

Morning display of the California Condor.—For many years there have been examples of the California Condor (*Gymnogyps californianus*) in the collection of The National Zoological Park. At present one specimen is exhibited, a large female. A behaviorism of this bird in captivity is interesting. At sunrise, this great vulture greets the sun by facing the east and spreads its wings in a horizontal position—an expanse of about eight feet. In this posture she remains for as much as an hour. The head of the bird meanwhile undergoes a peculiar transformation. Normally, the soft parts of the head are a pale yellow in color, and the neck is gray with the exception of the posterior portion which is tinged with red. During the 'sun-worship stance,' these soft parts of the head turn from pale yellow to an intense, bright yellow, and the entire neck becomes a dark crimson. At this period the bird appears to be in a state of emotional unrest. During the winter months and the period of molt the Condor does not exhibit the changes mentioned.—MALCOLM DAVIS, *National Zoological Park, Washington, D. C.*

Bald Eagle feeding on the highway.—On June 12, 1945, Mrs. Hawkins and I, with a friend, were driving through the Smokies to our summer home at Lake Junaluska, North Carolina. We had crossed over New-found Gap, and as we were nearing Smokemont, N. C., we were much surprised to see an eagle feeding upon some small animal that had been killed by a passing car. Thinking that it might circle and return to its feeding, we drew up about fifty to one hundred yards beyond the spot. Sure enough, it circled, and again alighted by the roadside. The three of us were out of the car and had our glasses on it. We noted the bare tarsi, and so concluded that it was an immature Bald Eagle. It did not resume feeding but strutted about uneasily for a minute or two, and then took flight into the near-by woods.—ROBERT M. HAWKINS, *Lake Junaluska, North Carolina.*

Observations on two Golden Eagles.—The Golden Eagle is a regular winter visitor in central Tennessee, especially along the escarpment known as the "Highland Rim" that forms the eastern border of the "Nashville Basin." During the first week in February, 1945, a farmer presented Mr. Henry O. Todd, Jr., of Murfreesboro, Tenn., with a Golden Eagle which had been captured after it had killed a fox that had been caught in a steel trap. Two other eagles were said to have been killed in the same area (Pilot Knob) earlier in the winter, and four more in another area (Auburntown) some twenty miles away. On Feb. 18, Mr. Todd, Mr. Albert Ganier and the writer visited Pilot Knob, where we watched an adult Golden Eagle circling over an adjacent quarry. A week later another eagle was caught in the same place and presented to Mr. Todd, who stated that the farmers aver that the eagles appear in winter ("lambing time"), that more were seen "last year," and that "brown eagles" and "black eagles" were to be distinguished. The latter may refer to immature Bald Eagles. Inasmuch as the two eagles examined were as unlike as would seem possible within the limits of variation based on age and sex, it seems worth-while to append a brief description of each.

The first eagle weighed 14 lbs., with the wing of 25½ inches long and the tail 14 inches. The plumage was dark brown, with a distinct purple gloss. The flight feathers were much darker than the contour feathers, while the greater wing-coverts were intermediate. The longer, more posterior scapulars were also very dark, and it is possible that these are the 'girdle' counterpart of the flight feathers of the free part of the wing. The basal part of the inner primaries was clear white, as was the basal two-thirds of the tail. The terminal brown band on