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### PREDATION BY A WHITE-TAILED HAWK AND A HARRIS HAWK ON A WILD TURKEY POULT

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On 6 May 1970, I observed a White-tailed Hawk (*Buteo albicaudatus*) and a Harris Hawk (*Parabuteo unicinctus*) attack and kill a six-day-old wild Turkey poult (*Meleagris gallopavo intermedia*). The incident occurred at 11:35 CDT on King Ranch, Inc., Kleberg County, Texas.

The events prior to and after the incident are as follows. While observing a Turkey hen with poults, I noticed a White-tailed Hawk diving for the ground. It spread its wings and extended its feet just before landing on the Turkey poult. Two or three seconds

after the White-tailed Hawk hit the poult, a Harris Hawk also landed on the poult. The hawks were facing each other on the ground with their feet grasping the young bird. The Turkey hen left her hiding place, some 25 m away, and flew directly toward the two hawks. As she approached, the hawks released the poult and took to the air with the Turkey hen in close pursuit. After chasing the hawks for some 20 m and flying to a height of approximately 45 m, at one time almost straight up, the hen glided to the ground and promptly returned to her previous hiding place.

I believe this incident is of scientific interest for the following reasons: (1) it increases our knowledge of the White-tailed Hawk, a relatively unstudied species; (2) it illustrates an instance of direct competition between two species of raptors; and (3) it adds to the knowledge of predation on very young wild Turkeys.

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### THREE ADDITIONAL SPECIMENS OF THE EARED POOR-WILL FROM THE STATE OF GUERRERO, MÉXICO

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The Eared Poor-will, *Otophanes mcleodii*, is one of the neotropical caprimulgids that remains poorly known. Miller (Condor 50:224, 1948) described a new subspecies *O. m. rayi* from two specimens collected by W. W. Brown near Chilpancingo, Guerrero. A considerable contribution to the life history and ecology of the Eared Poor-will resulted from the fieldwork of Schaldach and Phillips (Auk 78:567, 1961) in Jalisco and Colima. Finally, Phillips (Anales Inst. Biol. Mex. 33 (1962):331, 1963) concluded that *O. mcleodii* should be regarded as monotypic and that the genus *Otophanes* should be merged into *Nyctiphrynus*. Nothing has been published on this species since these three contributions.

Because this caprimulgid remains relatively scarce in collections, I wish to report three additional specimens from Guerrero.

One bird, a reddish male, was collected 3 July

1954 by Keith L. Dixon after the poor-will was flushed from the floor of the forest 2.5 mi. S of Almolonga (17° 38' N, 99° 18' W) at an elevation of approximately 5600 ft. This area is scrub oak forest on a limestone outcropping (J. R. Dixon, pers. comm.). The bird was already in a late stage of molt; only primaries 9 and 10 and one pair of rectrices (pair 2) were old. The testes measured 1.5 mm. The specimen is no. 6121 in the Texas Co-operative Wildlife Collection, Texas A&M University.

Two additional specimens have been collected in the vicinity of Aqua del Obispo (17° 19' N, 99° 28' W). A grayish male, testes not enlarged, was collected on 22 August 1963, apparently fully molted. The second bird, a reddish female with ovary not enlarged, was collected on 14 July 1970. This latter bird had the tail still in molt and all primaries renewed or in growth except for the outer two; these outer primaries were not badly frayed, however. These two specimens are deposited in the collection of Allan R. Phillips.

I wish to thank A. R. Phillips for his constructive suggestions and for his generosity in allowing me to include the two specimens in his possession.

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