

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.

Cook (1977, Auk 94: 172) lists 5 sightings of the Lazuli Bunting east of the Mississippi River, all between 1950 and 1975. Thus, this first Florida record becomes only the sixth for the species in eastern North America. — HELEN G. CRUICKSHANK, 1925 Indian River Road, Rockledge, Florida 32955.

A Florida specimen of the Black-throated Sparrow. — On 4 February 1976 Menk discovered a Black-throated Sparrow (*Amphispiza bilineata*) at an abandoned airport in Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida. The next day the authors and four other observers searched in vain, but Menk found it again on the 8th. When informed of the rediscovery, the second author went with him to the spot and collected the bird, a female (No. 3468, Tall Timbers Research Station), identified as *A. b. bilineata* by M. Ralph Browning, (Natl. Mus. Nat. Hist.). This is the easternmost race, and it breeds from west-central Texas to northeastern Mexico.

During the period of observation this sparrow inhabited the edge of the airport, loosely associating with Savannah Sparrows (*Passerculus sandwichensis*) in an area of short grass interspersed with clumps of higher grass or weeds. A flock of Vesper Sparrows (*Pooecetes gramineus*) was present nearby.

Although the A.O.U. Check-list (1957) cited no records of the Black-throated Sparrow appreciably east of its breeding range, the species has been recorded in Audubon Field Notes/American Birds eleven times during 1959-1976. It has occurred twice each in Massachusetts (Nichols 1960, Carleton 1963), New Jersey (Carleton 1962, Buckley and Kane 1975), and Virginia (Buckley and Buckley 1968, Scott and Cutler 1971). Single records were made in Minnesota (Maley 1975), Nebraska (Williams 1974), Wisconsin (Janssen 1976), Illinois (Mumford 1961), and Louisiana (Purrrington 1976). Thus, prior to the Florida record, only one bird had been recorded farther south than Virginia — an indication of an eastward rather than a southeastward movement. Another coincidence is that those states closest to the species' breeding range had no more records than those bordering the Atlantic Ocean.

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- GAIL E. MENK, 1128 Ocala Road, Apt. G-5, Tallahassee, Florida 32304, and HENRY M. STEVENSON, Tall Timbers Research Station, Rt. 1, Box 160, Tallahassee, Florida 32303.

Report on the 1977 fall meeting. — The FOS fall meeting was held on 30 September-2 October at the Red Carpet Inn, Altamonte Springs, with approximately 125 members attending. On Friday afternoon, the Directors unanimously passed a motion opposing collecting live birds