

CUBA

INTRODUCTION

by Orlando Garrido

The Cuban Archipelago has a surface area of 110,922 km², 95% of which comprises the island of Cuba, 1.7% the island of La Juventud (Isle of Pines) and 3.3% the adjacent islets. The population is estimated at some 10 million.

The main island of Cuba is 1,258 km long and up to 191 km wide. The north coast is 3,209 km long, the south coast 2,537 km. Both coasts have numerous bays (e.g. Honda, Cabafas, Mariel, Habana, Matanzas, Nuevitas, Puerto Padre, Gibara, Banes, Nipe, Cienfuegos, Guantanamo and Santiago de Cuba) and offshore islets or cays (e.g. Romano, Coco, Real, Cantiles, Rosario and Largo del Sur).

The many lakes and lagoons include Las Playas, Ariguanabo, Del Tesoro, Cayo Redondo, Grande, La Leche, Sigua, La Redonda, Los Gatos and El Pesquero. The two principal marshes are Zapata on the main island and Lanier on La Juventud; the main delta marshes include Birama in the Cauto delta, those in the southwest and south of Sancti Spiritus Province, and those in the north of Santa Clara Province.

The rainy season extends from May to October, and the dry season from November to April. Rainfall is abundant and well distributed, and in general the climate is pleasant, with only occasional hurricanes.

A quarter of the main island is mountainous. The Sierra de los Organos, to the west of La Habana, reaches heights of up to 750m; the Sierra de Trinidad near the centre of the island rises to a peak at 1,100m; and the Sierra Maestra in the east, to a peak at 1,980m. There are extensive forests of pine and other species in some parts of the island of Cuba, especially in the west but to a lesser extent also in the east, and in various parts of the island of La Juventud.

Institutional Base for Wetland Conservation and Research

There are few organizations dedicated to conservation and/or research in Cuba, and all are governmental. They are as follows:

Direccion Nacional de Flora y Fauna; created in 1984 and responsible for the research and conservation of flora, fauna and the environment.

Confederacion Ornitologica; primarily concerned with exotic birds and birds in captivity.

Academia de Ciencias de Cuba (Instituto de Zoologia); created in the early 1960s to carry out scientific research.

Universidad de La Habana (Escuela de Biologia); primarily concerned with teaching activities, but also carries out research projects.

Centro Biologico de Managua; primarily concerned with maintaining exotic animals in captivity, including some species of waterfowl, but also carries out occasional research projects.

Ministerio de Agricultura (INDAF); concerned with research on game animals, as well as studies of the fishes of lakes and dams.

Progress in Wetland Conservation and Research

The following Nature Reserves (Reservas Naturales) have been established in Cuba:

El Veral, on the Guanahacabibes Peninsula
Maria la Gorda, on the Guanahacabibes Peninsula
Caguanes, on the north coast of Santa Clara Province
Cupeyal, on the north coast of Santa Clara Province
Jaguani, in the extreme east of the island.

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All these reserves were established during the 1960s and are under the jurisdiction of the Academia de Ciencias.

Many other areas are protected as National Monuments, National Parks, Faunal Refuges and Natural Tourist Areas. Examples include the Ciénaga de Zapata, the Ciénaga de Lanier, and all the cays of the Cuban Archipelago, where the hunting and capture of wildlife are prohibited. The protection of the cays is of special importance because of their ecological fragility and great importance for wildlife. For example, 35,000 adult and 10,000 juvenile *Phoenicopterus ruber* were recently observed on Cayo Coco.

Some dams and lagoons are used for international sport fishing, e.g. Guama and Zaza, and various international shooting reserves have been established, e.g. Presa de Mamposton in Pinar del Rio Province and Laguna de la Redonda. A further international shooting reserve is currently being created on the outskirts of Birama in the Cauto Delta.

In recent years, the area of wetlands in Cuba has increased considerably, thanks to the State's water policy which has involved the creation of over 29 reservoirs and dams with capacities ranging from 40 to 1,020 million cubic metres.

