Okhotsk sea were crisscrossed by bear trails, and bears probably fed on prey remains which fell from nests. On a number of eagle nest trees, bear claw marks were noted above the height bears could reach from the ground.

Other observers have seen evidence of Steller's Sea Eagle nest depredation by bears. In 1985 on the Yana River, a bear climbed a tree, made a hole in the middle of the nest and took one nestling (V. Pravosudov pers. comm.). Lobkov and Zueva (1983, pages 30–33 *in* V.M. Galushin [ED.], Ecology of birds of prey, Proc. 1st all-union conference on birds of prey, Moscow, Russia) and Lobkov and Neufeldt (1986, *in* Proc. Zool. Instit., Acad. Sci., Moscow, Russia) noted bear claw marks on eagle nest trees although they did not state how high above ground level these occurred They estimated that terrestrial predators may have taken 9–10% of nestlings, although no specific instance of bear predation was documented.

Black bear (*U. americanus*) predation of eaglets has been observed in nests of Bald Eagles (*H. leucocephalus*) in the Yakutat region of southeast Alaska (P. Schempf pers. comm.), British Columbia (McKelvey and Smith 1979, *Murrelet* 60:106–107), and northern California (T. Bills pers. comm.). Black bears are also known to take fledglings of Bald Eagles on the ground (W. Bowerman pers. comm.). Bald Eagle nestlings have been killed in nests by wolverines (*Gulo gulo,* Doyle 1995, *Can. Field-Nat.* 109:115–116) and raccoons (*Procyon lotor,* P. Nye pers. comm.), and lynx (*Felis lynx*) may depredate the nests of White-tailed Sea Eagles (*H. albicilla*) in Norway (T. Nygard pers. comm.). Bears have been known to try to eat nestlings of other birds (e.g., Dixon 1927, *Condor* 29:271–272), but studies of bear diet suggest that birds are rarely eaten (e.g., Holcroft and Herrero 1991, *Can. Field-Nat.* 105:335–345).

Although other carnivores occur in this area, the large size of older nestlings (sometimes >7 kg) probably deters some from eating nestlings. Steller's Sea Eagles do suffer egg predation by stoat (*Mustela erminea*) and sable (*Martes zibellina*) in Kamchatka (Lobkov and Zueva 1983, Lobkov and Neufeldt 1986). Galushin (1983, *in* N.V. Elisee [ED], Red data book of Russian Federation, Rosselkhosizdat, Zhivotnie, Russia and 1984, *in* A.M. Borodin [ED.], Red data book of the USSR, rare and endangered species of animals and plants, 2nd Ed., Vol. 1, animals, Lesnaya Promyshlennost, Moscow, Russia) mentioned mustelid predation but did not say if it was on nestlings.

The nests of *Haliaeetus* eagles are generally very large and often inaccessible. In much of its range, Steller's Sea Eagle nests are often on high, vertical cliffs or in the tops of tall (sometimes dead) trees. The nest size and placement often contributes to its inaccessibility and probably reduces predation by ground predators, like wolves (*Canis lupus*) We do not think that predation by bears or any other predator causes a large reduction in the number of Steller's Sea Eagle fledglings produced each year in the Magadan region. Prey availability and human disturbance are probably more important factors.

Lobkov and Zueva (1983) have suggested that the activities of researchers may attract predators to Steller's Sea Eagle nests. This link between the presence of humans and nest predation has been established in other species (Grier and Fyfe 1987, pages 173–182 *in* B.A. Giron Pendleton, B.A. Millsap, K.W. Cline and D.M. Bird [EDS.], Raptor management techniques manual, Natl. Wildl. Fed., Washington, DC U.S.A.). It is unlikely that the predation we observed was linked to human activity near the nest because the nest site was very remote and had not been visited by us before in the season.—**M.J. McGrady, Raptor Research Center, Boise State University, Boise, ID 83725 U.S.A., E. Potapov, P.O. Box 239, St. Petersburg 196105, Russia and I. Utekhina, Magadan State Reserve, Portovaya 9, Magadan 685014, Russia.**

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OBSERVATION OF A DOUBLE-TOOTHED KITE (*HARPAGUS BIDENTATUS*) HAWKING BATS

