INDEX

Accipiter hawks, 307 Åland Islands, 38, 216f, 217 Alaskan seabirds, 166, 167, 189-190 Algae biogeography and, 244-248 co-occurrence of, 178 Amazon forest biogeography in, 257-260 co-occurrence in, 175, 176-177t Amphibolurus, niche overlap in, 91t Amphipod-mollusc assemblages, 236 Andes biogeography in, 241 co-occurrence in, 175 Animal communities, temporal partitioning in, 97-100 Anolis lizards co-occurrence of, 186-187 niche overlap in, 70, 72, 90t, 92t size ratios in, 126f, 127 Ants biogeography and, 269 species richness and density in, 32-33 temporal partitioning and, 96, 105, 110f, 111 Appalachian Mountains, 235 Assembly rules, 13, 153-154, 161, 164-205 Connor and Simberloff procedure, 170-179 Diamond's, see Diamond's assembly rules Gilpin and Diamond procedure, 180-182 guild structure, see Guild structure incidence functions, 161, 183, 188-193, 205, 217 missing species combinations, see Missing species combinations nestedness, 193-196, 205 niche limitation, 196-198, 205 trophic ratios, 199-201, 205 Wright and Biehl procedure, 179-180 Australia co-occurrence in, 155t, 193, 203, 240 food webs in, 289 size ratios in, 140

species-area relationships in, 235 temporal partitioning in, 99, 107 Avifaunas, see Birds Aythya affinis (Lesser Scaup ducks), 88-89 Bahamas, 192-193 Baltic Islands, 35 Barnacles, 240 Barro Colorado Island, 145 Barton and David test, 123-124, 125, 149-150, 151 Bats co-occurrence of, 172-174, 181 size ratios in, 121 Bees size ratios in, 114, 116 temporal partitioning and, 106 Beetles, 25t, 26f, 39-41 biogeography and, 267-268, 270-271 competition and morphology of, 147-148 niche overlap in. 82 size ratios in, 116, 133 species abundance in, 49 species evenness in, 44 species richness in, 24, 43 Bill size, 114, 127-128, 130, 148-151, 307 Biogeography, 239-272, 309 assumptions of, 239-241 bimodality and, 264-266 equilibrium theory of, 189 geographic range boundary locations in, 251-254 geographic range randomization in, 256-257 geographic range size in, 254-256 global diversity gradients in, 249-251 macroecology and, 266-269 overlapping sheaves statistics in, 243-246 Q-mode analysis in, 158-159 quadrat data in, 246-247 quantitative overlap patterns in, 248 taxon cycles in, 269-271, 309 Biological realism, 278-279 Biology, amount to include, xiv-xv Bimodality, 264-266

Birds biogeography and, 240, 241, 252-254, 257-260, 262, 267-268, 270, 309 in broken-stick model, 56f, 57 co-occurrence of, 156, 160, 166, 167f, 168, 169, 170-171, 172-174, 175, 176-177t, 178, 179, 180, 185, 188-190, 192-193, 194, 195, 198-199 food webs and, 281 human-caused extinctions of, 310 rarefaction of, 35, 37-39 size ratios in, 113, 114, 120-121, 140, 141, 142, 143-145 source pools for, 304-306 species abundance in, 48, 50 species-area relationships and, 212, 213, 217, 219, 222-223, 225, 226, 229-230, 235 species/genus ratio in, 15-16 species richness in, 38-39, 40f species richness versus species density in, 31 temporal partitioning and, 109-111 see also particular taxa Bismarck Archipelago, 306 co-occurrence in, 169, 170, 174, 180-181, 188 - 189Body size divergence models, 117-118 Body size ratios, see Size ratios Bonne Bay, 158 Bose-Einstein statistics, 246 Breeding birds rarefaction of, 37-38 species abundance in, 48 species-area relationships and, 222-223, 235 species richness versus species density in, 31 Britain biogeography in, 247 size ratios in, 145 species-area relationships in, 225 see also England British Isles, 213 Broken-stick model, xv, 6, 48, 51, 58, 62, 102, 243, 295 applications of, 53-57 biological and statistical interpretations of, 55t predictions made with, 59-60 resource utilization peaks in, 88, 89 Bucconidae, 39 Bull's-eve test, 136, 151 Bumblebees, 106 **Butterflies** biogeography and, 270 species-area relationships and, 225 Butterfly fishes, 142 California food webs in, 286, 290

