Basin, Brazil (Aves:

Teratornithidae). - Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington.

POSSO, S.R. & DONATELLI, R. (2001): Cranial osteology and systematic implications in

Crotophaginae (Aves, Cuculidae). - J. Syst. Evol. Research, 39: 247-256.

## CUBA

WILLIAM SUÁREZ continues his cooperative work on Quaternary Cuban birds with Storrs Olson. This year, they discovered several new species of raptors (Accipitridae, Falconidae), and received evidence of others that today live on the continent but not in the Cuban subregion. From asphalt deposits in western Cuba, they described a new species of caracara of the genus *Milvago*. The fossil record of storks in the West Indies further increases with the recognition of two previously unknown species of the genus *Mycteria* and *Ciconia* from Cuba. During this spring, W. Suárez also made comparisons between the Cuban

raptorial avifauna and that from the western United States at the George C. Pages Museum of La Brea Discoveries (Los Angeles). The position of the Cuban accipitrid of the genus *Amplibuteo* was clarified and will be presented soon. This last task was possible thanks to the facilities and assistance provided by Ken Campbell Jr. Together with Steven D. Emslie, W. Suárez further is working on the taxonomy and paleoecology of the Cuban Condor. Some manuscripts are now in press and should be published soon, others are in preparation.

## FRANCE

ESTELLE BOURDON is beginning a PhD on the Paleocene-Eocene marine avifauna from the phosphates of the Oulad Abdoun Basin, Morocco. This locality (Upper Cretaceous to Lower Eocene) has yielded a very rich vertebrate fauna. Avian remains are mainly found in a bone-bed dated as earliest Ypresian. The vertebrates associated to the birds include selachians, osteichthyans, marine crocodylians, marine turtles, the snake *Palaeophis*, and some mammals. The avian material consists of isolated long bones and partial skulls. Preliminary identifications indicate the occurrence of Odontopterygiformes, Procellariiformes, Pelicaniformes, and Anseriformes (Presbyornithidae). She is currently describing the skull of a new species of Prophaethontidae.

JACQUES CHENEVAL is sorry to inform you that he had to make the decision to stop every research activity. During these last few years, his working hours as a teacher have increased very much. He has groups of students preparing paramedical competitive exams, which needs many hours of work each week plus the teaching hours themselves. When his three children arrived in 1996, it also changed his work and family organization. So, he has to realize today that there is not much time left to go to the University to work and care for his bird research. He regrets not to be able to achieve his research plans, especially the revision of the birds from St Gérard-le-Puy and the study of the birds from the Sacaco Formation in Peru. He wishes to thank very much those who helped him during his research. He has excellent memories from meetings, especially when the SAPE has been created in 1985. At last, he would like to thank very much Cécile Mourer-Chauviré who taught him all he knows about fossil birds.

ANTOINE LOUCHARTE defended his PhD in December 2001 at Université Lyon1 (Insular birds, the case study of the Corsican Pleistocene, and its

context – ecology, evolution, biogeography and extinctions). It deals with Corso-Sardinian fossil birds, but also with some aspects of insularity in different avifaunas, both, at the taxon-level and at the level of communities (with application of the method of cenograms).

He is now doing a postdoctoral study of the fossil birds from the Middle Awash sites (Ethiopia, Mio-Pliocene, and some Pleistocene), provided by Tim White's team, at the University of California Berkeley, as a continuation of the study of the fossils in Addis Ababa in 2001. In the same field, he further studies the Pliocene fossil birds from Chad, provided by the MPFT. In cooperation with Marco Pavia and Claudia Bedetti, he is going to submit a description of a new *Aquila* species from the Pleistocene of Corsica and Sardinia.

Antoine will also submit a new species of *Turdus* from some Mediterranean Pleistocene sites, and participated at the monograph of the Castiglione site (Corsica, Pleistocene) which is to be published soon, under the direction of Michelle Salotti. He plans to continue studying the fossil birds from Coudoulous (Paleolithic, France), which he started in 2000. A study with René Soave on the Azilian and Magdalenian site of Taï 2 (Drôme, France) and the different importance of birds for hunters of these periods, is about to be published, following the "Q3" colloquy held in January 2002 in Aix-en-Provence.

Since the last newsletter, CÉCILE MOURER-CHAUVIRÉ has worked on a revision of the birds from the Late Pliocene locality of Saint-Vallier (Drôme, France), on the preliminary study of birds from the Middle Miocene locality of Arrisdriif (Namibia), and on the chronological position of the Middle Pleistocene locality of Aven I des Abîmes de la Fage (Corrèze, France). The latter is now precisely known thanks to U/Th datings, but none of these manuscripts has been published yet.

