

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

suggest that the Yellow-throated Vireo has extended its breeding range southeastward in peninsular Florida. The species is probably a regular breeder in the relatively undisturbed habitats of Kelly and Wekiwa Springs parks.

The assistance of Mary H. Keim, Fred E. Lohrer, Henry M. Stevenson and Walter K. Taylor in preparing this field note is greatly appreciated.

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 DOROTHY W. FREEMAN, 4515 Montclair Road, Orlando, Florida 32806.

Foraging of Boat-tailed Grackles at car radiators. — On the afternoon of 2 July 1977, we observed two adult female and one adult male Boat-tailed Grackles (*Quiscalus major*) foraging at car radiators in the parking lot of the Cape Kennedy visitor center near Titusville, Brevard County, Florida. Incoming vehicles received special attention, but in the absence of arriving vehicles, the birds moved randomly from vehicle to vehicle inspecting each radiator and car front for dead insects. One female visited both the front and rear of the cars, apparently unable to distinguish between them. She spent less time at the back of the cars than at the front. The other female was followed by a juvenile to which she occasionally fed the insects she obtained. This could provide a mechanism for passing this learned behavior from one generation to the next.

House Sparrows (*Passer domesticus*) (Hurst 1975, Mississippi Ornithol. Soc. Newsletter 20 (3): 18; D. Werschkul, pers. comm.) and gray squirrels (*Sciurus carolinensis*) (Layne and Woblenden 1957, J. Mammal. 39: 595-596) have also been reported gathering food items from the grills, radiators, and bumpers of parked cars. Both the House Sparrow and the Boat-tailed Grackle are highly adaptable species that are frequently found in the vicinity of man. It is therefore not surprising that they should take advantage of the smorgasbord man has fortuitously provided. — BETTE J. SCHARDIEN AND JEROME A. JACKSON, *Department of Zoology, Mississippi State University, Mississippi State, Mississippi 39762.*

First Florida record of the Lazuli Bunting. — On 7 March 1977, at Sharpes, Brevard County, Florida, Dr. Mary Man noted an unusual bird at her feeder. Her description by telephone was so graphic that I thought the bird must be a Lazuli Bunting (*Passerina amoena*), and at my suggestion she checked a field guide and identified the strange bird as a male Lazuli Bunting approaching full breeding plumage. The next day Robert Barber confirmed the identification.

After the report was announced to the Florida Rare Bird Alert, birders from all parts of the state and beyond converged on the Man home and had the satisfaction of observing the bunting as it made its daily visits. Edward H. Man, R. Barber (photo. to Tall Timbers Research Station) and others photographed the bird.

Numerous Painted Buntings (*P. ciris*) and Indigo Buntings (*P. cyane*) frequent this feeder each winter, and once the Lazuli Bunting was observed feeding a female Painted Bunting. Bunting feeding ceased on 3 April when Mr. and Mrs. Man left for Arizona. Apparently the last observation of the Lazuli Bunting occurred 3 days later on 6 April when it was seen by Bill and Helen Dowling and Ollie Olsen.