on its first pass, the eagle gave a piercing *kreeee* scream and began circling and climbing for altitude. When it reached a height of several hundred feet, it folded its wings and stooped again. This time a rock thrown while it was still some distance above me caused the eagle to veer off. It indicated no further interest in my presence and left the area. I learned later that another Park Service employee had been subjected to a similar attack in the same area a week earlier.

A year later, on the morning of August 16, another young Golden Eagle made repeated attacks on me as I walked over a tableland known as Grand Park, about 2 miles northwest of where the incident of 1947 occurred. Again, I had just emerged from a heavy conifer forest onto a barren, exposed ridge when this bird left its companion about a mile away and flew over to investigate my presence. The eagle attacked immediately and repeatedly from an altitude of about 50 feet, making perhaps a dozen dives within a 2- or 3-minute period. After either having satisfied its curiosity or become dissatisfied with its inability to take this prey, the eagle returned to its companion. However, in the next three hours one of the two birds made about ten separate attacks on me, each time having to make a flight of a mile or more from where they were foraging.

The attack made in 1947 and the initial attack made in 1948 both seemed to represent instances of misidentification of prey by young, inexperienced Golden Eagles. Neither of these attacks could be accounted for on the grounds of nest defense or the defense of killed prey. These areas were seldom frequented by humans, and the native fauna apparently reacted to man, upon encountering him, largely in accordance with the relative sizes and habits of the animals involved. To eagles soaring high above the ground, the upright stature of man gives little evidence of size, and from the overhead point of view a man has no more breadth nor width than the hoary marmot (*Marmota caligata*), a species much preyed upon by Golden Eagles. Both initial attacks seemed to have been earnest attempts to take an unfamiliar but fairly small animal.—Gordon W. Gullion, *Austin, Nevada, December 19, 1956.*

Acadian Flycatcher, a New Bird for British Columbia.—For over twenty years there has been in the bird collection of the Carnegie Museum an unrecorded specimen of the so-called Acadian Flycatcher (*Empidonax virescens*) from British Columbia—an area far beyond the recognized range of the species. The bird was collected at Leonie Lake (3200 feet), near Barriere, Cariboo District, by George M. Sutton, on June 9, 1934. The collector noted that the testes were much enlarged. The occurrence of this flycatcher so far west and north is of course purely accidental.—W. E. Clyde Todd, *Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, January 4, 1957.*

A Second Record of the Yellow-bellied Sapsucker from St. Croix, Virgin Islands.—Sapsuckers are rare winter visitants in the Virgin Islands. Nichols (Memorias de la Sociedad Cubana de Historia Natural, 17, 1943:23–27) reports *Sphyrapicus varius* as occasionally seen on St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands, and Seaman (Wilson Bulletin, 66, 1954:61) collected a female on January 24, 1950, on Anegada. The only Sapsucker hitherto collected or reported in St. Croix was a female of *S. varius varius,* shot on January 3, 1924, on Estate La Grange (Beatty, Jour. Dept. Agr. Puerto Rico, 14, 1930:135–150).

About a year ago I bought a part of Estate Bellevue, on St. Croix, which included an area of about an acre on which the small tree *Bourreria succulenta* is common. The smooth bark of nearly every one of these trees is well marked by unmistakable Sapsucker workings, and some of them have been very extensively perforated. A single one of the many West Indian mahogany trees (*Swietenia mahagani*) in the area also shows a few Sapsucker workings, but trees of *Exostema caribaeum* (yellow torch), *Bursera simaruba* (turpentine), *Albizzia lebbeck* (woman's tongue), and *Torrubia fragrans* (black mampu) are untouched. From the changes in the appearance of these workings since I first found them it appears that they were made in the winter of 1954–55.

Mr. Albert Powell, of Nevis, tells me that on November 27, 1956, a Sapsucker was present and spent about two hours, mostly on one *Bourreria.* Powell had never before seen a woodpecker and was much impressed by its ability to hitch down the tree as well as up, and by its method of tearing off and casting aside shreds of bark that got in its way. He reports that after the Sapsucker left, its workings were visited by Bananaquits (*Coereba flaveola*) and lizards (*Anolis cristatellus*). Fresh