# INFORME DEL DECANO REUNIÓN DE FACULTAD 22-SEPTIEMBRE-2020

Dr. Fernando Gilbes Santaella
Decano de Artes y Ciencias

# COMITÉ DE PERSONAL

- El Dr. Hector Méndez, Catedrático del Departamento de Física, fue re-electo Presidente del comité.
- Se preparó y aprobó el Plan de Trabajo para este nuevo año académico con relación a los ascensos, permanencias y licencias.
- El pasado 14 de septiembre recibimos la carta del Rector autorizando a comenzar el proceso de convocatorias para llenar las plazas aprobadas en el plan de reclutamiento del RUM.
- Tenemos 16 plazas:

*- Biologia 2*
*- Quimica 2*
*- Psicologia 1*
*- Humanidades 1*
*- Ingles 2*
*- Estudios Hispanicos 1*
*- Ciencias Sociales 1*
*- Fisica 1*
*- Matematicas 2*
*- Kinesiologia 1*
*- Economia 1*
*- C. Marinas 1*

# FONDOS DEL CARES ACT

- El pasado 11 de septiembre el RUM sometió una propuesta revisada para el Segundo 50% de los fondos del CARES Act.
- La propuesta es por la totalidad de los fondos ($9,829,062) e incluye las partidas previamente autorizadas por el Comité Evaluador. Asimismo, esta enmienda incluye las recomendaciones hechas por el Presidente, Dr. Jorge Haddock, en reunión realizada en la tarde de ese día.
- El Decano de Estudiantes y Presidente del Comité a nivel del RUM presentó los detalles de la propuesta en la Junta Administrativa y el Senado Académico.

# FONDOS DEL CARES ACT

| Propuesta RUM_CARES ACT. Institutional Portion | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Prioridad Seriado** | **Concepto/ Objetivo** | **Unidad de medida** | **Costo Unitario** | **Unidades** | **Costo Total** | **Estrategia Implementación** | **Justificación** |
| **Apoyo a los Docentes** | | | | | | | |
| D | Equipos para profesores/trabajo remoto | Count | $ 1,500.00 | 650 | $ 975,000.00 | Adquisición de equipo para profesores. Computadoras portátiles con cámara y micrófonos de alta definición que permitan dictar cursos a distancia. | Equipo facilitará la continuidad académica y proveerá a la facultad de los recursos electrónicos necesarios para llevar a cabo clases a distancia (video, audio, etc.) |
| B | Compensación por transformación de cursos presenciales a remotos (2do. semestre 2019-2020) | Créditos de compensación adicional | $ 700.00* | 650 | $ 455,000.00 | Pago de 1 crédito de compensación adicional a profesores por esfuerzo y tareas adicionales realizadas en la adaptación de cursos a distancia durante el segundo semestre 2019-2020. | La transición acelerada a cursos a distancia requirió que el personal docente transformara sus cursos presenciales a cursos a distancia, además de esfuerzo adicional en talleres y capacitación.<br><br>*Cuantía es variable dependiendo rango y grado académico del docente. |
| B,E | Reembolso por gastos adicionales para completar la transformación de cursos presenciales a remotos y continuidad académica a distancia | Recibos | $ 650.00* | 650 | $ 422,500.00 | Pago por rembolso a profesores que documenten gastos adicionales para poder transformar sus cursos de presenciales a remotos. | La transición a cursos a distancia requiere que el personal docente transforme cursos presenciales a cursos a distancia, en ocasiones dotándose de recursos personales adicionales (i.e. adquirir servicio de internet, materiales, etc.)<br><br>*Cuantía hasta un tope de $650. El docente deberá certificar y justificar gastos (i.e. recibos, contratos, etc.). No se otorgara sin debidas certificaciones. |
| B | Compensación por desarrollo de cursos a distancia | Créditos de compensación adicional | - | - | $ 1,500,000.00 | Compensación adicional a docentes por el desarrollo de cursos a distancia según establece la certificación 19-85 del Senado Académico. https://dmsrum.uprm.edu/bitstream/handle/123456789/2625/19-85.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y | Adelantar la agenda de educación a distancia, conforme al CARES Act. |
| | | | | | ***Total*** | | ***$3,352,500.00*** |

