

mately five miles northwest of Monte Vista. An adult female was collected at the Russell Lakes on August 13, 1950. The skin is in the Wildlife Unit's collections.

Melanerpes erythrocephalus. Red-headed Woodpecker. One female was observed eight miles west of Del Norte, Rio Grande County, on October 10, 1951. Niedrach and Rockwell (*op. cit.*: 103) noted that this species was extending its range westward in the Denver area.

Pyrocephalus rubinus. Vermilion Flycatcher. A female was collected at Pearsall's Trout Hatchery on Spring Creek, eight miles south of Monte Vista, Rio Grande County, May 16, 1950. This species has apparently never before been reported in Colorado. Gale Monson's account of seeing a Vermilion Flycatcher near San Antonio, New Mexico, is the northernmost record known for the Rio Grande Valley (Condor, 48, 1946:238-241).

Seiurus noveboracensis. Northern Water-thrush. An adult was taken on May 16, 1950, at Pearsall's Trout Hatchery. Two birds of this species were noted in the same area the following week. Niedrach and Rockwell (*op. cit.*: 142) considered this species a rare migrant in the Denver area and knew of only four Colorado specimens.

Piranga rubra. Summer Tanager. B. D. Baker noted an immature male approximately four miles east of La Garita, Saguache County, which the writer collected on May 15, 1950. According to records in the Denver Museum of Natural History, this is probably the third Colorado specimen of this species.—RONALD A. RYDER, *San Francisco, California, February 3, 1952.*

Confused Enemy Recognition.—Regarding the phenomenon of enemy recognition by birds (Cross, Auk, 67, 1950:512; Davis, Auk, 67, 1950:518; Rand, Auk, 68, 1951:524-525), certain field observations suggest to me that a bird's reaction may be directed not only against a recognized enemy but against any form which resembles an enemy.

On May 26, 1951, Yellow-headed Blackbirds (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*) nesting in an extensive cattail marsh southeast of Fort Collins, Colorado, commenced an excited harangue when a high-flying B-29 airplane passed over the marsh. A week later these same birds in a three-hour period harangued a Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*), American Crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), and Common Nighthawk (*Chordeiles minor*) which crossed above the marsh.

Although none of the objects which excited the blackbirds can typically be considered in an enemy status in this locality, there is a decided resemblance between each of the objects and various hawks, especially the Marsh Hawk, which harass the blackbirds. Since it is not uncommon for ornithologists momentarily to mistake some of the aforementioned objects for birds of prey, it is not surprising that the blackbirds appear to err likewise, particularly when under the stress of defending a nest.—RICHARD G. BEIDLEMAN, *Zoology Department, Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College, Fort Collins, Colorado, March 31, 1952.*

The European Starling in Central British Columbia.—For three years prior to 1948 I saw occasional birds I was sure were European Starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*) in the vicinity of Williams Lake, British Columbia. However, it was not until April 30, 1948, that a specimen was taken at 150-Mile House in this area. A few weeks later, near the same place, a female starling was seen carrying grasshoppers into an abandoned woodpecker's nest cavity about 30 feet from the ground. It is not known whether the young were raised successfully. Since then I have taken an adult female at Williams Lake on November 26, 1948, another specimen at Williams Lake on April 26, 1951, and a third at Kleena Kleene, 200 miles west of Williams Lake, on October 21, 1951.

A second breeding record was noted in the summer of 1951 when a pair of starlings nested near the Williams Lake stockyards. These constitute the first establishment of the species in British Columbia.—L. JOBIN, *Williams Lake, British Columbia, April 15, 1952.*

Golden Eagle versus Red Fox: Predation or Play?—In a paper on mammals of the Brooks Range, Alaska, Rausch (*Arctic*, 4, 1951:147-195) records two instances of attacks made on red foxes by Golden Eagles (*Aquila chrysaetos*). Dixon (*Jour. Mamm.*, 14, 1933:257) recorded attacks by an adult eagle on a red and a cross fox in Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska. Adolph Murie (*The Wolves of Mount McKinley, National Park Service Fauna Series*, 5, 1944:217-218) records several instances of eagles swooping on foxes.