

depending in their relatively large but nevertheless limited fat reserves until they eventually weakened and died of starvation.

On the United States side, 15 Black-capped Petrels were recorded from North Carolina northwards to New York from 6-9 September, some of which were found alive and rehabilitated. A few of these birds were reportedly attracted to United States reservoirs and lakes. Additionally one individual was picked up dying at Niagara Falls, New York on 15 September.

In all, 64 species of birds (including 9 other petrel and shearwater species) were described in association with the passage of Hurricane Fran. Ned Brinkley (pers. comm.) noted that not all of these species were storm-driven from the ocean; some were pushed into the lee shores of the Atlantic coast or of the Great Lakes, whereas others may have simply been deflected from their regular migratory routes and forced to cease their overland migration as a result of the storm. It has been noted that certain species such as Sooty Terns (*Sterna fuscata*) disperse into interior areas of North America during tropical cyclones much more widely than others with relatively greater representation in the near-shore western North Atlantic (like Bridled Terns, *S. anaethetus*) or in much greater numbers (Black-capped Petrels over all shearwaters combined). Brinkley suspects that this dispersal trend relates to:

- (1) abundance of the species in the areas traversed by the storm,
- (2) wing loading of each species as it relates to dispersal and foraging strategies at sea, and
- (3) possibly "storm-related behavior" — particular strategies for survival during storms and for re-orientation after displacement (such as attempting to out-fly or flying with high winds as opposed to staying between wave crests in troughs). Brinkley points out that this is not an area of behavior currently considered in the literature.

PRIMERA OBSERVACION DE *COEREBE FLAVEOLA* (LINNEO) (AVES: COEREBIDAE) PARA EL MACIZO MONTAÑOSO GUAMUHAYA, CUBA

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El 1RO DE MARZO DE 1994, se observaron dos individuos de la Reinita (*Coereba flaveola*) entre el follaje en el ecosistema boscoso de montaña presente en la localidad de Grau, zona de Topes de Collantes, Alturas de Trinidad, Macizo de Guamuhaya (comunmente conocido como Sierra del Escambray), Región Central de Cuba. Las aves fueron vistas durante 7 minutos con binoculares de 7x50, a una distancia de 6 m. Durante el tiempo transcurrido se pudieron distinguir con nitidés la forma y los colores del plumaje característicos

de la especie: dorso gris oscuro, casi negro; rabadilla amarilla; una estria superciliar blanca; otra zona blanca en las alas; garganta de gris blancuzca a negro pizarra y pico curvo.

Esta especie estaba difundida por Las Antillas, América Central y del Sur, excepto en Cuba. En marzo de 1965 fue colectada por primera vez en el territorio nacional, en Cayo Tío Pepe, al norte de Isabela de Sagua, provincia Villa Clara en el centro de Cuba.

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