

thy of further study, the data have already led to some modeling and conceptualizing (by Whittingham, Taylor, Dunn, Westneat, Sherman and others) to see just how much of the theory developed in the 80s must be revised to include variation in parentage as a critical variable in behavioral models. In the absence of any evidence that males can recognize "cuckolded" eggs or chicks, I suspect that the established theory will stand the test of time. But the issue of a parent's knowledge of its paternity is just one of many assessment issues that interconnect in the arena of biparental care. How do parents assess not only their paternity, but the quality of their mates and the parental care that they are likely to provide? Theory and data on assessment are sorely needed, and they clearly have strong and fascinating ramifications for mate choice and sexual selection.

Another area that has burgeoned since the late 80s is comparative biology. With the recent rise in molecular systematics, ornithologists are suddenly confronted with new information to help construct phylogenies of previously intractable groups, and the methods to analyze the evolution of characters within these improved phylogenies have been developing rapidly to keep up. Recent large-scale cladistic analyses by McKittrick complement the earlier, non-phylogenetic survey by Silver, Andrews and Ball, and there will certainly be many more detailed analyses of smaller groups forthcoming in the next five years. The next book on the evolution of parental care will likely include detailed investigations of character evolution against a well developed phylogenetic framework.

On the theoretical front, two big developments have happened since the late 1980s. First, the pioneering efforts by the teams of Houston and MacNamara and Clark and Mangel have made dynamic state variable models an accepted and integral part of the conceptual tool box for all behavioral ecologists. Recent models by Beauchamp and his colleagues and Ydenberg and Clark have only scratched the surface for the theoretical exploration of complex interactions between and among parents and offspring. The other recent development of import is Grafen's restatement of the handicap principle of Zahavi in mathematical terms. The math is difficult, but Godfray's recent treatment of offspring begging as a handicap problem points the way to simpler approaches and highlights the potential applicability of Zahavi's ideas to many issues in parental care.

I could go on with further examples of the tremendous research activity in this area. It is unfortunate for Clutton-Brock that the rush of recent research has robbed his fine work of bellwether status, but it stands as the most valuable summary and distillation of the early years of modern parental care studies. It should be read by all ornithologists interested in life histories, and, once read, it will be referred to often. It would make an ideal focus for graduate seminars, and the book will serve as a reliable springboard for further research in the exciting years ahead.—DAVID W. WINKLER, Section of Ecology and Systematics, Division of Biological Sciences, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853.

The Condor 94:1036–1039
© The Cooper Ornithological Society 1992

NEWS AND NOTES

62nd ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COOPER ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The Cooper Ornithological Society held its 62nd annual meeting on 22–28 June 1992 at the University of Washington, Seattle. David Manuwal chaired the Local Committee on Arrangements and Dennis Martin chaired the Scientific Program Committee. A symposium, "Demographics of the Northern Spotted Owl in Five Northwest Landscapes: Status and Trends," was cochaired by Martin Raphael, Eric Forsman and Stephen DeStefano.

The following members are continuing or newly-elected officers: Martin L. Morton, President; Lloyd F. Kiff, President-elect; Terrell D. Rich, Secretary; Martin G. Raphael, Assistant Secretary; Donald R. Powers, Treasurer; Walter Wehtje, Assistant Treasurer. Glenn Walsberg continues as the editor of *The Condor*; and Joseph R. Jehl, Jr. will continue as editor of *Studies in Avian Biology*, until a new editor is selected.

The Board of Directors conferred honorary membership to Richard C. Banks and John William (Bill)

Hardy for their exceptional contributions to ornithology and the COS.

The Board also voted to join the newly-formed Ornithological Council. President Morton will appoint two members of the COS to represent the Society on this council.

Three new members of the Board were elected for three-year terms (1992–1995) by the membership in balloting conducted prior to the meeting: Deborah M. Finch, Walter D. Koenig and Elizabeth Ann Schreiber. They replace retiring members Carl D. Marti, Mary E. Murphy and Martin G. Raphael.

The membership approved all proposed bylaws changes by wide margins.

There were 233 registrants at the meeting. In the general paper sessions, poster session, and symposia, 79 papers and posters were presented. The COS Paper Awards Committee presented the A. Brazier Howell Award to Timothy P. O'Connor of the University of Michigan for his paper, "Possible Mechanism for Seasonal Acclimatization in the House Finch." A Board of Directors Award was given to Jeff T. Price of the

Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center for his poster (a computer demonstration), "Visualizing Long-term Population Changes in North American Breeding Birds."

A new research award called the Miller Award in honor of Loye H. and Alden H. Miller was approved by the board. The award will be given yearly at the annual meeting of the Society to an ornithologist who has an extensive record of original research in any field of ornithology and has made significant advancements in our understanding of the biology of birds. The first Miller Award will be presented at the Centennial Meeting in Sacramento in 1993.

Student memberships were presented to 26 students for the next two years.

Resolutions concerning a variety of issues were passed by the Board; these resolutions appear below.