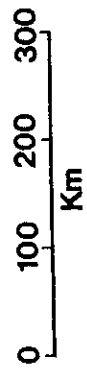
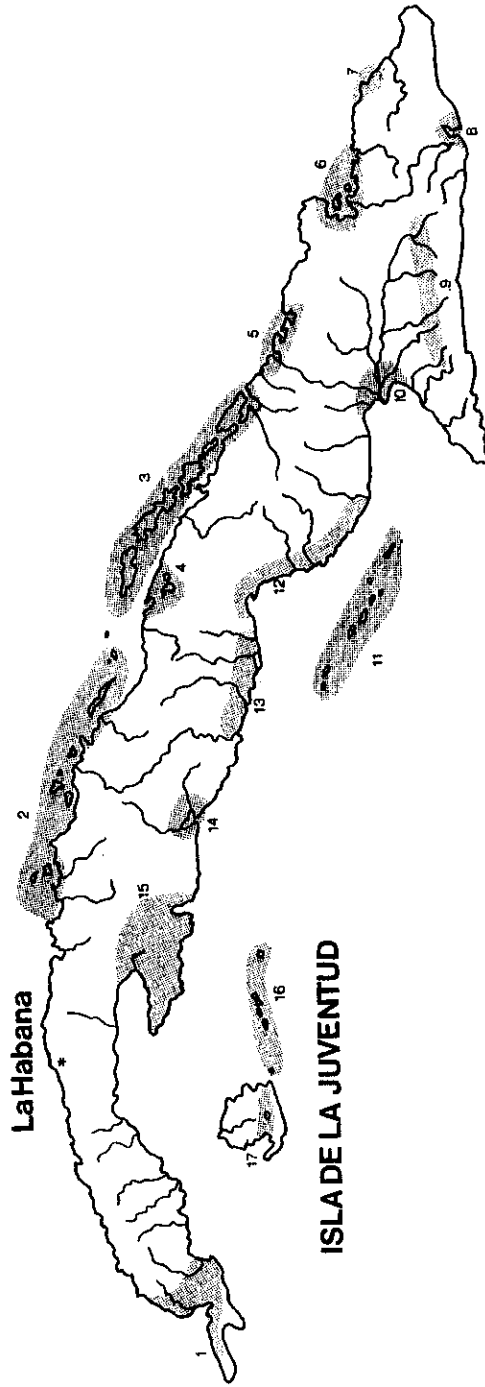
A variety of research projects have been carried out in Cuba. Bird banding programmes were conducted in the 1940s and again in 1974. Around 1967, public protest resulted in the initiation of a programme for the control of *Dendrocygna bicolor* in the Jibaro rice fields in southern Sancti Spiritus Province. However, an analysis of ducks (*Dendrocygna bicolor*, *D. arborea* and *Anas bahamensis*) killed by 100 hunters during a 30 day period revealed that the damage caused by ducks feeding on rice was not serious; the damage caused by the hunters was much greater, but this was not taken into consideration. The programme of the Direccion Nacional de Flora y Fauna involves the banding of birds at various localities, and a complete study of the principal wetlands and waterfowl, including both native and migratory species since it appears that wintering populations are largely made up of migrants and not native birds as was widely supposed.

Major Threats to Wetlands and Waterfowl

Until relatively recently, many marshes were affected by fires set in the herbaceous vegetation to facilitate the collection of freshwater turtles, but with the creation of refuges and protective legislation, this problem appears to have disappeared.

Apart from fires, natural floods and droughts, there are no serious factors which might influence the deterioration of wetlands or waterfowl populations. However, *Dendrocygna* spp are hunted indiscriminately in some areas, despite the fact that there are regulations concerning their capture.

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WETLANDS

No data sheets were received from Cuba. The site descriptions are based on personal communication with Orlando H. Garrido, and some material and literature provided by him.

Bahía de Guadiana and San Julian Marshes (1)

Location: 21°55'-22°10'N, 84°00'-84°55'W; at the western tip of Cuba between Golfo de Guanahacabibes and Ensenada de Cortes, Pinar del Rio Province.

