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.