

found on 14 February 1959 by Dale Avant in the Middle Pasture of the Range Management Area (same general area as nest No. 1). He revisited the site on 25 February and found the incubating bird on the nest. Students also reported nesting woodcocks in the same general area this past spring (1960), but I was unable to get specific data.

Inquiry among field biologists of the Texas Game and Fish Commission and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in east Texas failed to produce any authenticated nesting records of woodcock in that region, although the birds winter there regularly. The only other positive record I have found of woodcock nesting in Texas is that of Pettingill (*Mem. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.*, 9, 1936) for Hardin County in 1905. I have been unable to locate the basis for the statement by the A.O.U. Committee (Fifth Edition of the *Check-list*) that woodcocks formerly nested in Houston County. The Committee's statement that these birds presently nest in "extreme eastern Texas (rarely)" seems to be based on the probability (not on actual records) that woodcocks observed in that area in summer nested there. It seems reasonable to conclude that woodcocks nest in eastern Texas only in years, like 1959 and 1960, when winter rains are considerably above normal.—WILLIAM B. DAVIS, *Department of Wildlife Management, Texas A. and M. College, College Station, Texas.*

Recovery of a Crippled Gadwall.—A Gadwall (*Anas strepera*) was shot on the J. M. Skrabanek farm located at Danberry, Brazoria County, Texas, on 9

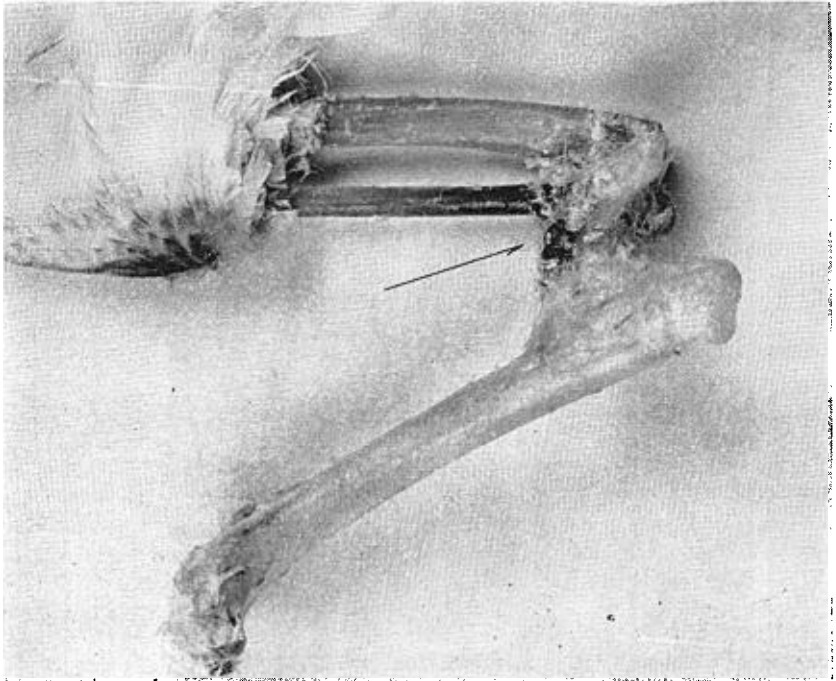


Figure 1. Ventral view. Arrow points to shot that broke the wing.

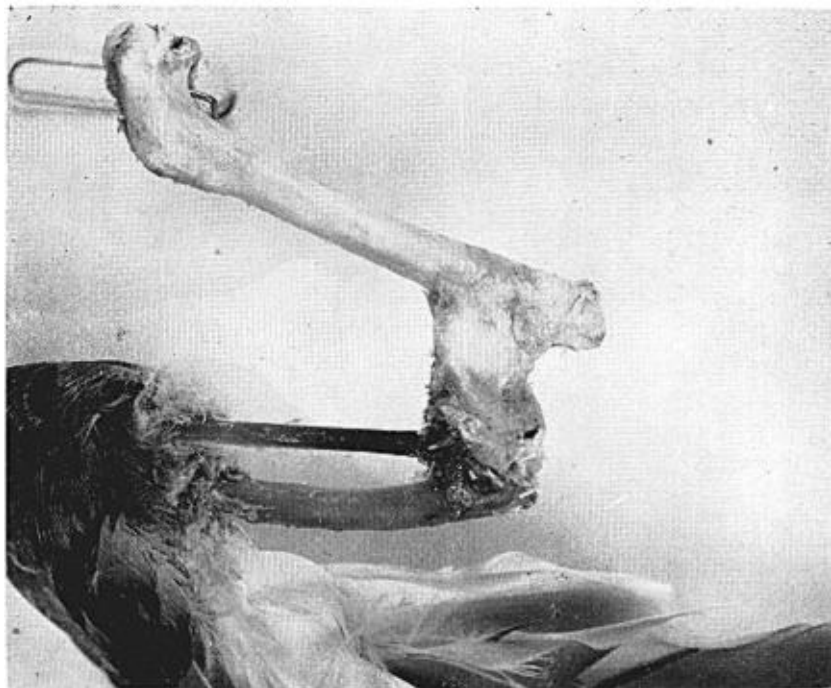


Figure 2. Dorsal view. Shows the bridge of bone. The wing was broken $\frac{5}{8}$ " from the joint. Bone bridge goes from place of the break to the side of the humerus.

November 1958, as it flew over a spread of decoys. It was, apparently, capable of normal, or nearly normal, flight even though the humerus was shortened and distorted from its ordinary position. Nothing unusual in the flight of the bird was noted at the time it was shot. The irregularity of the humerus was noted while dressing the bird. The shot that broke the wing can be seen embedded in the bone. The severity of the break and the large bridge of bone indicate that the bird may have been wounded several months previously. The recovery from such a severe wound is remarkable.

Chapman (1937, *Bird-lorc.* 60: 268-269) reports a hunting-season injury to the humerus of a merganser. He stated that the mending of the fracture had left the bone greatly distorted and useless in flight. Tiemeier (1941, *Auk*, 58: 350-359), in his survey of the repaired bone injuries in birds, found 11 injuries of the humerus. Since this was a skeletal study, he was not able to show anything except that the injury had been repaired.—OLAN W. DILLON, JR., *Biologist, Soil Conservation Service, Ithaca, New York.*

Late Feeding of Young Lapland Longspur in New York.—On 9 October 1960, on the sand spit south of the inlet at Sandy Pond, Oswego County, New York, at the eastern end of Lake Ontario, two Lapland Longspurs (*Calcarius lapponicus*) landed close to the water in some drift and scrubby grasses. Four of