

Errata for the Handbook of Bird Biology, 3rd ed.
Changed text is shown in [brackets]

Pg 7, first line: “The [more than] 10,000 species of modern birds share a common ancestor, [birds] that probably lived 130 million years ago.”

Pg 7, Opposite page caption now identifies the species: Stunning Tangara tanager diversity. Many species in this neotropical genus frequently forage together in mixed flocks. Species, clockwise from top left: Black-capped Tanager (*T. heinei*), Brassy-breasted Tanager (*T. desmaresti*), Black-backed Tanager (*T. peruviana*), Green-headed Tanager (*T. seledon*), Silver-throated Tanager (*T. icterocephala*), Red-necked Tanager (*T. cyanocephala*). (Photographers, clockwise from top left: Andy Johnson, João Sérgio Barros Freitas de Souza, Almir Cândido de Almeida, Dario Sanches, Juan Ignacio Zamora Mora, Frank Shufelt)

Pg 8, Fig 2.01 caption: “...all living birds...descend from a common ancestor.”

Pg 9, Fig. 2.03 caption: “...down to the [principal] unit”

Pg 12, Section 2.1.2, line 5: “who in the [1730s] developed”

Pg 21, Box 2.06, line 9: “during [relatively] short”

Pg 26, map: Continent of Australia should be labeled “Australasian”

Pg 28, last sentence: “For example, all [five] species of living mousebirds”

Pg 38, Section 2.4.5, line 6: remove reference to Fig 2.32.

Pg 39, column 2, end of 1st paragraph: insert reference to Fig 2.32.

Pg 41, Glossary box: “Ratite: a group of [flightless birds defined by their absence of a keelbone (or carina), including the ostriches, kiwis, rheas, cassowaries, emus, and recently extinct moas and elephantbirds.]”

Pg 64, Fig. 3.01 caption: “The wondrously [cryptic] plumage”

Pg 71, column 2, line 6: “famous for their enormous and dazzling [trains].”

Pg 72, Fig. 3.08 caption: “[Red Phalarope] (*Phalaropus fulicarius*)”

Pg 74, column 2, line 13: “peafowl’s [train]”

Pg 82, 3.3.2 heading: Speciation via geographic [isolation]”

Pg 85, Box 3.06, column 2, line 22: “from the [southwest]”

Pg 85, Box 3.06, last word: “honeycreepers probably dispersed from the [northwest].”

Pg 93, Fig. 3.B7.01 caption, line 3: “adjacent to White-collared Manakins ([red] arrows)”

Pg 107, column 2, line 3: “barb fuses with the [ramus]”

Pg 107, column 2, last paragraph, line 1: “When viewing a living bird, growing feathers can be recognized by the presence of oddly thick, plastic-looking rods.”

Pg 116, last line: “absorbent nature of cormorant [and anhinga] feathers”

Pg 116, Section 4.4.2, line 4: “having a rachis longer [than] the longest barb”

Pg 118, column 2, last sentence: “The most central pair of [rectrices] attaches directly to the tail bone (pygostyle).”

Pg 119, Fig 4.29 caption, line 3: “and tail [rectrices] are fully extended”

Pg 119, image, bottom label: “[Rectrices]”

Pg 120, Fig 4.31 caption, line 6: “therefore, primaries are numbered from [inner (proximal) to outer (distal)], and secondaries starting from outer (distal) to inner (proximal).]”

Pg 120, Fig 4.31 title and caption: “remiges and [rectrices]” and “Numbering of [rectrices] begins”

Pg 128, Fig 4.41 caption, line 6: “the first [rectrix] pair”

Pg 136, Fig 4.49 caption, line 3: “patterning within a [wing] feather.”

Pg 145, Box 4.06, line 13: “[aposematism]”

Pg 150, Box 5.01 formula: the second term should be $[pv^2]$

Pg 153, Fig 5.07 caption, line 4: “horizontally and [vertically] dispersing”

Pg 153, column 2, line 14: “wing area, also in [square] centimeters”

Pg 156, column 1, paragraph 2, line 7/8: “but it would produce [rearward] thrust during the upstroke that would cancel the [forward] thrust”

Pg 156, Fig 5.12 caption, line 3: “the [rearward] thrust of the upstroke would cancel out the [forward] thrust”

Pg 156, Section 5.2.2, line 2: “thrust [upward] to provide lift.”

Pg 173, column 2, line 6: “bones in the [skull]”

Pg 181, Fig 6.19: the Intra-tarsal Joint is the junction between the Tarsometatarsus and the Tibiotarsus.

Pg 181, Fig 6.19: the Metatarsals are the longest beige-colored bones of the middle of the foot, not the shorter bones colored blue.

