the sale or leasing are compatible with the purposes of the cooperative plan. In the event that the Department of Defense elects to provide these services through contract, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the appropriate state (or in this case Commonwealth) fish and wildlife agency should receive priority for award of these contracts.

Will the Navy ever bring itself into full compliance with the Sikes Act at Naval Station Roosevelt Roads? The Navy is at a crossroads in its relationship with the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico in land use and conservation issues. The old saying about taking lemons and turning them into lemonade could be brought to very real fruition at Roosevelt Roads if the Navy acts in a responsible manner.

With proper stewardship of the lands and waters under its authority, Roosevelt Roads could in fact become a conservation showcase, and a major positive influence towards the preservation of some of Puerto Rico's precious few remaining natural areas. Two major issues in conservation and wildlife biology being loss of habitat and direct human exploitation, it should not surprise anyone that, for example, Puerto Rico's last remaining Brown Pelican nesting colony is located adjacent to a bombing range, or that the waters of the Roads have become an important refuge for the West Indian Manatee. Over the long term, active responsible stewardship can only improve the Navy's relations with its neighbors. In the aftermath of Hurricane Hugo, this becomes even more important.

The Navy has done a better than expected job of managing its lands around San Diego, California, and Camp Pendleton is a well-known example of management practices which historically have reduced civilian pressure for acquisition of the land. Given these precedents, it is possible (and relatively inexpensive) for the Navy to become a major voice, and a leader in the conservation movement in the Caribbean Basin. Possible, yes, but will they ever actually do it?

Grupo Jaragua, Inc.

The Grupo Jaragua, Inc., a private, non-profit organization of the Dominican Republic, just signed a cooperative agreement with the National Direction of Parks (Dominican Republic) to work for the development of the Jaragua National Park, in the southwest of the country.

The Jaragua National Park is the largest park in the Dominican Republic and in the Antilles. The Park includes a broad system of coastal lagoons and little- or un-disturbed natural forests, which serve as permanent or temporal residence to thousands of

aquatic and terrestrial birds. The Park encompasses the important Oviedo Lagoon and Beata and Alto Velo islands.

The Grupo Jaragua, Inc., wishes to develop a relationship with members of the Society of Caribbean Ornithology. For more information, please write to:

Sixto J. Inchaustegui
Grupo Jaragua, Inc.
Casimiro de Moya 104
Gazcue, Santo Domingo
República Dominicana
Telephone: 689-0465 535-1455
Telex: 4112 CODE TLX (Att.: Grupo Jaragua)

Grupo Jaragua, Inc.

El Grupo Jaragua, Inc., grupo privado sin fines de lucro de la República Dominicana, acaba de firmar un convenio de cooperación con la Dirección Nacional de Parques (República Dominicana) para impulsar el desarrollo del Parque Nacional Jaragua, en el suroeste del país.

El Parque Nacional Jaragua es el más grande del país y Las Antilles. Incluye un amplio sistema de lagunas costeras y la Laguna de Oviedo, que sirven de residencia permanente o transitoria a miles de aves acuáticas. Además, el parque incluye bosques naturales poco o no perturbados, con una gran diversidad de aves terrestres e incluye los islas de Beata y Alto Velo, importantes por su ornitofauna.

El Grupo Jaragua, Inc., desea expresan por este medio su deseo de mantener intercambios con la Sociedad de la Ornitología Caribeña. Para más información, se pueden referir a:

Sixto J. Inchaustegui
Grupo Jaragua, Inc.
Casimiro de Moya 104
Gazcue, Santo Domingo
República Dominicana
Telephone: 689-0465 535-1455
Telex: 4112 CODE TLX (Att.: Grupo Jaragua)

Current Research Projects
Joseph M. Wunderle, Jr.

I am currently involved with research projects at the Institute of Tropical Forestry (two year temporary position) and at the University of Puerto Rico (my home position). The projects are summarized by the institutional affiliation:

Institute of Tropical Forestry

1. My primary research focuses on the fate of

North American migrants which overwinter in the Caribbean. This involves surveys of migrants to determine the types of habitats used by the migrants and the future of these habitats. The work has involved surveys in Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Cuba, and the Bahama Islands. This work is done in collaboration with Robert B. Waide and is supported by the World Wildlife Fund.

