

NUEVOS REGISTROS

First records of occurrence and nesting of three bird species at Isla del Coco, Costa Rica

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From February to August 1993 and from November 1993 to February 1994 seabird occurrence around Isla del Coco (05°30'N, 87°03'W), Costa Rica, was recorded as part of a larger field study on dolphin ecology. This note reports the first known records of *Diomedea irrorata* and *Creagrus furcatus*, and nesting of *Sula dactylatra* at Isla del Coco.

Diomedea irrorata: A single *D. irrorata* (Procellariiformes: Diomedidae) was sighted on May 7, 1993, flying close to the water surface, about 1 km northeast of Montagne islet (05°31'N, 87°02'W). The bird was identified from Harrison's (1983) description: white head and neck, yellow bill, dark wings, dark body with white barring on rump region, and, ventrally, a white upper breast. Probably this case represents an accidental occurrence beyond the normal range of the species, located between 04°N and 12°S (Harris 1973). There are no known previous accounts of Diomedidae in Costa Rica.

Creagrus furcatus: One *C. furcatus* (Charadriiformes: Laridae) was standing on the west end of Piedra Sucia islet (05°33'N, 87°05'W), on April 15, 1993. Species characteristics (Harris 1970) were: dark iris and red orbital ring, black bill with a whitish tip, pink legs, and black head with white covering the base of the bill (head coloration typical of adult in breeding condition). It is likely that this adult dispersed outside its usual range following its colony's breeding season. This report is the first record of the species in Costa Rica.

Sula dactylatra: Between February and August 1993, and from November 1993 through February 1994, three adult pairs of *Sula dactylatra* (Pelecaniformes: Sulidae) roosted at the inner islet of Dos Amigos (05°31'N, 87°06'W).

On December 15, 1993, a relatively small chick, completely covered with down, was being attended by two adults. By mid-February, 1994, it was almost as large as an adult and had only a few traces of down. Immatures *S. dactylatra* have also been observed roosting on several islets and adults fed throughout the two seasons alongside *S. leucogaster* and *S. sula*. Slud (1967), who observed *S. dactylatra* only once, considered this species a wanderer to the island. Currently, at least a few individuals are residents.

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