

**Notes on Waterfowl in Central West Virginia.**—Since published records of water birds in West Virginia are scarce, I will record some recent observations. On the morning of November 2, 1932, we had what was, for central West Virginia, an unusually heavy flight of wild ducks and geese. On that morning I was fortunate enough to be taking a group of students on a field trip along the Buckhannon River, in Upshur County, and we recorded five flocks of geese and twenty of ducks in an hour. Most of the ducks were scaups, but two which alighted quite close to us were Shovellers. These were carefully observed with 6x glasses. Later in the day I examined a specimen of Bufflehead killed by Mr. B. A. Hall of Buckhannon, West Virginia. Both of these latter ducks are considered rare in this state.

On December 26, 1932, I saw an American Bittern flying along French Creek, in Upshur County. This is an exceedingly rare winter species in this locality.—MAURICE BROOKS, *French Creek, W. Va.*

**Winter Range of Tufted Titmice.**—Tufted Titmice (*Baeolophus bicolor*) have visited my traps during only three of the six winters that we have spent in Columbus, namely, 1927-28, the following fall, and 1932-33. They were here in considerable numbers from October to the middle of April, and thirteen were banded with aluminum and celluloid bands. During the early part of the winter the birds remained in small flocks with definite ranges; the flock of eight birds which fed daily at my shelf trap ranged over about twenty acres. Other flocks of approximately the same size were met to the north, west, and southwest of the home flock. The latter part of February the flocks broke up and I began to catch my banded birds (as well as unbanded ones) in the traps set for Song Sparrows (*Melospiza melodia beata*) more than a quarter mile from our house, besides getting two new birds in the range of the home flock.

The weights of the titmice varied between 20.3 and 25.3 grams, the median of thirty-five findings being 22 grams. The lightest bird yielded six weights ranging from 20.3 to 23.7 grams, the heaviest seven weights ranging from 23.1 to 25.3 grams. No tendency to grow fat in winter was found with these birds, in contrast to the behavior of the Song Sparrows here.—MARGARET M. NICE, *Columbus, Ohio.*

**A Day with the Bald Eagles.**—On March 2, 1933, I visited a few nests of the Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) which were already known to me in James City County, Virginia. After breakfast we headed for Jamestown Island, where Captain John Smith and the early Virginia settlers landed. There were two eagle nests on the island which had been used each season for at last twenty years, and collecting eggs from a place so rich in historical interest appealed to me more than usual, so the trip was anticipated with much pleasure. The Bald Eagles of this section of the state invariably build their nests in live original growth long-leaved pines (*Pinus palustris*), and never build in dead trees like the Ospreys nearly always do. Sometimes the tree dies after they have had their nest in its for a number of years, and where this occurs they will continue to use the nest until it falls. The nest is never found far from water, as their food supply comes from the rivers and ponds where fish, ducks, and muskrats can easily be procured.

We drove the car to the lower end of the island, and parked only a few hundred yards from the nest. Nest No. 1 was in a pine growing along the edge of the tidewater marsh, and before we reached the tree the old white-headed