

TABLE 1  
FEEDING RATES OF WILSON'S PHALAROPE

|                      | Attending shoveler <sup>1</sup> | In group of non-attending birds <sup>2</sup> | Alone <sup>3</sup> |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|--|--------------------|
| Mean pecks/min       | 38.96 (SE 0.70)                 | 25.21 (SE 0.80)                              | 14.59 (SE 0.64)    |
| No. birds observed   | 13                              | 10 <sup>4</sup>                              | 14                 |
| No. seconds observed | 942                             | 526  | 1,100              |

<sup>1</sup> Within 50 cm of Shoveler.

<sup>2</sup> All birds within 50 cm of nearest neighbor, and group consisting of 10 or more birds.

<sup>3</sup> Minimum distance of 5 m from nearest bird.

<sup>4</sup> In 10 groups.

pecks, the number of pecks as stated in Table 1 does not necessarily represent the number of food items captured.

Usually small groups of phalaropes (average of five birds) attended single Shovelers. Although no complete quantitative data on daily activity cycles were obtained, the phalaropes seemed to feed most intensely when the Shovelers fed most actively, and that the number of feeding phalaropes decreased with the Shovelers' periods of least activity. The case described here is interesting in that phalaropes very obviously followed feeding ducks, and apparently competed for choice feeding positions closest to the duck; agonistic encounters were commonest between attending individuals closest to the duck. Female phalaropes seemingly more often than not dominated and occupied the choice lead positions. Lead birds were not observed to "spin," and indeed spinning was seldom seen (cf. Höhn, Auk, 84: 220, 1967).

The data for this paper were collected while one of us (W.R.S.) was supported by grants from the Frank M. Chapman Memorial Fund of the American Museum of Natural History, the South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, the University of Cape Town, and the North American Wildlife Foundation operating through the Delta Waterfowl Research Station.—W. ROY SIEGFRIED, *FitzPatrick Institute, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, Cape, South Africa*, and BRUCE D. J. BATT, *Delta Waterfowl Research Station, Delta, Manitoba, Canada*. Accepted 3 Aug. 71.

**Simultaneous migration of Sandhill Cranes in Florida.**—At 10:50 on 8 March 1968 at Blue Cypress Lake, 27 miles west of Vero Beach, we watched 19 Sandhill Cranes (*Grus canadensis*) circling in three distinct flocks so high up we could hear only the loudest components of their incessant calls. The wind was 12–15 mph from the southeast. Several more units of three or four cranes came from the south and west and joined those already circling. At 11:00 they formed a single line and headed northwest at an estimated altitude of 2,500 feet. At 11:09 two more single lines appeared flying northwestward, and between 11:20 and 11:30 we heard two more flocks pass overhead. We saw or heard about 75 cranes in all.

The Florida Sandhill Cranes (*G. c. pratensis*) start nesting from early February through mid-March (Thompson, Auk, 87: 500, 1970), so the birds we saw migrating were probably *G. c. tabida* that had wintered in central and southern Florida. As Williams (Auk, 87: 156, 1970) describes the departure of cranes from Gainesville, 165 miles northwest of Blue Cypress Lake, between 10:00 and 12:00 on the same day, evidently crane migration started simultaneously over a wide area in Florida that spring.—MARGARET COON BOWMAN, *Box 783, Wabasso, Florida 32970*, and STEWART L. WHITMAN, *R.R. 1, Upper Granville, Annapolis County, Nova Scotia, Canada*. Accepted 21 Sep. 71.