Area: 67,500 ha.

Altitude: 0-10m.

Province and type: 8.39.13; 01, 07 & 08.

Site description: A complex of mangrove swamps, coastal brackish marshes, and numerous small brackish to saline lagoons along the north side of Peninsula de Guanahacabibes, around Bahía de Guadiana, and across the western tip of Cuba to Ensenada de Cortes. The principal lakes include Laguna de Lugones and Laguna del Jovero.

Principal vegetation: Mangrove swamps.

Land tenure: State owned.

Protection: Partly included in El Veral Nature Reserve, and partly in Maria la Gorda Nature Reserve.

Land use: A little tourist recreation; there is a tourist camp at the west end of the peninsula.

Waterfowl: The Cuban endemic *Rallus elegans ramsdeni* occurs.

Other fauna: The Cuban endemics *Dendroica petechia gundlachi* and *Agelaius assimilis* occur.

Threats: No serious threats.

Criteria for inclusion: 0.

Archipelago de Sabana (2)

Location: 22°35'N, 79°20'W to 23°15'N, 81°00'W; off the north coast between Cardenas and Caibarien, Matanzas Province.

Area: 335,000 ha.

Altitude: 0m.

Province and type: 8.39.13; 01, 03, 07 & 08.

Site description: An archipelago of offshore cays with mangrove swamps and coral reefs, 190 km long by up to 25 km wide, including Cayo Mono, Cayos del Pajonal and Cayo Fragoso; and the adjacent mainland coast with shallow sea bays, mangrove swamps, brackish coastal lagoons and some areas of salt pans.

Principal vegetation: Mangrove swamps, mainly *Rhizophora mangle* with some *Avicennia germinans*.

Land tenure: State owned.

Protection: None at present.

Land use: No information.

Waterfowl: The Cuban endemics *Ardea herodias repens* and *Rallus elegans ramsdeni* occur.

Other fauna: *Rostrhamus sociabilis plumbeus* and *Agelaius assimilis* occur in the coastal marshes; *Mimus gundlachii gundlachii* occurs on some cays; and *Dendroica petechia gundlachi* occurs in the mangroves. The Rat Hutia *Capromys auritus* is now confined to the central channels of Fragoso Cay at the eastern end of the archipelago.

Threats: No information.

Research and conservation: Some bird banding has been carried out by Garrido and the late Garcia Montaña. All the cays in Cuba will eventually be protected by a law currently in the process of being adopted.

References: Garrido (1973b & in press); Varona (1980).

Source: Orlando H. Garrido.

Criteria for inclusion: 2a & 3a.

Archipiélago de Camaguey (3)

Location: 22°40'N, 79°15'W to 21°30'N, 79°10'W; off the north coast between Caibarien and Bahía de Nuevitas.

Area: 450,000 ha.

Altitude: 0-60m.

Province and type: 8.39.13; 01, 03, 05, 06, 07 & 08.

Site description: An archipelago of numerous large and small offshore cays with mangrove swamps, tidal mudflats and coral reefs; and the adjacent shallow sea bays Bahía La Gloria and Bahía de Nuevitas, with extensive mangrove swamps, brackish lagoons and marshes. The archipelago is 250 km long and up to 35 km wide, and includes Cayo Santa María, Cayo Coco, Cayo Romano, Cayo Guajaba and Cayo Sabinal.

Principal vegetation: Mangrove swamps, mainly *Rhizophora mangle* with some *Avicennia germinans*; deciduous woodland, particularly on Cayo Romano and Cayo Guajaba.

Land tenure: State owned.

Protection: The three cays, Coco, Romano and Guajaba, are protected in reserves.

Land use: Some cultivation on Cayo Romano and Cayo Guajaba.

Waterfowl: *Phoenicopterus ruber* occurs in very large numbers and is reported to breed in Bahía de Nuevitas. 35,000 adults and 10,000 immatures were observed in 1983 on Cayo Coco. The rare endemic race of the Sandhill Crane *Grus canadensis nesiotis* has been reported from Cayo Romano, and *Ardea herodias repens* occurs.