species-area relationships in, 211

Camarhynchus (tree finches), 128, 134 Canids, 147 Carabid beetles, 25t, 26f, 39-41 biogeography and, 270-271 species evenness in, 44 species richness in, 24, 43 Cardinals, 110, 145 Carpenter bees, 114 Case and Sidell test, 133-135 Cayman Island, 270 Certhidea (warbler finches), 128 Ceteris paribus clause, 310-311 Channel Islands extinctions in, 145 size ratios in. 127-130 species-area relationships in, 232 Character displacement, 106, 113, 114, 118, 126, 128-129, 130 Euclidian distance in, 129 Galápagos finch bill size as example, 148-151 ratio tests for, 124, 125 in the red fox, 146-147 tests for, 133-135 Checkerboard distributions, xvi, 154, 183, 193, 205, 310 Connor and Simberloff procedure, 170-178 ecological Q-mode analysis of, 163 nestedness and, 196 Checkerboardedness index, 183 Chesapeake Bay, 37 Chironomids niche overlap in, 91t species abundance in, 58-62 temporal partitioning and, 97-98 Chi-squared distributions, 12 and co-occurrence, 165, 173, 179 and size ratios, 19, 141 and temporal partitioning, 102 Cicadas, niche overlap in, 93t Cicindela sylvatica, 41 Cliques, 295 Cnemidophorus lizards, 134, 221 Cochran's Q statistic, 111 Coleopterans, niche overlap in, 92t Cole's test, 104-105 Colonization biogeography and, 260 equilibrium hypothesis and, 217, 224-226 incidence functions and, 189 limiting similarity and, 65, 66 simple model of, 160-161 size ratios and, 134, 135 see also Immigration Columbidae, 39, 198-199 Community assembly, xvi, 153-154

Community ecology methods in, 2-3 paradigms in, 9-10 Community matrix, 280-286 Competition, 13 community matrices and, 283, 284-285 controversy surrounding theory of, 8-9 co-occurrence and, 162, 178-179, 196, 201, 205 directed coevolution under interspecific, 150 in dytiscid beetles, 147-148 niche overlap and, 65, 67, 74, 75-76, 78-79, 81, 86, 88 size ratios and, 115-116, 117-118, 122, 130, 134-135, 141-142, 143-144, 147-148, 150 species/genus ratios and, 14-16 temporal partitioning and, 95, 96, 98 Competitive exclusion hypothesis, 8, 15-16, 17 directed assembly with, 150 Complex deletion models, 187 Composite model, 59, 60f Concordance of morphology, 140-141 of species ranks, 286-292 Connectance random, 277-278 species richness and, 295-298, 300f Connor and Simberloff procedure, 170-179 criticisms of, 175-179 Conserved zeros, 80 Constraints biological realism and, 278-279 on flowering phenology, 108 incidence, 178 marginal, 72, 162, 178-179 randomization, 178-179 Contiguity hypothesis, 247 Contingency table analysis, 180, 189 Co-occurrence, xvi, 12, 19, 153-205, 240; see also Assembly rules; Presence-absence matrices Coral heads, 154, 207, 227-228 Core-satellite hypothesis, 260 Core species, 260, 263, 264-266 Corixid beetles, 116 Crematogaster ashmeidi, 154 Critical tidal-level hypothesis, 248 Ctenotus, niche overlap in, 90t Cuba niche overlap in lizards of, 80 species-area relationships in, 212 Cuckoo-doves, 170-171 Czekanowski Index, 69-70 Dalechampia, 106-107 Data quality, 308-309

