

By coincidence, the only documented record of the southern Bald Eagle (*H. l. leucocephalus*) in Michigan is that of a bird banded as a nestling in Pinellas County, Florida, by Charles L. Broley (Zimmerman and Van Tyne 1959, A distributional check-list of the birds of Michigan, Occ. Pap. No. 608, Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan).

Besides the recovery from Florida I have band reports of three Michigan-hatched eagles from other southern states: (1) banded 1968, shot on 29 December 1969 near Lone Rock, Baxter County, Arkansas; (2) banded 1970, found dead on 1 January 1971 near Danville, Houston County, Tennessee; (3) banded 1973, found dead on 10 July 1974 near Millen, Jenkins County, Georgia. Just how long the latter bird had been dead when found is unknown. Dunstan (1973, Loon 45: 132) reports two recoveries of Minnesota-raised Bald Eagles from Texas. These records indicate that the winter range of *H. l. alascanus* extends much farther south than was previously realized.

My eagle research in Michigan was made possible by travel funds from the National Audubon Society and Conservation for Survival. John B. Holt, Jr., rendered invaluable field assistance.—SERGEJ POSTUPALSKY, *Department of Wildlife Ecology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706*. Accepted 5 May 75.

Nest site competition between Mountain Chickadees and Violet-green Swallows.—On 4 June 1974 I witnessed an encounter between a pair of Mountain Chickadees (*Parus gambeli*) and Violet-green Swallows (*Tachycineta thalassina*) for a nest cavity. The confrontation occurred in a recently logged area in a mixed-coniferous forest in the White Mountains, Arizona, approximately 80 km south of Springerville, in the Apache-Sitgreaves National forest at an elevation of 2745 m. The disputed nest site was 13.7 m from the ground in a 15.3 m tall quaking aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) snag.

The Mountain Chickadees were the original occupants and were feeding nestlings. At 0800 a Violet-green Swallow entered the nest and remained there. Both chickadee parents approached the entrance to the nest 20 times but would not enter. At 0834 one chickadee finally entered the cavity with the swallow inside, only to leave with the food intended for its nestlings still in its beak. On leaving the cavity after a second attempt to feed the young, the swallow attacked the chickadee and pulled strenuously on its wing, preventing it from flying off for 30 sec. The swallow then pursued the chickadee, engaging it in aerial combat. Both swallows then attacked the chickadee, which was thereupon joined by its mate. After returning to the cavity, the swallow proceeded to grab the leg of the Mountain Chickadee in its bill on the latter's next attempt at entry. Another aerial battle then ensued. At 0837 one swallow was in the cavity while the other was perched on top of the snag. With the chickadee's next approach to the nest, a fiercer encounter occurred with the combatants rolling on the ground, fighting vigorously. After this brief encounter, the swallow returned to the cavity, where the chickadee attacked it and drove it from the nest. With the displacement of the swallow, the chickadee entered the nest and was successful in rebuffing all further attempts at nest appropriation.

By 0920 the contest was decided and the Mountain Chickadees retained possession. At this time the chickadees were bringing food to their nestlings with no further interference from the would-be nest usurpers.

This same day I noted two Violet-green Swallows on three occasions at the entrance of a Hairy Woodpecker (*Dendrocopos villosus*) cavity nest that held noisy woodpecker nestlings approximately 450 m from the chickadees' nest. Perhaps the swallows were inspecting it as a possible nest site. Swallow examination of possible nest sites was first

seen 23 May. Presumably some swallows had acquired cavities as long as 2 weeks prior to this reported encounter. A hole-nesting species such as the Violet-green Swallow breeding later in the season may have difficulty in locating suitable nest cavities as most are already occupied by other species. The amount of physical contact between these two species may indicate the importance of suitable nest cavities. If such sites are in short supply, the number of nest cavities may be an important factor in limiting population densities of later nesting species. Abundance of nest sites has been indicated as a population regulatory mechanism in the Pied Flycatcher (*Ficedula hypoleuca*) (von Haartman 1951, *Acta Zool. Fennica* 67: 1) and may influence Great Tit (*Parus major*) numbers (Kluijver 1951, *Ardea* 39: 1). Interspecific fighting for nest sites has been reported for Great Tits and Pied Flycatchers in northern Europe (von Haartman 1957, *Evolution* 11: 339). Further, it is common for hole-nesting species to be permanent residents and to nest early in the breeding season (von Haartman 1968, *Ornis Fennica* 45: 1). In this case the Mountain Chickadee is a permanent resident whereas the Violet-green Swallow is a summer resident only. Hence the chickadee has the first opportunity at nest site selection and its nesting cycle is well underway before the swallows start breeding. I thank R. D. Ohmart and J. Alcock for suggestions on improving this note.—KATHLEEN E. FRANZREB, *Department of Biological Sciences, California State University, Chico, California 95929*. Accepted 14 May 75.

Connecticut House Sparrows nesting in December.—While Christmas shopping in Stamford, Connecticut on 23 December 1974, I parked in the second tier of a three-tier parking garage. On my return to the car, I was surprised to hear the characteristic calls of nestling passerines. Looking up, I saw on the wing of a girder about 7 feet off the floor a nest being tended by a female House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*). As soon as the parent left the nest, I climbed up on the hood of my car and saw four nestlings with eyes open and a developing feather covering, probably less than 2 weeks old. House Sparrows are notorious late summer nesters in Connecticut, but documented records for this species nesting as late as December are rare. For the past 5 years Connecticut has had a series of very mild winters. In this coastal stretch the last few winters have brought only a few snow covers lasting a day or so in duration. This has resulted in a greater availability of winter food and accompanying milder temperatures, helpful in increasing the possibility of successful brood rearing.—TOM WESSELS, *B 211, 1444 Folsom Street, Boulder, Colorado 80302*. Accepted 16 May 75.

Bahama Woodstar in Florida: first specimen for continental North America.—Bahama Woodstars, *Calliphlox evelynae*, were reported from southeastern Florida as seen on 26 August–13 October 1971 by Robertson (1972, *Amer. Birds* 26: 52) and Langridge and Sykes (1974, *Auk* 91: 849), and on 7 April–15 May 1974 by Fisk (1974, *Amer. Birds* 28: 855). Competent observers established these sight records, which are supplemented by photographs (Fisk *ibid.*). The absolute evidence afforded by a specimen has remained lacking.

On 31 January 1961 the late Melvin Finn discovered a dead hummingbird, its bill impaled within a window screen of his Miami residence. The mummified specimen (UMRC 4757) was originally identified as an undetermined species of *Selasphorus*. This specimen was recently examined by R. C. Banks and J. Weske of the National Museum of Natural History and identified as *C. evelynae*, probably a male in immature plumage. This constitutes, apparently, the first specimen of the species for mainland North America.