Among the published results is the revision of the genus *Basityto*, described by J. Mlíkovský, as a giant Barn Owl. This genus was founded on a humerus but it was quite impossible that this humerus could have belonged to a Tytonidae. Cécile had the opportunity to study the holotype and came to the conclusion that this humerus belongs to a member of the family Gruidae. It is so close to the recent genus *Balearica*, that it was placed in this genus. The species *Basityto rummeli* thus becomes *Balearica rummeli* (Mlíkovský).

Subsequently, Mlíkovský's book "Cenozoic Birds of the World. Part 1: Europe" was published and this book upsets the largest part of the record of European Tertiary Birds. Certainly, it will be necessary to spend several years to discuss and to rectify all the modifications arbitrarily made by the author. Cécile asks all the young avian paleontologists who begin in this science, to never accept without thorough verification any affirmation contained in this work concerning the identity and systematic position of these fossil birds.

A new student, THIERRY ROUX, has made a preliminary report (D.E.A.) on some almost complete bird skeletons and associated skeletal elements on slabs from Early Oligocene localities of the Apt Basin, in Provence (France). He is going to further pursue these studies to obtain a PhD.

Cécile is still spending a lot of time in reviewing manuscripts on Avian Paleontology and taking part to committees of PhD dissertations. Together with Gerald Mayr, she has been referee for the PhD dissertation of A.V. Kristoffersen on birds from the Paleocene and Early Eocene of Denmark, defended in April 2002.

Cécile was happy to welcome URSULA GÖHLICH from Munich, who spent four months in Lyon, to study all the Galliformes from Miocene localities of France and Germany, including the material of several new localities from Germany. Many different genera and species have been described from these sites, and nobody ever so far had the opportunity to study all this material together. The presence of Ursula has been a ray of sunshine in our institute.

BRUNET, M. ET M.P.F.T. (Mission Paléanthropologique Franco-Tchadienne, including A. Louchart) (2002): A new hominid from the Upper Miocene of Chad, Central Africa. - *Nature*, 418: 145-151.

LOUCHART, A. (2001): Des becs et des plumes à la conquête du Tertiaire. - In: *La Fabuleuse Histoire de la Terre*. - Sélection du Reader's Digest: 202-203.

LOUCHART, A. (2001): Aspects de la biogéographie des oiseaux de Corse à la limite Pléistocène supérieur - Holocène dans le contexte européen. - *Alauda*, 69 (3): 345-354.

LOUCHART, A. (2001): Oiseaux insulaires - Le cas du Pléistocène de Corse et son contexte, écologie, évolution, biogéographie et extinctions. - Thèse Université Claude Bernard - Lyon 1, Villeurbanne: 530 pp.

LOUCHART, A. (2002): Les oiseaux du Pléistocène de Corse, et de quelques localités sardes - écologie, évolution, biogéographie et extinctions. - *Docum. Lab. Géol. Lyon*, 155: 1-287.

MOURER-CHAUVIRÉ, C. (2001): The systematic position of the genus *Basityto* Mlíkovsky 1998 (Aves: Gruiformes: Gruidae). - *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington*, 114 (4): 964-971.

MOURER-CHAUVIRÉ, C. (2001): Analyse de l'ouvrage de T. Tomek et Z.M. Bochenski (2000): The comparative osteology of European Corvids (Aves: Corvidae), with a key to the identification of their skeletal elements. - *Archaeofauna*, Madrid, 10: 213-214.

MOURER-CHAUVIRÉ, C. (2002): Les oiseaux. - In: Schmider, B. (ed.): *L'Aurignacien de la Grotte du Renne. Les fouilles d'André Leroi-Gourhan à Arcy-sur-Cure (Yonne)*. - XXXIV<sup>ème</sup> supplément à *Gallia-Préhistoire*: 103-105.

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## GERMANY

URSULA GÖHLICH just returned from a four-month sojourn at the Université Claude Bernard Lyon 1, France. There she studied the phasianids from the French localities of St-Gérard-le-Puy (Early Miocene, MN2) and La Grive (Middle Miocene, MN7+8) under Cécile Mourer-Chauviré, to whom she is very grateful for her supervision, hospitality, and support. Osteological comparisons

with the phasianid material of Sansan (Middle Miocene, MN6) and several German Miocene localities have been started and will be continued in the following months.

