and some of the ravens marked in 1976 still had patagial tags in 1982 (L. Nicholaus, pers. comm.).

One individual was recaptured 11 months after it had been marked. The color of the tag (Saflag) was slightly faded, but could be easily identified, thereby contradicting the conclusions of Nesbitt (1979) that the original color of Saflag is lost after weathering for one year. The marginal coverts under the tag were worn, but flight appeared normal and behavior was typical for an adult raven. The patagial puncture had healed well and I observed no infection.

"Pop rivet" fasteners for patagial tags provide an easy and reliable method of marking large birds using readily available supplies. A similar method of tag attachment has been used for Black Vultures (*Coragyps atratus*) with good success (J. Jackson, pers. comm.). My method requires an assistant to hold the bird during tag application. No adverse effects due to marking have been observed. Marked birds have been seen at considerable distances from the marking site, displayed "typical" flight characteristics, and have been observed with tags up to 6 years after being marked. The longevity of markers attached in this manner is perhaps only limited by the durability of the fabric used.

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Live Northern Harrier Entrapped in Ice.—On 16 January 1982, at 1400 in Calhoun County, Illinois, we found a live, second-year female Northern Harrier (*Circus cyaneus*) with its right foot firmly entrapped in ice. The leg was covered with ice to 1.5 cm above the toes on the tarsometatarsus. The harrier was located approximately 1 m below level ground on the bank of a drainage ditch next to a small secondary road. We carefully removed the bird and took it to Western Illinois University in Macomb for observation.

The right tarsometatarsal region was inflamed, probably due to the bird's repeated attempts to free itself from the ice. After 1 week the foot appeared normal and the harrier did not noticeably favor its leg. On 9 February 1982 we released the bird.

A likely explanation for this incident was the combination of weather conditions the previous evening that included 1.5 cm of rain, high winds gusting to 32 km per hour, and a drop in temperature from 0°C to −23°C. On the evening of 15 January the harrier probably roosted on the bank of the drainage ditch to escape the severe wind and rain. At first the rain melted the existing snow cover and then the rapid drop in temperature froze the slush and entrapped the bird.

We were unable to find any literature pertaining to similar occurrences for this species, and found very little literature pertaining to similar occurrences for other terrestrial birds. However, there have been numerous reports of aquatic birds in such a predicament. As far as we can determine, this is the first recorded instance of a live Northern Harrier entrapped in ice.

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