

SITE FIDELITY OF A WINTERING SWAINSON'S WARBLER IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

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Abstract. — We document between-winter philopatry of a Swainson's Warbler (*Limnothlypis swainsonii*) from the Sierra de Bahoruco National Park, southwestern Dominican Republic. An individual, previously captured on 10 November 1997, was recaptured within 100 m of the original site on 7 March and 12 November 1998.

SITE FIDELITY OF North American migrant passerine birds on their Neotropical wintering grounds is a well-documented phenomenon. Whereas philopatry has been most often reported from Central and South America (e.g., Ely *et al.* 1977, Thurber and Villeda 1980, McNeill 1982, Kricher and Davis 1986, Warkentin and Hernandez 1996), several studies have documented winter site fidelity within the Caribbean Basin (e.g., Diamond and Smith 1973, Woods 1975, Faaborg and Arendt 1984, Holmes and Sherry 1992). Only recently has winter site fidelity of Nearctic-Neotropical migrants been reported from the Dominican Republic (Wunderle and Latta 1994, Baltz and Latta 1997). This paper documents between-winter philopatry of a Swainson's Warbler (*Limnothlypis swainsonii*) from the southwestern Dominican Republic. On 12 November 1998, we mist-netted an adult Swainson's Warbler in moist, predominantly broadleaf forest at "Palo de Agua" in Sierra de Bahoruco National Park, Pedernales Province (18°12' N, 71°31' W, approx. 1400 m elevation). The individual had been previously captured within 100 m of this site on 10 November 1997 and subsequently recaptured at the same site 4 months later on 7 March 1998 (Rimmer and McFarland 1998). The bird's wing chord measured 69.0 on both November capture dates, it had no visible subcutaneous body fat, and its weights were nearly identical (14.8 g in 1997, 14.9 g in 1998).

Documentation of winter site fidelity in Swainson's Warbler is not surprising in itself, because the species is known to be faithful to specific wintering locations in Jamaica (Diamond and Smith 1973, P. Marra *in* Brown and Dickson 1994). Considered together, however, these 3 captures are noteworthy in that they show both overwinter site persistence and between-winter site fidelity of a species that had not previously been recorded in Hispaniola. We believe that this report suggests that Swainson's Warbler may regularly overwinter in appropriate habitat on Hispaniola, and that additional research on the species' wintering distribution and ecology is warranted.

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UNUSUAL INTERACTION BETWEEN TWO JUVENILE PUERTO RICAN STRIPE-HEADED TANAGERS AND ADULT BLACK-COWLED ORIOLES

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ON APRIL 23, 1999 WE observed a pair of adult Black-Cowled Oriole (*Icterus dominicensis*) feeding two young Black-Cowled Orioles and two juvenile Puerto Rican Stripe-headed Tanager (*Spindalis portoricensis*). This observation occurred at a mango tree (*Mangifera indica*) in Camino Los González just north of road PR 146 Km. 16.4 of Barrio Frontón in the municipality of Ciales, Puerto Rico. At first, we observed the two adult orioles feeding their young. Approximately three minutes later we observed two

juvenile Puerto Rican Stripe-headed Tanagers begging for food. The pair of tanagers followed and begged the orioles for food. There were no adult tanagers heard or seen in the area. We timed one of the feeding episodes, when the adult orioles fed the two tanagers and the two young orioles four times in four minutes. Among the food items that the orioles gave to the tanagers were a moth and a worm. We observed this behavior for 15.5 minutes, after which the birds moved out of sight.