

could fly and swim as well as if he had never been hurt!" (italics are mine). While the trapper appears to contradict himself as to whether the bird was injured or not, he is to be commended for releasing it.—JOHN A. GILLESPIE, Glenolden, Pennsylvania.

White-throated Sparrow Bandings and Repeats.—At my station in Worcester, Massachusetts, during 1931 I banded seventy-four White-throated Sparrows (*Zonotrichia albicollis*). These were nearly all taken during October and were mostly birds-of-the-year.

For the purpose of indicating the apparent tarrying periods during their southern migration, I am presenting the following tabulated review, basing the temporary duration of their stay on the repeats taken. It will be seen that of the seventy-four birds banded, seventeen remained at the station from one to ten days, one remained seventeen days, and one, banded October 5th, remained until November 4th.

Banding Dates			No.	Repeating Dates and released in Conn., Oct. 7th
1931	No.	Age	Repeating	
Sept. 30	1	Imm.	1	Oct. 6—Leg broken, treated and released in Conn., Oct. 7th
Oct. 1	5	"	1	Oct. 7
" 2	5	"	2	1 Oct. 8; 1 Oct. 7, 8, 9
" 5	11	"	3	1 Oct. 6; 1 Oct. 14, 21, 27;
" 6	7	"	"	Nov. 4; 1 Oct. 13, 15
" 7	6	"	2	1 Oct. 6; 1 Oct. 8
" 13	3	"	1	Oct. 15
" 14	1	"	2	1 Oct. 21; 1 Oct. 27, 30
" 15	5	"	None	"
" 19	2	"	"	"
" 21	12	9", 1 ad. ♂ and 2 doubtful	"	"
" 22	3	1 Imm., 1 doubtful	2	1 Oct. 23; 1 Oct. 26
" 26	2	Imm.	1	Oct. 23, 26
" 27	1	"	None	"
" 27	1	"	1	Oct. 27, 28, 30
" 30	3	"	1	Nov. 4, 5
" 31	1	"	1	Nov. 3
Nov. 4	4	"	1	Nov. 5
" 5	1	"	None	"
" 9	1	"	"	"

—MRS. KENNETH B. WETHERBEE, 11 Dallas Street, Worcester, Massachusetts.

A Snow Bunting Recovered in Greenland.—On December 14, 1931, I received word from the Bureau of Biological Survey, informing me that a Snow Bunting (*Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis*) bearing band No. C98323, banded by me on February 17, 1931, at McMillan, Michigan, was shot by R. Horring at Igdorpait, Julianehaab District, Greenland, on March 30, 1931. The Biological Survey advised me that the recovery was reported by Mr. R. Horring, Museum Inspector of the Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark, Mr. Horring merely stating that the Museum had received a foot and some skin of this bird which was shot at Igdorpait, as stated, on March 30, 1931. Mr. Horring did not state from whom the fragments had been received. The area of the Atlantic Ocean lying between Labrador and Greenland, some five to six hundred miles wide, is, of course, a region of icebergs, so the bird may not have made the crossing from Labrador without resting.

I did not retake this bird after banding (February 17, 1931) and just how many days it remained about this vicinity before departing for Greenland of course I do not know, or how long it was in the locality of its recovery before March 30th. The total elapsed time between dates is forty-one days, and the airline distance is approximately eighteen hundred miles.

Mr. Lincoln wrote me that he believes I am the only coöperator who has had any returns or recoveries of the Snow Bunting. As a matter of fact very few other station operators have banded this species.

This recovery in Greenland is my second for this species. My other recovery was mentioned in *Bird-Banding*, Vol. 1, No. 4, p. 188. That recovery at Chelmsford, Ontario, Canada, leads me to think that the Snow Buntings that winter at or migrate over the vicinity of McMillan, Michigan, follow a route *via* Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, rather than go over Lake Superior to their summer home within the Arctic Circle.—OSCAR MCKINLEY BRYENS, R. F. D. No. 1, McMillan, Luce County, Michigan.

Another Snow Bunting Recovery.—On February 3, 1932, Mr. Julius Thorsen, Conservation Officer, who resides at Newberry, Luce County, Michigan, brought me a Snow Bunting bearing band Number C98336. Mr. Thorsen informed me that the bird was found dead on the highway about five miles southeast of Newberry, Michigan, on January 30, 1932, by George Bennet, a schoolboy twelve years old. Upon looking through my records I find that I banded this bird on March 5, 1931. The place of recovery is about fifteen miles east of my banding station. So far as I know, this is the nearest place that any of the Snow Buntings that I banded last winter (1930-31) have been to my station this winter. The only birds of this species that I have captured this winter that I had last winter were Returns-1 last winter, and of course are Returns-2 this winter. This winter has so far (February 8, 1932) been unusually warm and there has not been much snow on the ground. This is the third recovery recorded of a banded Snow Bunting.—OSCAR MCKINLEY BRYENS, R. F. D. No. 1, McMillan, Luce County, Michigan.

Inbreeding Downy Woodpeckers.—The Downy Woodpecker (*Dryobates pubescens medianus*) is probably a permanent resident at my feeding and banding station. My adults in 1930 were banded with Nos. A260648 (♂) and A260651 (♀). In time their two broods of four young each accompanied them to the food-supply at my station. On July 27th I banded one of the young females (A260653), and on the 30th a young male was banded (A260655). This young male was present during all the following winter. The young female was not taken as a repeat after October until January 26, 1931, after which date she came to feed each day. The parent birds were not taken after the middle of August, 1930, but lingered about a little longer. The other young of both broods gradually disappeared, not coming to feed after the latter part of October. In January, 1931, the adult male (A260648) reappeared and was trapped January 25th. His mate has not been seen again.

The young, after coming to the station two to four months after leaving the nest, appear to scatter to find territories of their own. This period at the station is believed to be a result of the ample food supplied rather than to be due to family ties, as the adults sever all family ties long before the young disperse, and they drive their young about the yard and away from the food whenever they chance to be present together. On December 24, 1931, a male from one of the two 1930 broods was seen in a tract of mixed deciduous and coniferous woods half a mile from my banding station.

In the spring of 1931, father and son (Nos. A260648 and A260655) fought for and sought the favor of the young female (A260653), the son finally winning after days of courtship in our yard and vicinity. The court-