Decapod crustaceans, 207, 227-228 Deep-sea diversity, 33-34 Deer Island Archipelago, 221 Deer mice, 221 Degenerate matrices, 182, 184 Dendroica angelae (Elfin Wood Warbler), 212 Diamond's assembly rules, 169-170, 185, 201 Connor and Simberloff test for, 170-175 Diffuse competition hypothesis, 74 Dilution effect, 156, 175-178, 289 Directed assembly, 150 Directed coevolution, 150 Directed evolution, 150 Disturbance hypothesis, 209-210, 211 Diversity indices, see Species diversity indices Dominance decay model, 59-60 Dominance preemption model, 58, 60 Doves, 198-199 Drosophila co-occurrence of, 153-154 niche overlap in, 70-71 species-area relationships and, 221 Dyar's constant, 113 Dynamics model, 53, 55t Dytiscid beetles, 147-148 Earthworms, 207 Eastern Phoebe (Sayornis phoebe), 254f Eastern Wood, 219, 230, 231f Ecological extinction, 143-145 Ecological null hypothesis, 106-107 Ecological Q-mode analysis, 159-164 Ecology community, see Community ecology evolutionary, 34-35 macro, 266-269 mathematical, 8 Edge effects, 106, 211, 213 Electivity, 71-73, 94 Elfin Wood Warbler (Dendroica angelae), 212 Empty islands, 171 England species-area relationships in, 212 species diversity in, 36 see also Britain Environmental suitability, species/genus ratios and, 14-15 Equilibrium hypothesis, 19, 189, 209-210, 217-232, 234, 238, 252 of island biogeography, 189 testing assumptions of, 218-222 testing predictions of, 222-232 Essentialism, 10 Euclidian distance, 129, 133, 138-139 Evolutionary displacement, 66 Evolutionary ecology, 34-35 Evolutionary extinction, 142-143

Evolutionary null hypothesis, 106-107 Exponential function, 235, 236f Extinction biogeography and, 260 disturbance hypothesis and, 211 ecological, 143-145 equilibrium hypothesis and, 217, 218-220, 224, 228-232, 234, 252 evolutionary, 142-143 human-caused, 309-310 incidence functions, 189 limiting similarity and, 65, 66 nestedness, 195-196 selective, 195-196 species number and, 218-220 F-ratios, 12, 141 Falsification, principle of, 6, 7, 12-13 Farne Islands, 230, 231f Farris optimization, 271 Faunal collapse, 195, 210 Favored states, 201-205 Ferminia cerverai (Zapata Wren), 212 Field experiments, 2-3 of assembly rules, 154 Fiji, 197 Finches, 143 Galápagos, see Galápagos finches ground, see Geospiza tree, 128, 134 warbler, 128 Finland co-occurrence in, 189 species diversity in, 35 Fishes co-occurrence of, 175, 181, 193, 240 food webs and, 286, 289-290 morphology of, 138-139, 142 niche overlap in, 93t presence-absence matrices for, 155t, 193 species abundance and, 49, 52f see also particular taxa Florida biogeography in, 252, 253f co-occurrence in, 154, 161 Flowering phenology, xvi, 95, 100-108, 256 Flycatchers, 170, 188f Food webs, xvi-xvii, 13, 273-301 interval, 294 patterns of structure in, 292-301 persistence stability and, 286-292 randomization algorithms for, 19-20, 274 reality of, 298-301 stability analyses of model, 275-280 trophic ratios and, 199

Forbidden combinations, 1, 169, 170, 179, 193.196 Fossils co-occurrence of, 194 morphology of, 143 rarefaction and, 29, 36-37 species-area relationships and, 207 Frequencies, law of, 264-266 Functional groups, 201-205 Fungi, 166, 207 Galápagos finches, xiif bill sizes of, 114, 127-128, 130, 148-151 co-occurrence of, 160, 164, 168 niche overlap in, 67 size ratios in, 114, 127-130, 134, 148-151 Galápagos plants co-occurrence of, 160-161, 163f species richness in, 24 Gastropods, 141 Gaussian distributions, 132 Geckos, niche overlap in, 90t, 91t Generic coefficient (G/S) ratios, 18–19 Geographical Ecology (MacArthur), 8 Geographic range boundaries of, 251-254 randomization of, 256-257 size of, 254-256 Geographic variation, 307-308 Geometric series model, 55t, 58, 60, 61f Geospiza (ground finches) co-occurrence of, 168 size ratios in, 128, 129, 130, 134, 148, 149f, 151 Gilpin and Diamond procedure, 180-182 Glaucous-winged Gull (Larus glaucescens), 190 Global diversity gradients, 249-251 Grasshoppers, 83f niche overlap in, 92t, 93t Great Basin co-occurrence in, 194 size ratios in, 141 Great Britain, see Britain Greater Antilles co-occurrence in, 186-187, 195 niche overlap in, 70, 72, 79 Great Lakes, 196 Ground finches, see Geospiza G/S ratios, 18-19 Guild designation, 175-178, 287 Guild structure co-occurrence and, 198-199, 205 niche overlap and, 85-86, 88 Gulf of California, 221 Gulf of Mexico, 236

