

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