Aprobado | Aprobado / Enmendado | Pendiente Aprobacion (Discutido con Presidente en reunión del 9/11/2020)

# FONDOS DEL CARES ACT

| Apoyo a la Enseñanza | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C | Capacitación educador a distancia | Curso por profesor | $ 200.00 | 1,000 | $ 200,000.00 | Ofrecer taller y capacitación en educación a distancia a todos los docentes y asistentes de cátedra. | Mejoramiento y capacitación de la facultad para garantizar educación a distancia en cumplimiento con los requerimientos de las agencias acreditadoras. |
| F | *On-Line Proctoring Software/Service* | Licencia | *Campus Agreement* | | $ 50,000.00 | Adquisición de programado para el monitoreo de exámenes. | Programado para garantizar la integridad académica en exámenes ofrecidos a distancia. |
| C,G | Apoyo técnico CREAD | Personal, equipo y espacio | - | - | $ 400,000.00 | Cubrir un año de sueldos del personal de CREAD cuyas funciones son dar apoyo especializado al desarrollo de cursos a distancia y preparación de área y adquisición de equipo para desarrollo de cursos a distancia. | Este personal, tradicionalmente, sustenta su sueldo con fondos propios. Durante el próximo año, se pretende que este personal dedique la mayor parte de su tiempo a apoyar a la facultad del RUM, reduciendo sus oportunidades de acceder a fondos externos. Además, se contempla preparación de espacio y adquisición de equipo para promover/facilitar la educación a distancia. |
| F | Materiales fortalecimiento laboratorios remotos | *Software*, equipo y materiales | - | - | $ 1,000,000.00 | Adquisición de equipo y programados que permitan continuar el ofrecimiento de laboratorios en modalidad a distancia o híbridos | Garantizar que se cumplen los objetivos de los cursos de laboratorio. |
| E,F | Fortalecimiento tecnología de información | *Software*, equipo y personal | - | - | $ 900,000.00 | https://engservices.uprm.edu/documents/CTI_Descripcion_de_Infraestructura_Necesaria.pdf | https://engservices.uprm.edu/documents/CTI_Descripcion_de_Infraestructura_Necesaria.pdf |
| F,G | Fortalecimiento recursos bibliotecarios en línea. | Suscripciones | - | - | $100,000.00 | Permitir acceso a la base de datos y subscripciones de la biblioteca a estudiantes en modalidad a distancia, que se conectan fuera de la red del campus. | Adelantar la agenda de educación a distancia, conforme al CARES Act. |
| | | | | | ***Total*** | | ***$2,650,000.00*** |

Aprobado | Aprobado / Enmendado | Pendiente Aprobacion (Discutido con Presidente en reunión del 9/11/2020)

# FONDOS DEL CARES ACT

| Apoyo al Estudiantado | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Prioridad Seriado** | **Concepto/ Objetivo** | **Unidad de medida** | **Costo Unitario** | **Unidades** | **Costo Total** | **Estrategia Implementación** | **Justificación** |
| A | Becas | *Count* | $ 800.00 | 3125 | $ 2,500,000.00 | Otorgación de beca a estudiantes con alta necesidad económica según establece la oficina de asistencia económica. Adicional se reservara una partida para casos de necesidad extrema. | Ayuda económica para estudiantes que aún presenten problemas de acceso a recursos para continuar su educación en modalidad a distancia. |
| D | Equipos para estudiantes (Préstamo) | *Count* | $ 500 - $1000 | 1000-2000 | $ 1,000,000.00 | Adquisición de equipo para estudiantes (*laptops or mobile hotspots*) que tengan problemas de acceso a la tecnología. Los equipos serían otorgados en carácter de préstamo. | Muchos estudiantes del RUM dependen de los centros de cómputos del Recinto para llevar a cabo sus trabajos que requieren alto nivel computacional. Estos equipos tendrían la función de un centro de cómputos móvil. |
| | | | | | | ***Total*** | ***$3,500,000.00*** |
| **Apoyo Administrativo** | | | | | | | |
| D | Equipos al personal administrativo para trabajo remoto | *Count* | $ 1,200.00 | 200 | $ 240,000.00 | Adquisición de equipo para empleados que realizan trabajos críticos y que garantizan la continuidad académica y el ofrecimiento a distancia. (i.e. Oficina Registrador, Asistencia Económica, Recaudaciones, CTI, etc.) | Equipo permitirá a personal crítico administrativo garantizar la continuidad académica/institucional a distancia (*teleworking*) |
| F | Programados para garantizar servicios a distancia | Programados | - | - | $ 86,562.00 | Adquisición de programados para oficinas administrativas que faciliten el trabajo a distancia y continuidad académica. | Garantizar la continuidad institucional de forma remota debido a la pandemia del Covid-19 |
| | | | | | | ***Total*** | ***$326,562.00*** |
| | | | | | | **Total Propuesta RUM** | **$ 9,829,062.00** |

