

of 1930 were less affected than those taken earlier. The reason for this may lie in the fact that much of the trapping during that time was done over recently burned areas. Ticks were noticed to be very much less abundant, and sometimes almost wholly wanting, on flocks taken in those sections.—
WM. P. WHARTON.

A Banded Little Blue Heron in New Jersey.—We are advised by Mr. Charles A. Urner that among the numerous Little Blue Herons on the Newark Meadows, New Jersey, this summer (1930) one adult was seen to be banded on the right leg.

In view of the extensive banding operations carried on near Charleston, South Carolina, of which Mr. Alexander Sprunt, Jr., has told us, the presumption is that this individual was banded there two or more years ago as a young bird. Sight records of the percentage of banded birds in the northern flight each summer, combined with observed percentages at the southern banding locality, would furnish interesting evidence bearing on the nature of the flight.—J. T. N.

Foot Disease on Birds at Summerville, South Carolina.—Further record of the prevalence of the foot disease which so commonly effects the Chipping Sparrow was kept during the winter seasons of 1929 and 1930 at Summerville, South Carolina. In 1929, 44 birds of this species out of the 323 banded were found to be affected with this trouble in its active form (13.62%), while 31 showed unmistakable evidence of having had it and recovered from it. In 1930, 13 of the 255 birds banded were found to have the disease in active form at one time or another during the season (5.09%), while 24 showed evidence of having suffered from it previously.

Field Sparrows were diseased to the extent of 3 out of the 17 banded in 1929 (17.6%), and 11 out of the 57 banded in 1930 (19.3%).

Out of 21 Juncos banded in 1929, 2 (9.50%) were affected with an active foot disease which heretofore I have assumed was the same as that found on Chipping and Field Sparrows. (Owing to the different appearance of the swelling on the feet of Juncos, and the apparent lack of inflammation severe enough to cause maturation and subsequent loss of portions of the toes, as happens with Chipping and Field Sparrows, I have recently felt doubts of the identity of the disease found on this species.) Out of 49 Juncos banded in 1930, 3 were affected with active disease, and one had a sort of a canker on the foot which may have been related to it. Assuming that 4 birds had the disease, the percentage was 8.16%.

One Meadowlark out of the 29 which were banded in 1930, was recorded as having the "left middle toe swollen to next to last joint; beyond that atrophied and dried up." This case, in appearance at least, resembled the foot disease as it frequently manifests itself on Chipping Sparrows.—
WM. P. WHARTON.

Irregular Molting of a Savannah Sparrow.—On September 4, 1930, we noted a Savannah Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis savanna*) with an apparently injured wing. The bird was able to rise only twelve or fifteen inches above the ground and flutter quickly to earth again. Deciding to investigate, we gave pursuit, when, after several failures of this kind, the bird abandoned attempts to fly and began to run through the grass. We were soon able to capture it and found eight primaries and three secondaries missing. As these were in consecutive order beginning with the second primary, quite a gap was made in the wing. All the upper coverts were also involved. The new primaries and secondaries were in