

the World Wildlife Fund—US. I thank B. Santos for helping me in the field, and N. L. Rettig, C. H. Stinson, and C. R. Blem for critical comments on the manuscript.—CARLOS A. PERES, *Sub-Dept. Vet. Anatomy, Univ. of Cambridge, Cambridge CB2 1QS, England. Received 18 Aug. 1987, accepted 17 Jan. 1990.*

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Shiny Cowbird collected in South Carolina: first North American specimen.—On 16 July 1989, a second-year male Shiny Cowbird (*Molothrus bonariensis*) appeared at Hutcheson's bird-feeding station on Sullivan's Island, South Carolina. On 28 July, Post collected the bird (Charleston Museum No. 1989.48). The collection site is in dune habitat (Sea Oats [*Uniola*] and Wax Myrtle [*Myrica cerifera*]) about 200 m from the Atlantic Ocean. The specimen, which pertains to *M. b. minimus*, had the following measurements: weight, 35.2 g; wing chord, 96 mm; tail, 68 mm; tarsus, 26 mm; exposed culmen, 17 mm. The testes were enlarged (left testis = 6 × 3 mm), and the bird was not molting.

The Shiny Cowbird, represented by *M. b. minimus*, has spread rapidly through the West Indies, apparently from the Trinidad-southern Lesser Antilles region (Post and Wiley, *Condor* 79:119–121, 1977). Although Shiny Cowbirds have been in North America at least since 1985 (Smith and Sprunt, *Amer. Birds* 41:370–371, 1987), this appears to be the first specimen for North America. It is also the northernmost incursion of the species along the Atlantic coast. We thank John Bull of the American Museum of Natural History for determining the subspecies of the specimen.—WILLIAM H. HUTCHESON, 56 *Society Street, Charleston, South Carolina 29401*; AND WILLIAM POST, *Charleston Museum, 360 Meeting Street, Charleston, South Carolina 29403. Received 16 Nov. 1989, accepted 18 Dec. 1989.*