

observing full time at Caño Palma until we realized the extent of peregrine migration. From 1400 H on 2 May to 1115 H on 3 May one person was assigned to count peregrines; during both boat trips, three observers ran a census of all birds. From our point of observation we had only a partial view of the sky. Several persons dedicated to looking for peregrines from a vantage point such as Cerro Tortuguero would certainly have obtained a better picture of the migration.

Whether or not the flight occurs there annually on this scale remains to be determined. For those interested in establishing monitoring sites for this alluring raptor, it is a question worth investigating.

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FIRST RECORD OF THE EURASIAN KESTREL (*Falco tinnunculus*) IN FRENCH GUIANA

A subadult male Eurasian Kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus*) remained from 12–21 March 1991 in a semihumid lowland savanna along the Kourou River, mainly perching on and hunting from an electric power transmission line near the city of Kourou, French Guiana (52°39'W 5°09'N). The falcon was observed on six days by A. Brosset, Jean-Luc Dujardin, and both authors. We could not approach within 100 m of the bird, but observations were made with a 15 × 20 spotting scope. On 13 March the bird was observed continually for 4 hr during which time it made several prey captures (insects and lizards). The apparent proficiency in hunting and shyness toward humans made it very unlikely that the bird had escaped from captivity.

The head was gray with a well-marked mustache. Back and upperwing coverts were light rufous with contrasting dark flight feathers. The beige underparts were spotted on the belly. The tail was long and light gray in color with small dark spots underneath and a wide black subterminal band. Cere, eye-rings, and legs were bright yellow and the tip of the beak and the claws were black.

Extensive observations one year later at the same location failed to detect an Eurasian Kestrel. We found only one other record in the literature of an Eurasian Kestrel in Martinique (French West Indies; R.S. Palmer 1988, Handbook of North American birds, vol. 5, Yale Univ. Press, New Haven, CT U.S.A.).—**Alain LeDreff and Pierre A. Raynaud, Centre ORSTOM de Cayenne, BP 165, 97323 Cayenne, Cedex, France.**

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LIVE PASSERINE NESTLING FOUND IN FERRUGINOUS HAWK NEST

On 11 June 1991, we climbed to a Ferruginous Hawk (*Buteo regalis*) nest, located about 30 km south of Hanna, Alberta, Canada. Our purpose was to check the status of the nestlings prior to trapping the adult birds for a morphometric study. The nest was an artificial structure, approximately 4.5 m high on a steel powerline tower. J.D. Smith initially climbed to the nest and discovered a live passerine nestling along with the three nestling hawks. The passerine nestling was partially feathered and appeared uninjured upon examination. The hawk nestlings were approximately 3 wks old (two were later banded prior to fledging, and aged by backdating to be 17- and 24-days-old on 11 June) (J.K. Schmutz pers. comm.). We left the passerine in the nest and set up for trapping. We stopped trapping due to an approaching storm and returned on 12 June. While rechecking the nest, only the three hawk nestlings were present, but we collected one partially grown passerine feather, presumed to belong to the previously found nestling.