

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 1/2, 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 vireescens*) 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. THIEBOT, T. E. CREEKMORE, G. I. GARRIS, AND V. F. NETTLES. 1993. Potential Role of Cattle Egrets, *Bubulcus ibis* (Ciconiiformes: 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.