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Banded northern Bald Eagles in Florida and other southern states.—This note is to report the occurrence of the northern Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus alascanus*) in Florida, where this subspecies has not been recorded previously. Neither Howell (1932, Florida bird life, Tallahassee, Dept. Game Fresh Water Fish) nor Sprunt (1954, Florida bird life, New York, Coward-McCann, Inc.) list it for the state. The American Ornithologists' Union (1957, Check-list of North American birds, fifth ed., Baltimore, Amer. Ornithol. Union, p. 114) gives the breeding range of *H. l. alascanus* as extending south to Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland, and the winter range as "south through (and perhaps beyond) the breeding range."

On 28 June 1969 I banded two large Bald Eagle nestlings in an eyrie at Michigamme Reservoir, 7 miles northeast of Crystal Falls, Iron County, Michigan. On or about 1 January 1970 one of these birds was found shot close to the Gulf of Mexico near Perry, Taylor County, Florida. Apparently the carcass was not preserved.

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