

1984 (A. Edwards in Norton 1984), and on Grand Turk, Turks and Caicos Islands, 19 January 1986 (G. Rosenberg in Pashley 1988). There also are at least seven records of reports of Townsend's Warblers in nearby Florida, but none of Virginia's Warblers (Robertson and Woolfenden 1992). Although we did not find this individual to be so, Virginia's Warblers have a reputation for being shy and retiring (Bent 1953). The few reports east of this species' normal range may simply reflect those characters, in contrast to the greater number of eastern records of less furtive western species like Townsend's Warblers.

We thank William Boyle, Ronald French, Wayne Hoffman, Richard Kane, William Loftus, Fred Lohrer, James Meritt, John Miller, Sandra Sherman, Mabel Warburton, James Wiley, and Joseph Wunderle for providing documentation or assisting in securing information concerning Virginia's Warblers east of their normal range. Thomas Hornick kindly furnished the original photos of the Virginia's Warbler taken in 1962 by his late brother, Frank, at Island Beach, New Jersey. These now are deposited in the VIREO collection at the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia in file number X08/54.

#### LITERATURE CITED

- Adams, B. 1968. Black-throated Gray Warbler and Virginia's Warbler banded in New Jersey. *Wilson Bull.* 80:237.
- American Ornithologists' Union. 1983. Check-List of North American birds: Sixth edition. Washington, DC: American Ornithologists' Union.
- Bent, A.C. 1953. Life histories of North American wood warblers. *Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.* no. 203.
- Binford, L.C. 1989. A distribution summary of the birds of the Mexican state of Oaxaca. *Ornithol. Monogr.* no. 43.
- Dow, D.D. 1962. First Canadian record of Virginia's Warbler. *Auk* 79:715.
- Farrand, J., Jr., Ed. 1983. The Audubon Society master guide to birding. Part 3. New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf.
- French, R.J. 1963. Virginia's Warbler at Island Beach. *Cassinia* 47:37.
- Kaufman, K., Ed. 1993. Pictorial highlights [for] Spring 1993. *Am. Birds* 47:466-469.
- Muth, D.P. 1989. Central Southern Region [winter 1988-9 regional report]. *Am. Birds* 43:323-328.
- National Geographic Society. 1987. Field Guide to the birds of North America. Second Edition. Washington, DC: National Geographic Society.
- Norton, R.L. 1984. West Indies region [spring 1984 report]. *Am. Birds* 38:968-970.
- Pashley, D.N. 1988. A distributional analysis of the warblers of the West Indies. Volumes I and II. Ph.D. dissert., Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.
- Ridgway, R. 1902. The birds of North and Middle America. Part 2. *Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.* no. 50.
- Roberson, D. 1980. Rare Birds of the West Coast. Pacific Grove, CA: Woodcock Publications.
- Robertson, W.B., Jr. and G.E. Woolfenden. 1992. Florida bird species: an annotated list. *Florida Ornithol. Soc. Spec. Pub.* no. 6.
- Scott, F.R., and D.A. Cutler. 1967. Middle Atlantic Coast region [autumn 1966 regional report]. *Audubon Field Notes* 21:15-19.
- Wunderle, J.M., Jr., R.B. Waide, B. Sánchez, and D. Rodríguez. 1992. Primera observación de *Vermivora virginiae* (Aves: Emberizidae) en Cuba. *La Habana: Comunicaciones breves de Zoología, Instituto de Ecología y Sistemática, Academia de Ciencias de Cuba*, p. 4.

#### FIRST RECORD OF THE RUFF (*PHILOMACHUS PUGNAX*) FOR ANTIGUA-BARBUDA

NATHAN P. GRICKS  
P.O. Box 672  
St. John's  
Antigua, W.I.

On 23 September 1993 at 18:00 hr, Kevel Lindsay and I were watching a Common Snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*) in the wet cow-meadows to the east of the Jolly Harbour construction area on Antigua's west coast, when a large wader flew in with several Pectoral Sandpipers (*Calidris melanotos*) and alighted in deep grass in an open storm drain. Almost immediately, the larger bird took flight, going north with the sandpipers. I observed that the larger bird had no wing bars, but had distinct white outer upper-tail coverts. I re-located the bird, with little or none of the standing bird's body visible

behind long grass, but again it flushed from a considerable distance and I was unable to closely examine it.

