

Aerial Pursuit of Hawks by Turkeys.—Observations of wild Turkeys (*Meleagris gallopavo*) protecting their young from predators on the ground are not uncommon. However, I know of no published accounts of Turkeys actually taking flight to chase birds of prey. Such an occurrence of aerial pursuit was observed at the Peterson Ranch (at the head of Workman Creek) in the Sierra Ancha, Gila County, Arizona, on 4 August 1960, by Gene Seeley and Mike Stapley, U.S. Forest Service employees, who were watching two Turkey hens with poults in a clearing when a "large, dark hawk" flew into view. The hens gave a warning sound, and the poults (which were about one third grown) ran toward nearby cover at the edge of the clearing. The poults reached cover just as the hawk made an initial, unsuccessful dive at them. The hawk then circled and made a second pass but this time was met (at a height of approximately six meters above the ground) head-on and knocked to the ground by one of the hens. The hawk then flew into a nearby tree.

One of the hens flew from the ground toward the tree in which the hawk had perched, whereupon the hawk dove toward the poults and the hen that was on the ground. Again the hawk encountered a hen in the air and returned to a tree only to be chased out, as before, by one of the hens. After a "few minutes" the hawk retreated, minus several wing and tail feathers.

The hawk, judging from the description given to me, was a Zone-tailed Hawk (*Buteo albonotatus*). On 9 August I saw one member of the pair of Zone-tailed Hawks, which had a nest in a large ponderosa pine tree (downstream from the Peterson Ranch), soaring above the scene of the Turkey-hawk fight. Several feathers were missing from the wings and tail, and this made me wonder if this hawk was the one that had encountered the Turkey hens.

I know of only one other similar incident, which also occurred in central Arizona. Reginald Reynolds, Pleasant Valley Ranger, Young, Arizona, told me that he once watched a Turkey hen fly in pursuit of a Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*) that endangered her poults.—R. ROY JOHNSON, *Museum of Natural History, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.*

Peregrine Falcon Hunting Bats While Wintering in Brazil.—The well-known behavior of the Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) to retire only when darkness has almost set in should afford this raptor opportunity for bat hunting. In spite of this there is very little evidence of bats being taken and few observations on the manner in which this falcon catches bats (e.g., Stager 1941, *Condor*, 43: 137, Observations in Southern Texas).

As already stated (*Publ. Avuls.* 34, Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro, 1960: 10), I have suspected for some time that the Peregrine Falcon pursues bats in Brazil. In 1960 I succeeded in making some definite observations.

A flock of bats selected for their diurnal shelter the bottom of a slab protruding from one of the many rocks that tower over the city of Rio de Janeiro. At dusk the bats were leaving their shelter flying so thickly bunched that, from a distance, they resembled a cloud of smoke driven by the wind; they kept together as long as they remained visible through my binoculars. Their number was usually about 500.

An old Peregrine Falcon, which had discovered their roost, used to come as the sun was setting, using as his post a *Cecropia* tree that was growing one-third of the way down from the top of the rock wall. This tree, which is typical of the