



“The thing that blew me away was the organizational magnitude of this study,” says Alan Feduccia, professor emeritus and former chair of biology at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, who first proposed this sort of rapid bird evolution in the 1970s and has tracked Jarvis’ career for the last fifteen years.



“Twenty-eight studies published within a week, 200 scientists involved, supercomputers, which represent something like over 400 years of computing time, forty-eight new avian genomes. I’m like, holy cow, this is a brave new world here we’re dealing with!”