The next annual meeting will be held in Sacramento 13–18 April 1993. This will be the Centennial Meeting of the COS and will feature a number of outstanding scientific and social events. A symposium on "Changes in the Avifauna of Western North America," first presentations of the Miller Award and Mewaldt-King Award, and many other activities are planned.

RESOLUTIONS

The COS Conservation-Resolutions Committee (William M. Block, Chair) drafted the following resolutions that were approved by the COS Board of Directors.

RESOLUTION TO ENCOURAGE STUDY OF THE RANGE EXPANSION, ECOLOGY, AND HOST SELECTION OF THE SHINY COWBIRD (*Molothrus bonariensis*)

Whereas the Shiny Cowbird (*Molothrus bonariensis*), a generalist brood parasite, has spread rapidly northwest through the Caribbean, reaching North America by 1985, and

Whereas the Shiny Cowbird is known to decrease reproductive output of many host species, and

Whereas the Shiny Cowbird is known to occupy a wide range of vegetation types, with its range expansion being correlated with agricultural, and

Whereas the widespread occupation of, and continued expansion in, North America by the Brown-headed Cowbird (*M. ater*) is known to have caused the lowering of reproductive output and subsequent decline in population abundance of many host species, including endangered species such as the Kirtland's Warbler (*Dendroica kirtlandii*) and Least Bell's Vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*), and

Whereas the Brown-headed Cowbird continues its range expansion despite local efforts to control population abundance, and

Whereas virtually no information is available on the behavior, ecology, and parasite-host interactions of the Shiny Cowbird in North America,

Therefore be it resolved that the Cooper Ornithological Society recommends that the United States Departments of Interior and Agriculture immediately initiate

a research program designed to quantify the range expansion, parasite-host interactions, and potential impacts of Shiny Cowbirds on North American avifauna, including studies that explore means of control of the range expansion, so that the Shiny Cowbird is prevented from occupying large portions of North America as has been witnessed by the largely unchecked expansion of the Brown-headed Cowbird.

RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF BILL TO STRENGTHEN THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

Whereas the extinction of species and the loss of biological diversity are recognized as serious consequences of environmental degradation confronting this country and nations of the world, depriving future generations of countless wild species that are critical to the functioning of ecosystems and also to future advances in science, medicine, and agriculture, and

Whereas the Endangered Species Act is the primary law in the United States to prevent the extinction of species and the loss of biological diversity, and is a model for other countries, and

Whereas over 200 endangered species now have stable or increasing populations owing to protection afforded by the act, including the Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*), Whooping Crane (*Grus americana*), Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), and Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus*), and other birds,

Therefore be it resolved that the Cooper Ornithological Society strongly supports passage of H.R. 4045 that would re-authorize and strengthen the Endangered Species Act, and

Therefore be it further resolved that the Cooper Ornithological Society strongly opposes all other bills—specifically H.R. 2463, S. 1156, H.R. 4058, H.R. 5105, and H.R. 3092—that would significantly weaken or cripple the Endangered Species Act.

RESOLUTION OF COMMENDATION

Whereas the Cooper Ornithological Society held its Sixty-second Annual Meeting in Seattle, Washington on the campus of the University of Washington at the invitation of the Wildlife Sciences Group, College of Forest Resources, University of Washington; the Washington Ornithological Society; the Society for Northwestern Vertebrate Biology; the Seattle Audubon Society; and the University of Washington, Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit, and

Recognizing that the Committee on Local Arrangements, under the outstanding direction of David A. Manuwal, provided us with a diverse assemblage of exhibits, special events, field trips, and evening social events, and

Recognizing that the Committee on the Scientific Program, under the equally capable direction of Dennis Martin, arranged outstanding lecture sessions, workshops, and poster sessions, and worked with Martin Raphael, Eric Forsman, and Stephen DeStefano in de-

veloping a symposium on the demography of the Northern Spotted Owl, and

Whereas all those who have attended this meeting have been enriched by it,

Therefore be it resolved that the Cooper Ornithological Society commend the Committee on Local Arrangements and the Committee on the Scientific Program for their efforts towards this memorable meeting.

RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF CONTINUING EFFORTS FOR THE CONSERVATION OF THE CALIFORNIA CONDOR

(*Gymnogyps californianus*)

Whereas the population of the California Condor (*Gymnogyps californianus*) declined to 22 known individuals in 1982, and

Whereas this population decline necessitated a captive breeding program to arrest the decline and strive towards increasing population numbers, and

Whereas this captive breeding program has allowed the population of condors to increase from 27 in 1987 to 64 in 1992, and

Whereas the success of the captive breeding program has exceeded all expectations and has allowed the release of two condors on 14 January 1992, and

Whereas continued efforts project the establishment of a third captive breeding site and the possible release of additional birds in northern Arizona,

Therefore be it resolved that the Cooper Ornithological Society commend the continuing efforts of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the Los Angeles Zoo, and the Zoological Society of San Diego for implementing the captive breeding program with the active support of the United States Forest Service, the California Department of Fish and Game, and the Western Foundation of Vertebrate Zoology.

