

Wilson Bull., 96(1), 1984, p. 129

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.

Acknowledgments.—I am indebted to C. S. Robbins and M. R. Fuller of the USF&WS, Migratory Bird and Habitat Research Laboratory for assistance in preparing this note.—D. DANIEL BOONE, *Dept. Natural Resources, Maryland Natural Heritage Program, Annapolis, Maryland 21401. Accepted 2 Aug. 1983.*

Wilson Bull., 96(1), 1984, pp. 129–130

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.