

confinement antecedent to domestication. Under propagation by the Aztecs the domestic turkeys, when the Spaniards arrived, were much smaller than their wild ancestors. It is entirely possible that the ancestral race of the Tularosa Turkey disappeared and was replaced by Merriam's Turkey. The derivation of this Turkey from Merriam's Turkey is a remote possibility. In comparison with the latter, it not only has semiplumes on the neck, but shows little white in the wings and no evidence of white feathers on the rump.

The specimen in the U. S. National Museum has been selected as the type because it retains some of the characteristic feathers of the neck.—A. W. SCHORGER, *Department of Wildlife Ecology, The University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706*.

Proximal nesting of Harris' Hawk and Great Horned Owl.—About 4 miles north of Brackettville in Kinney County, Texas, on 29 March 1969 we found nests of a Harris' Hawk (*Parabuteo unicinctus*) and a Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*) approximately 30 yards apart. Both nests were in live oaks (*Quercus virginiana*) at heights of 40 and 30 feet respectively. Adult birds were on both nests and the Harris' Hawk's mate was perched in its nest tree. Both hawks took flight at our approach, and the owl left the nest when I had climbed to about 6 feet below her. The owl nest contained two young about 1 week old and a partially consumed rabbit. I was unable to climb to the hawk nest. The hawks dived on the owl during its flight from and to the nest, and later while it sat on the nest. They dived to within 1 to 2 feet of the owl but did not strike it. One hawk went back to its nest after the owl's return.

We find no record of others reporting such close nesting or such adverse behavior between these two species, though other hawks have been reported attacking Great Horned Owls. E. S. Cameron (Auk, 31: 163, 1914) described a Ferruginous Hawk (*Buteo regalis*) attacking a Great Horned Owl near its nest. J. P. Weigand (Auk, 84: 433, 1967) saw a Ferruginous Hawk dive on and strike a Great Horned Owl in a fallow field. P. L. Errington (Wilson Bull., 44: 189, 1932) watched a Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*) making attacks on a Great Horned Owl near its nest. G. Orians and F. Kuhlman (Condor, 58: 382, 1956) report incidents of Red-tailed Hawks (*Buteo jamaicensis*) diving at incubating Great Horned Owls.—HOWARD FREEMYER AND SUE FREEMYER, *3615 Memorial Drive, Waco, Texas 76711*.

Close nesting and aggression contacts between Great Horned Owls and Red-tailed Hawks.—During studies of raptor ecology in the central Utah deserts I found Great Horned Owls (*Bubo virginianus*) and Red-tailed Hawks (*Buteo jamaicensis*) nesting but 21 m apart in a cliff about 60 m long and 27 m high in March 1968. The Great Horned Owl's nest was in a shallow cave 4 m above ground and the Red-tailed Hawk's nest was on a small ledge about 11 m from the ground. Both nests contained three eggs. I flushed the Red-tailed Hawks from their nest site at 18:45 and both birds circled above, screaming. A Great Horned Owl was soon flushed from its nest site and immediately flew toward a clump of junipers some 100 m away. The larger of the hawks dove at the owl and twice struck it with open feet, but the owl's flight was not appreciably disturbed and it reached the junipers without further attack. About 5 minutes later the owl hooted several times from its cover, then flew directly to and landed on the hawk's nest. Again the larger hawk attacked it until it returned to its own nest. The hawk pursued, and landed in the entrance of the owl's nest cave but flew when the owl within began hooting. A visit to the sites disclosed the nests to be active 1 week later, but both were soon abandoned. The