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Warblers feeding from ice.—On 5 May 1970, Philip D. Ould and McNicholl observed approximately 30 Yellow-rumped (Myrtle) Warblers (*Dendroica coronata*) hopping and walking on both fallen cattail (*Typha* sp.) stems and a thin sheet of ice near Hazel Creek in southern Manitoba. The birds were feeding on small black animals on the ice and in the water, these animals appearing to be identical to small dipterans which were flying in abundance over the water.

Goossen observed numerous migrant warblers, including Palm (*Dendroica palmarum*), Yellow-rumped (Myrtle), Yellow (*D. petechia*) and Blackburnian (*D. fusca*) feeding in scattered groups on the ice of Lake Manitoba at Delta Manitoba, during the exceptionally inclement spring of 1974 in which considerable mortality of passerines was recorded in southern Manitoba (Serie and Jones, Prairie Nat. 8:33–39, 1976). An examination of the ice on 22 May showed that Coleoptera, Chironomidae and other Diptera and Araneae were all present on the ice at this time.

Storms and cold spells are not infrequent in late spring on the Canadian prairies. During such periods insects die or become sluggish. Foraging by warblers on lethargic or dead insects on ice surfaces may simply constitute an opportunistic response to a readily obtained food supply in some cases, as at Hazel Creek, but would also have value in times of food shortage. This would be especially important during migration, when energy resources are likely low or depleted. Similar behavior by a Bohemian Waxwing (*Bombycilla garrulus*) has been reported (Kerr, Calgary Field Nat. 7:240, 1976), and may be of regular occurrence in insectivorous species migrating under adverse conditions.

We thank Jon C. Barlow, Spencer G. Sealy and 2 anonymous referees for comments on earlier drafts of this note, and Sealy for the suggestion that we collaborate. This constitutes Publication No. 23 of the University of Manitoba Field Station (Delta Marsh).—MARTIN K. MCNICHOLL, *Beak Consultants Ltd., 3530 11 A St. N.E., Calgary, Alberta T2E 6M7 Canada,* AND J. PAUL GOOSSEN, *Dept. Zoology, Univ. Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2N2 Canada.* (Present address JPG: *Regent College, 2130 Wesbrook Mall, Vancouver, British Columbia V6T 1N6 Canada.*) *Accepted 12 Dec. 1978.*

Wilson Bull., 92(1), 1980, pp. 121–122

Rough-winged Swallow feeding on fly larvae.—On 22 May 1977, while driving along the Lake Huron shoreline near Alabaster, Iosco Co., Michigan, I observed a pair of Rough-winged Swallows (*Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*) flying and occasionally landing on the beach near dead fish. Since this species seldom lands on the ground except to procure nesting material or enter a burrow, their actions seemed unusual. The birds were observed from 06:50–07:05 with 7 × 50 binoculars, at approximately 15 m for 5 min and 9 m for 10 min.

Only 1 bird picked material up from the beach or from the dead fish. The other bird circled or landed within 1 m of the feeding bird. The pair flew along the beach for short distances from location to location, but occasionally flew as much as 100 m before returning to the original area. Often the foraging bird walked to several different fish before again taking flight and was then followed by the second bird. I examined the last fish at which the bird stopped and the surrounding area; fly larvae were found in and on both the sand and dead fish (apparently an alewife [*Alosa pseudoharengus*]).

Although members of the order Diptera are a major portion (33%) of the rough-wing's diet (Beal, Food Habits of the Swallows, A Family of Valuable Native Birds, USDA, Bull. 619,

1918; Bent, Life Histories of North American Flycatchers, Larks, Swallows and Their Allies, Dover, New York, N.Y. 1963:429) these insects are taken as adults through aerial foraging by the swallows. This observation seems to represent an opportunistic foraging technique in response to a short-term, high density food source on the part of at least 1 of the observed pair.—RICHARD A. WOLINSKI, *11460 Chamberlain Dr., South Lyon, Michigan 48178.* (Present address: *3143 Braeburn Circle, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104.*) *Accepted 20 Jan. 1979.*

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Sandhill Cranes prey on Canada Goose eggs.—Harvey et al. (Wilson Bull. 80:421–425, 1968) reported Lesser Sandhill Cranes (*Grus canadensis canadensis*) feeding on the eggs and hatching young of Blue Geese (*Anser caerulescens*) and Willow Ptarmigan (*Lagopus lagopus*). Littlefield (Wilson Bull. 88:503–504, 1976) saw Greater Sandhill Cranes (*G. c. tabida*) eat young Gadwalls (*Anas strepera*) and Mallards (*A. platyrhynchos*). The literature does not mention Sandhill Cranes eating Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*) eggs.

On 12 April 1978, I was walking with a biology class along the edge of a marsh in northwestern Washtenaw County, Michigan. With 8 × 40 binoculars, I observed 3 Sandhill Cranes standing approximately 60 m away. Another crane was sitting on a nest about 15 m from these cranes, and a Canada Goose was incubating a clutch of eggs approximately 30 m equidistant from the 3 cranes and the nest. Two of the 3 cranes walked toward the goose nest. When 5 m from the nest the goose flew at the cranes and was joined by another goose in a short, but unsuccessful attempt to chase the cranes away. The cranes then approached the nest and first one, then the other ate the eggs. The geese swam nearby calling repeatedly but they did not attempt to chase the cranes. The cranes also did a great deal of calling while at the goose nest.

I waded out to the goose nest 2 h later and found a few eggshells and some eggwhite in the water next to the nest. A crane was still sitting on its nest and another crane was standing nearby; the other 2 cranes and the geese had gone.

The 2 cranes that ate the goose eggs were undoubtedly nonbreeders, although it is unusual for nesting cranes to allow such nonbreeders in their territory. A nonbreeding pair of cranes was also seen several times before and after 12 April in the marsh, but never again as close to the crane nest.

In the marshes of southern Michigan, Sandhill Cranes and Canada Geese frequently nest close to each other with little interaction. In the past 10 years, while studying 138 Sandhill Crane nests, I have found no evidence of cranes feeding on goose eggs, even when the 2 species had nests in much closer proximity than in the above example of egg predation. Cranes are opportunistic feeders (Mullins and Bizeau, Auk 95:175–178, 1978) and will uncommonly eat Canada Goose eggs.—RONALD H. HOFFMAN, *6142 Territorial Rd., Pleasant Lake, Michigan 49272.* *Accepted 3 Jan. 1979.*

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Adult Brown Pelican robs Great Blue Heron of fish.—At 11:45 on 7 March 1978, on Little Cumberland Island, Georgia, I watched a Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalus*) rob a Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*) of a fish. The heron captured a 28–33 cm fish in a 60 × 80 m tidal pond located 150 m from the open ocean and carried it to the ground and