The Double-toothed Kite (*Harpagus bidentatus*) inhabits neotropical forests from southern Mexico to southeastern Brazil and eastern Bolivia (Brown and Amadon 1968, Eagles, hawks, and falcons of the world, McGraw-Hill, New York, NY U.S.A.; del Hoyo, Elliot and Sargatal 1994, Handbook of the birds of the world, Vol. 2, New world vultures to guineafowl, Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain). It feeds mainly on insects and small reptiles, and sometimes follows monkey troops, preying on insects and other small organisms startled into motion by primates (Boinski and Scott 1988, *Biotropica* 20:136–143; Egler 1991, *Wilson Bull.* 103:510–512; Fontaine 1980, *Auk* 97:94–98; Greenlaw 1967, *Auk* 84:596–597; Terborgh 1983, Five New World primates, Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ U.S.A.). In Guatemala, M. Schulze (pers. comm.) found that insects comprised 61.6%, lizards 39.1%, and birds, bats, rats and snakes together <1% of the total (N = 540) identified prey items of seven pairs of kites during the 1992–96 reproductive

seasons (February–June). In Costa Rica, Boinski and Timm (1985, *Am. J. Primatol.* 9:121–128) reported an observation of a Double-toothed Kite preying on a tent-making bat (*Artibeus* sp.) flushed by a squirrel monkey (*Saimiri oerstedii*). Here, we describe the hunting and successful capture of bats by a solitary adult Double-toothed Kite.

On 29 March 1996, while searching for Orange-breasted Falcons (*Falco deiroleucus*) in a remote area of western Petén, Guatemala, we observed an adult Double-toothed Kite hunting bats emerging from their cliff crevice roosts near the bottom of a large limestone sinkhole. The sinkhole was about 100 m deep by 150 m in diameter, and its bottom was filled with water. At 1728 H, we observed the kite fly from its perch on the cliff about 10 m above the water, upward a short distance at a steep angle, flip backward until upside down, fully extend its legs, seize a flying bat, return to its perch and begin feeding. After eating the bat, the kite made a similar upward flight next to the cliff and perched at a vertical crevice, holding on to the cliff with one foot and bracing itself with its tail as it probed with its other leg into the cleft for several seconds before returning to its perch without prey. At 1802 H, the kite made another upward flight of about 10 m, again flipped backward in a manner identical to that observed previously, but was unsuccessful and returned to its perch. Though the kite still appeared interested, bobbing its head and showing intention movements at times as if to fly, no subsequent hunting attempts were observed when darkness terminated our observations.

To our knowledge, Double-toothed Kites have not been previously reported to capture highly mobile aerial prey on the wing.

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RECORDS OF THE SWAINSON'S HAWK IN THE CAPE REGION, BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR, MEXICO

This is the second record in the last 20 yr of the Swainson's Hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*) in the Cape Region, Baja California Sur, Mexico. Our observations were from the La Paz coastal plain near Ensenada de Aripes. This is a suburban and agricultural area through which we drive daily. Halophytes dominate the coastal plain and the climate is BW (h') hw (x') (INEGI 1994, Carta Estatal, Anexo Cartográfico, Síntesis Geográfica del Estado de Baja California Sur, La Paz, México). In México, the Swainson's Hawk is found in the northern Baja California Peninsula from Sonora to eastern Durango and Coahuila and possibly in northern Nuevo León (Howell and Webb 1995, The birds of Mexico and Central America, Oxford Univ. Press, London, U.K.). In the northern Baja California Peninsula, the Swainson's Hawk is considered to be fairly common locally as a transient or summer visitor (Grinnell 1928, A distributional summation of the ornithology of Lower California, Cambridge Univ. Press, New York, NY U.S.A.). Its current status is uncertain in the southern peninsula with only one hawk sighted on 31 October 1968 in Cabo San Lucas, Baja California Sur (Wilbur 1987, Birds of Baja California, Univ. California Press., Berkeley, CA U.S.A.). Swainson's Hawk habitat includes savanna, grassy plains and farmland with scattered trees and bushes. The Mexican name for Swainson's Hawk is "gavilán chapulinero" or "aguililla de Swainson."

In 1998, we recorded six sightings of a Swainson's Hawk, probably all the same individual, southeast of Ensenada de Aripes, bordering the highway Carretera Transpeninsular in El Centenario (24°06′36″N, 110°25′05″W) and west of La Paz (24°06′27″N, 110°21′31″W). All the sightings were of a solitary individual either flying or perched on power lines and poles. It was an adult, light morph with a conspicuous breastband, with a white throat and belly and dark tail that was lighter at the base with indistinct dark bands. The hawk was first seen on 18 and 20 January and was not seen again until nine months later when we saw it on 31 October, 21 and 23 November, and 1 December.

Other raptors were observed with this Swainson's Hawk. They included Turkey Vultures (*Cathartes aura*), Red-tailed Hawks (*Buteo jamaicensis*), Zone-tailed Hawks (*B. albonotatus*), Crested Caracaras (*Polyborus plancus*) and American Kestrels (*Falco sparverius*). There are also Cooper's Hawks (*Accipiter cooperii*) and Ospreys (*Pandion haliaetus*) in the area (Romero and Rodríguez 1981, Densidades en las poblaciones, biomasa, hábitos alimenticios y estratificación de