Recently completed is a description of the avifauna of the Austrian "Grunder Schichten" from the Middle Miocene; the scarce material comprises *Microsula pygmaea* (Sulidae), *Phalacrocorax*

*intermedius* (Phalacrocoracidae), Laridae indet., and cf. *Palaeortyx intermedia*.

ALBRECHT MANEGOLD continues his PhD (supported by the German Research Foundation, DFG), on the phylogenetic relationships of coraciiform, piciform and passeriform birds. First results were presented at the 23rd IOC at Beijing. Together with W. Sudhaus, Berlin, he wrote the chapter about larks (Alaudidae) published in the new edition of Grzimek's Animal Life Encyclopedia.

GERALD MAYR finished studies on the phylogenetic relationships of Trogonidae and Balaenicipitidae. Together with Ulf Johansson and Albrecht Manegold, he is now working on the relationships within "higher land birds", using both morphological and molecular data. In cooperation with Cécile Mourer-Chauviré, he studies early Eocene bird remains from France. He further finished a manuscript on the systematic position of the Pseudasturidae and on the phylogeny of early Tertiary apodiform birds.

LAURA SCHULZ, a student of U. Göhlich, is currently investigating the comparative osteology of the extant Asian phasianids for her master thesis and was able to spend a month of this spring at the Tring Museum in England. She hopes to complete her thesis by early next year.

ILKA WEIDIG plans to finish her PhD on Eocene birds from the Green River Formation (USA) by next spring. Results of the comparison of the avifaunas of the Green River Formation and Messel were presented as a poster at the 23rd IOC in Beijing.

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Natur und Museum, 131: 387-401.

## HUNGARY

The famous paleornithologist DÉNES JÁNOSSY celebrates his 75th birthday in 2002. Although not very active in the last years, he is well known for his studies on fossil mammals and birds. He worked in the Department of Geology and Paleontology of the Hungarian Natural History Museum since 1946 and acted as the Head of Department from 1970 until his retirement in 1986. Besides teaching osteology and vertebrate

paleontology to generations of students, he also developed extensive collections of fossil and recent mammals and birds from many localities in Hungary and abroad. He has also been devoted to recent ornithology and bird protection. He published the book "Pleistocene Vertebrate Faunas of Hungary", and hundreds of articles and popular works. We wish him good health and all the best!  
(Erika Gál)

## ITALY

Last year, CLAUDIA BEDETTI continued her study of the Plio-Pleistocene Italian avifauna for her PhD thesis in the Earth Science Department of the University "La Sapienza" (Rome). Particularly, for this study, the excavation of the fossiliferous deposits near Rome is still in progress. The fossil fauna recorded includes several specimens of

reptiles, birds and mammals. This activity is carried on in collaboration with MARCO PAVIA (University of Torino) and the other paleontologists of the Rome University.

Until now only the avifauna of Grotta dei Fiori (Sardegna, Late Pleistocene) is in press (Giornate di paleontologia 2002, Verona, Bolca).

## MEXICO

GERARDO GONZÁLEZ-BARBA plans to continue his cooperation with JIM GOEDERT from the Burke Museum of Washington. They have collected Eocene-Pliocene fossil birds in Baja California Sur. At the moment, Jim Goedert is preparing and describing a Late Miocene bony toothed bird from the type locality of the Trinidad Formation in the

San Jose del Cabo Basin, Baja California Sur, Mexico.

GONZÁLEZ-BARBA, G., SCHWENNICKE, T., GOEDERT, J.L. & BARNES, L.G. (in press): Earliest Record of the Pelagornithidae (Aves: Pelecaniformes) from the Pacific Basin. - J. Vert. Pal.

## NEW ZEALAND

Avian paleontology in NZ has had a boost over the last year as a result of reinvestigations of early Miocene freshwater deposits in Central Otago by ALAN TENNYSON (Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa, Wellington), CRAIG JONES (Institute of Geological and Nuclear Sciences, Wellington), JIM MCNAMARA (South Australian Museum) and TREVOR WORTHY in December 2001. The 15-20 Ma deposits had previously revealed a few bones of two anatids in the 1980s but since then had not been reinvestigated for avian material. In one week of fieldwork we found an avifauna in 3 different sites and collected about a couple hundred bird bones. As if these alone were not exciting enough, we also found a few elements of a crocodylian previously known by one angular, two bat bones, and a fragment of a sphenodontid all of which are the first Tertiary record of these groups in NZ, along with abundant fish bones. A major surprise was a couple fragments of snakes, which are the first record of non-marine snakes in New Zealand. The birds have so far only received preliminary study but the most common taxa are anatids of at least 5 species from very small to *Tadorna*-sized birds. Two bones represent two

waders, one dotterel-sized and one of oystercatcher size. Several bones are from a small rail, one from a probable parrot, and four are from different passerines. Abundant eggshell is most likely from one or more of the anatids, but some is of appropriate thickness to be of moa (Dinornithiformes). Some bone fragments suggest further work will reveal other large taxa sooner or later. We are eagerly awaiting our summer to return.

