

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.

The Florida records of *C. evelynae* merit comment. Initial uncertainties as to identification of the hummingbirds seen, their photographs, and the specimen were occasioned by birds not in definite adult plumage. Such birds viewed in the field are easily, and probably have been, ascribed to females or immature individuals of other species more apt to be encountered. Although this is the only known winter report, the possibility that *C. evelynae* may have had, historically, an unrecognized wintering population in southeastern Florida is not to be dismissed. Urbanization and the growing number of observers can be bringing this population into focus.

It is also possible that we are witnessing an initial stage of invasion. Perhaps because of their flying abilities and the closeness of the Bahama Islands, the birds have been wandering to Florida over a long period of time. Urbanization of the Atlantic Coastal Ridge, one striking feature of which has been the establishment of an exotic flora characterized in considerable part by plants with nectar-rich flowers (Owre 1973, *Wilson Bull.* 85: 491), has created increasingly favorable habitat for nectarivorous birds.

I thank E. J. Fisk for prompting closer examination of the specimen and R. C. Banks and J. Weske for their identification of it.—OSCAR T. OWRE, *Department of Biology, University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida 33124*. Accepted 20 May 75.

Possible cannibalism in Swainson's Hawk.—Cannibalism is known to occur in several raptors, as reported by Clevenger and Roest (1974, *Auk* 91: 639). Heintzelman (1966, *Auk* 83: 307) and Ingram (1959, *Auk* 76: 218). Ingram (*ibid.*) suggests that cannibalism also occurs in the Swainson's Hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*), but I can find no evidence of this in the literature. I found direct evidence of cannibalism while conducting a food habits study on Swainson's Hawks in southern New Mexico, 40 km north-northeast of Las Cruces, Dona Ana County.

Several nests, all in tall yuccas (*Yucca elata*), were visited daily. The nest in which the cannibalism occurred was 2.5 m above the ground. This nest was small (31 × 36 cm) in comparison with others (mean of 9, 55 × 55 cm) and contained three young. The youngest nestling was 26 days old on 6 July and its nest mates were 29 and 30 days old. The youngest hawk usually had less food than its nest mates; I also saw the nest mates pushing it away from the shaded sections of the nest.

On 6 July there was a storm with high winds and heavy rains. The following day I found the youngest hawk missing. After conducting a thorough search of the area I found a hawk's stomach 30 m away. I also found the tarsus, void of meat, and the talons of a young hawk in the nest. Upon checking the nest mates' gullets, I found three breast feathers, and a piece of keel, all belonging to a young Swainson's Hawk. This evidence suggests a case of cannibalism and possible fratricide in the Swainson's Hawk.

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First record of Smith's Longspur in New York.—On 22 September 1974, the author with Marc Chamerlain, Joseph DiCostanzo, Peter M. Polshek, and Robert W. Smart found a Smith's Longspur (*Calcarius pictus*) at Robert Moses State Park at the western extremity of Fire Island, a barrier beach island off Long Island, Suffolk County, New York. The longspur was first flushed from lawn grass bordering a parkway but all ensuing observations indicated a preference for adjacent beach grass