Introduction outline:

* A central challenge in biodiversity research is understanding how ecological and evolutionary processes interplay to generate the diversity of life (REFs)
* As they operate on largely different spatiotemporal scales, ecology and evolution developed into largely separate disciplines (REF)
  + Ecology:
    - Large scale patterns and correlation (Rahbek, Jetz)
  + Evolution
    - Time for speciation (Wiens)
* **However, evolution operates within a background of ecological processes**
  + Recent efforts to reconcile this include:
    - Greater acknowledgement for ecological limits to diversification (Rabosky, Lovette, Pybus, McPeek)
    - Integrating time and ecological variables such as productivity (Ree & Fine, Jetz & Fine)
* Nevertheless, while such approaches have greatly advanced our understanding of diversity patterns in space and time, there has been far less work aimed at understanding how smaller-scale ecological contributes to speciation processes.
  + Recent studies focus on parsing out the relative contribution of distance and ecology on genetic isolation (Wang Ecol Lett., Sexton review, Papadopulos) but they don’t have data that allows them to test how genetic isolation is generated in the first place
* The Hawaiian islands chronosequence in brief but enough to bring the lay reader up to speed (could also be in the methods)
  + Geology and age
  + Biota (single island endemism and cosmopolitan lineages)
* Here, we aim to understand how the interplay of ecology and evolution using two parallel approaches
  + Outline of research questions