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Unusual Prey-stalking Behavior by a Goshawk.—On 8 June 1982 at 0900 I observed a 5-min sequence of an adult Goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*) hunting an adult female Blue-winged Teal (*Anas discors*) along Tahosa Creek at 2700 m elevation about 14 km S of Estes Park, Larimer Co., Colorado. I first noticed the Goshawk standing on the ground in a wet meadow adjacent to a pond roughly 20 m in diameter along the small, sand-bottomed creek; the teal was floating in this pond. A narrow row of willows (*Salix* spp.) about 1.5 m high separated the Goshawk from the edge of the pond. The Goshawk stared at the teal through an opening in the brush. The hawk moved its head slightly, but otherwise remained motionless for about a minute. It then crouched down and quickly ran a few steps to another opening where it remained crouched low to the ground and stared at the teal. The Goshawk repeated this sequence 4 or 5 times, moving downstream nearly the length of the pond, in the same direction as the teal, until the hawk neared a large break in the line of willows. After this last stop, the teal took flight in the downstream direction; simultaneously, the Goshawk took two running steps and flew towards the teal, flanking it at an acute angle. The Goshawk narrowly missed the teal, after which it veered off and flew into the adjacent Ponderosa Pine (*Pinus ponderosa*)/Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) forest.

I had frequently observed a Goshawk perched on low branches and making swift, low flights through the adjacent forested area during the previous several weeks while I was engaged in a study of chipmunks (*Eutamias* spp.). As many as 6 species of sciurids were abundant in the area, and golden-mantled ground squirrels (*Spermophilus lateralis*), especially, often responded with alarm calling to the Goshawk's low flights.

Forbush (1927:118–123) and Bent (1937:132) relate several anecdotes containing indirect evidence of Goshawks hunting prey, especially rabbits, on foot. However, neither of these nor any recent references on Goshawks I could find document this particular kind of stalking behavior, reminiscent of feline predators. This hunting method was not mentioned in recent intensive studies of Goshawk hunting behavior using radio-telemetry (Kenward et al., 1981, Kenward 1982). *Accipiter cooperi* has been observed stalking small birds on the ground in dense brush (Mengel 1965).

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 BRADLEY J. BERGSTROM, *Museum of Natural History and Department of Systematics and Ecology, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas 66045*. Received 15 Nov. 1984; accepted 27 June 1985.

Escape Diving by an American Oystercatcher Chick.—On 12 June 1983 we visited several small islets in the Sinepuxent Bay in Worcester County, Maryland. As we beached our canoe, 2 adult American Oystercatchers (*Haematopus palliatus*) began calling loudly while flying erratically over an approximately 5-week-old chick swimming about 5 m from us and the shore. The chick swam rapidly away as we stood on the shore, and when about 15 m from the island it dove out of sight. Due to the rough water we did not see the bird until it reappeared 10–15 s later about 5 m from where it had submerged.