

I have been able to determine, this is the first record for Utah, as well as for Zion National Park. This bird must have crossed several hundred miles of deserts and high mountain ranges to get here from its normal range. Mr. Grantham says it was in a mixed flock of Gambel Sparrows (*Zonotrichia leucophrys gambelii*) and Mountain Song Sparrows (*Melospiza melodia fallax*).—W. S. LONG, *Zion National Park, Utah, January 26, 1936.*

Red-shafted Flickers Feeding on Aphids.—On the morning of November 14, 1935, my attention was attracted to the peculiar actions of a Red-shafted Flicker (*Colaptes cafer collaris*), outside one of the windows of a classroom in Hilgard Hall, University of California, Berkeley. It was attempting to perch near the end of a branch of a large shrub, but apparently the branch was not rigid enough at that point to support the bird's weight. It persisted in its attempts and grasped the branch in its feet, spasmodically beating its wings in an effort to maintain an upright position. However, the branch continued to bend until the bird was upside down. After a few minutes the struggle to gain a normal perching position ceased, but the flicker continued to cling to the branch and began to peck at the under side of the leaves and the branch.

I was able to approach quite close to the window without being seen by the bird and observed it for approximately half an hour. I noted from its brown malar stripes, or "mustache," that the bird was a female. The shrub is about fifteen feet from the building and the branch to which the flicker was clinging was about twelve feet above the ground. I suspected that it was feeding upon some kind of insect which probably was abundant on the shrub, as evidenced by the length of time which the bird remained there, repeatedly pecking at the under side of the foliage in kingleet fashion.

Three times the bird lost its hold on the branch, but returned each time. However, after the first mentioned occurrence, it no longer attempted to maintain itself upright, but immediately assumed the inverted position and resumed its feeding. A sudden move by myself caused it to take alarm and fly off.

Noting the position of the branch on the shrub, I immediately went out to investigate and found that practically all of the branches, near the ends, were literally infested with aphids (*Aphis* sp.). Upon pulling down the particular branch on which the flicker had been, I found that it had only a few aphids left on it.

In the afternoon I carefully approached the same shrub to see if the bird might have returned. Upon my arrival I found not one, but four individuals feeding there in the same manner as had the one in the morning. The following morning there were three flickers there, but none when I visited the site in the afternoon.—JACK C. VON BLOEKER, JR., *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, November 16, 1935.*

The Range of the Sharp-tailed Grouse in New Mexico.—Mrs. Vernon Bailey in her work on the Birds of New Mexico (p. 210) records the Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse (*Pedioecetes phasianellus columbianus*) only from Johnson, Barillo and Fisher Peak Mesas, east and northeast of Raton, from information secured by Mr. J. S. Ligon. As indication of a more extensive range in earlier times I wish to record the distal part of a tibiotarsus of a Sharp-tail identified in a considerable collection of bird and mammal bones collected during archeological work in a cave near Jemez Springs, New Mexico, and received for identification from Mr. Paul Reiter, Curator of the Museum of New Mexico at Santa Fe. Associated with the specimen were numerous bones of turkey and of dusky grouse, and fragments from a teal of the genus *Querquedula*, a hawk of the genus *Buteo*, the American Merganser, and the Great Horned Owl. The cave seems to have been used by Indians as a temporary camp site at a date set at about 1300 A.D.—ALEXANDER WETMORE, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C., December 9, 1935.*

NOTES AND NEWS

The Cooper Ornithological Club will hold its eleventh annual meeting at the Los Angeles Museum, Exposition Park, Los Angeles, Friday and Saturday, April 17 and 18, 1936. The an-

nual dinner will be held Saturday evening, the 18th. Sunday, the 19th, will be devoted to a trip afield. The official hotel will be the Coliseum, at 457 West Santa Barbara Street, near the Mu-