

The nest of *Granatellus venustus* Du Bus.—According to my information and to A. R. Phillips (pers. comm.), the nest of the Red-breasted Chat (*Granatellus venustus* Du Bus) has not been described. This is not surprising in view of the apparent rarity of the nominate race on the mainland of Mexico. However, in the course of fieldwork in 1962 on María Magdalena (of the Tres Marías group, Nayarit), two nests of the insular subspecies, *francescae*, were found. The first was found on 29 June and was at that time being built by a female. The second was found on 1 August; it was similar to the first, but complete and contained two white eggs (unmeasured), which were being incubated by a female. The tree (*Caelenodendron mexicanum* Standl.) in which the nest was situated stood 20 m from an arroyo at a point 2 to 3 km from the beach, on the southeast side of the island. The nest was placed in the fork of a twig at the perimeter of the foliage 1 m up in this 3-m tree. Foliage extended directly above the nest but not below it. The thin-walled, cup-shaped nest was made of fine herb stems, leaf petioles, vines, and material like "Spanish moss," with the finer elements on the inner surface. Most of the elements were less than 1 mm in diameter.

The rim of the nest was attached to the twigs by these same components as well as by spider webs. The maximum outer diameter of the nest, at the rim, was 7 cm and the inner diameter 5 cm; its maximum depth was also 5 cm.—P. R. GRANT, *Zoology Department, University of British Columbia, Vancouver 3, B. C., 15 May 1964.*

Wild Turkey behavior affected by the presence of Golden Eagles.—

The Texas Parks and Wildlife Department conducted a trapping and banding program during February and March 1960–63, in order to mark wild Turkeys of the Rio Grande subspecies (*Meleagris gallopavo intermedia* Sennett) while they were concentrated in traditional winter roosting areas in Sutton County, Texas.

During the winters of 1960, 1961, and 1962, we saw no sign of Golden Eagles (*Aquila chrysaetos*) around the wintering Turkey concentrations. In March 1963 we saw Golden Eagles almost daily in the vicinity of the winter roosts where we were trapping. The effects of the eagles on the behavior of the Turkeys was best described in Thomas' field notes as follows: "March 20, 1963. We have noticed that the Turkeys are extremely difficult to trap this year and seem to be more wild than we have seen them over a period of the last 4 years. Turkeys fed in close proximity to the drop-nets and then for no apparent reason flushed and flew for cover. Observations made in previous years indicated that the turkeys must be severely alarmed to take to the wing. These repeated sudden retreats to heavy brush cover were associated with the overflight of soaring birds such as hawks and Turkey Vultures. Still we were puzzled as we had never seen this type of behavior before. We questioned Mr. Bill Wade and Mr. Gordon Stewart, on whose property we were trapping, about this behavior. They attributed it to the fact that Golden Eagles had been harassing the Turkeys for the past 5–6 weeks. Mr. Wade reported that he had seen a pair of eagles kill two Turkey hens during the past week. Mr. Wade, who we considered a reliable observer, was accompanied on both of these occasions by two ranch laborers who verified the report. Both of these kills involved two Eagles working as a team. The Turkeys had taken refuge in dense motts of liveoak brush after being flushed by the Eagles and refused to move as the Eagles swept back and forth over the motts. One of the pair then landed in an open area adjacent to the mott and walked into the mott. This action caused the turkeys to walk or run or both from their hiding place. The second Eagle, still in the air, would make the kill. In one of the two instances, the Turkey hen was recovered by the two ranch laborers.