RESOLUTION DENOUNCING THE PRESERVATION PLAN FOR THE NORTHERN SPOTTED OWL

Whereas the ancient forests of the Pacific Northwest are an important habitat for many species of flora and fauna, including the Northern Spotted Owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*), and

Whereas these forests provide numerous ecosystem benefits, including, but not limited to, clean water, oxygen, carbon storage, and rich gene pools for many wild species that can yield important medicinal, agricultural, and scientific discoveries, and

Whereas almost 90 percent of these forests have already been lost to logging, and urban and agricultural development, and

Whereas the Northern Spotted Owl has been listed as a threatened species primarily because of loss of its habitat,

Therefore be it resolved that the Cooper Ornithological Society urges the Congress of the United States to enact legislation to protect spotted owl habitat on federal lands to ensure continued existence of the Northern Spotted Owl throughout its range, and

Therefore be it further resolved that the Cooper Ornithological Society urges the Congress to reject the Preservation Plan for the Northern Spotted Owl presented by Interior Secretary Manual Lujan that would sanction the continued loss of much of the owl's remaining habitat and likely result in the extirpation of the Northern Spotted Owl from significant portions of its range.

RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF THE WILD BIRD CONSERVATION ACT

Whereas international trade of live exotic birds ranges from two to five million individuals annually, and

Whereas most birds are taken from the wild threatening local populations and even entire species of wild birds, and

Whereas, the United States is the largest importer of these exotic birds, importing nearly two million birds from 85 countries between 1986 and 1988, mostly for commercial sale in the pet trade, and

Whereas domestic international regulations that are supposed to ensure that trapping for trade does not result in species declines have been largely ineffective, even though the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Flora and Fauna (CITES) has been joined by nearly all exporting countries,

Therefore be it resolved that the Cooper Ornithological Society joins with the American Ornithologists' Union, the Association of Field Ornithologists, and the Wilson Ornithological Society in support of the Wild Bird Conservation Act (H.R. 5013) that, if implemented properly, would greatly decrease the importation of exotic birds into the United States, and

Therefore be it further resolved that the Cooper Ornithological Society endorses amendments to strengthen H.R. 5013 proposed by the American Ornithologists' Union, specifically to: (1) eliminate provisions that exclude certain families of birds; (2) eliminate the four year phase out period; (3) eliminate the automatic addition of non-CITES species to the list of species approved for exportation; (4) eliminate exemptions for religious purposes; (5) permit importation of exotic birds for captive breeding only for internationally and nationally sanctioned programs; and (6) eliminate all pre-act exemptions.

MEWALDT-KING STUDENT RESEARCH AWARD

The first Mewaldt-King Student Research Award will be presented at the 1993 (Centennial) meeting of the Cooper Ornithological Society. The \$1,000 award is designated, in honor of L. Richard Mewaldt and James R. King, to support research that relates to the conservation of birds. Research may be in any area of ornithology (e.g., ecophysiology, population genetics, behavior, and ecology); studies that involve demographics, breeding biology, or dispersal biology may be particularly relevant, especially if the species is endangered, threatened, or otherwise "sensitive."

Proposals must be received by the Mewaldt-King Award Fund Committee on or before 15 January 1993. Only graduate students accepted to or enrolled in a Master's or Doctoral program are eligible for the award. Proposal format is as follows: (1) abstract, (2) introduction, including a) relevant background, b) specific hypotheses to be tested or questions asked, c) relevance of proposed research to conservation biology; (3) proposed methods, analyses, and timetable; (4) general categories of expenditures; and (5) literature cited. The proposal text, not including literature cited, plus abstract should not be longer than six single-space pages. Applications must also include a curriculum vita and letter of support from a faculty advisor. Please send three copies of the entire application to Diana F. Tomback, Mewaldt-King Award Fund Committee, Department of Biology, Campus Box 171, University of Colorado at Denver, P.O. Box 173364, Denver, CO 80217-3364.

NEW BOOK REVIEW EDITOR

Christopher W. Thompson has been appointed Book Review editor for *The Condor*, commencing with the February 1993 issue. Books for review should be sent to him at The Burke Museum, DB-10, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195.

TIOF ENDOWMENT FUND PROPOSAL

The International Osprey Foundation (TIOF) is seeking applications for its fourth grant to support research activities of a graduate student primarily focusing on ospreys. Work with other raptor species may be considered, however. The award recipient will be expected to provide a report on his or her research and use of the funds within a year of receiving the grant.

Applicants should submit a proposal outlining their project and the intended use of the funds by December 31, 1992. The grant will be awarded on March 31, 1993. Please send a project description of no more than two pages. Also provide an itemized estimate of expenses and the name, address and phone number of the graduate supervisor. Send applications to: TIOF, Endowment Fund, P.O. Box 250, Sanibel, FL 33957-0250, USA.