Habitat affinities co-occurrence and, 187 size ratios and, 136-137, 143 species/genus ratio and, 15-16, 17 Habitat diversity hypothesis, 209-210, 211-217 assumptions of, 211 habitat unit model in, 214-217 multiple regression models for, 213-214 peninsular effect and, 252 Habitat unit model, 214-217 Hard boundaries, 250-251 Hawaiian honeycreepers, 114 Hawaiian Islands human-caused extinctions in. 310 size ratios in, 143-145 Hawks sexual dimorphism in, 307, 308 size ratios in, 121, 135-136 temporal partitioning and, 95 Helminth parasites resource utilization peaks in, 88-89 spatial partitioning and, 105 Herpetofauna of broadleaf evergreen forest, niche overlap in, 92t "Homage to Santa Rosalia" (Hutchinson), 113 Human-caused extinction, 309-310 Hummingbirds resource utilization peaks in, 88 plant pollination and, 102-104 size ratios in, 140 Hungary, 37 Hutchinsonian niche, 8, 75-76 Hutchinson's rule, see 1.3 rule Hypergeometric distribution, 27, 39, 46, 198 Hypothetico-deductive formalism, 11 Icarus effect, 133 Immigration, 208; see also Colonization co-occurrence and, 195, 196 equilibrium hypothesis and, 218-220, 228-232, 234, 252 species number and, 218-220 Incidence constraints, 178 Incidence functions, 161, 183, 188-193, 205, 217 Indiana, 286 Insects co-occurrence of, 110f, 166, 193, 194 outbreaks of, 275 resource utilization peaks in, 88 species-area relationships and, 207, 222, 225, 232 temporal partitioning and, 100 see also particular taxa Interval food webs, 294 Irwin test, 124, 125, 151 Island, land-bridge, 39, 40f, 194t, 195, 198, 199, 207, 306, 307

Island area, population sizes and, 220-222 Israel, 147 Jaccard's index, 158, 159f Jamaica biogeography in, 270 co-occurrence in, 187 Japan, 108 J. P. Morgan effect, 133 K-dominance plot, 42 Kendall's W, 287-290 Kolmogorov-Smirnov (K-S) test, 135-136 Laboratory studies, 2-3 of assembly rules, 153-154 Lacertid lizards, niche overlap in, 90t Lake District of England, 212 Lake Manapouri, 178, 232 Land birds biogeography and, 252-254 co-occurrence of, 169 Land-bridge islands, 39, 40f, 194t, 195, 198, 199, 207, 306, 307 Larus glaucescens (Glaucous-winged Gull), 190 Lesser Antilles, 127, 140 Lesser Scaup ducks (Aythya affinis), 88-89 Limiting similarity, 65-66, 71 Lizards biogeography and, 257 community matrix and, 281 co-occurrence of, 186-187, 192-193 niche overlap in, 68-69, 70, 71, 72, 76, 78-80, 90t, 92t size ratios in, 126f, 127, 134, 140 species-area relationships and, 221 temporal partitioning and, 96, 97, 99-100 Log normal distributions, 48, 50-53, 224 in biogeography, 255 biological and statistical interpretations of, 55t broken-stick model and, 57 power function and, 223 resource partitioning and, 58 in size ratios, 122, 125 Log series distributions, 48, 49, 50-53 biological and statistical interpretations of, 55t broken-stick model and, 57 resource partitioning and, 58 species/genus ratio and, 14, 16 Lotka-Volterra equations, 65, 69 food webs and, 276, 284-285, 292 Lowendal Islands, 215 Lower Carboniferous, 143 Lunda cirrhata (Tufted Puffin), 190

