

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

(*Ammophila arenaria*) with scattered clumps of seaside goldenrod (*Solidago semper-virens*). At our approach the bird crouched in the cover of these plants until almost stepped upon. We used this behavior pattern to capture the longspur by dropping a hand-held 12-m mist net over it.

The bird was later turned over to John Bull for verification and deposit at the American Museum of Natural History as specimen No. 811078. Upon dissection it proved to be a female with a partially ossified skull (Bull pers. comm.).

This specimen represents the first Smith's Longspur record for New York. The species occurs regularly in migration east to central Ohio, especially in the spring (Trautman and Trautman 1968, Ohio J. Sci. 68: 310). East of the Appalachians only five previous occurrences are known to me: specimens at Chester, South Carolina, 1 December 1880 and 9 February 1889 (Sprunt 1949, South Carolina bird life, Columbia, Univ. South Carolina Press); a specimen at the Stratford town dump, Fairfield County, Connecticut, 24 March 1968 (Bulmer 1969, Auk 86: 345); one seen by Douglas Kraus and other observers in the company of 100 Snow Buntings (*Plectrophenax nivalis*) and 20 Lapland Longspurs (*Calcarius lapponicus*) at Moonstone Beach, Rhode Island, 30 October 1965 (Ferren pers. comm.); and one seen in the company of Dark-eyed Juncos (*Junco hyemalis*) near Lumberton, Robeson County, North Carolina, 28 December 1946 (Rabb 1948, Auk 65: 456).—THOMAS H. DAVIS, 9446-85 Road, Woodhaven, New York 11421. Accepted 5 Jun. 75.

Snowy Owl steals prey from Marsh Hawk.—This note describes an incident of successful piracy by a Snowy Owl (*Nyctea scandiaca*) on a Marsh Hawk (*Circus cyaneus*) on their Massachusetts wintering grounds.

Interspecific piracy or kleptoparasitism, where one species steals prey from another, has been described within a number of avian families including the Procellariidae, Fregatidae, Accipitridae, Stercorariidae, Laridae, Turdidae, Sturnidae, and Laniidae (e.g. Bent 1921, 1922, 1937, 1938; Meinertzhagen 1959; Thomson 1964). In a number of families piracy ranks as the predominant feeding behavior, as in the jaegers (Stercorariidae) and the frigatebirds (Fregatidae). On the other hand, piracy is rare in many families. Of particular interest are the typical owls, Strigidae, which are ecologically similar to the frequently piratic Accipitridae. Within the Strigidae, successful piracy has been reported only for the Short-eared Owl (*Asio flammeus*). Reese (1973) and Bildstein and Ashby (1975) report successful piracies by Short-eared Owls on a European Kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus*) and on a Marsh Hawk. Pitelka et al. (1955) mention what may have been an unsuccessful piracy attempt by a Snowy Owl on a Glaucous Gull (*Larus hyperboreus*) in Alaska.

In contrast to the paucity of piracy records, accounts of interspecific aggression are relatively common for the Strigidae. Bent (1938) notes that the Great-horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*) occasionally robs hawk nests and that several of the larger owls prey on smaller members of the family. Short-eared Owls have been recorded chasing Marsh Hawks (Bent 1938) and Pomarine Jaegers (Pitelka et al. 1955). Most of these examples seem to have been motivated by territorial or nest defense.

On 9 December 1974 we were watching Snowy Owls on the salt marshes of the lower Merrimack River near Newburyport, Massachusetts, 42° 50' N, 70° 84' W, one of the best places in the eastern United States to find these diurnal owls in winter. The weather was overcast with a wind of 16–24 kph from the east-southeast, and the temperature was approximately 7°C. We found our first Snowy Owl near the Plum Island airport, actually on the mainland, and watched it for 10 min (1420–1430 EST). We were not able to determine its age or sex. At 1431 the bird flew