

Coco Rojo en Cuba (continued)

Grullas (*Grus canadensis*) registrada en los últimos 20 años (23 inds) en la provincia reportado por González y col. 1992, demuestra que la región norte de Sancti Spiritus y en particular el sector costero comprendido entre el Estero Real y Playa

Jucaro corresponde a un humedal de singular valor natural e importancia para Cuba, lo que exige de su conocimiento y adecuada conservación.

A CUBAN TODY (TODIDAE: *TODUS MULTICOLOR*) CAPTURED
NEAR HAVANA CITY

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The endemic Cuban Tody (*Todus multicolor*) is a common bird in Cuba and the Isle of Youth (Isle of Pines), where it inhabits forest and woodland (Garrido and García 1975). The "Pedorrera" or "Cartacuba," one of the "three jewels of Cuban ornithology" (García 1980), is a favorite bird for foreign birdwatchers, who seek it in the Zapata Swamp, La Guita, and other favorite birding areas in Cuba. *Todus multicolor* has been reported from several localities in western Cuba (Garrido and Schwartz 1968, Garrido 1980, González et al. 1990, González et al. 1992), including within Havana City province; e.g., National Zoological Park, where it was once observed (S. Cubillas, pers. comm.). However, it has not yet been reported at the National Botanical Garden, near Havana City (Acosta et al. 1984, Acosta y Mugica 1990).

A Cuban Tody was heard on 11 November 1992 and captured the following day at "Casa Amarilla" (23° 8' lat. N y 82° 18' long. W), about 7 km east of downtown Havana City and 1 km from the town of Alamar. The area is characterized as a hill side ("Loma San Pedro"), with the dominant vegetation consisting of shrubs, isolated trees, herbaceous plant cover, and a relatively old mango plantation. In general, the vegetation is degraded secondary growth (R. Oviedo, pers. comm.). Other bird species (22) were recorded during mist-net sampling, observations in the vicinity of the nets (8), and at random from 11–13 November 1992. All birds were observed from sunrise (07:15 h) to noon.

The captured Cuban Tody had the following measurements: weight—6.0 g; wing chord—44 mm; tail—31 mm; tarsus—19.3 mm; and culmen—15.0 mm. These measurements do not differ from those of other Cuban Tody specimens, except that of the tarsus, which was something larger compared with other individuals from elsewhere (17 mm; Godinez et al., in press). After measurements were taken, the bird was set free at the point of capture.

This record represents the nearest observation of a Cuban Tody to Havana City and perhaps finding this species in such close proximity to the city is a good sign that local bird protection efforts are having a positive effect. We recom-

mend that additional efforts be made to enhance management of the area for birds.

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