

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

hawks remained in the area and re-nested on another cliff $\frac{1}{4}$ mile away, but I found no trace of the owls.

Although both Jacobs (Wilson Bull., 20: 103, 1908) and Broley (Wilson Bull., 59: 17, 1947) reported instances of mutual occupation of a nest by a Bald Eagle and Great Horned Owl, both Bent (U. S. Natl. Mus., Bull. 170: 309, 1937) and Craighead and Craighead (Hawks, owls and wildlife, Harrisburg, Stackpole Co., 1956) agree that hawks do not normally nest in the vicinity of the early nesting owls as the owls have been known to prey on Red-tailed Hawk nestlings and adults. More recently Orians and Kuhlman (Condor, 58: 371, 1956) found both species nesting in the same tract of woods but did not observe Red-tailed Hawks attacking flushed Great Horned Owls.—DWIGHT G. SMITH, *Department of Zoology and Entomology, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah 84601.*

First nesting of the Wheatear in western Hudson Bay, Canada.—An adult female of the Greenland race of the Wheatear, *Oenanthe oenanthe leucorhoa* (Gmelin), and its nest with one egg were collected on 30 June 1968 along a rocky shoreline at Rankin Inlet, Hudson Bay, southern Keewatin, N.W.T., Canada (62° 48' N, 92° 05' W). The bird weighed 36.8 g, had moderate body fat, and a slightly edematous brood patch. The diameter of the largest ovarian follicle was 6 mm. There were two ruptured follicles in the ovary and one unshelled ovum in the oviduct. We did not see a male bird at or near the nest on either 30 June or 1 July. The specimen is No. 1400 in the University of Saskatchewan, Biology Museum. We assigned it to the Greenland race of the species on the basis of its size (wing 97, tail 54, exposed culmen 15, and tarsus 28 mm).

The nest, with one egg, was situated above a window frame between the exterior and interior sheathing in an abandoned cabin. It was bulky and loosely constructed of dry stems of grass, sedge, and several forbs. The cup, 65 mm in diameter and 40 mm deep, was lined with ptarmigan feathers, dog wool, and a few human hairs.

The Greenland race of the Wheatear is a transatlantic migrant (Snow, 1953) wintering in Africa whose breeding range is reported as: "from southern District of Franklin, in east-central Ellesmere Island, probably Felix Harbour on Boothia Peninsula and Arctic Bay on Baffin Island, northern Greenland, Iceland, Jan Mayen, and the Faeroes south to northern Quebec and Labrador" (A.O.U., 1957: 446). Another race, nominate *oenanthe*, breeds in extreme northwestern Canada and northern Alaska.

The species is unrecorded at Southampton Island (Sutton, 1932) or Chesterfield Inlet, Keewatin (Saville, 1951; Höhn, 1968). Although Todd (1963: 563) reports the species as probably breeding at the western end of Hudson Strait in northern Quebec, the present record is apparently the first from the shores of Hudson Bay and represents a southwesterly breeding range extension of about 300 miles.

Several authors have concluded that *O. o. leucorhoa* is extending its breeding range in northeastern North America. Salomonsen (1950) documents a recent northerly range extension in Greenland. Todd (1963) cites a specimen for Sept-Iles, Quebec at the mouth of the St. Lawrence River and suggests the species may breed in that area. Forbes (1938) and Shortt and Peters (1942) express a view that the Greenland Wheatear is becoming more common on Baffin Island, and Sutton and Parmelee (1954) speculate that the species "may well have a completely circumboreal breeding distribution in the next century or so." The present records support this suggestion.

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