MacArthur's warblers, niche overlap in, 91t Macroecology, 266–269

Macropygia cuckoo-doves, 170-171 Madagascar, 310 Main Åland, 38 Maine, 221 Mammale co-occurrence of, 168 food webs and, 282 functional groups of, 201 nestedness in, 193, 194, 195, 196 niche overlap in, 76 species-area relationships and, 207, 224 Mangrove islands, 199, 200f, 213, 222 Mann-Whitney U test, 191-192 Mapped ranges, 240-241 Marginal constraints, 72, 162, 178-179 Markov models of biogeography, 255 of niche overlap, 87 of species-area relationships, xvi, 229-230, 232, 237 Maryland avian co-occurrence in, 141 temporal partitioning in, 110 Materialism, 10 Mathematical ecology, 8 Mathematical models, 4-5 Maxwell-Boltzmann statistics, 168, 246 Mice, 221 Mimidae, 39, 198 Minnesota old fields, 197 Minnows, 175 Missing species combinations, 164-165 statistical tests for, 165-168 Mixed-matched dietary hypothesis, 98-100, 106, 111 Mockingbirds, 198 Molluscs, 36, 236 Monoceros montanus (Montane unicorn), 241 Monophagous predators, 276 Montane unicorn (Monoceros montanus), 241 Monte Carlo simulations, xi, 1, 308 broken-stick model compared with, 57 conventional statistical tests versus, xiv of co-occurrence, 181 criticisms of, 130-133 of food webs, 279-280 of niche overlap indices, 77 of size ratios, 121, 122, 125, 127-129, 130-133, 151 of species evenness, 44-45, 46 of species richness, 237 of temporal partitioning, 99, 106 Morphology concordance of, 140-141 of dytiscid beetles, 147-148 ecological extinction and, 143-145

evolutionary extinction and, 142-143 overdispersion of, 138-140 resource utilization and, 114, 141 species abundance and, 141-142 Mosses, 159f Moths, 50 Multidimensional niche metrics, 73-74 Multiple assemblages, ratio tests for, 135-137 Multiple regression models, for habitat diversity hypothesis, 213-214 Multivariate analyses, of size ratios, 137-145 Mustelids, 147 Narcissus effect, 133 Natural experiments, 2-3 Nearest-neighbor distances morphology and, 139f, 140, 141, 147 niche overlap and, 74, 75f, 85, 87, 94 Nestedness, 193-196, 205 Neutral models, xv, 19, 47-50 Nevada, 203 Newfoundland, 158, 159f New Guinea, 169 New Hebrides, 172-173, 178, 179, 180 New Zealand co-occurrence in, 197, 200-201 human-caused extinctions in, 310 Newts, niche overlap in, 90t Niche breadth, 44, 69, 76 Niche limitation, 196-198, 205 Niche overlap, xvi, 12, 19, 65-94 evolutionary displacement and, 66 food webs and, 273-274, 280 limiting similarity and, 65-66, 71 multidimensional, 73-74 randomization of species occurrences in, 78-80 temporal partitioning compared with, 97, 104 testing patterns in, 67-75 variance in, 85-88 Niche overlap indices, 69-70 sampling error in, 77 weighted versus unweighted, 70-73 Nonequilibrium analysis, of temporal partitioning, 109-111 Nonrandom dispersal model, 161-162 Nonrandom patterns, xiv North Carolina flowering phenology in, 108 morphology of fishes in, 138 Norwegian fjords, 37 Null hypothesis, 3, 14 biogeography and, 244-246 ecological, 106-107 evolutionary, 106-107 guild structure and, 198

