

For 10 yr, from 1976 through 1985, one melanistic and one light-phase adult attended the nest, and in 1982 a third (melanistic) adult was also in attendance. On 19 June 1993, the adult female had been preyed upon on her nest, presumably by a golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) or a great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*); no young hawks were present. In 1994, the nest was occupied by two light-phase adults.

The productivity at this nest seems remarkable (1) in terms of 32 consecutive years of unailing production and (2) in the number of young fledged. The average number of fledglings per year, 3.5 ($N = 25$ recorded successful attempts), is well above the long-term average of 3.1 for the remainder of the Kindersley-Elna pasture ($N = 133$) and 2.8 for western Saskatchewan outside of the K-E pasture ($N = 567$; Fig. 1).

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CARRION USE BY NORTHERN GOSHAWKS

Northern goshawks (*Accipiter gentilis*) feed on a wide variety of birds and mammals (R.T. Reynolds, et al. 1992, USDA For. Ser. Gen. Tech. Rep. RM-217. Fort Collins, CO U.S.A.), but few accounts describe goshawks feeding on carrion. J.H. Schnell (1958, *Condor* 60:377–403) stated that, "It seems highly unlikely that the goshawk would forage for carrion under normal circumstances." However, G.M. Sutton (1925, *Wilson Bull.* 37:193–199) reported a goshawk shot while feeding on a black bear (*Ursus americanus*) carcass in Pennsylvania. Carrion use has also been reported for two species of Australian goshawks (*A. fasciatus* and *A. novaehollandiae*; G.V. Czechura 1980, *Raptor Res.* 14:62–63).

Since 1992, four observations of northern goshawks using carrion have been reported to me. Three observations (two in 1992, one in 1993) describe goshawks feeding on gut piles of mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) left by hunters in late October. Two of these cases involved adult birds and in the third case the bird's age was not reported. One observer reported the bird fed on the gut pile for at least 1 hr before departing. Another person observed a bird on the same gut pile during two subsequent days, but it was unknown if it was the same bird on both occasions. All three observations were from the Medicine Bow National Forest in southcentral Wyoming. The fourth observation of carrion use was an adult goshawk seen feeding on a bison skull near Lewistown, Montana in early January 1995. The skull was on top of an unused, wire dog kennel approximately 40 m from an occupied house. These reports suggest that carrion use by northern goshawks in the Rocky Mountain region may occur more often than generally believed. It is unclear whether carrion is used by goshawks whenever available or only during periods of low prey availability. However, switching to carrion only during stress periods seems unlikely given that observations occurred in three different years. These observations may simply indicate that goshawks, like most predators, are opportunists and will readily use carrion when available.

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PEREGRINE FALCON TAKES A FISH IN IDAHO

Records of peregrine falcons (*Falco peregrinus*) catching or carrying fish are rare (D.A. Ratcliffe 1980, The peregrine falcon, Buteo Books, Vermillion, SD U.S.A.). In the following we give an account of a peregrine falcon returning to its nest site with a fish and summarize reported observations of fish predation or consumption by peregrine falcons.

On 8 July 1994, in southcentral Idaho we observed an adult peregrine falcon deliver a 15–20 cm salmonid to its eyrie. The falcon could have acquired the fish in one of three ways: (1) by taking it from another bird such as an osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*), (2) by capturing it alive, or (3) by scavenging a dead fish. We could find only three accounts