Aprobado | Aprobado / Enmendado | Pendiente Aprobacion (Discutido con Presidente en reunión del 9/11/2020)

# PRESUPUESTO VERSUS MATRÍCULA

- Se está realizando el acostumbrado análisis de presupuesto para determinar lo gastado este semestre y conocer los fondos disponibles para la operacion del segundo semestre.
- Eso está acompañado de varios otros análisis sobre la oferta académica que podemos ofrecer con los profesores con plazas y la necesidad no atendida.
- Tan pronto tengamos todos los análisis completados solicitaremos una reunion con el Rector para presentarle un informe y solicitarle fondos a base de la necesidad que tenemos para atender la oferta del semestre que viene.
- Este proceso redundará en una oferta de ARCI que se ajuste a la realidad de la demanda y de nuestro presupuesto.

# INVESTIGACIÓN

- Descargas para investigación (octubre)
- Fondos semillas ($15,000)
- Promover una cultura de solicitar becas graduadas de fondos externos
- Fortalecer la revista CJS
  - *Informe del Editor el Dr. Benjamín van Ee*

# RECORDS OF THE WEB SPIDERS OF THE MARICAO FOREST, THE CENTRAL CORDILLERA, PUERTO RICO

Allan F. Archer

The following records of spiders are presented here because they are believed to be typical of the montane fauna of Puerto Rico. Nowhere, with the possible exception of the locality of El Yunque in the Sierra Luquillo, are the Arachnida of the mountains so well known at the present time. The Maricao list is the largest assemblage of web spiders taken in recent years in Puerto Rico, that is to say, with the exception of the low-altitude records from the city of Mayagüez. However, the species composition of the latter is mostly quite different in character from that of the Maricao Forest in the Central Cordillera of Puerto Rico, and it is from the five known families of web spiders found there that the list is presented. In the families considered here the total number of species is 27. One of the five families, the very impressive, worldwide Argiopidae is represented by 18 species, and seven of these are apparently either confined to the mountains of Puerto Rico or at least to the Antillean mountain systems. Of the remaining four families, nine species in all, three species are also peculiarly montane.

The material

The material for the list was gathered in 1958 and 1959, not only by the author, but by the very able help of F. J. Rolle, Manuel Vélez, and M. W. Sanderson, the last one named visiting the Antilles from the Illinois Natural History Survey. Both Dr. Sanderson and the author were recipients of National Science Foundation grants for research in Caribbean Arthropods.

ULOBORIDAE

Miagrammopes ciliatus Petr.

PHOLCIDAE

Modisimus dentatus Petr. Montane.
Modisimus montanus Petr. Montane.

THERIDIIDAE

Dipoena sp. Montane.
Achaearanea maricaoensis (Bryant).
Theridion minutum Petr.
Theridion sp.



LINYPHIIDAE

Lephthyphantes microserratus Petr.

ARGIOPIDAE

Capichameta jayuyensis (Petr.) Montane.
Leucauge regnyi (Simon).
Plesiometa argyra (Walck.)
Tetragnatha antillana Simon.
Tetragnatha piscatorial Simon.
Tetragnatha tenuissima F. Cb.
Mimognatha gloriae (Petr.) Montane.
Wendilgarda theridionina Simon. Montane.
Epeirotypus gloriae Petr. Montane.
Argiope argentata (Forsk.)
Micrathena militaris (Fabr.) Montane.
Gasteracantha tetracantha (L.)
Alcimosphenus boringuenae Archer (new). Montane.
Edricus crassicauda (Keys.) Montane.
Wixia serrallesi Bryant.
Eustala fuscovittata (Keys.)
Eustala aopta Archer and Gertsch (new).
Eriophora edax (Blackw.)

