

Post-Copulatory Display in Fulvous and Black-bellied Tree Ducks.—The courtship display of tree ducks has been characterized as simple, resembling that of the swan (Delacour, 'Waterfowl of the World', vol. 1, p. 32, London, 1954). However F. Finn ('Bird Behaviour', p. 262, London, 1919) called attention briefly to the fact that "there is frequently a marked display after, but not before, pairing, both parties executing a step-dance in the water with one wing held aloft." So far as we know, this curious display has not been described in detail nor pictured.

The accompanying photographs illustrate post-copulatory display as regularly performed, (several times daily over a period of four months), by captive Fulvous Tree Ducks (*Dendrocygna bicolor*). Wild birds on a small pond near Rio Hondo, Texas, were observed by the authors to go through this identical procedure on several occasions in May 1957. When the photographs were made (March 1957) the female was 19 months old and the male 8 months. Both birds were obtained at an early age from the Louisiana rice fields.

Copulation has been observed by the writers only when birds were in the water. The male with quick movements grasped the back of the female's neck to assist in mounting. Seconds later, the male dismounted and was back in the water beside its mate, both treading water very fast, bringing bodies up above the surface, breasts puffed, necks arched, and with one wing lifted (usually the outer wing, the wing not next to the partner). Occasionally birds have been observed facing in opposite directions during this display.

The post-copulatory display of the Black-bellied Tree Duck (*Dendrocygna autumnalis*) was recently compared with that of the Fulvous Tree Duck on the same lake in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas (Cameron County). The display of the Black-bellied Tree Duck was somewhat similar, but as observed by the writers it occurred in water which was too shallow for churning. Only once was there the slightest indication of lifting of the wing. The entire demonstration consisted of strutting for a few steps side by side, breasts puffed, heads and necks curved in an "S" shape.—BROOKE MEANLEY, *U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Laurel, Maryland*, and ANNA GILKESON MEANLEY, *Baltimore, Maryland*.

Further History of some Bald Eagle Nest Sites in East-Central Florida.

—This report is one of a continuing series each of which provides an index by which to compare the then current Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) population in this area with that of the year 1935 when the study was initiated. Each report is based on a visit to 24 sites at which a nest was observed in 1935. These visits, with one exception, have been at intervals of five years. To refer to the most recent report see the Auk, 71: 306-309, 1954. In 1956 a ground search of all but two of the sites (numbers 1 and 6) was made December 20, 21, and 22. On December 26, 1956, a check was made from a cub-type airplane of each of those sites where the status was not satisfactorily determined during the ground search.

In the interest of brevity, this report uses the nest site numbers and the notations given in the 1954 report. These notations are: O—occupied sites, at which there was a nest judged to contain eggs or young; A—active sites, at which at least one adult was seen but at which there was not a nest judged to contain eggs or young; and U—unoccupied sites, at which no adult was seen. Below, each nest site is referred to by its number which is followed by a notation indicating its 1956 status: 1, U; 2, O; 3, A; 4, A; 5, U; 6, U; 7, U; 8, O; 9, U; 10, U; 11, U; 12, U; 13, U; 14, U; 15, O; 16, A; 17, O; 18, O; 19, U; 20, O; 21, U; 22, U; 23, O; and 24, O. The percent, of occupied nest sites in 1956 was 33 as compared with 58 (based on the ground search or 67 including additional occupied nest sites observed from the air) in 1951, 54 in