Other fauna: *Rostrhamus sociabilis plumbeus* occurs in the marshes and *Accipiter gundlachi* has been reported on Cayo Coco. *Mimus gundlachi gundlachi* occurs on some cays, and *Dendroica petechia gundlachi* breeds throughout. A population of the Zapata Sparrow *Torreornis inexpectata* has recently been discovered on Cayo Coco, and given subspecific status (*varonai*).

Threats: Monkeys have been introduced on Cayo Guajaba.

References: Garrido (1976 & in press); Acosta & Berovides (undated).

Source: Orlando H. Garrido.

Criteria for inclusion: 123.

Turiguano Swamp and Cayo Los Pajaros (4)

Location: 22°10'N, 78°35'W; 10 km north of Morón, Camaguey Province.

Area: 77,500 ha.

Altitude: 0-5m.

Province and type: 8.39.13; 01, 03, 06, 07 & 08.

Site description: A complex of brackish coastal lagoons, mangrove swamps and tidal mudflats around a shallow sea bay, and offshore cays.

Principal vegetation: Mangrove swamps.

Land tenure: State owned.

Protection: No information.

Land use: No information.

Waterfowl: *Ardea herodias repens* breeds on Cayo Los Pajaros.

Other fauna: No information.

Threats: No information.

Research and conservation: A hunting reserve may be established in the area.

Criteria for inclusion: 0.

Manatí and Puerto Padre (Punta Malagueta) (5)

Location: 21°15'N, 76°20'W; 50 km northwest of Holguín.

Area: 40,000 ha.

Altitude: 0m.

Province and type: 8.39.13; 07 & 08.

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Site description: A chain of brackish coastal lagoons with mangrove swamps and offshore coral reefs.

Principal vegetation: Mangrove swamps.

Land tenure: State owned.

Protection: No information.

Land use: No information.

Waterfowl: No information.

Other fauna: No information.

Threats: No information.

Criteria for inclusion: 0.

Bahía de Nipe (6)

Location: 20°47'N, 75°40'W; southwest of Banes.

Area: 67,500 ha.

Altitude: 0-5m.

Province and type: 8.39.13; 01, 07 & 08.

Site description: A complex of large brackish coastal lagoons and mangrove swamps around a shallow sea bay with coral reefs.

Principal vegetation: Mangrove swamps.

Land tenure: State owned.

Protection: No information.

Land use: No information.

Waterfowl: No information.

Other fauna: No information.

Threats: No information.

Criteria for inclusion: 0.

Moa and Punta Cabañas (7)

Location: 20°40'N, 74°50'W; 90 km ESE of Banes.

Area: 15,000 ha.

Altitude: 0m.

Province and type: 8.39.13; 03 & 06.

Site description: Extensive intertidal mudflats along a sea coast, with small offshore islands and coral reefs.

Principal vegetation: No information.

Land tenure: State owned.

Protection: No information.

Land use: No information.

Waterfowl: No information.

Other fauna: No information.

Threats: No information.

Criteria for inclusion: 0.

Guantanamo Bay (8)

Location: 20°00'N, 75°10'W; 20 km SSE of Guantanamo.

Area: 15,000 ha.

Altitude: 0m.

Province and type: 8.39.13; 01, 02, 07 & 08.

Site description: A sea bay and the estuarine system of the Rio Jaibo, with fringing mangroves swamps and brackish marshes.

Principal vegetation: Mangrove swamps.

Land tenure: State owned.
Protection: No information.
Land use: No information.
Waterfowl: *Rallus elegans ramsdeni* is known to occur.
Other fauna: No information.
Threats: No information.
Criteria for inclusion: 0.

Sierra Maestra Lakes (9)

Location: 20°05'-20°15'N, 76°15'-76°58'W; between 50 and 120 km west of Santiago de Cuba.
Area: 6,000 ha.
Altitude: c.120m.
Province and type: 8.39.13; 12.
Site description: A group of four freshwater lakes in the foothills of the Sierra Maestra, approximately 700, 800, 1,600 and 2,900 ha in size.
Principal vegetation: No information.
Land tenure: State owned.
Protection: No information.
Land use: No information.
Waterfowl: No information.
Other fauna: No information.
Threats: No information.
Criteria for inclusion: 0.