Resumen espanol

La lists de cinco familias de telaranas del Bosque Estatal de Maricao es la mas amplia de todo Puerto Rico, a excepcion del material colectado al bien conocido lugar de la ciudad de Mayagüez. Podemos registrar una total de 27 especies, 10 más o" menos particular a 10S sitios montanosos de Puerto Rico, o bien de las islas vecinas.

American Museum of Natural History.

From 1st. Feb., 1961 :

c/o Fulbright Commission
Casilla 2121
Santiago
Chile.

(Manuscript recieved 9th. January, 1961).

*Caribbean Journal of Science*, Vol. 33, No. 1–2, 21–33, 1997


# Status of the Broad-Winged Hawk and Sharp-Shinned Hawk in Puerto Rico

CARLOS A. DELANNOY

*Department of Biology, University of Puerto Rico, Mayagüez, Puerto Rico 00681*

ABSTRACT.—**From June 1991 to July 1992 I conducted status surveys of the Broad-winged Hawk and Sharp-shinned Hawk in Puerto Rico. Disjunct Broad-winged Hawk populations were found in three montane forests: Río Abajo, Sierra de Cayey (Carite), and Sierra de Luquillo. Sharp-shinned Hawks were detected in disjunct forests along the Cordillera Central (Maricao and Toro Negro), and in Carite and Luquillo Forests. Extant populations of these species occur in low numbers. Approximately 150 Sharp-shinned Hawks and 125 Broad-winged Hawks survive island-wide. The Sharp-shinned Hawk experienced a major population decline from 240 individuals in 1985 to 150 in 1992. This decline was limited to the Luquillo and Carite populations (93% and 59% declines, respectively). Approximately 50, 50 and 25 Broad-winged Hawks were found in Río Abajo, Carite, and Luquillo Forests, respectively. Numbers in Luquillo Forest have apparently declined by about 50% in recent years. Broad-winged Hawk and Sharp-shinned Hawk decline of eastern populations may have resulted from multiple causes. Among these are the impact of Hurricane Hugo in 1989, *Philornis* ectoparasitism, increase in Pearly-eyed Thrasher population from the 1970's to the 1980's, and predation of sharpshin eggs and nestlings, apparently with irrevocable impact, especially in Luquillo Forest. The ranges of these species lie almost entirely within public forest reserves; their populations and habitats face many similar threats. Among the most significant problems were a general lack of comprehensive forest management plans and, inevitably, the conflicting management objectives that arise from growing human populations. Other activities that have, or could have, negative effects on the survival of these hawks and their habitats were: timber harvest and management practices, construction of recreation facilities, recreation activities, construction of roads, and construction and maintenance of power and communications structures. Recommendations for the conservation of Broad-winged Hawk, Sharp-shinned Hawk, and critical habitats were to: determine spatial and temporal usage of habitats, protect nesting and feeding habitats, acquire and improve habitat adjacent to broadwing and sharpshin range, determine population trends, continue to obtain population biology information, and prepare comprehensive forest management plans.**

## INTRODUCTION

The Broad-winged Hawk (*Buteo platypterus brunnescens* Danforth and Smyth) and Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter striatus venator* Wetmore) are uncommon woodland raptors in Puerto Rico. Extant populations are small and restricted to montane forests along the Cordillera Central, karst zone, Sierra de Cayey, and Sierra de Luquillo (Cruz and Delannoy, 1986; Wiley, 1986a, b; Snyder et al., 1987; Delannoy, 1991; Rivera-Milán, 1995).

