

- Curson, J., D. Quinn, and D. Beadle. 1994. Warblers of the Americas, an identification guide. Houghton Mifflin Co., New York, NY.
- Dod, A. Stockton de. 1978. Aves de la República Dominicana. Museo Nacional de Historia Natural, Santo Domingo.
- Gochfeld, M. 1974. Status of the genus *Vermivora* (Aves: Parulidae) in the Greater Antilles with new records from Jamaica and Puerto Rico. *Caribb. J. Sci.* 14:177-181.
- Parkes, K. A. 1951. The genetics of the Golden-winged x Blue-winged complex. *Wilson Bull.* 63:5-15.
- Pashley, D. N. 1988a. Warblers of the West Indies I. The Virgin Islands. *Caribb. J. Sci.* 24:11-22.
- _____. 1988b. Warblers of the West Indies II. The Western Caribbean. *Caribb. J. Sci.* 24:112-126.
- Rodriguez, P. B., A. L. Sosa, and R. Ridout. 1995. Primer registro de la bijirita de la raza Brewster (Aves: Parulidae) en Cuba. *El Pitirre* 8(3):2.
- Short, L. L. 1963. Hybridization in the wood-warblers *Vermivora pinus* and *V. chrysoptera*. *Proc. XIII Internat. Ornithol. Congr.*:147-160.
- Wunderle, J. M., and R. B. Waide. 1993. Distribution of overwintering nearctic migrants in the Bahamas and Greater Antilles. *Condor* 95:904-933.

COPULATORY STANCE OF THE PURPLE-THROATED CARIB, *EULAMPIS JUGULARIS*

WILLIAM BELTON

HCR 62 Box 162B, Great Cacapon, West Virginia 25422-9734, USA

Wolf (Condor 77:140-144, 1975) saw a "ventral approach" to copulation by the Purple-throated Carib (*Eulampis jugularis*) in Dominica. By his account this "required both birds to hang somewhat below the perch in comparison to the regular perch position. The birds were sitting adjacent to each other and the abdomens met while each was fluttering somewhat to maintain its position".

At 09:30 on 31 March 1995 I noted a much more definitive "ventral approach" by this species. In the gardens of the Papillote Hotel near Tafalgar Falls, in the mountains approximately 7 km east of Roseau, Dominica, a pair of Purple-throated Caribs was chasing through the shaded lower portions of several patches of torch ginger (*Nicolaia elatior*). One bird, presumably a female, suddenly perched on a slender, horizontal stem of the ginger. The other, presumably a male, fluttered nearby briefly, then clutched the same stem

immediately beneath the female and hung upside down, directly under her, facing in the same direction. He then raised the rear portion of his body until he made cloacal contact with the female above him. Although the contact was brief, copulation appeared to have occurred. This action was repeated a few seconds later. Shortly after, the male flew from below the female to alight briefly on her back, where he attempted to copulate in the standard position, although this brief effort did not appear to be successful. After he dismounted, both birds left the immediate area and started feeding from torch ginger flowers. Dr. Richard Zusi (pers. comm.) has observed, but not reported, this same "face-to-face," male-beneath posture in this species, also in Dominica. I thank him for his comments on the first draft of this communication and for bringing the Wolf paper to my attention.

EL GUACAMAYO AZUL Y AMARILLO (*ARA ARARAUNA*) EXÓTICO RESIDENTE DE PUERTO RICO

RAÚL A. PÉREZ-RIVERA
Departamento de Biología
Universidad de Puerto Rico - CUH
Humacao, PR 00792

Raffaele indica el haber observado a un individuo de Guacamayo Azul y Amarillo (*Ara ararauna*) el 25 de agosto de 1972 y luego, el mismo individuo, en septiembre en el área de Tintillo, Bayamón (Raffaele y Kepler 1992). En el verano de 1985 observé a otra de estas aves en Torrimar, Guaynabo (Pérez-Rivera 1992). Una tercera ave fue observada a partir de agosto del 1985 por Oscar Díaz y Royeane Salles entre Torrecilla Baja (Carolina) y Medianfa Alta (Piñones) (Pérez-

Rivera 1992). A mediados del 1986 observé a dos Guacamayos Azul y Amarillo en los alrededores de la urbanización Torrimar en Guaynabo. No obstante, los vecinos del área me indicaron que había desaparecido una tercera ave del grupo. A principios de diciembre de 1987 el colega Luis Lavergne, observó a cinco de estas aves en la urbanización Garden Hills. Presumí que las aves se habían reproducido por su incremento en número. A partir de entonces las aves comenzaron a variar en