

on 26 June 1983. At that time, most other goslings produced in the vicinity were nearing flight stage. The fates of adults and the gosling of the second clutch were unknown. The first egg was laid in the second nest 24 days after the first gosling hatched.

Sixteen of the 17 unhatched eggs (9 in the first nest and 8 in the second) were in advanced stages of decomposition. Fertility in these eggs could not be verified. One egg in the second clutch contained an embryo that died after 21 days of development (Cooper and Batt, J. Wildl. Manage. 36:1267–1270, 1972). Although both clutches were unusually large, other geese probably did not contribute eggs to the clutches. No other geese were observed in the immediate vicinity of the nest pond, and the closest nesting pair was 1.5 km away.

Most wild anatids are not normally double-brooded (Weller, pp. 35–79 in *The Waterfowl of the World*, Vol. 4, J. Delacour, ed., Country Life Ltd., London, England, 1964). Renesting following loss of broods by Northern Pintails (*Anas acuta*) has been reported in southern Manitoba (Sowls, Prairie Ducks, University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln, Nebraska, 1955). Three percent of nesting female Wood Ducks (*Aix sponsa*) have second broods in southeastern Missouri (Fredrickson and Hansen, J. Wildl. Manage. 47:320–326, 1983). Food supply for the nesting female Wood Ducks and the length of the season are key factors affecting the occurrence of double broods (Fredrickson and Hansen 1983). The instance of double-brooding in the resident flock of Canada Geese near Trimble, Missouri, may have been related to the potentially prolonged nesting season (usually beginning in mid-March and running, in this case, through to the end of June), the absence of the energetic cost of spring migration, or the availability of abundant nutrient and energy resources in the surrounding farmland.

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A four-egg clutch of the Mountain Plover.—Nests of Mountain Plovers (*Charadrius montanus*) typically contain 2–3 eggs, which are relatively uniform in size and color. Graul (pers. obs.) has examined nearly 200 nests, only one of which contained four eggs. On 7 May 1983 we found an additional four-egg clutch approximately 2 km south of Keota, Weld County, Colorado.

Three of the four eggs were relatively uniform in size and color. However, one egg weighed 3.0–3.5 g less than the others, a difference of 18–20%, and lacked the same ground color and markings. Whether eggs of individual plovers are distinctive has not been demonstrated, but Vaisanen (Ornis Fenn. 49:25–44, 1972) found that egg variation among individual waders remained nearly the same within a breeding season and from year to year.

Walters and Walters (Ibis 122:505–509, 1980) reported cooperative breeding in otherwise monogamous lapwings whose nest contained eggs differing in coloration. Alternatively, nests containing eggs of different sizes and colors may be the result of intraspecific parasitism. Sordahl (in Yom-Tov, Biol. Rev. 55:93–108, 1980) indicated possible intraspecific para-

sitism in the American Avocet (*Recurvirostra americana*) and the Black-necked Silt (*Himantopus mexicanus*), but his observations were not conclusive.

Graul's interpretation of the Mountain Plover's mating system (Living Bird 12:69-94, 1973) was substantiated by observations of marked birds involved with a specific nest, but he did not consider additional individuals being involved with the same nest. Future studies of this species should therefore direct attention to the possibility that clutches containing distinct eggs may be the result of two females laying in the same nest.

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Territorial behavior of American Crows.—Territoriality in American Crows (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*) is mentioned by Knopf and Knopf (Wilson Bull. 95:153-155, 1983). Chamberlain and Cornwell (Auk: 613-634, 1971) and Richards and Thompson (Behaviour 64: 184-203, 1978) have described certain vocalizations of American Crows, but as they have not provided territorial or other precise contexts, their work is difficult to interpret. Verbeek et al. (Ibis 123:183-189, 1981) and Butler et al. (Wilson Bull. 96:408-418, 1984) have described territoriality in the Northwestern Crow (*C. caurinus*). This note describes displays, chases, and other patterns of territorial behavior in American Crows in New Hampshire. I watched territorial encounters (N = 45) between two groups of unmarked crows from farm buildings that faced over 30 ha of fields. The two groups were divided by a territorial boundary that ran from a wooded area on the W to buildings on the E, a distance of 150 m. The boundary had no special features other than two dead American elms (*Ulmus americana*) that were frequently used for perching by the groups of crows prior to making attacks. In 1983 the boundary was 60 m to the south, its only markers in fields being the positions of the rival crows facing each other. I called the crows N of the boundary the N crows and those to the S, S crows. In November and December of 1982 there were 3 N and 3 S crows, in the summer of 1983, 4 N and 10 S crows, and in November and December 1983, 3 N and 5 S crows. These numbers were constant once seasonally established, except for scattered days in November and December, when one or two individuals were not seen. Daily counts were facilitated by there being no other crows at the farm and by the members of each group moving about more or less together. I visited the farm every day, with few exceptions, from 1 September until the end of December in 1982 and from 1 July to 30 December in 1983, and watched crows for about 500 h.

Although no two encounters were exactly alike, a number of behavioral patterns were observed repeatedly. *Cawing* (N = 43) consisted of many sharp, brief *caws* corresponding to what Good (Ph.D. diss., The Ohio State Univ., Columbus, Ohio, 1952) designates as a "warning" and Chamberlain and Cornwell (1971) call "simple scolding" calls. The crows of both groups *cawed* when flying toward each other, especially early in the morning. If one group alighted in the field and the other in trees, the latter did the most *cawing*. *Caws* at high intensity were accompanied by *cawing* displays in which the whole body became involved, with the wings moving out at the "shoulders," the tail spreading, and the head bowing down, then swinging up. Walking displays (N = 17) consisted of rival crows walking toward each other. In a representative encounter on 20 August 1983, the S crows alighted