

Although this species was formerly not uncommon even further north than South Carolina, it has not been reported in that state for several years.—J. WILLCOX BROWN, *Montchanin, Delaware*.

**The Golden Eagle in West Virginia.**—For some years I have been interested in the unusual abundance of the Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos canadensis*) in Pendleton County, West Virginia, and in the surrounding territory. My attention was first called to five mounted specimens of the bird in a hotel in the village of Franklin. The owners assured me that all had been taken locally, and that the bird was quite common. The next day, July 20, 1929, I observed at fairly close range two individuals flying over North Fork Mountain, about ten miles from Franklin. Subsequent visits to this region have confirmed the regular occurrence of the birds at all seasons of the year.

My additional notes, are as follows: August 30, 1929, three individuals seen at North Fork Mountain and Circleville. May 31, 1930, seven individuals seen at one time near top of North Fork Mountain; these were observed by Fred E. Brooks and the writer, and were studied carefully at close range with 6x glasses, the feathered tarsi being especially noted. One bird flew from a cliff not more than seventy-five feet from us, and showed very distinctly the white tail-base. Later in the day a single individual was seen at Seneca Rocks, fifteen miles away, very possibly one of the same ones seen earlier.

September 20, 1931, two birds seen at the peculiar Rock mountain known as the Devil's Backbone, in Highland County, Virginia, only a few miles from the Pendleton County, W. Va., border. The same day a single individual was seen at North Fork Mountain. June 1, 1932, three seen at Circleville, and one at Seneca Rocks.

The Postmaster at Circleville has an unusually large specimen mounted. He tells me that the birds occur there every month of the year. A recent issue of the 'West Virginia Wild Life Magazine' records a Golden Eagle killed at Petersburg, Grant County, W. Va., in December, 1933, and another captured alive at Horton, Randolph County, W. Va., in the same month. Both places are near Pendleton County.

Persistent inquiry has failed so far to uncover a breeding record for the region that can be accepted. Many persons have told me that the birds do breed there, but actual data are lacking. Nevertheless, it is my conviction that further investigation will show that the birds do breed in the locality. Too many have been seen there during the early summer months to be accounted for by dismissing them as wandering individuals.—MAURICE BROOKS, *French Creek, W. Va.*

**Golden Eagle in North Louisiana.**—Ernest G. Holt adds the Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos canadensis*) to the Louisiana list (Auk, 1933, 355) which was omitted in 'Birds of Louisiana' (Bull. 20, La. Dept. of Conservation, 1931), but E. A. McIlhenny is of the opinion (Auk, 1933, 431) that Mr. Holt has mistaken the immature Bald Eagle for the Golden Eagle.

The two above notes having stimulated my interest, I made an investigation of a report that came out in a local newspaper of a Bald Eagle being caught near Pioneer, Louisiana. Upon making the investigation of this specimen, I found it to have all the identification marks of an immature Golden Eagle. The most conclusive was the base of the tail being white and the tarsus being covered to the toes with ochraceous-buff feathers.

The bird was caught January 12, 1934, in a No. 2 Victor steel trap which was baited with a portion of a six-weeks old pig which had been caught the day before. This Eagle had caught six other pigs from this same brood before it was captured. On February 24, 1934, it broke the cord by which it was tied and attempted to fly away, but was killed. Its skin is preserved for future reference.—JOHN S. CAMPBELL, *Bienville, La.*

**Notes on the Food Habits of the Golden Eagle.**—In the first week of February, 1922, we chanced to observe a Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos canadensis*), in the act of constructing a nest in a low oak tree on the hill that rises behind the buildings of Sul Ross State Teachers College at Alpine, Brewster County, Texas. Observations were made regularly at intervals of one or two days until one of the two eggs hatched. From this time on trips were made daily to the nest. Parts of animal carcasses brought in as food for the young were usually found on the rim of the nest. During one week one cotton-tail rabbit, one prairie dog, and three Sparrow Hawks, were noted. The prairie dog must have been carried at least two miles but the other items could have been obtained in the immediate vicinity of the nest.

During the winter of 1925 a fat donkey was killed along the roadside near Alpine. A large Golden Eagle fed on this carcass daily for approximately a week. This was during an especially cold and dry season. Food was scarce and the donkey was not particularly offensive for some days. These two conditions probably account for this taking of carrion.—LEO T. AND Z. E. MURRAY, *Dept. of Zoology, McGraw Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.*

**The Status of the Duck Hawk in the Southeast.**—In 'The Auk' for July 1933, page 379, brief mention is made of a paper entitled "The Falcons of the Great Smokies," by Joseph Dixon (*Amer. Forests*, June, 1933) and the author's statement, that this is the only pair of Duck Hawks nesting in the Southern States, is repeated. By way of keeping the record straight, it would appear timely to quote recent published records and to give further data, all of which will show that there are at least thirteen pairs known to be nesting in the region mentioned. The writer has spent much time afield in recent years working up the status of the Duck Hawk (*Falco peregrinus anatum*), the Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos canadensis*) and the Raven (*Corvus corax* subsp?) and has personally examined hundreds of miles of escarpments in the eastern half of Tennessee in an effort to locate these species. This examination is now about sixty percent