Pg 184, column 2, line 1: “arranged in a network or [syncytial] of nerve fibers”

Pg 185, Fig 6.23 caption, line 3: “large pectoralis muscles [blue]”

Pg 185, Fig 6.23 caption, line 4: “supracoracoideus stretches [red]”

Pg 186, column 2, line 1: “secondary [naris]”

Pg 187, paragraph 3, line 2: “vocal [cords]”

Pg 189, Fig 6.31 caption, line 5: “[Oxygenated] blood flows”

Pg 191, Fig 6.33A: “Caudal thoracic sac” should be “Posterior thoracic sac”

Pg 192, Fig 6.34 caption, line 10: “of the avian stomach—then [through] the”

Pg 196, Fig 6.40: “Colic ceca (diverticula)” should be “Colic cecum (diverticulum)”

Pg 198, Fig 6.41B: delete “Caudal vena cava”

Pg 198, column 1, line 10: “after [the ovum enters] the infundibulum”

Pg 200, Section 6.6.2, line 2: “which are thicker than [vein walls]”

Pg 202, column 2, line 1: “[impulse] to stimulate the brain”

Pg 206, Fig 6.49 caption: “This diagram of a Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*) depicts the overlap between the parasympathetic and sympathetic [systems]. Signals about sudden stressors or state changes around the

organs are transferred from the parasympathetic ganglia to the parasympathetic trunk, through which they move up the spinal cord and to the brain.]”

Pg 209, Fig 6.50, main: delete “Ciliary folds”

Pg 210, Fig 6.52 caption, line 4: “plane ([dashed] arrows), necessary for hunting”

Pg 210, Fig 6.52 caption, line 6: “([solid] arrows).”

Pg 211, column 2, line 7: “similar to [the range heard by humans].”

Pg 212, Fig 6.54 caption, line 7: delete “an organ unique to birds”

Pg 216, column 2, paragraph 1, last sentence: “These losses must be regained through water consumption and [from water released in cellular respiration from the breakdown of molecules.]”

Pg 237, column 1, last line: “particles are routed [in and out of] the caeca.”

Pg 247, column 2, next to last line: “acquires a layer of [albumen]”

Pg 270, Fig 8.04, line 1: “[Red] lines trace the flight path”

Pg 270, Fig 8.04, line 3: “areas within [black] squares”

Pg 271, Fig 8.06 caption: delete next to last sentence. The figure does not contain error bars.

Pg 279, Fig 8.13 caption, line 7: “Scale bar = 5 [μm]”

Pg 288, Fig 8.24, line 1: “[Eurasian Nutcrackers (*Nucifraga caryocatactes*)] have a bifurcated tongue tip”

Pg 289, column 1, line 2: “nectar absorption [Fig. 8.27]”

Pg 289, column 1, line 5: “fringe-tipped tongues [Fig 8.26]”

Pg 299, fig 8.34 caption: replace “a, b, c, d, e, f” with “i, ii, iii, iv, v, vi” respectively

Pg 306, Fig 8.37 caption, line 2: “bend their [leg joints]”

Pg 332, Fig 9.16 title: “Montezuma [Oropendola]”

Pg 381, Fig 10.26: replace “Sonogram” label with “Oscillogram”

Pg 382, column 2, line 7 from bottom: “we can infer that the sparrows”

Pg 383, Fig 10.B5.02: photo should show Eastern Towhee found here:

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/suebarth/17212477396/in/photolist-se1rRE-zarBT3-rSBWA1-eeS7Pb-cHfELN>

Pg 393, column 2, paragraph 2, last line: “[identify] potential mating opportunities”

Pg 394, column 2, paragraph 2, line 7: “Austrian population of [Eurasian] Blackcaps”

Pg 467, column 2, paragraph 2, line 15: “[Eurasian] Blackcaps (*Sylvia atricapilla*)”

Pg 469, Box 12.03 title: “Movements of the [Eurasian] Blackcap”

Pg 469, Box 12.03, line 1: “The [Eurasian] Blackcap”

Pg 469, Fig 12.B3.01 title: “The [Eurasian] Blackcap (*Sylvia atricapilla*)”

Pg 482, Box 12.06, column 1, line 10: “sometime in the [late 1800s]”

Pg 530, Fig 13.27, line 4: “blue G and [red] H”

Pg 538, column 2, paragraph 2, line 11: “the [southwest] coast of Australia”

Pg 540, Fig 14.03 caption, line 4: “[Gold] bars represent widespread species”

Pg 553, Fig 14.B4.01 caption, line 2: “species-specific area of a conifer tree ([beige] shading)”

Pg 556, Box 14.06, column 2, line 2: “extreme [western] edge”

Pg 589, Fig 15.12: Photo is of a Ground Parrot. Should show John Gould plate of *Geopsittacus occidentalis* found here: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-52986962/view?partId=nla.obj-53379637#page/n146/mode/1up>

Pg 616, Fig 15.B4.01 caption, line 1: “[introducing] courtship displays”

Pg 653, Ratite: “a group of [flightless birds defined by their absence of a keelbone (or carina), including the ostriches, kiwis, rheas, cassowaries, emus, and recently extinct moas and elephantbirds.]”

Pg 703, column 2: “retrices” should be “rectrices”