Of the two species the Sharp-shinned Hawk has been more extensively studied (Cruz and Delannoy 1982, 1983, 1984, 1986; Delannoy 1982, 1984, 1992; Wiley 1986a, b; Snyder et al., 1987; Delannoy and Cruz 1988, 1991). The most important findings for this species have been: (1) the existence of breeding populations in Maricao, Toro Negro, Carite, and Luquillo Forests; (2) an extant population of unknown breeding status in Guilarte Forest; (3) an apparent absence of the species from karst and second-growth forests; (4) an island population (conservatively) of 230–250 individuals; (5) nesting habitat requirements characterized by dense forest stands on moderate to steep slopes with relatively closed canopies (Maricao Forest); (6) serious threats to the species from recreation, logging activities, and botfly (*Philornis* spp.; Diptera: Muscidae) ectoparasitism in Maricao Forest; and (7) significant nestling losses to botfly (*Philornis pici* Macquart and *P. obscura* Wulp) ectoparasitism and egg and nestling losses to predation by Pearly-eyed Thrashers (*Margarops fuscatus* Vieillot) in Luquillo Forest.

The Broad-winged Hawk is an uncommon and extremely local resident in Puerto





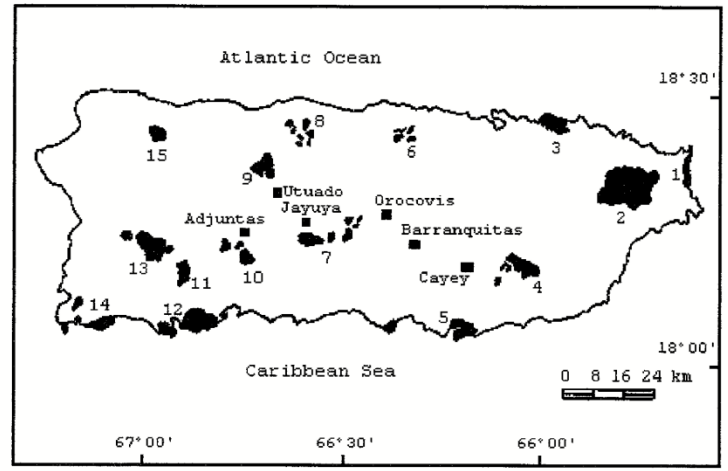



FIG. 1. Public forests of Puerto Rico. 1 = Ceiba 2 = Luquillo 3 = Piñones 4 = Carite 5 = Aguirre 6 = Vega 7 = Toro Negro 8 = Cambalache 9 = Río Abajo 10 = Guilarte 11 = Susua 12 = Guánica 13 = Maricao 14 = Boquerón 15 = Guajataca.

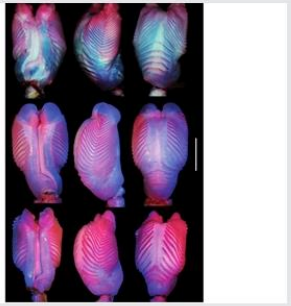
ural Resources, 1976a; Birdsey and Jiménez, 1985). Toro Negro Forest lies within two of the island life zones: the subtropical wet and lower montane wet forests (Department of Natural Resources 1976a).

Río Abajo Forest lies 10 km south of the coastal city of Arecibo and 12 km north of the Cordillera Central (about 18°20'N, 66°42'W) (Fig. 1). The forest comprises an area of 2,300 ha with elevations ranging from 200–420 m. It receives an average annual precipitation of 200 cm (Department of Natural Resources, 1976a). There are two dry seasons, one in late winter and one in mid-summer. The mean annual monthly temperature of 25.5°C does not vary more than 6°C during the year. Approximately 75% of Río Abajo Forest lies within the subtropical wet forest and 25% within the moist life zones (Department of Natural Resources, 1976a).

Río Abajo is within the karst zone, a rough limestone region in which the topography is characterized by closed depressions, subterranean drainages and caves, cone-shaped hills (locally known as "mogotes" or "pepinos") and deep sink holes. This is an area of Oligocene and Miocene limestone formations and deposits (Monroe, 1968).

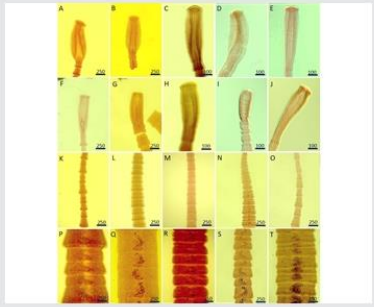
Carite Forest is in the southeast part of the island (about 18°07'N, 66°05'W) (Fig. 1). It comprises an area of 2,777 ha, with elevations ranging from 250–900 m, and receives an average annual precipitation of 235 cm. The mean annual temperature is 22.4°C. Three life zones occur in Carite Forest: subtropical moist, wet, and lower montane wet forests (Department of Natural Resources, 1976a).

