

80:198-199, 1963) and Emlen and Ambrose (Auk 87:164-165, 1970) describe several species of herons and the Belted Kingfisher (*Megaceryle alcyon*) benefitting from the feeding of the Red-breasted Merganser (*Mergus serrator*) and Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*). Ducks seldom appear to benefit from feeding associations with birds of other orders.

There is minimal data in the literature on the feeding habits of *A. bahamensis*. Wetmore (op. cit.) analyzed stomach contents of 10 Bahama Ducks (both sexes) collected in Puerto Rico and found only vegetable matter in the stomachs of adults (all but one of which were in breeding condition). Though these data are scanty, that 2 reproductively active Bahama Duck hens had not eaten animal matter is interesting since Krapu (Auk 91:278-290, 1974) found that breeding Pintail (*Anas acuta*) hens feed significantly on animal material during the reproductive period.

I don't know if the Bahama Duck on Prickly Pear Island was a breeding bird. I saw over 60 Bahama Ducks in the Virgin Islands from 11-16 April with no indication of breeding behavior. While April is a key month in the breeding cycle of *A. acuta*, the nesting of *A. bahamensis*, as shown by the literature (Wetmore 1916; Struthers, Auk 40:469-478, 1923; Danforth, J. Dept. Agric. Porto Rico 10:1-136, 1926) is highly erratic.

I have not noted this feeding technique among thousands of other Bahama Ducks that I have observed in Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and Surinam, even though some of these birds were reproductively active and many were in salt ponds similar to this one and were closely associated with yellowlegs, or other foraging shorebirds.—HERBERT RAFFAELE, *Dept. of Natural Resources, Box 5887, Puerta de Tierra, Puerto Rico 00906. Accepted 23 July 1974.*

The age at first flight for young American Ospreys.—Only generalizations regarding the duration of the preflight (nestling) period of American Ospreys (*Pandion haliaetus*) are found in the ornithological literature. Bent (U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull. 167:361, 1937) stated, "The young remain in the nest about eight weeks. I have seen the young leave the nest as early as July 26, but most of them do not leave until the first week in August or later [in Massachusetts]." Palmer (Maine Birds, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 102:153, 1949) states, "Fledging probably requires about 55 to 65 days [in Maine]." More recently, Reese (Auk 87:747-759, 1970) indicated that young first fly at 6 to 8 weeks of age (in Maryland). Brown and Amadon (Eagles, hawks and falcons of the world, McGraw-Hill, N.Y., 1968) summarized information concerning the European subspecies (*P. h. haliaetus*) with the following statement (p. 199), "From about 42 days onward they perform vigorous wing-flapping exercises. They make their first flights at from 51 to 59 days, usually about 52-53, . . ."

Osprey nesting activities were recorded during intensive investigations of waterfowl nesting in offshore duck blinds along the upper eastern shore of Chesapeake Bay in Maryland in 1956. We visited nests as many as 10 times during the season and the dates of hatching and first flight were determined for the young in 18 nests. The mean hatching date was 25 May and the mean date for the first flight was 18 July (Table 1). The time to first flight varied from 48 to 59 days (mean = 54 days). This period represents the time between the date the first egg hatched and a member of the brood made its first flight. All members of the brood did not make their first flight on the same day. The findings were nearly identical to those reported for European populations.

TABLE 1
DATE OF HATCHING AND FIRST FLIGHT FOR OSPREYS IN CHESAPEAKE BAY

Nest No.	Hatching Date	Flying Date	Days ¹
1	May 17	July 12	56
2	May 18	July 5	48
3	May 18	July 15	58
4	May 20	July 10	51
5	May 20	July 12	53
6	May 23	July 17	55
7	May 24	July 14	51
8	May 25	July 17	53
9	May 25	July 17	53
10	May 26	July 20	55
11	May 27	July 17	51
12	May 27	July 17	51
13	May 27	July 24	58
14	May 29	July 21	53
15	May 29	July 24	56
16	May 30	July 25	56
17	May 31	July 23	53
18	June 1	July 30	59
Mean	May 25	July 18	54

¹ Standard deviation was ± 2.95 days; therefore, the 95% confidence interval was 48 to 60 days.

The distance of the first flight varied according to the distance to acceptable perches. Flights from the offshore duck blinds varied from a few meters to 1000 m, but the majority were 200–300 m. The young do return to their nest after the first flight albeit awkwardly at times.—VERNON D. STOTTS, *Maryland Dept. of Natural Resources, Annapolis 21401*, and CHARLES J. HENNY, *U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Migratory Bird and Habitat Research Laboratory, Laurel, MD 20811 (present address CJH: Denver Wildlife Research Center, Building 16, Federal Center, Denver, CO 80225)*. Accepted 3 Oct. 1974.

Diving times and distances in the Pied-billed Grebe.—Although numerous authors have investigated diving times of grebes, relatively few have reported data on underwater lateral movement. Jenni (Auk 86:355–356, 1969) found that Least Grebes (*Podiceps dominicus*) generally surfaced 5–10 m from where they dived. A Red-necked Grebe (*Podiceps grisegena*) remained submerged for over a minute, and moved more than 60 m underwater (Cahn, Auk 29:437–444, 1912). LaBastille (Wildl. Monogr. 37:1–66, 1974) recently has reported that Atitlán Grebes (*Podilymbus gigas*) have moved up to 90 m while remaining submerged. This paper reports diving times and lateral movement, under differing ecological conditions, in the Pied-billed Grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*).

Pied-billed Grebes were observed at El Dorado Park, Los Angeles Co., California