

intermingling of angry caws from the Crows and the screams of the hawks was not an infrequent occurrence, actual determination of the object of the mobbing was not always attempted. In the spring of 1963, in Lyme, New Hampshire, these vocalizations came nearly every morning from a grove of hemlocks. When I finally worked my way under these trees on May 19, I found myself below twenty or more Crows, in association with a pair of Red-shouldered Hawks, mobbing a Great Horned Owl. The owl took three rather long flights. On each occasion it was followed by the retinue of hawks and Crows.

Mobbing has been defined by Hartley (Symp. Soc. Exp. Biol. No. 4, 1950:315) as "a demonstration made by a bird against a potential or supposed enemy belonging to another and more powerful species; it is initiated by the member of the weaker species, and is not a reaction to an attack upon the person, mate, nest, eggs or young." Observations given here suggest that Crows distinguish between two species of *Buteo* of similar size and do not regard *B. lineatus* as a potential enemy except when it is in the immediate vicinity of their nests. Data presented by the Craigheads (Hawks, Owls and Wildlife, Wildlife Mgt. Inst., 1956:399-400) indicate that *B. jamaicensis* preys on large-sized birds, including pheasants and Crows, whereas *B. lineatus* restricts itself to small and medium-sized birds. This difference between the two predators may explain why Crows distinguish between and react differently to them.

Crows and Red-shouldered Hawks are similar in their antagonism to large owls. It seemed in several of the incidents mentioned here that the Crows initiated the mobbing and that Red-shouldered Hawks were attracted in what Altman (Condor, 58, 1956:241-253) has called a "secondary reaction" through "contagion." I never saw any smaller species participate in these mobbings, although Blue Jays (*Cyanocitta cristata*) were observed mobbing Barred Owls on two occasions in Seneca Swamp.—LAWRENCE KILHAM, *Lyme, New Hampshire, October 6, 1963.*

**Ruffed Grouse Nesting in Utah.**—Although the Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus incana*) is a native bird to northern Utah, there are no known records of nests. On June 18, 1963, a nest of a Ruffed Grouse containing four eggs was found in the Wellsville Mountains, 15 miles south of Logan. The nest was located in a small, cup-shaped depression of leaves beneath a deformed aspen sapling at 6000 feet elevation. The female jumped off the nest as I approached within four feet and moved out about 10 yards where she kept hissing and whining while acting as though she had a broken wing.

The next day when I returned at 7:00 a.m. the female hopped off the nest, exposing four downy chicks in the depression. One chick was still wet and had part of the shell attached to it. The female again acted as though she had a broken wing until I left the area.

Because of the small clutch size and late hatching date this nest may have been a second nest of the season.—ROBERT L. PHILLIPS, *Utah Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit, Utah State University, Logan, Utah, August 31, 1963.*

**A Peruvian Race of *Spinus crassirostris*.**—The Thick-billed Siskin, *Spinus crassirostris*, is a high Andean species that until recently was known only from Argentina and central Chile (Hellmayr, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Ser., pt. 11, 1938:277-278) and southern Bolivia (Bond and de Schauensee, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 94, 1942:385). The first recorded Peruvian specimens were three collected in December, 1960, at Checayani near Azangaro, Department of Puno, by Dorst (Bull. Mus. Natl. D'Hist. Nat., Paris, 34, 1962:433); this locality lies about 600 kilometers northwest of the known northern and easternmost distributional limits of the species in Bolivia (departments of Potosí and Cochabamba) and about 2000 kilometers north of the northernmost limit of its known range in Chile. In Perú in 1962-63, I secured nine specimens, one of which, an adult male, was taken on October 19, 1962, above Lampa, a locality very near Checayani. The others, consisting of five adult males (one was prepared in spirits) and three adult females, were taken on January 6 and March 29-30, 1963, at a point some 200 kilometers southwest of Checayani along the Tarata-to-Chilliculco section of the Tacna-Puno road at an altitude of approximately 12,000 feet, Department of Tacna.

I have had only limited comparative material at my disposal, as given beyond. Nevertheless it is evident that the Peruvian birds represent an undescribed and extremely distinctive race. Those taken by Dorst I have not seen but they surely belong to this subspecies, which is named in honor of Dr. Dean Amadon, Lamont Curator of Birds and Chairman of the Department of Ornithology of the American Museum of Natural History.