TREVOR WORTHY and RICHARD HOLDAWAY are pleased to note that their book "The lost world of the moa" was published by Indiana University Press in August 2002, and hopefully all you fossil bird enthusiasts will find it a useful introduction to NZ Quaternary avian paleontology.

In the past year, JOSEPH MCKEE has collected some further pseudodontorn material from Pliocene marine sediments. Other Pliocene and Pleistocene nearshore sediments have also produced some fragmentary terrestrial bird bones which are important since little pre-1MA land bird material is known from New Zealand."



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## POLAND

ZYGMUNT BOCHE SKI officially retired from the Institute but still works as professor emeritus. Most time in the last two years he spent on works concerning recent birds: a monograph on nesting in reed warblers and a chapter on birds for a popular monograph on animal life at the Babia Gora National Park. His work on fossils was limited to zoogeographical considerations on the Late Pleistocene/Holocene bird fauna from the Oblazowa Rock (presented at the ICAZ Bird Working Group Meeting in Cracow), and, together with T. Tomek, to zoogeographical remarks on the Holocene fauna from El Nabta in Egypt.

ZBIGNIEW M. BOCHE SKI continued his taphonomic studies. Organized the 4th Meeting of the ICAZ Bird Working Group, Cracow, Poland, 11-15 September 2001. Together with Zygmunt and John Stewart he edited the proceedings of the Cracow meeting (to be published as a separate issue of *Acta zoologica cracoviensia* later this year). Together with Teresa he worked on bird remains from Klisoura Cave, Greece.

TERESA TOMEK finished the second volume of her monograph on recent birds of North Korea (Passeriformes). Together with Zygmunt, she worked on the identification of bird remains from Krucza Cave and on material from El Nabta.

JOANNA WOJCIK, a PhD student supervised by Zygmunt, graduated in 2000. She is now employed at the institute and works on the comparative osteology of European thrushes. A part of this work

was presented at the ICAZ Bird Working Group Meeting in Cracow.

ANDRZEJ ELZANOWSKI continues his work on the cranial anatomy and revises his twenty-year-old hypothesis on the evolution of development and parental care in birds.

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## PORTUGAL

Apart from neontological work, CORNELIS HAZEVOET is presently engaged in studies of a (probably) new basal Jurassic ornithomimid dinosaur,

a Cretaceous mosasaur, and a Miocene bony-toothed bird - all specimens being from Portugal.

## ROMANIA

ERIKA GÁL completed her PhD (title: „The Pleistocene Avifauna of Romania“) and defended it in June 2002. At the same time, she finished her research projects in Romania and moved to Hungary. Since September, she works in the Archaeological Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in Budapest. Here she will be involved in a complex three-year Holocene project. Beside the fossil and subfossil bird remains, she works on subfossil mammal remains as well. Erika is also working on a catalogue of the recent bird bone collection gathered by Dénes Jánossy and housed in the Department of Geology and Paleontology of the Hungarian Natural History Museum. She is further involved in a paleontological project that focuses on the vertebrate remains of some Late Pleistocene caves in Krym Peninsula.

EUGEN KESSLER has also moved to Hungary. He is going to retire at the Babes-Bolyai University of Cluj (Romania) but will still teach as an associate professor for a while. His research projects mainly focus on the Tertiary avifauna of the Carpathian Basin.

GÁL, E. (2001): The Neolithic Bird Fauna of Harsova (Southeast Romania). - 4th ICAZ BWG

Meeting, Cracow, Poland, September 11-15, 2001. Abstract volume, p. 24.

GÁL, E. (2002): Early Pleistocene Bird Fauna of Belfia (Bihar county, Romania): paleoecological, paleoclimatic and taxonomic results. - 5th Hungarian Palaeontological Conference, Pásztó, Hungary, May 3-4, 2002. Abstract volume, p. 13 [in Hungarian].

