

First inland record of the Hudsonian Godwit in northwestern Florida.—The Hudsonian Godwit (*Limosa haemastica*) has been reported in Florida fewer than two dozen times during the past 40 years. Inland records are highly unusual.

On 23 May 1982, I collected a female Hudsonian Godwit (Tall Timbers Research Station No. 3375; prealternate molt; light fat; ovary 8 X 13 mm, largest ovum 2 mm) 1 km east of the junction of highways 20 and 77 in northern Bay County, Florida. This location is about 18 km north of the nearest salt or brackish water. The godwit was feeding in shallow water near broad mud flats of a 10-ha freshwater pond with a flock of 25 Semipalmated Sandpipers (*Calidris pusilla*) and 10 White-rumped Sandpipers (*C. fuscicollis*). This specimen represents the fourth occurrence and first inland record of *L. haemastica* in northwestern Florida.

Previous northwestern Florida records have been of single birds: 15 October 1965 at Panama City, Bay County (James 1966, Aud. Field Notes 20:55-61); 2 May 1981 at Air Products and Chemical Inc. Sanctuary, Santa Rosa County (Imhof 1981, Amer. Birds 35:832-834); and 4 August 1981 at Pensacola Beach, Escambia County (Purrington 1982, Amer. Birds 36:186-188). The only previous inland record for Florida was a single bird at Zellwood, Orange County on 7 September 1980 (Atherton and Atherton 1980, Amer. Birds 35:172-176).

I thank H. M. Stevenson for providing details of previous records.—Gary R. Graves, Department of Biological Science, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida 32306. (Present address: Division of Birds, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C. 20560).

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Pied-billed Grebe feeding on bread.—During April 1981, at Lake Eola, Orlando, Orange County, Florida, I came across three very tame Pied-billed Grebes (*Podilymbus podiceps*). Persons there rather haphazardly threw small pieces of bread and cookie crumbs to birds, including Rock Doves (*Columba livia*), American Coots (*Fulica americana*), Ring-billed Gulls (*Larus delawarensis*), and ducks. Although the bulk of the food went to these birds, nevertheless, there were times when a little momentarily lay on the surface of the water not far from one of the grebes. The Pied-billed Grebes, by scurrying with wings extended, managed to capture small pieces, which were immediately swallowed. I estimated the grebes were successful about once in every eight or nine attempts. I noted no aggression shown to the grebes by the other water birds.

I have been unable to find similar published observations of grebes in North America, although the behavior has been reported involving the Little Grebe (*Tachybuptus ruficollis*) in England (Goodwin and Knowles 1961, British Birds 54:402-403; Owen 1973, British Birds 66:227), the Black-throated Little Grebe (*T. novaehollandiae*) in Australia, and the Great Crested Grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*) in England (Owen 1973; England 1974, British Bird 67:302). The lack of records of this behavior in the Pied-billed Grebe emphasizes the unusual and atypical nature of grebes eating non-animal prey.—Bernard King, Gull Cry, 9 Park Road, Newlyn, Penzance, Cornwall, TR18 5DZ, England.

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