

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-