KESSLER, E. (2001): Bird Remains from the Neolithic Site Popina Bordusani (Ialomita County, Romania). - 4th ICAZ BWG Meeting, Cracow, Poland, September 11-15, 2001. Abstract volume, p. 32.

KESSLER, E. (2002): The Tertiary Bird Fauna of the Carpathian Basin. - 5th Hungarian Palaeontological Conference, Pásztó, Hungary, May 3-4, 2002. Abstract volume, p. 20-21 [in Hungarian].

GÁL, E. & KESSLER, E. (in press): Bird Remains from the Eneolithic and Iron Age Site Bordusani Popina and Eneolithic Site Harsova (Southeast Romania). - *Acta zoologica cracoviensia*.

DIMITRIJEVICH, V., GÁL, E. & KESSLER, E. (in press): A new genus and new species of grebe (Podicipediformes, Aves) from the Early Miocene lake deposits of Valjevo Basin (Serbia). - *Fragmenta Palaeontologica Hungarica*.

## RUSSIA

EVGENY KUROCHKIN was glad to see Gareth Dyke and Julia Clarke in his laboratory in the Paleontological Institute this April and June. He did collaborative research on Paleogene birds of Mongolia with these colleagues. The last two years Evgeny was involved in research and excavation of the extremely rich Maastrichtian dinosaur site in Amur Region of Russia in collaboration with paleontologists of the Amur Scientific Center of the Russian Academy of Sciences. They dug a number of dinosaur bones (mainly lambeosaurid, including nearly a complete skeleton), but no fossil birds yet. This August, when many colleagues met in Beijing, Evgeny was close to the Russian-Chinese border digging dinosaurs. In 2000 and 2001, Evgeny put much energy and time to organize and to held the International Ornithological Conference in Kazan (capital of Tatarstan Republic) for Russian speaking ornithologists of the former Soviet Union after 10 years gap. In general, he is very busy with administrative duties in the Institute and Laboratory, as well as in the Menzbir Ornithological Society, what the list of his references shows well. However, he tries to write papers on Mesozoic birds.

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## SPAIN

- During the last months, JUAN CARLOS RANDO has been working on conservation projects on the living giant lizards from the Canary Islands. Currently, he is waiting for a grant to work on fossil birds at the Museo de Ciencias Naturales de Santa Cruz de Tenerife.
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## SWEDEN

- The last few years, PER ERICSON has been studying higher-level relationships in passerines using DNA-sequence data from nuclear and mitochondrial genes. So far the work has resulted in several new insights into the earliest evolution of this vast radiation. Most importantly, he believes that passerines evolved in Gondwana, and that the differentiations of major groups of extant taxa took

place in the Late Cretaceous and Early Tertiary. Although the work in this field surely will occupy most of his time over the next several years, he also hopes to complete various paleornithological studies, primarily in collaboration with Chinese colleagues.

ULF JOHANSSON is on the final year of his Ph.D. studies at Swedish Museum of Natural History and University of Stockholm. He has been working on the "higher level" phylogenetics of the "higher land birds" based on DNA sequences. He has also been working on a molecular phylogeny of the Tyrannoidea (suboscines) that is in press in the *Auk*.

TOMMY TYRBERG is continuing his studies of Pleistocene avifaunas, and at the moment he is working on a paper about Late Pleistocene forest birds in Europe. This is a rather interesting subject since there are forest avifaunas in times and places where there are not supposed to be any forest, or even trees, according to the conventional view.

ERICSON, P.G.P. (1999): New material of *Juncitarsus* (Phoenicopteriformes), with a guide for differentiating that genus from the Presbyornithidae (Anseriformes). - In: OLSON, S.L. (ed.): *Avian Paleontology at the Close of the 20th Century: Proceedings of the 4th International Meeting of the Society of Avian Paleontology and Evolution*, Washington, D.C., 4-7 June 1996: 245-251. - *Smithsonian Contributions to Paleobiology*, 89.

ERICSON, P.G.P. 2000. Systematics, anatomy and paleoecology of the Paleogene family Presbyornithidae (Aves: Anseriformes). - *PaleoBios*, 20: 1-23.

ERICSON, P.G.P., CHRISTIDIS, L., COOPER, A., IRESTEDT, M., JACKSON, J., JOHANSSON, U.S., & NORMAN, J.A. (2002): A Gondwanan origin of passerine birds supported by DNA sequences of the endemic New Zealand wrens. -

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ERICSON, P.G.P., CHRISTIDIS, L., IRESTEDT, M., & NORMAN, J.A. (2002): Systematic affinities of the lyrebirds (Passeriformes: *Menura*), with a novel classification of the major groups of passerine birds. - *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution*.