niche overlap and, 85 rank abundances and, 288 size ratios and, 125, 126, 130, 141 species-area relationships and, 228, 230 temporal partitioning and, 98, 105, 106-107 Null Hypothesis 0, 160-161, 194 Null Hypothesis I, 161, 162 Null Hypothesis II, 161-162, 183, 194 n-wise overlap, 105 Oahu, 143 Oil. 37 Oklahoma, 32-33, 110f, 111 Omnivory, 298, 299 1.3 rule (Hutchinson's rule), 113-114, 116, 117, 118, 124, 228 as an artifact, 121-122 Operational taxonomic units (OTUs), 22 Overdispersion of morphology, 138-140 Overlap indices, see Niche overlap indices Overlapping sheaves, statistics of, 243-246 Owls, 95 Ozarks, 175 Pairwise overlaps, 105 aggregate statistics for, 74-75 Paleobiology, 36-37 Paleozoic, 36 Palmate newts, niche overlap in, 90t Parrots, 198 Parsimony, principle of, 6-7, 12-13 Partly directed assembly, 150 Parulidae, 39 Passive sampling hypothesis, xvi, 208, 209-210, 232-238 Patterns in the Balance of Nature (Williams), 16 Peninsular effect, 251-252 Pennsylvania, 235 Permian, 143 Permo-Triassic boundary, 36 Persistence stability, 286-292 Phenological overlap, xvi, 95, 100-108, 256 PIE, see Probability of an interspecific encounter Pigeons, 198 Plants, 18 biogeography and, 257 co-occurrence of, 160-161, 163f, 168, 172, 178, 191, 197, 200-201 food webs and, 284-285, 298 species abundance in, 50 species-area relationships and, 213, 215, 219-220, 226, 232, 235, 236-237 species richness in, 24 temporal partitioning in, 95, 100-108

see also particular taxa Pleistocene 270 309 Pleistocene forest refugia, 257-260 Poisson distributions, 8, 110, 246 Pollen transfer, xvi, 95, 100-108 Pollution studies, 37 Polyperus fungus, 166 Polyphagous predators, 276 Pompilid wasps, niche overlap in, 92t Poole and Rathcke test, 102-106, 111, 123 Population size, island area and, 220-222 Power function, 223, 235, 236f Prairie plants, 265, 286 Predation competition versus, 9 niche overlap and, 75-76 temporal partitioning and, 96 see also Food webs Predation hypothesis, 6 Presence-absence matrices, 154-156, 164, 165, 172, 185 assumptions underlying analysis of, 156-157 degenerate matrices and, 182, 184 haphazard sequences of, 191-192 modes of analysis for, see Q-mode analysis; R-mode analysis nestedness and, 193 variance ratio in. 166-168 Prevalence functions, 216f, 217 Probabilism, 10 Probability of an interspecific encounter (PIE), 23, 44-45, 46 Pseudomyrmex elongatus, 154 Psittacidae, 39, 198 Puerto Rico co-occurrence in, 187 species-area relationships in, 212 O-mode analysis, 157-164, 194, 205 in biogeography, 158-159 in ecology, 159-164 Quadrat data, 246-247 Quantitative overlap patterns, 248 RA1, 80-81, 86-87, 91t, 92t, 93t food webs and, 281-282 morphology and, 138-139 performance of, 82-83 temporal partitioning and, 97 RA2, 80-82, 86-87, 94, 90t performance of, 83 temporal partitioning and, 97 RA3, 80-82, 86-87, 90t, 91t, 92t, 93t, 94 performance of, 83-85

temporal partitioning and, 97

RA4, 80-82, 86-87, 93t performance of, 83-85 temporal partitioning and, 97 **RANDOM0, 194** RANDOM1, 183, 194 Random assembly/evolution, 149-150 Random assortment model, 59, 60, 61f, 62 Random connectance, 277-278 Random fraction model, 58-59, 60, 61f Randomization of geographic range, 256-257 of resource utilization matrices, 80-82 of resource utilization peaks, 88-94 of species occurrences, 78-80 Randomization algorithms, 90-93t for food webs, 19-20, 274 geographic variation and, 307 performance of, 82-85 resource utilization matrices and, 80-82 temporal partitioning and, 97 see also RA1; RA2; RA3; RA4 Randomization constraints, 178-179 Randomness, of spatial distribution, 28 Rapoport effect, 249, 251 Raptors, 96, 98, 99-100 Rarefaction, xv, 17, 24-27, 43, 234 assumptions of, 28-29 criticisms of, 41-42 questions related to, 38-41 species evenness and, 45-46 species richness versus species density in, 31-33 statistical issues in, 29-31 uses of, 33-38 Rare species, 22, 30, 53, 58 Ratio tests criticisms of, 124-127 for multiple assemblages, 135-137 for single assemblages, 123-124 Red-eyed Vireo, 110 Red fox (Vulpes vulpes), 146-147 Redundancy, xiv Relative abundance, see Species abundance Relaxation models, 210 Rescue effect, 260 Resource availability niche overlap and, 70-73, 79 temporal partitioning and, 109 Resource crunches, 9, 109 Resource partitioning, 57 morphology and, 114 null models for, 58-62 size ratios and, 113 temporal partitioning and, 109 Resource utilization community matrix and, 281 morphology and, 114, 141