2. Population biology and sexual habitat segregation of Black-throated Blue Warblers overwintering in Puerto Rico.

3. An analysis of the impact of Hurricane Gilbert on bird populations in Jamaica. The results of this work will be useful for reserve design and conservation of threatened and endangered wildlife species. This work is done in collaboration with Robert B. Waide and D. Jean Lodge.

4. Study of the development of foraging behavior in captive Hispaniolan Parrots to determine the optimal time for release of captive-produced parrots into the wild. This work is in collaboration with Marcia Wilson.

University of Puerto Rico

1. Population consequences of song learning by the Bananaquit. This three year study focuses on song and singing behavior of individuals and populations to understand the development and maintenance of song dialects by Bananaquits. Presently, two students, William Carromero and Rafael Cortes, are involved in the project.

2. Master's thesis supervision of a dissertation project by Iris Velazquez on observational learning in the Shiny Cowbird.

Requests for Information on Seabirds

Joanna Burger, Jaime Collazo, Michael Gochfeld, Jorge Saliva, and Kelly Wolcott are developing the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's recovery plan for the Caribbean Roseate Tern. Anyone able to provide information on this species in the Caribbean should contact one of the above individuals. Information needed include (1) present and local colony sites with estimated numbers of nests and habitat information, (2) estimates of reproductive success, (3) human intrusion or exploitation such as egging, (4) types and impact of predators, (5) feeding areas, food availability, and food types, (6) distribution outside the breeding season, and (7) management successes or failures. Joanna Burger can be reached at Biological Sciences, Rutgers University, Piscataway, New Jersey 08855, U.S.A.

Joanna Burger and Michael Gochfeld are preparing a report on management of seabirds in the Caribbean for the 1990 I.C.B.P. meetings. Persons

interested in participating on and co-authoring the report should contact Joanna Burger.

Abstracts of Selected Papers Presented at the Third Annual Meeting of the Society of Caribbean Ornithology

Is the Pearly-eyed Thrasher a True Supertramp Species? Wayne J. Arendt. The results of an 11-year study of the ecology of the Pearly-eyed Thrasher (*Margarops fuscatus*) show that this widespread Caribbean bird is a prime example of a superior colonizer, but poor competitor and is a classic example of Jared Diamond's "supertramp" species. The Pearly-eyed Thrasher (1) is a strong flier, showing excellent dispersal and homing abilities, (2) is a habitat generalist, (3) is omnivorous, (4) occupies multiple spaciotemporal foraging niches, (5) obtains high population densities, (6) is sexually dimorphic, and (7) shows intra- and inter-island morphological variation, possibly as a result of ecological release.

Subspecific Taxonomy of the Mangrove Cuckoo, *Coccyzus minor*. Richard C. Banks and Robert Hole, Jr. Up to 13 subspecies of the Mangrove Cuckoo are currently recognized, depending on which authority is followed. Taxonomic confusion started early, when only two of the names had been proposed. Descriptions of most of the subspecies were based on only a few individuals, and there has never been a thorough study of variation in the species. Variation within populations is extensive and encompasses variation supposed to occur between populations. We believe that only three subspecies should be recognized. Birds on Dominica, Monserrat, and St. Vincent (*C. m. dominicae*) are consistently large and the ochraceous color is usually pronounced; Bahamas (*maynardi*) have extensive gray over the breast and are generally pale. We assign all other populations, including those on the mainland of South and Central America, to the nominate form, *minor*. We believe that the spread of the species has been from east to west, probably the result of storms like last year's Hurricane Gilbert.

Response of Young Terns to Human Handling Joanna Burger and Michael Gochfeld. Seabird young are exposed to predators and people as nestlings, and their behavior when handled may affect whether they are subsequently eaten, harmed or escape. We examined the behavior of young of several terns (Sooty, Roseate, Royal, Sandwich terns and Brown Noddies) on Culebra since 1983 to determine species