Luquillo Forest (11,330 ha) is in northeastern Puerto Rico (about 18°10'N, 65°30'W) (Fig. 1), and rises abruptly to 1,075 m above sea level. Rainfall near the windward border of the forest approaches 230 cm per year, with 450 cm at the summits. Moreover, intercepted cloud moisture yields an additional 50 cm per year to the soil surface in the peaks (Baynton, 1968; Weaver, 1972). Daily temperatures average 25°C at the lowest elevations and 19°C above 1,000 m (Weaver, 1986). The upper slopes and ridges of mountains are usually enveloped in clouds that reduce solar insolation to 60% of that in the coastal areas (Briscoe 1966). Evapotranspiration decreas-



## Description and Phylogeny of a New Species of Andean Lizard (Gymnophthalmidae: Cercosaurinae) from the Huancabamba Depression

## Caveats of fungal barcoding: a case study in Trametes s.lat. (Basidiomycota: Polyporales) reveals multiple issues with mislabelled reference



## Ex Uno Plures? Morphotype and Lineage Diversity of Bothriocephalus (Cestoda: Bothriocephalidea) in North American Freshwater Fi

# Browse BioOne Complete

Browse BioOne Complete's growing database of titles, publishers, and subject categories.



**University of Hawai'i Press**

Title(s):

Pacific Science

**University of Notre Dame**

Title(s):

The American Midland Naturalist

**University of Puerto Rico at Mayagüez**

Title(s):

Caribbean Journal of Science

# Caribbean Journal of Science

Publisher: University of Puerto Rico at Mayagüez

*Caribbean Journal of Science* is dedicated to publishing research specific to the Caribbean region. The journal focuses on botany, zoology, ecology, conservation biology/management, geology, archaeology, and paleontology.




Below are lists of this title's **Most Read** and **Most Recently Cited** articles. The **Most Read** articles are the articles which have been downloaded the most on the new platform. The **Most Recently Cited** articles list uses Crossref cited-by data (downloaded on the 1st and 15th of each month) to automatically identify papers which have received the most new citations over the last month. The articles that appear here are not those which have received the most citations in total, but rather the articles which have been cited most often most recently.



## Most Read Articles

**Long-term temperature and precipitation trends in the Luquillo Mountains, and their relationships to global atmospheric indices used in climate change predictions**
Paola Olaya-Arenas, et al. (2020)

**The butterflies of St. Eustatius with faunal comparisons among the adjacent islands of the Lesser Antilles**
Adolphe O. Debrot, et al. (2020)

**Do marine sponges host epizoic tardigrades?**
Paul J. Bartels, et al. (2020)

*Caribbean Journal of Science* (2020), 50: pp. 139–158.


# Diversity of Butterfly Assemblages Within Disturbed Habitats of Jardines de Hershey, Mayabeque, Cuba

Yosiel Álvarez* and Andy Joel Corso

*Facultad de Biología, Universidad de La Habana, La Habana, Cuba*

**Corresponding author: alvarezyosiel@gmail.com*

Abstract–**Butterflies have proven to be excellent indicators of the disturbance and biodiversity of habitats. Cuban butterflies are well known taxonomically, but the state of knowledge of their ecology is still insufficient and no studies have been carried out in some ecosystems. Here we characterize and compare the richness and diversity of butterfly assemblages associated with secondary forest and secondary thicket habitats in Jardines de Hershey, Mayabeque, Cuba. 86 butterfly species belonging to five different families were found. The forest assemblage was found to be the richest and with more evenness, which could be related to the presence of forest-exclusive butterflies in these patches. There is a high similarity in species composition due to the proximity of the sampling sites, and we detected no differences in abundance in the dry season, but there were differences in the humid season related to different abundance peaks of common species in both habitats. Abundance patterns of regularly observed species were similar in both habitats, except for the genus *Calisto*, and differences in these patterns could be related to habitat preferences of these species. The forest assemblage was more stable in time than the thicket assemblage, presumably due to a more stable environment. The locality could represent a shelter for butterfly fauna in a highly modified urban landscape. Further work should focus on the influence of environment in the diversity and replacement of the assemblages, and in the fauna of adjacent, more conserved forest patches.**