niche overlap in, see Niche overlap null model studies of, 90-93t size ratios and, 114, 117 species abundance and, 57 Resource utilization matrices, 80-82 Resource utilization peaks, 88-94 R-mode analysis, 157-158, 205 Connor and Simberloff procedure, 170-179 Gilpin and Diamond procedure, 180-182 issues in controversy over, 182-185 of missing species combinations, 164-168 Wright and Biehl procedure, 179-180 Rocky Mountains, 106 Rodents co-occurrence of, 203, 204f size ratios in, 141 St. Lawrence River, 196 Salamanders, 16 Sampling, 28-29 efficiency in, 35-36, 46 Sampling errors in mapped ranges, 240-241 in niche overlap indices, 77 San Cristóbal, 129 Sanders's algorithm, 26-27 Sandpipers, 136 Satellite species, 260, 263, 264-266 Saurofauna, niche overlap in, 91t Sayornis phoebe (Eastern phoebe), 254f Scrambled zeros, 80 Selective extinction hypothesis, 195-196 Sessile animals, 95, 235 Sexual dimorphism geographic variation and, 307-308 size ratios and, 116 S/G ratio, see Species/genus ratio Shannon-Wiener diversity index, 22-23 Shared-island test, 170, 179-180 Short food chains, 293-294 Significance tests, 179 Simple colonization model, 160-161 Simpson diversity index, 136 Single assemblages, ratio tests for, 123-124 Size adjustment, 118, 130 tests for, 133-135 Size assortment, 118, 130, 131 tests for, 133-135 Size ratios, xvi, 19, 113-151 assumptions in, 114-117 empirical tests for, 145-151 models of divergence in, 117-118 multivariate analyses of, 137-145 niche overlap and, 66 null model approaches in, 122-123 ratio tests for, see Ratio tests statistical properties of ratios, 118-121

Skinks, niche overlap in, 91t Skokholm Island, 219, 230, 231f SLOSS (single-large-or-several-small) debate, 195 Small-island limitation model, 161. 162 Smooth newts, niche overlap in, 90t Snails resource utilization peaks in, 88 size ratios in, 113 Snakes, 99-100 Sonoran Desert, 141 Soricid communities, 203 Source pools, 307 construction of, 303-306 co-occurrence and, 156 niche overlap and, 78-80 size ratios and, 128, 130, 148 species-area relationships and, 237 species/genus ratio and, 17 South Carolina, 108 Sparrows, 185 Spartina islands, 213, 219 Spatial distribution, randomness of, 28 Spatial patterns, 239-240 Species abundance, xv, 14, 17, 19, 47-63 broken-stick model of, see Broken-stick model food webs and, 276 models of, 50-53 morphology and, 141-142 rarefaction and, 41-42 resource use and, 57 size ratios and, 116 species-area relationships and, 233-234 species distribution and, 260-264 species diversity indices and, 22-23, 47-50 species evenness and, 43-45 Species accumulation curves, 43 Species-area relationships, xvi, 207-238 disturbance hypothesis of, 209-210, 211 equilibrium hypothesis of, see Equilibrium hypothesis habitat diversity hypothesis of, see Habitat diversity hypothesis passive sampling hypothesis of, xvi, 208, 209-210, 232-238 Species co-occurrence, xvi, 12, 19, 153-205, 240. See also Assembly rules; Presenceabsence matrices Species density, 31-33 Species distribution species abundance and, 260-264 throughout mapped ranges, 240-241 Species diversity, 21-46 assumptions of, 21-22 defined, 21

