

KEVIN E. OMLAND

Address: Department of Biological Sciences omland@umbc.edu
University of Maryland Baltimore Co. 410-455-2243 (w)
1000 Hilltop Circle, Baltimore MD 21250 301-332-7749 (c)

Positions: Professor. University of Maryland, Baltimore County. 2012-present.
Associate Professor. University of Maryland, Baltimore County. 2006-2012.
Assistant Professor. University of Maryland, Baltimore County. 2000-2006.
Visiting Fellow. Australian National University, Canberra. 2007.
Smithsonian Molecular Evolution Postdoc. National Zoological Park. 1999-2000.
NSF Postdoctoral Fellowship. University of Minnesota. 1997-1998.
Research Associate. Smithsonian Institution. 2005-present.

Education: Ph.D. Biology. The University at Albany, SUNY. 1995.
B.A. Biology. Dartmouth College. 1985.

Awards: Visiting International Scholar, Australian National University. Jan. 2010
Hann Endowed Lectureship in Ornithology, University of Michigan. 2010
Elected Fellow, American Ornithologists' Union. 2009.
Young Investigators Award, American Society of Naturalists. 1998.

Recent Research Grants:

National Science Foundation: 2011-2014. Evaluating Approaches to Species Tree Inference: Assessing Methods and Genomic Regions Using New World Orioles (*Icterus*) DEB-1119506 \$377,712

Research Council of Norway: 2012-2015. The early stages of the speciation process - prezygotic reproductive isolation and diversification in passerines. \$200,000*
(*approximate amount for Omland Lab) Co-PI with four other investigators.

National Science Foundation: 2004-2010. CAREER: Using Multiple Nuclear Introns to Reconstruct the History of Sexual Dichromatism in Orioles (*Icterus*): An International Research and Exchange Program. DEB-0347083 \$515,000

Recent Select Publications: Especially Orioles and Conservation Genetics:

Kearns, A. M., Joseph, L., White, L. C., Austin, J. J., Baker, C., Driskell, A. and Omland, K. E. *in press*. Norfolk Island Robins are a distinct endangered species: ancient DNA unlocks surprising relationships and phenotypic discordance within the Australo-Pacific Robins. **Accepted 9/15 Conservation Genetics.**
Odom, K. J., Omland, K. E. and Price, J. J. 2015. Differentiating the evolution of female song and male-female duets in the New World blackbirds: can tropical natural history traits explain duet evolution? **Evolution** 69:839-847.
Kearns, A. M., White, L. C., Austin, J. J. and Omland, K. E. 2015. Distinctiveness of Pacific Robin subspecies in Vanuatu revealed from disparate patterns of sexual dichromatism, plumage colour, morphometrics and ancient DNA. **Emu: Austral Ornithology** 115: 89-98.

- Odom, K. J., Hall, M. L., Riebel, K., Omland, K. E. and Langmore, N. E. 2014. Female song is widespread and ancestral in songbirds. **Nature Communications** Article# 4379
doi:10.1038/ncomms4379
- Friedman, N. R., McGraw, K. and Omland, K. E. 2014. History and mechanisms of carotenoid plumage evolution in the New World orioles (*Icterus*). **Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology: Part B**. 172:1-8.
- Cortés-Rodríguez, N., Jacobsen, F., Hernandez-Baños, B. E., Navarro-Sigüenza, A. G., Peters, J. L. and Omland, K. E. 2013. Coalescent analyses show isolation without migration in two closely related tropical orioles: the case of *Icterus graduacauda* and *Icterus chrysater*. **Ecology and Evolution** 3:4377-4387.
- Hagemeyer, N. D., Sturge, R. J., Omland, K. E. and Price, J. J. 2012. Incomplete song divergence between recently diverged taxa: syllable sharing by Orchard and Fuertes' orioles. **Journal of Field Ornithology** 83:362-371.
- Jacobsen, F. and Omland, K. E. 2012. Extensive introgressive hybridization within the northern oriole group (Genus *Icterus*) revealed by three-species isolation with migration analysis. **Ecology and Evolution** 2:2413-2429.
- Jacobsen, F. and Omland, K. E. 2011. Species tree inference in a recent radiation of orioles (genus *Icterus*): multiple markers and methods reveal cytonuclear discordance in the northern oriole group. **Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution** 61: 460-469.
- Friedman, N. R., Kiere, L. M., and Omland, K. E. 2011. Convergent gains of red carotenoid-based coloration in the New World blackbirds. **Auk** 128: 678-687.
- Jacobsen, F., Friedman, N. R., and Omland, K. E. 2010. Congruence between nuclear and mitochondrial DNA: combination of multiple nuclear introns resolves a well-supported phylogeny of New World orioles (*Icterus*). **Molecular Phylogenetics & Evolution** 56: 419.
- Price, J. J., Lanyon, S. M. and Omland, K. E. 2009. Losses of female song with changes from tropical to temperate breeding in the New World blackbirds. **Proceedings Royal Society of London, Biological Sciences** 276: 1971-1980.
- Friedman, N. R., Hofmann, C. M., Kondo, B. and Omland, K. E. 2009. Correlated evolution of migration and sexual dichromatism in New World orioles (*Icterus*). **Evolution** 63: 3269-3274.
- Hofmann, C. M., Cronin, T. W. and Omland, K. E. 2008. Evolution of sexual dichromatism. 1. convergent losses of elaborate female coloration in New World orioles (*Icterus* spp.). **Auk** 125: 778-798.
- Hofmann, C. M., McGraw, K. J., Cronin, T. W. and Omland, K. E. 2007. Melanin coloration in New World orioles I: carotenoid masking and pigment dichromatism in the Orchard Oriole complex. **Journal of Avian Biology** 38: 163-171.
- Price, J. J., N. R. Friedman, and Omland, K. E. 2007. Song and plumage evolution in the New World orioles (*Icterus*) show similar lability and convergence in patterns. **Evolution** 61: 850-863. [Cover Apr. 2007 Evolution]
- Hofmann, C. M., Cronin, T. W. and Omland, K. E. 2006. Using spectral data to reconstruct evolutionary changes in coloration: carotenoid color evolution in New World orioles. **Evolution** 60: 1680-1691.
- Omland, K. E. and Hofmann, C. M. 2006. Adding color to the past: ancestral state reconstruction of bird coloration. Pp. 417-454. in G. E. Hill and K. J. McGraw eds. **Bird Coloration Volume 2: Function and Evolution**, Harvard University Press.
- Funk, D. J. and Omland, K. E. 2003. Species-level paraphyly and polyphyly: frequency, causes and consequences with insights from animal mitochondrial DNA. **Annual Review of Ecology, Evolution and Systematics** 34: 397-423.