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ERICSON, P.G.P., PARSONS, T.J. & JOHANSSON, U.S. (2001): Morphological and molecular support for non-monophyly of the Galloanserae. - In: GAUTHIER, J. & GALL, L.F. (eds.): *New Perspectives on the Origin and Evolution of Birds: Proceedings of the International Symposium in Honor of John H. Ostrom*: 157-168. New Haven, Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale University.

IRESTEDT, M., JOHANSSON, U.S., PARSONS, T.J. & ERICSON, P.G.P. (2001): Phylogeny of major lineages of suboscines (Passeriformes) analysed by nuclear DNA sequence data. - *Journal of Avian Biology*, 32: 15-25.

IRESTEDT, M., FJELDSÅ, J., JOHANSSON, U.S., & ERICSON, P.G.P. (2002): Systematic relationships and biogeography of the tracheophone suboscines (Aves: Passeriformes). - *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution*, 23: 499-512.

JOHANSSON, U.S., IRESTEDT, M., PARSONS, T.J., & ERICSON, P.G.P. (2002): Basal phylogenetic relationships within Tyrannoidea. - *Auk*.

MILBERG, P., GEZELIUS, L., BLINDOW, I., NILSSON, L. & TYRBERG, T. (2002): Submerged vegetation and the variation in the autumn waterfowl community at Lake Tåkern, southern Sweden. - *Ornis Fennica*, 79: 72-81.

## UNITED STATES

### California

SYLVIA HOPE is now augmenting descriptions of birds in the galliform and cormorant lineages known from the Mesozoic. Also she is contributing part of a chapter on bird calls to a book coedited by Peter Marler and Hans Slabbekoorn. In the near future she will return to her dissertation on phylogeny of the Corvidae and prepare these results for publication.

### Los Angeles

From Los Angeles, KEN CAMPBELL reports that he and FRITZ HERTEL have submitted the revised manuscript of their paper on the function of the avian antitrochanter. They have continued their work on the unique automatic balance system of birds and their manuscript on this topic is

progressing well and should be completed by the end of the year. Their work on the arthrology and osteology of New World vultures continues, although more slowly than before as they have found the studies of functional morphology a bit more interesting. Ken reports that funding for the

postdoctoral position for studying the Rancho La Brea turkey was received in mid-2002, and he is in the final, difficult stages of deciding on someone to fill the position from among some very well-qualified candidates. Ken spent several days in London in May looking at the specimen of *Archaeopteryx* in the Natural History Museum, and he expresses his thanks to Angela Milner for facilitating his research. Much of Ken's time has gone into a volume he is editing on the first microvertebrate Paleogene site from the Peruvian Amazon Basin, a site that contains the oldest South American rodent fauna known. This volume should be ready for submission soon as most of the several authors have completed the revisions of their manuscripts.

LUIS CHIAPPE has continued to work on a number of topics related to the origin and early evolution of birds. These projects have involved specimens from China, Mongolia, Spain, Argentina, Lebanon, Belgium, Mexico, and the United States.

