

TABLE 3. Perch-site use and preference for larger diurnal raptors on a 145-km² area in northeastern Colorado from October 1969 to March 1970.

Species	Perch-site preference ^a											
	Haystack		Tree		REA pole		Fencepost		Windmill		Building	
	No. seen	Index value	No. seen	Index value	No. seen	Index value	No. seen	Index value	No. seen	Index value	No. seen	Index value
Golden Eagle	9	469	10	123	7	31	9	0.2	4	52	1	2.8
Rough-legged Hawk	0	—	2	62.5	9	101	5	0.3	0	—	0	—
Ferruginous Hawk	0	—	0	—	0	—	3	1.0	0	—	0	—
Prairie Falcon	0	—	0	—	1	87	1	0.5	0	—	0	—

^a Preference index values were calculated as the ratio of sighting frequency to perch availability.

(Benton and Dickinson 1966, Olendorff 1972). Our data on perch-site preferences of diurnal raptors may be useful to those seeking solutions to this problem.

SUMMARY

Six kinds of perch sites above the ground were used by larger diurnal raptors wintering on the shortgrass prairie in northeastern Colorado. Golden Eagles, the most abundant raptors observed, perched on a wide variety of sites, but apparently prefer haystacks and trees. Haystacks may attract eagles because of the abundance of rabbits nearby. None of the other raptors observed during this study was perched on haystacks.

Although fenceposts were numerous, Rough-legged Hawks preferred REA poles and trees as perch sites. Ferruginous Hawks perched on fenceposts in proportion to the availability of these sites.

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THE CHESTNUT-COLLARED SWIFT IN THE LOWLANDS OF SINALOA, MÉXICO

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On 12 June 1963 I collected an adult female Chestnut-collared Swift (*Cypseloides nutilus griseifrons*) 6 kilometers NE El Fuerte, Sinaloa, México. The wing length was 121 mm (tip worn and the feathers warped from fluid preservative); specimen was not fat; tail and gonads destroyed by shot. The bird was taken from an overhead, circling flock of several hundred swifts. Although probably Chestnut-collared Swifts, the flock could not be identified positively because of light conditions and height.

This is the first record for Sinaloa and is the northwesternmost point of distribution for the species. Peterson and Chalif (A field guide to Mexican birds, pp. 92-93, Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, 1973), Edwards (A field guide to the birds of Mexico, p. 98, Sweet Briar, Virginia, 1972), and Friedmann et al. (Mexican check-list, 1950:159-160) list the distribution in México as Durango, Nayarit, Zacatecas, Jalisco,

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Oaxaca, México, Puebla, Veracruz, and Chiapas. In México the Chestnut-collared Swift is known as a highland and mountain species occurring chiefly at elevations from 5000 to 8000 ft. (Edwards, 1972). My specimen was collected along the Rio del Fuerte at an elevation of 150 m, and apparently is the first record from the Mexican lowlands. The immediate area along the Rio del Fuerte is a flat floodplain dominated by shrubs, grasses, weeds, and an occasional grove of trees. Trees line the river bank. The floodplain is surrounded by rolling hills dominated by a mixture of deciduous trees, thorn-shrubs, grasses and cacti. At the time, it was the dry season and the woody plants in the hills were mostly devoid of their leaves, but flying insects and birds were abundant.

The specimen was collected while I participated in the University of Kansas Vertebrate Zoology field course, summer 1963, under the supervision of Dr. Richard F. Johnston. The specimen (DAE 107, KU 41996) was preserved in fluid and is at the Museum of Natural History, Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence. I extend my thanks to Dr. Johnston for granting permission to publish this record, and to Dr. Charles T. Collins for examining the swift and providing data on the subspecies, sex, age, and wing length.

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