At sunrise on 22 December 1976, I saw two Sandhill Cranes (probably *G. c. tabida*), flying from roost to a bait site on Paynes Prairie, Alachua County, Florida, with their legs drawn up into their belly feathers (Figure 1). The temperatuare was near −6°C. On 17 January 1977, another bitterly cold morning, most individuals in a flock of about 40 cranes were observed flying from roost on the prairie with their legs drawn up. These observations are my first encounter with this behavior in seven winters of observing cranes in Florida. While this may contribute little to our understanding of the ecology of the Sandhill Crane in Florida, it does suggest that cranes wintering in Florida can find weather conditions as uncomfortable as any they are likely to encounter in the northern parts of their range. — STEPHEN A. NESBITT, *Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, Wildlife Research Laboratory, 4005 S Main Street, Gainesville, Florida 32601.*

Dust-bathing by Common Flickers. — The note on dusting activity by a Red-bellied Woodpecker, *Melanerpes carolinus*, (Woolfenden 1975, Fla. Field Nat. 3: 51) and the rarity of records of dust-bathing by woodpeckers in general (Kilham 1975, Bird-Banding 46: 251-252) prompts me to report my observations of dusting by Common Flickers (*Colaptes auratus*) in my back yard in suburban Fort Pierce, St. Lucie County, Florida.

During early May 1976 I observed two short bouts of dusting by a female flicker that had been occupying a nearby nestbox. Both bouts lasted about 30 seconds and occurred at a shallow depression of sandy soil about one foot in diameter; the first occurred when the soil was dry and the second occurred a few days after a rain when the soil was still slightly moist. The third instance of dusting occurred on 18 May 1977 when I saw a female flicker on the ground moving some pine needles to get to the thin dusty top layer of the dry hard ground. She then dusted for about 12-18 seconds. This female had a partially feathered young in a nearby nest box that was heavily infested with mites (H. W. Kale, pers. comm.).

In these three instances I observed the dusting birds at 6-15 m from a gazebo in my yard and the dusting area was free of unusual material and insects. The dusting behavior of the flickers was similar to that of House Sparrows (*Passer domesticus*) I have observed. In the 1977 observation of flicker dusting, the bird hunched forward with wings slightly spread and with breast to the ground. It then rubbed its body against the ground and later shook its body with feathers ruffled. After several such sequences the bird flew to a bird bath where it drank water and regurgitated food. — O. V. OLSEN, *5302 Ft. Pierce Blvd., Ft. Pierce, Florida 33450.*

Fall foraging of Pileated Woodpeckers on Magnolia grandiflora seeds. — Accounts on the Pileated Woodpecker (*Dryocopus pileatus*) by Bent (1939, U. S. Natl. Mus. Bull. 174), Hoyt (1957, Ecology, 38: 246-256), and Kilham (1959, Condor, 61: 377-387; 1976, Auk, 93: 15-24) report the Pileated's main reliance upon large ants and wood-boring beetles for food and some list wild fruits and berries as a minor dietary component. Howell (1932, Florida bird life, Tallahassee, Fla. Dept. Game Fresh Water Fish), reported that the fruits eaten in Florida include sour gum, tupelo gum, dogwood, persimmon, wild grape, holly, poison ivy, sumac, and hackberry.

For more than two weeks in September and October 1977, an adult pair of Pileated Woodpeckers foraged near the University of South Florida campus, Hillsborough County, Florida and returned repeatedly to feed on the ripening seed cones of a yard planted southern magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*). Initially, I believed the large woodpeckers were after insect larvae or ants as they pecked the seed cones, but closer observation revealed they were consuming the numerous red, bean-like seeds from the opening cones. The pair usually spent 15 to 30 minutes in mid-morning and late afternoon visits to the magnolia tree. They continued this behavior for several consecutive days until the seed supply of the tree was virtually depleted. In addition, they foraged extensively for insects along the trunks and limbs of live (*Quercus*

virginiana), laurel (*Q. laurifolia*), and turkey oaks (*Q. laevis*) and longleaf pines (*Pinus palustris*) growing in the same yard and throughout the adjacent residential area.