- CAMPBELL, K.E. (2002): A new species of late Pleistocene lapwing from Rancho La Brea, California. - *The Condor*, 104: 170-174.
- CHIAPPE, L.M. (2001): The rise of birds. - In: BRIGGS, D.E.C. & CROWTHER, P.R. (eds.): *Paleobiology II*: 102-106. - Blackwell Science.
- CHIAPPE, L.M. (2001): Phylogenetic relationships among basal birds. - In: GAUTHIER, J. & GALL, L.F. (eds.): *New Perspectives on the Origin and Early Evolution of Birds: Proceedings of the International Symposium in Honor of John H. Ostrom*: 125-139. - New Haven: Peabody Museum of Natural History.
- CHIAPPE, L.M. (2002): Early Bird Phylogeny: Problems and Solutions. - In: CHIAPPE, L.M. & WITMER, L. (eds.): *Mesozoic Birds: Above the Heads of Dinosaurs*: 448-472. University of California Press.
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- CHIAPPE, L.M., LAMB, J.P. & ERICSON, P.G.P. (2002): New enantiornithine bird from the marine Upper Cretaceous of Alabama. - *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology*, 22 (1): 169-173.
- CHIAPPE, L.M., NORELL, M.A. & CLARK, J.M. (2001): A New Skull of *Gobipteryx minuta* (Aves: Enantiornithes) from the Cretaceous of the Gobi Desert. - *American Museum Novitates*, 3346: 1-15.
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- CHIAPPE, L.M. & WALKER, C. (2002): Skeletal morphology and systematic of the Cretaceous Enantiornithes. - In: CHIAPPE, L.M. & WITMER, L. (eds.): *Mesozoic Birds: Above the Heads of Dinosaurs*: 240-267. University of California Press.
- FORSTER, C.A., CHIAPPE, L.M., KRAUSE, D.W. & SAMPSON, S.D. (2002): *Vorona berivotrensis*, a primitive bird from the Late Cretaceous of Madagascar. - In: CHIAPPE, L.M. & WITMER, L. (eds.): *Mesozoic Birds: Above the Heads of Dinosaurs*: 268-280. University of California Press.
- SANZ, J.L., CHIAPPE, L.M., FERNÁNDEZ-JALVO, Y., ORTEGA, F., SÁNCHEZ-CHILLÓN, B., POYATO-ARIZA, F.J. & PÉREZ-MORENO, B.P. (2001): An Early Cretaceous Pellet. - *Nature*, 409: 998-1000.
- SANZ, J.L., PEREZ-MORENO, B.P., CHIAPPE, L.M., & BUSCALIONI, A.D. (2002): The birds from the Lower Cretaceous of Las Hoyas (Province of Cuenca, Spain). - In: CHIAPPE, L.M. & WITMER, L. (eds.): *Mesozoic Birds: Above the Heads of Dinosaurs*: 209-229. University of California Press.
- SCHWEITZER, M.H., JACKSON, F., CHIAPPE, L.M., SCHMITT, J.G., CALVO, J.O. & RUBILAR, D.E. (2002): Late Cretaceous avian eggs with embryos from Argentina. - *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology*, 22 (1): 190-194.
- SUZUKI, S., CHIAPPE, L.M., DYKE, G.J., WATABE, M., BARSBOLD, R. & TSOGBAATAR, K. (2002): A new specimen of *Shuvuuia deserti* Chiappe et al. 1998 from the Mongolian Late Cretaceous with a discussion of the relationships of alvarezsaurids to other theropod dinosaurs. - *Contributions in Science*, 494: 1-17.
- VICKERS-RICH, P., CHIAPPE, L.M. & KURZANOV, S. (2002): The enigmatic bird-like dinosaur *Avimimus portentosus*: comments and pictorial atlas. - In: CHIAPPE, L.M. & WITMER, L. (eds.): *Mesozoic Birds: Above the Heads of Dinosaurs*: 65-86. - University of California Press.

## New Mexico

MARY A. ROOT does not have much to report this year. The New Mexico Museum of Natural History and Science has a new director, Adrian Hunt, who supports her research on avian

## New York

GARETH DYKE has completed his two-year postdoctoral fellowship at the American Museum of Natural History (Ornithology) and has moved to take a lectureship in the Zoology Department of University College Dublin, Ireland. Over the course of the last years he has completed a number of projects that relate to the systematics of extant birds, Mesozoic and Tertiary fossils.

CLARKE J.A. (2002): The Morphology and Taxonomy of *Ichthyornis* Marsh and the Phylogenetic Relationships of Basal Ornithurae (535pp.). - Doctoral Dissertation, Yale University.

CLARKE J.A. & NORELL, M.A. (2001): Palaeoecology (communications arising): fossils and avian evolution. *Nature*, 414: 508.

CLARKE J.A. & CHIAPPE, L.M. (2001): A new carinate bird from the Late Cretaceous of Patagonia (Argentina). - *Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. Novitates*: 1- 22.

## North Carolina

This past year, STEVE EMSLIE has continued his research on climate change and the occupation history of penguins in Antarctica, and on the foraging ecology of terns and other seabirds in North Carolina. In January - February 2002, he conducted fieldwork at King George Island, Antarctica, with one student (Mike Polito). Several new and previously known abandoned penguin colonies in the Admiralty Bay region were excavated. Excavations provided considerable information on the occupation history and past diet of Adélie, Chinstrap, and Gentoo penguins in this region, dating back to 500-700 years. In summer 2002, Steve also continued his work monitoring the diet and growth rates of Royal Terns breeding on barrier and dredge islands near Wilmington, NC. The terns did more poorly this year, with significantly lower growth rates of chicks compared to last year at all colonies in NC. These lower growth rates may be due to the multi-year drought in NC that has decreased runoff and nutrients to the estuaries where terns forage. Fish stocks in the estuaries also appear to have been affected by this climatic pattern.

