Pande and Dahanukar (2012) studied foraging behavior of Barn Owls (*Tyto alba*) in India, a species with males smaller than females. Mean mass of the prey items brought by males in each of seven pairs was significantly less than mean mass brought by females, which the authors correlated with morphometric measurements of male and female owls. However, male owls made significantly more prey deliveries than did females. The authors concluded that food-niche partitioning between the sexes may exist to reduce intersexual food competition; this supports the theory of reproductive role division as a possible explanation for Reversed Sexual Dimorphism (RSD) in raptors.

Storer (1966) and Reynolds (1972) stressed niche separation in their theories of RSD, arguing that male accipiters in the United States took, on average, smaller, more abundant prey (Eltonian Pyramid, Krebs 2008) than did females. This seems to hold for some accipiters, e.g., Eurasian Sparrowhawks (*Accipiter nisus*) in Great Britain (Newton 1986). However, Pande and Dahanukar (2012) used a study of Eurasian Sparrowhawks in Norway (Eldegard et al. 2003) to support their argument that males take smaller prey than females but Eldegard et al. found no differences in prey size taken by males and females; they did find differences in delivery rates between males and females.