Cienaga de Birama and the Rio Cauto Delta (10)

Location: 20°35'N, 77°10'W; north of Manzanillo.
Area: 67,500 ha.
Altitude: 0-5m.
Province and type: 8.39.13; 01, 02, 06, 07, 08 & 09.
Site description: The extensive estuarine system of the Rio Cauto with large brackish lagoons, mangrove swamps and intertidal mudflats; on the Golfo de Guacanayabo.
Principal vegetation: Mangrove swamps.
Land tenure: State owned.
Protection: No information.
Land use: No information.
Waterfowl: *Phoenicopterus ruber* is reported to breed, and *Ardea herodias repens* and *Rallus elegans ramsdeni* are known to occur.
Other fauna: *Dendroica petechia gundlachi* breeds in the mangroves.
Threats: No information.
Criteria for inclusion: 0.

Jardines de La Reina (11)

Location: 20°31'N, 78°19'W to 21°08'N, 79°27'W; off the Golfo de Ana Maria on the south coast.
Area: 75,000 ha.
Altitude: 0-2m.
Province and type: 8.39.13; 06, 07 & 08.
Site description: A chain of numerous small cays stretching for 135 km, with mangrove swamps, brackish lagoons and marshes, intertidal mudflats and coral reefs.
Principal vegetation: Mangrove swamps.

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Land tenure: State owned.

Protection: No information.

Land use: No information.

Waterfowl: *Phoenicopterus ruber* is an abundant non-breeding visitor, and *Ardea herodias repens* is known to occur.

Other fauna: *Dendroica petechia gundlachi* breeds in the mangroves.

Threats: No information.

Criteria for inclusion: 1c.

Golfo de Ana Maria (12)

Location: 20°42'N, 78°00'W to 21°35'N, 79°10'W; on the south coast between Rio Najasa and Rio Jatibonico.

Area: 85,000 ha.

Altitude: 0-5m.

Province and type: 8.39.13; 01, 02, 03, 06, 07, 08 & 09.

Site description: A chain of brackish to saline coastal lagoons, marshes and mangrove swamps along 180 km of coast between the mouths of the Rio Najasa and the Rio Jatibonico, including the delta marshes of the Malafama, Altamira and San Pedro rivers, and some small offshore islands (the Ana Maria Cays).

Principal vegetation: Mangrove swamps.

Land tenure: State owned.

Protection: No information.

Land use: No information.

Waterfowl: No information.

Other fauna: Cabrera's Hutia, a small rodent of the genus *Capromys*, is endemic to the Ana Maria Cays.

Threats: No information.

References: Varona (1980).

Criteria for inclusion: 2a.

Jibaro Wetlands (13)

Location: 21°00'N, 79°10'-80°00'W; south of Sancti Spiritus.

Area: 37,500 ha.

Altitude: 0-5m.

Province and type: 8.39.13; 02, 07, 08, 09 & 17.

Site description: A strip of coastal brackish lagoons, marshes, mangrove swamps and extensive areas of rice cultivation stretching for 90 km from the delta of the Rio Agabama to the Rio Jatibonico, and including the deltas of several smaller rivers.

Principal vegetation: Mangrove swamps and rice fields.

Land tenure: State owned.

Protection: No information.

Land use: No information.

Waterfowl: *Plegadis falcinellus*, *Rallus elegans ramsdeni* and *R. maculatus* are known to occur. The rice paddies formerly supported large populations of *Dendrocygna bicolor*, *D. arborea* and *Anas bahamensis*, but the numbers declined drastically following the commencement of a pest control programme in 1974.

Other fauna: *Asio flammeus* has recently been discovered breeding in the rice fields.

Threats: No information.

Research and conservation: Some research was conducted by Garrido on the feeding habits of *Dendrocygna* spp and *Anas bahamensis* in 1967, following complaints from rice growers that the birds were damaging their crops.