In addition, Steve has resumed work on the fossil birds from the late Pliocene, northern Chile. A paper describing a new species of *Spheniscus*, near the size of, and possibly ancestral to, the

evolution. The "new" cast of *Diatryma* is on display, and will be the center piece of the new Tertiary Hall.

CRACRAFT, J. & CLARKE, J.A. (2001): The basal clades of modern birds. - In: GAUTHIER, J. & GALL, L.F. (eds.): *New perspectives on the origin and early evolution of birds: proceedings of the international symposium in honor of John H. Ostrom* (New Haven: Feb. 12-14, 1999): 143-215. Peabody Mus. Nat. Hist., Yale Univ.

DYKE, G.J. (2002): Should paleontologists use "phylogenetic" nomenclature? - *Journal of Paleontology*, 76: 789-792.

DYKE, G.J., DORTANGS, R.W., JAGT, J.W., MULDER, E. W., SCHULP, A.S. & CHIAPPE, L.M. (2002): Europe's last Mesozoic bird. - *Naturwissenschaften*, 89 (9): 408-411.

DYKE, G.J. & GULAS, B.E. (2002): The fossil galliform bird *Paraortygoides* from the Lower Eocene of the United Kingdom. - *American Museum Novitates*, 3360: 1-14.

NORELL, M.A. & CLARKE, J.A. (2001): Fossil that fills a critical gap in avian evolution. - *Nature*, 409: 181-184.

living *S. humboldti*, currently is under review. Steve also collaborated with William Suárez (Cuba) to complete a paper on the extinct Cuban Condor, *Gymnogyps varonai*. This paper currently is being revised for the Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington.

EMSLIE, S.D. & MCDANIEL, J.D. (2002): Adélie penguin diet and climate change during the middle to late Holocene in northern Marguerite Bay, Antarctic Peninsula. - *Polar Biology*, 25: 222-229.

EMSLIE, S.D. (2002): Fossil shrews (Insectivora: Soricidae) from the late Pleistocene of Colorado. - *Southwestern Naturalist*, 47: 62-69.

MANESS, T. & EMSLIE, S.D. (2001): An analysis of possible genotoxic exposure in adult and juvenile Royal Terns (*Sterna maxima*) in North Carolina. - *Waterbirds*, 24: 352-360.

MCGINNIS, T. & EMSLIE, S.D. (2001): The foraging ecology of Royal and Sandwich Terns in North Carolina. - *Waterbirds*, 24: 361-370.

MCDANIEL, J.D. & EMSLIE, S.D. (2002): Fluctuations in Adélie penguin prey size in the mid to late Holocene, northern Marguerite Bay, Antarctic Peninsula. - *Polar Biology*, 25: 618-623.

## Washington D.C.

STORRS OLSON continues to work collaboratively on Quaternary birds and paleoecology of the Hawaiian Islands, Bermuda, and the West Indies.

BURNEY, D.A., JAMES, H.F., BURNEY, L.P., OLSON, S.L., KIKUCHI, W., WAGNER, W.L., BURNEY, M., MCCLOSKEY, D., KIKUCHI, D., GRADY, F.V., GAGE II, R. & NISHEK, R. (2001): Fossil evidence for a diverse biota from Kaua'i and its transformation since human arrival. - *Ecological Monographs*, 74 (4): 615-641

OLSON, S.L. (2001): Why so many kinds of passerine birds? - *BioScience*, 51 (4): 268-269.

PAXINOS, E.E., JAMES, H.F., OLSON, S.L., BALLOU, J.D., LEONARD, J.A. & FLEISCHER, R.C. (2002):

Prehistoric decline of genetic diversity in the Nene. - *Science*, 296: 1827

PAXINOS, E.E., JAMES, H.F., OLSON, S.L., SORENSON, M. D., COOPER, A. J. & FLEISCHER, R.C. (2002): MitDNA from fossils reveals a radiation of Hawaiian geese recently derived from the Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*). - *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 99: 1399-1404.

SLIKAS, B., OLSON, S.L. & FLEISCHER, R.C. (2002): Rapid independent evolution of flightlessness in four species of Pacific island rails (Rallidae), an analysis based on mitochondrial sequence data. - *Journal of Avian Biology*, 33: 5-14.