Elsewhere in central Florida, Fred Lohrer (pers. comm.) has observed a Pileated Woodpecker feeding on the berries of greenbrier (*Smilax* sp.) at the Archbold Biological Station. As in the present case, the bird returned repeatedly during a sequence of days until the supply of berries was depleted.

Although Pileated Woodpeckers have not been recorded previously as feeding on magnolia seeds, Beal (1911, U. S. Dept. Agr. Biol. Survey Bull. 37) reported that stomachs of Ivory-billed Woodpecker (*Campephilus principalis*) examined in eastern Texas contained 61.5% magnolia fruit and 38.5% beetle larvae. These data suggest that both the Pileated and Ivory-billed woodpeckers are rather opportunistic and can feed extensively on certain wild seeds and fruits which are available seasonably. — LARRY N. BROWN, *Department of Biology, University of South Florida, Tampa, Florida 33620.*

Yellow-throated Vireo nests found in Orange County, Florida. — On 7 May 1977 Steve Valdespino showed several birders, including the author, a Yellow-throated Vireo (*Vireo flavifrons*) nest which he and Mike Mattina had found about a week earlier. The lichen-covered nest was suspended about 12 m above ground in the outer reaches of a lower limb of a tall longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*) growing about 15 m from a dirt road near the campground of Kelly Park in northwest Orange County, Florida. The habitat was composed of longleaf pine with an understory of live oak (*Quercus virginiana*) and a ground cover of wire grass (*Aristida stricta*). The adult Yellow-throated Vireo that was seen on the nest eventually flew away with a fecal sac in its bill. Shortly thereafter an adult returned to the nest.

On the morning of 11 June 1977 Ted and Chad Robinson saw a pair of Yellow-throated Vireos building a nest in Wekiwa Springs State Park (Orange Co.) adjacent to Kelly Park. This nest, which was similar to the Kelly Park one in appearance, height and placement in the tree, was in a turkey oak (*Quercus laevis*) growing about 20 m from a newly built meeting hall. The habitat was composed of turkey oak and longleaf pine. The surrounding area was devoid of understory and ground cover due to recent construction activities. Later that day Sam Cole and the author saw two calling Yellow-throated Vireos less than a meter from this nest. And during 1977, singing birds were heard regularly at several locations within Wekiwa Springs State Park from 26 March-27 August (pers. observ.).

The Yellow-throated Vireo is a common breeder in north Florida and as far south as Brooksville (Hernando Co.); it has been reported during the breeding season at New Smyrna Beach (Volusia Co.) and Silver Springs (Marion Co.) (Sprunt 1954). More recently, the species apparently extended its breeding range into the Peace River Valley with records from Fort Meade (Polk Co.) 3 June 1960 (Stevenson 1960), and along the Peace River 18 June 1966 (Stevenson 1966), 15 June 1968 (J. B. Edscorn, pers. comm.) and 23 June 1968 (Stevenson 1968).

In east-central Florida, summering Yellow-throated Vireos were first detected near Sanlando Springs (Seminole Co., 9 km SE of Wekiwa Springs S. P.) when Nicholson (1952) found two singing males in June 1946. Thereafter through 1951 males were heard singing in Orlando (Orange Co.) during April and May. However, Nicholson found no nests. The region's first nest was found near Lockhart (Orange Co.) on 23 May 1951 when a pair of birds built one in a turkey oak near a house (Mason 1952). Although this nest was abandoned prior to completion, successful nesting in the area was implied on 8 August 1951 when Mason saw an adult feeding young.

The Wekiwa Springs State Park and Kelly Park nesting activities represent the second and third breeding records for the region. Coupled with the above records, these recent observations