References: Godinez (undated).

Source: Orlando H. Garrido.

Criteria for inclusion: 0.

Bahia de Cienfuegos (14)

Location: 22°05'N, 80°26'W; at Cienfuegos.

Area: 8,000 ha.

Altitude: 0m.

Province and type: 8.39.13; 07.

Site description: A large brackish coastal lagoon with narrow connection with the sea. The town of Cienfuegos is situated on the northeast shore.

Principal vegetation: No information.

Land tenure: State owned.

Protection: No information.

Land use: No information.

Waterfowl: No information.

Other fauna: No information.

Threats: No information.

Criteria for inclusion: 0.

Zapata Swamp and Las Salinas (15)

Location: 22°00'-22°40'N, 80°50'-82°10'W; 100 km southeast of La Habana, Matanzas Province.

Area: 340,000 ha.

Altitude: 0-5m.

Province and type: 8.39.13; 01, 02, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08 & 12.

Site description: A vast complex of brackish to saline lagoons and marshes, mangrove swamps and intertidal mudflats along the Zapata Peninsula (a pleistocene limestone peninsula), and between the peninsula and the mainland coast; also long sandy beaches and some rocky shores on the outer coasts, and an area of abandoned salt pans (Las Salinas). The main swamp is between Ensenada de la Broa and Bahía de Cochinos; this includes Laguna del Tesoro, the only significant freshwater lake in the marshes and the source of the Rio Hatiguanico. Most of the marshes dry out in the dry season (November to April), but there are numerous small hollows that remain flooded (casimbas) and provide a dry season refuge for crocodiles and turtles.

Principal vegetation: Mangrove swamps; extensive swamps of *Cladium jamaicensis* with wooded hummocks.

Land tenure: State owned.

Protection: Largely included within the Zapata National Park (300,000 ha).

Land use: Some recreation and nature tourism, mainly around Laguna del Tesoro.

Waterfowl: An extremely important area for a wide variety of breeding and wintering waterfowl; about 70 species have been recorded. The Zapata Rail *Cyanolimnas cerverai* is apparently confined to the swamp. The bird is not common, but recent observations indicate that it may be more widespread in the swamp than was previously supposed, and it appears not to be in any real danger. The swamp is also the most important breeding area for the endangered Cuban race of the Sandhill Crane *Grus canadensis nesiotis*. The population in the swamp is currently thought to number 30-40 birds. Other resident species include *Pelecanus occidentalis*, *Phalacrocorax olivaceus*, *Anhinga anhinga*, *Ixobrychus exilis*, *Nycticorax nycticorax*, *Egretta caerulea*, *E. tricolor*, *E. rufescens*, *E. thula*, *E. alba*, *Ardea herodias repens*, *Mycteria americana*, *Eudocimus albus*, *Plegadis falcinellus*, *Ajaia ajaja*, *Oxyura jamaicensis*, *Aramus guarana*, *Rallus elegans ramsdeni*, *R. maculatus*, *Porzana flaviventer*, *Gallinula chloropus*, *Porphyryla martinica*, *Fulica americana*, *Jacana spinosa* and *Charadrius vociferus*. *Phoenicopterus ruber* is a regular non-breeding visitor in large numbers; up to 3,000 have been observed at Las Salinas. Many Nearctic Ardeidae, Anatidae, shorebirds and Laridae are common on passage and in winter, and *Anas discors* is abundant.

Other fauna: There are two passerines endemic to the swamp; the rare Zapata Wren *Ferminia cerverai*, and the nominate race of the Zapata Sparrow *Torreornis inexpectata*. The Snail Kite *Rostrhamus sociabilis plumbeus* is still very common, and the rare Gundlach's Hawk *Accipiter gundlachi* breeds. The endangered Bachman's Warbler *Vermivora bachmani* was observed twice by Garrido in the early 1960s. *Pandion haliaetus* and *Falco peregrinus* occur in winter.

