

bander. Dr. Wood suggests "Rescue" as the designation. There is one objection to the term. It is misleading for it suggests that the bird was saved from danger, a deceptive connotation. At present, many are using the term "foreign recovery." There are more suitable words that should be considered, such as "Retrieve," "Regain" which are synonyms of recovery. Since the word retrieve is suggestive of the hunter's vocabulary, my choice is "Regain," a happy-sounding definition of what is usually a momentous occasion to the cooperator who catches the bird.

It is essential that a uniform set of terms be adopted and it is equally essential that the terms be kept simple and clear; otherwise it will be difficult to translate banding results in terms understood by other workers.—AMELIA R. LASKEY, Graybar Lane, Nashville 4, Tennessee.

A Study of Bird "Pox," or "Foot Disease."—The condition known variously as "foot disease," bird "pox," *epithelioma contagiosum*, etc., is well known to many bird banders. This disease is due to a virus infection which is in some manner passed from bird to bird. It produces wart-like, nodular or fungating growths on the toes and tarsi which deform, cause bleeding and scab formation, and often auto-amputation occurs. At times, it may spread to areas about the base of the bill. It is particularly common in chipping sparrows but has also been reported in other sparrows, finches, thrashers, flickers, and others.

Much remains to be learned regarding this ailment. I am making a study of some aspects of it. Bird banders have unique opportunities to observe it and to secure material for study. I would greatly appreciate whatever assistance they can give me.

From those who have observed this condition, I would like to have answers to the following questions. Name, address, location of banding station, in what species has the condition been observed (with details if possible), how often observed in various species, has any seasonal or annual incidence been noticed, have you seen it in any other location than your present station?

If, at any time, banders can secure any of the tumor material, I would like to receive it for experimental study. The virus remains viable in the tissues for relatively long periods (several days). Bits of it, or the diseased parts, can be broken off and sent by mail. Do not put in alcohol or water.—GORDON M. MEADE, M.D., University of Rochester School of Medicine, Rochester, New York.

RECENT LITERATURE

Reviews by Donald S. Farner

BANDING

1. Recovery of Marked Birds. E. P. Leach. 1944. *British Birds*, 38(2): 28-32. Several interesting recoveries are included in the 93 reported in this paper. Among them are records of a Starling, (*Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris* L.), banded in York, January 25, 1939, and recovered at Hvalpsund, Denmark, March 1943; another Starling banded at Malvern, October 28, 1936, and recovered at Heerenveen, Holland, June 19, 1943; a third Starling banded at the same locality, January 16, 1936, and recovered at Rotterdam, Holland, January 9, 1941; Swallow (*Hirundo rustica rustica* L.), banded at Sedbergh, June 26, 1942, and recovered in Cape Province, December 8, 1942; Teal (*Anas crecca crecca* L.), banded at Pembroke, October 26, 1939, and recovered at Karlshamn, Sweden, April 10, 1944; Teal, same banding locality, December 29, 1939, recovered at Nakskov, Denmark, August 27, 1940; Teal, same banding locality, December 12, 1939, recovered at Heerenveen, Holland, May 5, 1943; Widgeon (*Anas penelope* L.), banded at Pembroke, December 22, 1938, and recovered at Ovro, Denmark, February, 1943; Cormorant, (*Phalacrocorax carbo carbo* (L.)), banded at Lambay, June 13, 1939,