

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.

LITERATURE CITED

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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.