Species of Lepidoptera play a major role as pollinators of several plant species; hence, they have a great ecological importance (Schoonhoven et al. 2005). Furthermore, butterflies are considered biological indicators, since the composition of species of an assemblage is strongly influenced by the conservational status and the environmental condition changes of the locality in which it is found, chiefly those induced by human activity (Foottit and Adler 2009; Bergerot et al. 2011; Miller et al. 2011). Previous studies have found that butterfly diversity in disturbed habitats is considerably smaller than in semi-natural and conserved ones (Addo-Fordjour et al. 2015; Gallou et al. 2017; León-Cortés et al. 2019). Thus, understanding the dynamics of butterfly assemblages can provide significant information about certain ecosystems, with a high value from a conservational viewpoint (Begon et al. 2006).

Cuba has 201 species of butterflies (Núñez and Barro 2012; Núñez et al. 2012, 2013; Núñez 2015; Núñez et al. 2019). Taxonomic lists of butterflies from all over the country are often published (Núñez 2004; Aborrezco 2006; Fernández 2007; Núñez 2010, 2012; Lauranzón et al. 2013; Luna and Hernández 2013; Bermúdez et al. 2016) but the studies on assemblages are scarcer (Fontenla 1987a, 1987b, 1989; Núñez and Barro 2003). The state of knowledge of their ecology, although improving, is still insufficient and no studies have been carried out in particular ecosystems such as mangroves, lowland serpentine scrub-woodlands, and some synanthropic habitats such as pasturelands and secondary thickets. The information gathered by a butterfly assemblage study in these habitats would be useful as a measure of their stability and status, with the aim of designing proper management and protection plans.

The Touristic Center "Jardines de Hershey" is located 3 km south of Santa Cruz del Norte, in the municipality of the same name, on the north coast of Mayabeque province, western Cuba (Fig. 1). The landscape of this locality is composed by patches of secondary forest surrounded by anthropic thickets where invasive plants are abundant. Human influence has damaged the original vegetation and these habitats are disturbed. Although the area was selected for management by the National Enterprise for Protection of Flora and Fauna (ENPFF) and systematic bird monitoring surveys are carried out, no studies about the biota of the locality have ever been published. Furthermore, butterfly assemblages inhabiting these habitats in Cuban territory have never been studied. Thus, in order to provide knowledge of the conditions of this locality through a representative and indicative group, we characterize and compare richness and diversity of butterfly assemblages within habitats of secondary forest and secondary thickets of Jardines de Hershey.








Fig. 4. Butterflies of Jardines de Hershey, Mayabeque, Cuba. Family Nymphalidae. A. *Calisto herophile*. B. *Calisto disjunctus*. C. *Asterocampa i. idyja*. D. *Lucinia s. sida*. E. *Marpesia chiron chironides*. F. *Marpesia e. eleuchea*. G. *Heliconius charithonia ramsdeni*. H. *Anartia jatrophae guantanamo*. I. *Historis o. odius*. J. *Junonia evarete zonalis*. K. *Siproeta stelenes biplagiata*. L. *Libytheana motya*.

# Caribbean Journal of Science

Publisher: University of Puerto Rico at Mayagüez

*Caribbean Journal of Science* is dedicated to publishing research specific to the Caribbean region. The journal focuses on botany, zoology, ecology, conservation biology/management, geology, archaeology, and paleontology.




## Scope

The *Caribbean Journal of Science* publishes articles, research notes, and book reviews pertinent to natural science of the Caribbean region. The emphasis is on botany, zoology, ecology, conservation biology and management, geology, archaeology, and paleontology. The mission as a nonprofit scholarly journal is to publish quality, peer-reviewed papers and to make them widely available.

## Details

**Print ISSN:** 0008-6452

**Current:** Sep 2020 : Volume 50 Issue 2

**BioOne Member Since:** 2016

**Frequency:** Biannual

**Impact Factor:** 1.583

**Journal Citation Reports® Ranking:** 34/59 Biodiversity Conservation


# Muchas Gracias