

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*)