

NOMENCLATURE

We followed C. G. Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993) and Monroe and Sibley (1993) for English and scientific names of bird species in all but two chapters. Vincent Bretagnolle (Chapter 9) chose to follow Warham (1990) for most scientific and common names; we note his few disagreements with Warham in the index. In Chapter 12, Jochen Martens provides new systematic information on some species groups, so, after ensuring that most names in his contribution were consistent with C. G. Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993) (e.g., *Phylloscopus borealoides* and *lorenzii*; exceptions are noted in the index), we deferred to his professional judgment. Elsewhere, subspecies names of birds, plus names of mammals, anurans, and other animal groups, were left to the discretion of the authors.

Latin names of subgenera are italicized throughout the text, with one minor exception. In Chapter 8 the names of subgenera are not italicized to avoid possible confusion between genera and subgenera with identical names.

Some common names that correspond to higher-level classification are used frequently in this book. We have standardized them as follows. Members of the Passeriformes are referred to as passerines; that term also appears as an adjective (e.g., passerine song). Similarly, the passerine suborder Suboscines is used both as a noun (suboscine) and as an adjective (e.g., suboscine species). Members of the passerine suborder Oscines are referred to as oscines or songbirds; again, oscine appears as both a noun and an adjective.