

carrying food in a wooded area. The recipient proved to be a fledgling so recently out of the nest that it could fly only short distances. This species was observed in two other wooded places above 3500 feet on the mountain.—HARVEY B. LOVELL, *Biology Department, University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky.*

**Note on behavior of birds on a cold, winter day.**—At Manhattan, Kansas, the morning of March 11, 1948, was clear, with the sun shining brightly. The thermometer registered  $-12^{\circ}$  F. Thursday, March 11, followed a two-day blizzard with the wind from the northeast, in which six to eight inches of snow fell upon about as much snow already present and which had been frozen with a one or two-inch crust, making penetration difficult.

Eastern Bluebirds, *Sialia sialis*, Robins, *Turdus migratorius*, and English Sparrows, *Passer domesticus*, were observed to be feeding on bittersweet berries as early as 7:30 a. m., March 11. After a short feeding period, the bluebirds flew to the chimney-top of a house which was heated by a gas-burning installation in the furnace. A light northwest wind was blowing. The birds alighted on the south rim of the chimney, some with their heads into the chimney, others facing out from the chimney. Early in the morning, there were only two Bluebirds observed. Later in the day, other Bluebirds and some Cedar Waxwings, *Bombycilla cedrorum*, joined the group. The Bluebirds and Cedar Waxwings spent much time (until about 2:30 p. m.) on the chimney rim. A quantity of droppings was subsequently found on the chimney rim and on the roof at the south and southwest corners of the chimney.

At 12:30 p. m., the outside temperature was  $+6^{\circ}$  F. and there were four Bluebirds and two Cedar Waxwings on the south rim of the chimney, apparently taking advantage of the warm air coming up.

On March 12, with the minimum temperature of  $-5^{\circ}$  F. and a maximum temperature of  $+38^{\circ}$  F., the birds were not seen feeding or keeping warm.—RALPH L. AND IRENE D. PARKER, *Manhattan, Kansas.*

**An avian association in the Himalaya Mountains.**—A recent article on 'Species Association in Winter Groups' by Wing (Auk, 63: 508-511, 1946) brought to mind similar circumstances I had observed in India.

It was at a hill station, Ranikhet, in the northern part of the United Provinces, just west of Nepal in the Himalaya Mountains. The elevation was 6000 to 6500 feet. The tops of the ridges were crowned with long-leaved pine, *Pinus longifolia* Roxb., and the arid slopes below 5000 feet were not forested, except in the gullies where various oaks and acacias grew.

On the afternoon of July 15, I was hiking through a pine woodland that had a thick understory of young pine and several shrub forms such as *Berberis*, *Viburnum*, *Rhododendron*, and *Vaccinium*, when I found myself in the midst of a flock typical of those we find in winter in Oregon. Although this can hardly be called a winter flock, it was definitely a post-breeding flock for nestings had been completed more than a month previously.

Species composing the flock were (names are from Hugh Whistler's 'Handbook of the Birds of India'):

Brown-fronted Pied Woodpecker (*Dendrocopus auriceps*)

Gray Tit (*Parus major*)

Green-backed Tit (*Parus monticolus*)

Red-headed Tit (*Aegithaliscus concinnus*)

"Chestnut-caped" Tit (*Aegithaliscus* sp?)

Himalayan Tree Creeper (*Certhia himalayana*)

Several creepers and a pair of the Pied Woodpeckers were busily working the lower trunks of the larger pines while the several species of tits worked the thick undergrowth. Similar to the habits of our own winter flocks, this Himalayan flock seemed completely oblivious of my presence and flitted through the brush within arm's reach. The group consisted of 35 to 50 tits (many immatures) and perhaps five creepers, besides the pair of woodpeckers. They maintained a constant communication while working through the brush.

It is surprising how similar the generic structure of this association was to a winter flock one would expect to see during the winter in Oregon. The feeding methods of the group and its habit of constant communication are similar in most respects. This association is not so unusual when one considers the similarity of climate and vegetation structure in the two areas.—FRED G. EVENDEN, JR., *Zoology Department, Oregon State College, Corvallis, Oregon.*

**Notes on the birds of the Chicago region.**—During the years 1931 to 1939, a group of ornithologists at Whiting, Indiana, were able to study in some detail the birds of northern Indiana and Cook County, Illinois. A few of these records have already been published, Butler (*Auk*, 54: 390, 1937) and Eifrig (*Auk*, 55: 278, 1938). In this note, I should like to give a more detailed account of these published records, and also list certain other species that are noteworthy because of their unusual occurrence in the Chicago region.

The large Edison Electric plant, which will be mentioned later, is located at the point where the Indiana-Illinois state line runs into Lake Michigan. It is important because it is the breeding place of the common tern as well as the locality where such non-breeders as the Redhead Duck and Bonaparte's Gull were recorded during the summer months (Eifrig, 1938).

I should like to acknowledge that Mr. Archie F. Wilson of Flossmoor, Illinois, and Mr. Alex Bognar of Whiting, Indiana, collected certain of the specimens mentioned below, the records of which they have been kind enough to allow me to include in this report. The specimens of the King Eider, Stilt Sandpiper, and Marbled Godwit are now in the Amos W. Butler collection of birds at the Department of Biology of Purdue University.

Redhead, *Aythya americana*.—An adult male was observed on the large storage pond at the Edison Electric plant, July 15, 1934. It did not remain in the locality.

King Eider, *Somateria spectabilis*.—A female or immature was collected November 6, 1936, on Lake George, Lake Co., Indiana.

Dowitcher, *Limnodromus griseus*.—Five individuals were collected on Lake George as follows: July 17, 1936, one specimen; July 20, 1936, one; and September 7, 1936, three. Three of the specimens were identified by the late Dr. Amos W. Butler of Indianapolis, Indiana, as the Inland Dowitcher, *L. g. hendersoni*. One (No. 5036), taken September 7, is now in the possession of Mr. Alex Bognar, and two specimens (July 20 and September 7) are in the Butler collection at Purdue University. The other two birds were identified as Long-billed Dowitchers, *L. g. scolopaceus*. The specimen of July 17 is in the Butler collection, while the specimen (No. 5035) taken on September 7 has been kept by Alex Bognar.

Stilt Sandpiper, *Micropalama himantopus*.—A starving Stilt Sandpiper with a broken wing was found on November 2, 1936, on a muskrat house at Lake George.

Marbled Godwit, *Limosa fedoa*.—One specimen was collected on the mudflats of Lake George by Alex Bognar, September 7, 1936.

Wilson's Phalarope, *Steganopus tricolor*.—A rare and local summer resident. Three breeding records of this species from Lake George are as follows: May 30, 1936,