

For three consecutive days a Robin was seen fighting its reflection in the hub cap of the car. The 'fights' generally lasted for a period of fifteen to twenty minutes each time. On the day the picture was made the bird had battered itself rather badly until blood was visible on hub cap and on concrete curb also. It was definitely unaware of anyone coming near it. The picture was made from a distance of approximately four feet, (f. 16-1/50) but despite my nearness, the Robin continued to fight the reflection between pauses for rest on the curbstone.—C. R. MASON.

Insect food of the Eastern Sparrow Hawk in Cache Valley, Utah.—During the past twelve years, 68 Eastern Sparrow Hawks, *Falco sparverius sparverius*, have been collected in the northern-Utah portion of Cache Valley. Stomachs of these birds were preserved and examined to determine the kinds and numbers of insects contained.

A total of 888 insects still were recognizable as to order in the stomachs. Eight of the stomachs were collected from April through June; these contained 210 recognizable insects, of which 128 were Orthoptera; 85 field crickets plus 35 other crickets and 8 grasshoppers. Four of 9 Hemiptera present were pentatomids. Of 52 beetles, 8 were June beetles, 2 clickbeetles, 1 long-horned borer and 10 ground beetles, recognized to family. Practically all of the 23 lepidopterous larvae were army cutworms or other cutworms.

During July through September, 640 Orthoptera were recognized, of which 471 were grasshoppers. It was observed that in many of these, only the abdomen was present. The birds apparently discarded the head and wings of many grasshoppers during the process of feeding. In addition, 80 field crickets, 21 sand crickets and 68 crickets of other kinds were recognized. One dragonfly, 1 pentatomid bug, 2 click beetles, 4 dipterous maggots (these probably were parasites from inside grasshoppers that had been eaten), and 1 crane fly also were found. Only one stomach was collected later in the season than September. This contained 12 field crickets and 10 beetles. In addition to insects, 2 spiders, 11 mice, the tail of 1 sagebrush swift (lizard), and 3 parasitic roundworms were present.—G. F. KNOWLTON AND P. E. TELFORD, *Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah.*

Strange behavior of a Broad-winged Hawk.—As the Broad-winged Hawk (*Buteo platypterus platypterus*) is invariably described as a gentle, unsuspecting and unobtrusive species, an instance of its making an entirely unprovoked attack on a human being would certainly warrant a thorough investigation. Arthur Cleveland Bent, in his 'Life Histories of North American Birds of Prey' (Part I), states that he has never found the bird aggressive, and he cites only a few cases of attack, on each of which the hawk's nest was threatened.

When, therefore, I was notified by the Berkshire Evening Eagle that late on August 12, 1946, a woman had been attacked in her yard by a hawk, a Broad-winged was about the last species I expected to see. The woman was Mrs. Ida Crandall, aged 65, who had been bending over, clipping grass within a few feet of her front porch, when the hawk struck her on the head. She managed to grab the bird by the feet, and after a violent struggle the hawk lay panting on the ground. A neighbor, Mrs. William Fox, heard Mrs. Crandall's screams but, before she could come to her aid, the bird flew into the elderly woman's face. This time Mrs. Crandall got the bird down and killed it by stepping on its head. The woman was still trembling from excitement when the reporter and photographer reached her home in a wooded section of Lanesboro, about seven miles north of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Mrs. Crandall had a few minor scratches on the scalp but was not otherwise injured.

I saw Mrs. Crandall early the following morning and identified the hawk as an immature Broad-winged. Mrs. Crandall, who lives alone, does not have chickens or other birds or animals about, which might have attracted the hawk.

When Albert W. Cheevers and his family, of Pittsfield, saw the story and picture in the paper, they declared that they believed the bird was the same one they had released on the 11th, after having made a pet of it for a month. They said the bird had been found badly injured and that the whole family fed and nursed it back to health. The Cheevers live about five air-line miles from Mrs. Crandall's home. Although we could not positively prove it, I do not doubt that the hawk was the same individual Mrs. Crandall killed. Her reactions were those of any self-reliant woman who has spent her life in the country. The case is one of those rare ones in which an extraordinary behavior on the part of a wild bird can be logically explained; the bird was thin and presumably hungry, and being used to people it merely tried to alight on the woman's head, hoping to be fed. Or possibly, because of the thick growth of trees and shrubbery, it misidentified its landing field!—BARTLETT HENDRICKS, *The Berkshire Museum, Pittsfield, Massachusetts.*

Duck Hawks breeding in the business center of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.—In 1942 (Auk, 59: 176-204, April) James J. Hickey published a comprehensive report on the nesting sites of the Duck Hawk, *Falco peregrinus anatum*, in North America east of the Rocky Mountains. A total of 408 nesting sites were located. Of these, 275 were in the United States, 116 in Canada, and 17 in Labrador and Greenland. Actual nesting on man-made structures was reported by Hickey in only two instances—one on an abandoned stone-bridge pier and the other on a Canadian skyscraper where, in 1940, a pair of falcons brought off two fledglings.

Since Hickey's investigation, another pair of Duck Hawks was found nesting on a hotel building in New York City. Mrs. C. N. Edge, in a report of the Emergency Conservation Committee to the A. O. U. Committee on Bird Protection for the year 1943, states: "In May, 1943, a Duck Hawk's nest was destroyed by the management of a hotel in New York and the young birds were given into the charge of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The agent for the Society destroyed the young Duck Hawks. The excuse given by the executive was that his men could not identify the birds" (Auk, 61: 629, 1944). This makes the third record of Duck Hawks actually breeding on man-made structures and only the second record of which I am aware of their breeding on high buildings in cities.

The central business district of Philadelphia has been, for many years, wintering quarters for Duck Hawks. Twenty-eight years ago, January 29, 1918, two Duck Hawks were seen wintering in the center of Philadelphia, and were reported by Delos E. Culver (Auk, 36: 108-109, 1919). These falcons made their headquarters on the City Hall Tower, which is 547 feet high, and used one of the high ledges for perching, 361 feet above ground.

For the past seven years, I have observed Duck Hawks present on the ledges of this tower and in the air around it, during the spring, fall and winter months. Some of the members of the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club, particularly James Bond and Frederick C. Schmid, Jr., of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, have noted these birds on many occasions in the center of Philadelphia. Also, Mrs. Quintin Kramer, who is an excellent and very careful field observer, has seen them in the center of Philadelphia since January, 1939, and has noted them almost continuously about the City Hall Tower not only during the winter but also in the spring months. Within the last few years, she observed a pair together on April 4, 1944, and