

The Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker as a Breeding Bird in Wisconsin.—The nesting of the Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker (*Picoides arcticus*) has been considered probable but indefinite for Michigan (Josselyn Van Tyne, Check List of the Birds of Michigan, 1938) and for Wisconsin (A. C. Bent, Life Histories of North American Woodpeckers, 1939). A. J. Schoenebeck (Birds of Oconto County, 1902) states: "In the year of 1893 Capt. B. F. Goss and myself found two nests of this bird, both containing young birds." Under date of September 28, 1937, E. R. Ford wrote to me that The Chicago Academy of Sciences has a set of four eggs of the above species taken by A. J. Schoenebeck in Oconto County, Wisconsin, May 16, 1894. The data read: "Incubation just begun, nest in hollow in pine tree excavated by bird six feet up, near edge of deep pine woods."—A. W. SCHORGER, 168 North Prospect Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin.

Injured Birds as a Possible Source of Unusual Records.—A Snow Bunting (*Plectrophenax nivalis*) with a broken wing was picked up near Fargo, North Dakota on January 6, 1939, by Roy Humphreys, Jr. The break seemed to be close to the bird's body and impossible to treat. The bird thrived on a diet of commercial bird seed and most of the time had the liberty of a screened porch. It recovered the use of the wing and on March 5 Roy released it after I had banded it.

A Lapland Longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus*) picked up by school children late in March, 1939, was not so fortunate. The bird was cared for by Mrs. H. M. Sherwin, but did not recover the use of its wing. Late in the spring it was released on the grounds of the Camp Fire summer camp, ten miles south of Detroit Lakes, Minnesota. This at once suggested that if such a bird happened to be collected, it might be in breeding condition and become an unusual record. There must be many birds thus left behind during migration.

On May 20, 1940, I banded a Slate-colored Junco (*Junco hyemalis*). When released, the bird flew rather weakly and somewhat to one side as if one wing were weak. It was very probably this bird which I had seen on May 16, the only one noted since May 4, which is about the normal time for the last of the species in this locality. This was apparently an individual which had been injured and unable to migrate with the rest. If delayed for some time it might fail to leave, or what seems more probable, drop out at some other point on its northward journey because of its wing condition.

Another instance of somewhat different character seems worthy of mention. On October 22, 1939, I trapped and banded a Harris Sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*) which had lost all of the flight feathers except the outermost primary in the left wing. New feathers were already breaking the sheaths, so the accident must have occurred some days earlier. The bird was taken at a place where a trap had just been set about ten rods from the others. Three days later the bird appeared at the other traps, quite unable to fly when released. On October 26 the new feathers projected about one-half inch beyond the sheaths. On October 28 they had reached a length of an inch and the bird was able to lift itself a foot or more above the ground for a couple of rods. On October 31 the feathers had attained one and one-fourth inches and the bird was flying quite well. Another quarter inch growth was recorded November 3 and the wing seemed practically normal. On the following day the bird was taken only once but a Harris Sparrow was quite voluble in the bushes that evening. It was not seen again and probably departed that night. No other individual of the species had been taken since October 21.—O. A. STEVENS, Fargo, North Dakota.