here it appears that a temporal component (the length of notes) may be important in individual recognition in this picine species. In this respect, Gila Woodpeckers appear to resemble larids and alcids (Beer, Adv. Study Behav. 3:27–74, 1970). These findings suggest that they may use an alternate means of individual recognition than is found in passerines and owls.

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Wilson Bull., 90(3), 1978, p. 455

An aggressive encounter between a Pintail with a brood and a Franklin Gull. —Gulls are known to prey upon waterfowl nests (Odin, Auk 74:185–202, 1957). Recent studies, however, have shown that insular nesting ducks have high hatching success but low fledging rates when nesting in association with larids (Vermeer, Wilson Bull. 80: 78–83, 1958; Dwernychuk and Boag, Can. J. Zool. 50:559–563, 1972). Dwernychuk and and Boag (op. cit.) suggested that gulls provide protection for nesting ducks by mobbing potential avian egg predators, but that adult gulls kill newly hatched ducklings when their young are able to consume prey of such size. Most predation occurs while young ducklings are on open water.

On 21 June 1976 we observed an aggressive encounter between a female Pintail (*Anas acuta*) with a brood and a Franklin Gull (*Larus pipixcan*) near Boissevain, Manitoba. The brood of 5 downy young swam from emergent cover onto a pond of about 15 ha. Other dabbling ducks were present as were about 200 Franklin Gulls. Our attention was diverted from the brood momentarily, and although we did not see a gull attack the brood, a fight ensued. The Pintail hen held the gull in her bill, beat it with her wings, and kept it partially submerged for about 5 min. Meanwhile, the brood swam to a group of adult ducks and remained there in a tight group. No gulls attacked the brood in the absence of the hen. The Pintail returned to her young at the end of the fight and they re-entered emergent cover. The Franklin Gull, although not dead, had difficulty swimming and appeared to have suffered a broken wing. We suggest that some individual ducks do recognize gulls as being dangerous and give this observation as evidence of brood defense.—GEORGE HOCHBAUM AND GARTH BALL, *Canadian Wildlife Service, 501 University Crescent, Winnipeg, Manitoba.* *Accepted 30 Mar. 1977.*

Wilson Bull., 90(3), 1978, pp. 455–456

Canada Goose-Great Blue Heron-Great Horned Owl nesting associations.— While conducting nesting studies of Great Basin Canada Geese (*Branta canadensis moffitti*) along Rufus Woods Reservoir on the Columbia River in Okanogan and Douglas counties, Washington, we witnessed an interesting series of successful displacements of nesting Great Blue Herons (*Ardea herodias*) by Canada Geese. This appears to be the first such account of nesting displacements between geese and herons, although Craighead and Stockstad (J. Wildl. Manage. 25:363–372, 1961) observed different amounts of tree nesting by Canada Geese between years and felt this difference was due to a