observed only one small group. These differences may have been due to surveying in different terrestrial habitats. Unfortunately, Peters gave little description of where he visited on the island, although he mentioned visiting Caul's Pond, where he found most shorebirds. I did not visit Caul's Pond.

I would like to note that Long Salt Pond appears to have been little birded, and my observations there evidence that it is an excellent location and not to be ignored by visiting birders in the future.

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INDIRECT EVIDENCE ON PARASITISM OF THE LESSER ANTILLEAN BULLFINCH BY THE SHINY COWBIRD

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THE LESSER ANTILLEAN BULLFINCH (*Loxigilla noctis*) has only been documented once as a host for the Shiny Cowbird (*Molothrus bonariensis*), a widespread brood parasite in the Caribbean (Wiley 1988, Post et al. 1990, Lowther and Post, in press). A clutch of three eggs of the host and one egg of the Shiny Cowbird was collected in Christ Church parish, Barbados, on 23 August 1937 (Friedmann 1943). Sixty years later, this note again provides evidence from Barbados that the Lesser Antillean Bullfinch is occasionally parasitized by the Shiny Cowbird.

I watched a pair of Lesser Antillean Bullfinches feed one fledgling Shiny Cowbird many times each day from 27 September to 4 October 1997 at Harrison's Point, St. Lucy parish (13°19′N lat., 59°39′W long.), at the northwestern tip of Barbados. The vegetative cover is highly disturbed coastal scrub, thickets, and woodlots, which have succeeded abandoned sugar cane plantations.

Most of the food that was brought to the young cowbird was regurgitated, and difficult to identify, but bullfinches caught in mist–nets were feeding predominantly on the seeds and pulp of dogwood (*Capparis flexuosa*). I determined that the bullfinch pair fed the fledgling this food at least twice. The cowbird also fed on its own on seed heads of guinea (*Panicum maximum*) and sour (*Digitaria insularis*) grasses.

The bullfinches also fed one of its own fledglings from 27 September to about 10 October. The fledgling cowbird appeared to become independent after 4 October, as I saw it daily through 22 October, during which time it rarely associated with the bullfinches. Although I have no direct evidence that a cowbird laid its egg in the bullfinch nest, these observations strongly suggest that the Lesser Antillean Bullfinch served as a host for the Shiny Cowbird. The Lesser Antillean Bullfinch is an acceptor of foreign eggs (Friedmann 1943, Post et al. 1990). The bullfinch may not be ultimately suitable as a host, however, because it feeds its young fruit. Despite this inappropriate diet, the pair of Lesser Antillean Bullfinches apparently raised one Shiny Cowbird.

Most Lesser Antillean Bullfinches at Harrison's Point are heavily molting during late summer and early autumn, based on captures of numerous birds in mist–nets (McNair, unpubl.).

Regular breeding activities resumed during the last week of October (McNair, unpubl.). At that time, Shiny Cowbirds are absent. The absence of Shiny Cowbirds at Harrison's Point during autumn, when regular breeding resumed for bullfinches, suggests that they are not preferred hosts, but rather secondary hosts for the cowbirds, which may primarily use another, more suitable species. For example, casual observations suggest that the Carib Grackle (*Quiscalus lugubris*) is a regular host species in Barbados (Friedmann 1943; Hutt et al., in prep.; pers. obs.), although an infrequent host in St. Lucia (Post et al. 1990).

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NOTEWORTHY BIRD RECORDS FOR TRINIDAD & TOBAGO, 1995-1996

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This paper presents new data on the status of seven species of birds from Trinidad and Tobago, including a new species for each island, based on my own observations while resident in the country during 1995 and 1996. These records have been submitted to the Trinidad and Tobago Rare Bird Committee for evaluation.

Greater Shearwater *Puffinus gravis*.—While aboard the M. V. *Tobago* on 23 June 1996, I noted six large shearwaters flying 100+ m from the ship as we passed several kilometers south of Crown Point, Tobago. In my notes I described the shearwaters as "white below, including underwings; dark brown back and wings; blackish on head; whitish collar." Rough water and sea sickness precluded better observations. There is only one previous record of this southern migrant from Tobago (Hayes 1996).

Red-footed Booby *Sula sula*.—While aboard the M. V. *Panorama* on 17 March 1996, I observed a booby at 14:33 hr as it glided and flapped low over the surface of the water about 50 m from the starboard side of the ship's bow; about 30 sec later the bird disappeared across the bow of the ship and I was unable to relocate it on either side. This sighting occurred between Trinidad and Tobago at 10˚59´N, 61˚07´W, 17.5 km N of Matelot, Trinidad, and 35 km WSW of Crown Point, Tobago. In my field notes I wrote: "adult dark-phased bird, brown with white tail, white-wedged triangle extending up onto back." This species is often cited for Trinidad on the basis of Belcher and Smooker (1934:578), who merely stated that it "Occurs on the coasts of both islands." Although the Red-footed Booby is a breeding resident on St. Giles (Dinsmore and ffrench 1969) and recently on Little Tobago (D. Rooks and F. Hayes, pers. obs.), both small islands just east of Tobago, this observation apparently represents the first valid record for Trinidad, which was the closest point of land.

Cocoi Heron *Ardea cocoi*.—On 24 March 1996, I found a Cocoi Heron at Buccoo Swamp, Tobago, and observed it from as close as 35 m with W. K. Hayes and a group of students. The white neck and thighs distinguished it from the Great Blue Heron (*A. herodias*), a Nearctic migrant. Although the bird possessed a whitish belly, the blackish band crossing the chest above the thighs distinguished it from the Gray Heron (*A. cinerea*) of the Old World, which has been recorded from Trinidad (ffrench 1991). Although the Cocoi Heron is an uncommon visitor to Trinidad (ffrench 1991), there is only one previously published record of this South American species from Tobago (ffrench 1975).