rarefaction in, see Rarefaction species evenness in. 43-46 in successional gradients, 37-38 Species diversity indices, xv, 45-46 null model for, 47-50 problems with, 22-23 Species evenness, 23, 43-46 Species-for-species matching, 140-141 Species/genus (S/G) ratio, xv, 120, 196, 245 history of null models and, 13-19 rarefaction and, 27, 34-35 source pools for, 304, 305-306 Species number constancy through time, 228-232 extinction and immigration and, 218-220 Species occurrences, randomization of, 78-80 Species ranks concordance, 286-292 Species richness, 12, 18, 40f biogeography and, 249-251 connectance and, 281, 295-298, 300f co-occurrence and, 190, 196, 197-198 in deep sea, 34 extrapolation and estimation of, 43 increase in equal-sized quadrats, 232 interpretation of, 23-24 in paleobiology, 36 rarefaction and, see Rarefaction species abundance and, 48-49 species-area relationships and, see Speciesarea relationships species density versus, 31-33 species evenness versus, 44, 45 in successional gradients, 37-38 Species taxonomy, 306-307 Species turnover, 222-223 Spiders, 166 Stability analyses, of model food webs, 275-280 Stability-time hypothesis, 33-34 Statistical independence, xiv Statistical tests, for missing species combinations, 165-168 Stem-boring insects, 88 Stochastic mechanisms, 7-8 Stream fishes morphology in, 138-139 species abundance and, 49 species ranks and, 286 Strong inference protocol, 7 Stylidium (triggerplants), 107 Successional gradients, 37-38 Supertramp species, 161, 188-189, 190-191 Surfperches, 289-290 Surtsey, 219-220 Sweden, 226 Switzerland, 18

Tahiti, 143 Tallahassee Mafia, 19 Taxon cycles, 269-271, 309 Taxon pulse hypothesis, 269-271 Temporal partitioning, xvi, 95-111 in animal communities, 97-100 nonequilibrium analysis of, 109-111 in plant communities, 95, 100-108 10% rule, 228 Terns, 114 Tidepool fishes, 286 Togetherness index, 183 Trans-Pecos region, 134 Tree finches (Camarhynchus), 128 Tres Marias Islands size ratios in. 114. 127-130 source pools for, 304-306 Triggerplants (Stylidium), 107 Trophic links, 293-294 Trophic loops, 279 Trophic ratios, 199-201, 205 Tufted Puffin (Lunda cirrhata), 190 Type I errors, 7 in Gilpin and Diamond model, 182 relative importance of, xv species ranks and, 289 temporal partitioning and, 105 Type II errors, 7 relative importance of, xv temporal partitioning and, 105 Tyrannidae, 39 Ulversö, 38-39

Unfavored states, 201–203 Uniform distributions, 57 biological and statistical interpretations, 55t size ratios and, 132 Univariate critical tests, 11 Unweighted overlap indices, 70–73

Uta lizards, 221 Utilization matrix, 68-69 Varanus, niche overlap in, 90t Variable environments hypothesis, 9 Variance, in niche overlap, 85-88 Variance ratios in co-occurrence, 166-168, 183 in temporal partitioning, 109-111 Vascular plants, 18 food webs and, 298 species-area relationships and, 226, 235 Voles, 221 Vulpes vulpes (red fox), 146-147 Warbler finches (Certhidea), 128 Wasps, niche overlap in, 92t Waterfowl, 124 Water snakes, 99-100 Weibull distributions, 119 Weighted overlap indices, 70-73 Weighted species pools, 158, 162 West Indies, 35, 39 co-occurrence in, 156, 160, 172-174, 195, 198 human-caused extinctions in, 310 species-area relationships in, 212, 226f taxon cycle in, 270, 309 Wing length, 114, 127, 308 Wood-boring insects, 232 Wright and Biehl procedure, 179-180 Xenomyrmex floridanus, 154

z, observed value of, 224–228 Zacryptocercus varians, 154 Zapata Wren (Ferminia cerverai), 212 Zinc, 37 Zion National Park, 172