At 06:00 the following morning, I found the bird at the same site as the previous day, but now it was less wary and allowed a close approach. I determined the bird to be a juvenile male Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*). The Ruff made occasional short flights, "hanging" in the air on landing, and thereby clearly displaying the white axillaries and underwing feathers, with the characteristic "horseshoe" upper tail pattern. It fed among a Black-necked Stilt (*Himantopus mex-*

Ruff in Antigua-Barbuda (continued)

*anus*; to which it was comparable in size), Lesser Yellowlegs (*Tringa flavipes*), and several Pectoral Sandpipers in tall grass, where it often disappeared from view. I left after 30 mins.

The Ruff winters from West Africa to India, with accidental or occasional occurrence in the western Atlantic, from Barbados to North America (American Ornithologists' Union 1983, Evans 1990). The record reported here represents the

first in the state of Antigua-Barbuda.

#### LITERATURE CITED

- American Ornithologists' Union. 1983. Check-list of North American birds, 6th edition. Washington, DC: American Ornithologists' Union
- Evans, P. G. H. 1990. Birds of the Eastern Caribbean. Macmillan Press Ltd., London.

#### RESEARCH NOTES

### NEW RECORDS OF BIRDS BANDED IN HAVANA, CUBA

ESTEBAN GODINEZ

*Instituto de Ecología y Sistemática, Academia de Ciencias de Cuba,  
Carretera Varona Km 3 112, A. P. 8010,  
C. P. 10800, Habana 8, Cuba*

Since 1988, bird populations around La Habana have been monitored by the Cuban Bird Banding Laboratory of the Instituto de Ecología y Sistemática and Canadian institutions (Long Pond Bird Observatory and Canadian Wildlife Service) through capture and banding, using mist nets.

During the fall migration of 1993, a major banding effort was conducted in Casablanca (Havana city). We banded 103 birds of 13 species, among which were two species records for Cuba: an Acadian Flycatcher (*Empidonax virescens*) was banded on 8 October 1993 (band number 1840-75612), and a Summer Tanager (*Piranga rubra*) was banded (no. 8011-

34049) on 29 October 1993.

Three other rare species were banded in Havana for the first time: Wood Thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*), Bay-breasted Warbler (*Dendroica castanea*), and the Blackburnian Warbler (*Dendroica fusca*). Among the more common species banded were the Black-and-white Warbler (*Mniotilta varia*), Black-throated Blue Warbler (*Dendroica caerulescens*), Ovenbird (*Seiurus aurocapillus*), Common Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*), and American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*).

#### NOTICE OF RECENT PUBLICATIONS

CORN, J.L., N. BARRÉ, B. THIBOT, T. E. CREEKMORE, G. I. GARRIS, AND V. F. NETTLES. 1993. Potential Role of Cattle Egrets, *Bubulcus ibis* (Ciconiformes: Ardeidae), in the Dissemination of *Amblyomma variegatum* (Acari: Ixodidae) in the Eastern Caribbean. *J. Med. Entomol.* 30(6):1029-1037.

*Abstract.*—The potential role of Cattle Egrets (*Bubulcus ibis*), in the dissemination of *Amblyomma variegatum* in the Eastern Caribbean was evaluated through the examination of egrets from Guadeloupe and Antigua from September 1988 to May 1991. The mean prevalences of infestation by larvae and nymphs were 2.3 and 0.5% respectively. The mean intensity and relative density of infestation by larvae were 8.8 (S.D. = 9.80) and 0.2 (S.D. = 0.28), respectively. Cattle Egrets examined in Guadeloupe during February-March 1991 were not infested, but 5.9% were infested by larvae during June-July 1991. Inter-island movement of Cattle Egrets was evaluated using marked 1,129 egrets. Emigration of egrets included movement of birds marked in Antigua or Guadeloupe to 14 Caribbean islands and the Florida Keys. That Cattle Egrets served as hosts for immature *A. variegatum*

in the Eastern Caribbean and moved between islands in the region demonstrates that these birds could serve as the disseminator of the tick. Estimates of the numbers of infested Cattle Egrets emigrating from Antigua and Guadeloupe ranged from 0 to 0.24% of the current populations.

#### REACTIVATED JOURNAL

*VIDA SILVESTRE NEOTROPICAL*, a trilingual technical journal, was reactivated in 1993 at the Regional Wildlife Management Program for Mesoamerica and the Caribbean, Universidad Nacional, Costa Rica. Geographically, the journal includes Mexico, Central America, South America, and the Caribbean. Manuscripts may be submitted in Spanish, Portuguese, and English on neotropical wildlife, wildland management and conservation. For subscription information or publication requirements, write to Vida Silvestre Neotropical, Programa Regional en Manejo de Vida Silvestre, Universidad Nacional, Apartado 1350-3000, Heredia, Costa Rica.