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**First confirmed nesting of a goshawk in Maryland.**—On 24 June 1980, I discovered a nest of a Northern Goshawk (*Accipter gentilis*) in Garrett County, Maryland. The goshawks built the nest at a height of 8 m in the crotch formed by a main branch of a large red oak (*Quercus rubra*). Sticks and twigs from deciduous trees formed the nest foundation. The nest was lined with deciduous leaves and was sparsely decorated with a few small sprigs of white pine (*Pinus strobus*). Observation from a sapling near the nest tree revealed two downy white young estimated to be 1 week old. With the use of a telephoto lens, several photographs were made of the young in the nest.

The structure and situation of the nest-site were similar to the published accounts of goshawk nesting habitat in the eastern United States (Allen, Nesting ecology of the goshawk in the Adirondacks, M.S. thesis, State Univ. New York, Syracuse, New York, 1978). The nest was in a large (>4000 ha) contiguous woodland atop a plateau, 400 m from the edge of a 10–30° slope. The nest tree was approximately 300 m from a stream.

In *Birds of Maryland and the District of Columbia*, Stewart and Robbins (N. A. Fauna No. 62, USDI, Fish and Wildlife Service, 1958) mention only one nest record of goshawk for the State, "In 1901, a pair was present all summer and nested about 3 miles [4.8 km] above Jennings in Garrett County (Behr, *Auk* 31:548, 1914)." Behr's original article does not mention finding a nest and claims both adults "were shot by a native."

The goshawk's known breeding range has been expanding southward in recent years (Peterson, *A Field Guide to the Birds*, 4th ed., Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, Massachusetts, 1980), with a nesting reported from as far south as Kentucky (J. Ruos, pers. comm.), and one recent nesting reported in West Virginia (G. Hall, pers. comm.). However, the present observation appears to be the first verified nesting of goshawk in Maryland.

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**Pair separation in Canada Geese.**—Canada Geese (*Branta canadensis*) are generally believed to remain paired with the same mate as long as both survive (Delacour, *Waterfowl of the World*, Vol. IV, Country Life, London, England, 1964). This note documents the separation of a pair of mated Canada Geese and subsequent formation of two new pairs. The observations were made in 1973–74 at the Crex Meadows Wildlife Management Area in northwestern Wisconsin. Many of the geese nesting in the vicinity were individually marked with neckbands (Zicus, *J. Wildl. Manage.* 45:830–841, 1981).

The observations concern one pair in which both members were neckbanded (pair A), a second pair in which only the female was neckbanded (pair B), and a neckbanded adult male of unknown breeding status (male C). All four adult marked geese were captured together and neckbanded while flightless on the marsh used for brood rearing and molting. Seven of eight goslings fledged by the two pairs were also neckbanded at the same time. Family members were identified by their mutual participation in greeting and triumph displays (Lorenz, *On Aggression*, Harcourt, Brace, and World, New York, New York, 1966; Raveling, *Behaviour* 37:291–319, 1970) and were observed together repeatedly throughout the summer and autumn in 1973.

In 1974, the first geese returned to a pasture-river staging area 5 km southeast of Crex Meadows on 9 March. Mated pair A returned with their four neckbanded 1973 offspring and were first observed on the morning of 11 March and were seen loafing together that evening. The next sighting of the family members was on 16 March at which time male A was accompanied by the four offspring. Female A was approximately 100 m away along the river bank with male C. Greeting displays between female A and male C suggested that the two had formed a new pair (AC).

Three of the neckbanded members from family B returned to the study area in 1974, but their arrival dates and behavior suggested the family was no longer intact. One yearling was first seen on 12 March while the female from pair B and another yearling offspring arrived at the staging area on 3 April. At this time, female B was unpaired and was never seen associating with either neckbanded 1973 offspring. By 5 April, male A and female B were observed engaging in greeting and triumph ceremonies that indicated they had paired. The 1973 offspring from pair A remained with male A from 16 March until about 10 April when new pair AB began establishing a nesting territory, at which time the offspring were evicted from the family.

Pair AC initiated a nest on 11 April and all six eggs hatched. Likewise, pair AB initiated a nest on 14 April and all seven eggs hatched. Both pairs fledged young in 1974.

The formation of new pairs in Canada Geese after the death of one member has been documented by several authors (Kossack, *Am. Midl. Nat.* 43:627–649, 1950; Sherwood, *Trans. N. Am. Wildl. Nat. Resour. Conf.* 32:340–355, 1967; Jones and Obbard, *Auk* 87:370–371, 1970). In contrast, new pairings in Canada Geese while both pair members are alive have seldom been described. MacInnes et al. (*J. Wildl. Manage.* 38:686–707, 1974) mention pair separation for Canada Geese nesting at the McConnell River, Northwest Territories, but the circumstances were not documented. The reasons for the separation and re-pairing are unknown and puzzling since pair A successfully raised a brood in 1973 and the family returned to the breeding area together in 1974. The fact that the pair separated before the pair bond was reinforced by active territorial defense may be significant. In addition, geese that formed new pairs in 1974 shared the same molting area in 1973 and thus were probably familiar with each other. Mate swapping in other species generally believed to pair for life has been described for Sandhill Cranes (*Grus canadensis*) (Littlefield, *J. Field Ornithol.* 52:244–245, 1981) and postulated as a rare but possible occurrence for Snow Geese (*Anser caerulescens*) (Cooke and Sulzbach, *J. Wildl. Manage.* 42:271–280, 1978).

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**Food habits of wintering Brandt's Cormorants.**—Only two studies have examined the diet of Brandt's Cormorants (*Phalacrocorax penicillatus*) during winter. Baltz and Morejohn (*Auk* 94:526–543, 1977) described the food of six Brandt's Cormorants collected offshore in Monterey Bay, California; Ainley et al. (*Condor* 83:120–131, 1981) summarized results of an unpublished study on 13 specimens from near Vancouver Island, British Columbia