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The very rare rodent *Capromys nanus* is known only from the swamp and has not been reported since 1937. The manatee *Trichechus manatus* occurs in the Rio Hatiguanico. The Cuban Crocodile *Crocodylus rhombifer* still occurs in the wild, but most individuals have been translocated to enclosures at Laguna de Tesoro where there has been some hybridization with captive *C. acutus*. Other reptiles include *Chamaeleolis chamaeleonides*, the lizards *Anolis luteogularis calceus* (endemic to the swamp) and *A. allisoni*, and the freshwater turtle *Chrysemys decussata*. Amphibians include the frog *Osteopillus septentrionalis*.

Threats: An introduced mongoose *Herpestes auropunctatus* has recently invaded the swamp and could pose a serious threat to the endemic wren, and accidental fires could seriously threaten the endemic rail.

References: Bruner (1934); Garrido & Garcia Montaña (1975); Garrido (1980 & in press); Varona (1980); WWF Red Data Book.

Source: Orlando H. Garrido.

Criteria for inclusion: 123.

Archipiélago de Los Canarreos (16)

Location: 21°38'N, 81°10'-82°30'W; east of Isla de La Juventud (Isle of Pines).

Area: 15,000 ha.

Altitude: 0-5m.

Province and type: 8.39.13; 03, 05 & 08.

Site description: A chain of cays stretching for 140 km, to the east of Isla de La Juventud. The principal cays are Cayo Largo, Cayo Rosario and Cayo Cantiles.

Principal vegetation: Mangrove swamps; the terrestrial vegetation is dominated by the palm *Coccothrinax* sp.

Land tenure: State owned.

Protection: No information.

Land use: A densely populated archipelago with extensive tourist development.

Waterfowl: *Ardea herodias repens* occurs.

Other fauna: There is an endangered subspecies of the West Indian Red-bellied Woodpecker *Centurus supercilialis florentinoi* on Cayo Largo, and an endemic rodent *Capromys garridoi* (Garrido's Hutia) on Cayo Largo and some of the smaller cays.

Threats: Development for tourism poses a threat on Cayo Largo, and monkeys have been introduced on Cayo Cantiles and Cayo Rosario.

References: Bond (1950); Garrido & Schwartz (1969 & undated); Varona (1980); Garrido & Lee (undated); Garrido (in press).

Source: See references.

Criteria for inclusion: 2a & 3a.

Ciénaga de Lanier and Ensenada de La Siguanea (17)

Location: 21°35'N, 82°35'-83°00'W; south-central and western Isla de La Juventud (Isle of Pines).

Area: 45,000 ha.

Altitude: 0-10m.

Province and type: 8.39.13; 07, 12 & 16.

Site description: A belt of small fresh to brackish lakes and marshes across south-central Isla de La Juventud from Ensenada de La Siguanea to the east coast, and a chain of brackish coastal lagoons, marshes and wet savanna along the east shore of Ensenada de La Siguanea north to Los Indios.

Principal vegetation: No information.

Land tenure: State owned.

Protection: Ciénaga de Lanier is included in a protected area, but the details are unknown.

Land use: No information.

Waterfowl: One of the two largest remaining populations of the endangered Cuban Sandhill Crane *Grus canadensis nesiotis* is found in the marshes and wet savannas between Sigüanea and Los Indios; recent estimates put the population at between 30 and 40 birds. Other noteworthy waterfowl occurring in the area include *Ardea herodias repens*, *Dendrocygna arborea*, *Rallus elegans ramsdeni* and *R. maculatus*.

Other fauna: *Agelaius assimilis* and *Dendroica petechia gundlachi* breed. There is a tiny population of the endangered Cuban Crocodile *Crocodylus rhombifer* in the marshes, one of only two populations still existing in the wild. *Caiman crocodilus fuscus* has been introduced and is rather common.

Threats: The introduced population of *Caiman crocodilus fuscus* poses a serious threat to the tiny remnant population of *Crocodylus rhombifer*.

References: WWF Red Data Book; Garrido (in press).

Source: See references.

Criteria for inclusion: 2a & 3a.