Yellow-bellied Flycatcher (*Empidonax flaviventris*). One taken at Burt Lake, August 9, 1921. One seen near Biological Station, August 15, 1921.

White-winged Crossbill (*Loxia leucoptera*). An immature female taken at Douglas Lake, July 31, 1916, and two individuals seen in pines near North Fish-tail Bay, August 21, 1916, by Dr. Strong.

Redpoll (*Acanthis linaria linaria*). One seen near camp, August 11, 1919, by Dr. Stoner.

Northern Parula Warbler (*Compsothlypis americana usneae*). One seen at Reese's Bog, July 22, 1919, and one seen August 7, 1920, at Smith's Bog, by Dr. Stoner.

Water-thrush (*Seiurus noveboracensis noveboracensis*). Two in cedar bog of Douglas Lake, August 14, 1920, by Dr. Stoner. One near mouth of Maple River, August 9, 1921.

Connecticut Warbler (*Oporornis agilis*). Two seen near Burt Lake, July 12, in cedar bog.

Short-billed Marsh Wren (*Cistothorus stellaris*). One taken July 14, 1921, at Ingleside.

Long-billed Marsh Wren (*Telmatodytes palustris palustris*). One seen at Lancaster Lake, August 2, 1921. August 9, 1921.—HARRY C. FORTNER AND Z. P. METCALF, *University Biological Station, Mich.*

A Foot Disease of the Chipping Sparrow in Eastern Ohio.—Through the operation of a drop trap, six by six feet in size, the writer was succecssful in trapping for banding purposes during the summer of 1928, twenty-two Chipping Sparrows (*Spizella passerina passerina*). It was at once evident that a diseased condition of the feet was prevalent among this species, thirteen individuals of those trapped acting as a host for the malady.

Well advanced cases of the disease, resulting in the ultimate loss of the nails were noted, as, for example, No. B62659, banded September 9, for which the following entry in my records was then made: "Nails gone from middle toe of both feet, hind toe of both feet also infected." It would appear that infection occurred at no great distance from the site of trapping operations. In one case this was certain, No. 697819 being apparently healthy when banded, but when taken twenty-eight days later had contracted the disease, the afflicted parts already being greatly distended. The following notation was then made: "Right foot, middle and hind toes, and tarsus; middle toe left foot, infected."

At the suggestion of Mr. Frederick C. Lincoln, of the Biological Survey, I have concluded that this disease is apparently that known as "bird pox," and is probably identical with that affecting Chipping Sparrows at Thomasville, Georgia, studied in detail in 1923, by Mr. T. E. Musselman (The *Auk*, XLV, pp. 137-147, April, 1928). It is apparent that essentially the same general conditions, in relation to cause and effect, are operative at both widely separated points.

In contrast to conditions at the Thomasville station, it is noted that instead of forty-two per cent of infected birds, as at Thomasville during the year of greatest abundance, there were but fifty-nine per cent found to be suffering apparently from "bird pox," during 1928 at the writer's eastern Ohio trapping station. Preceding the time these birds were taken (August 5 to September 9) the weather was marked by a period of abundant precipitation, which according to Mr. Musselman, serves to "stimulate the activity of the disease."

In the writer's opinion the distribution of "bird pox" is apparently more widespread than is inferred by Mr. Musselman, possibly extending locally throughout the range of the Chipping Sparrow. Its abundance is apparently governed to a large degree by weather conditions during the season when the birds are not taxed with domestic duties and when they are more or less gregarious in their habits. By transmitting the disease from bird to bird, during their migratory movement, it is apparent that new territories will continuously be invaded far removed from the place of original inception.

Although the Chipping Sparrow is the chief subject of attack, the disease is apparently not restricted to this species, but occasionally extends its scope to include other members of the family Fringillidae. To give an idea of the proportion thus afflicted, the total number trapped and banded by the writer, of the species in which the disease was represented, is herewith given, one each of the following having yielded to the attack of this malady. Field Sparrow (13); White-crowned Sparrow (23); Song Sparrow (45); Slate-colored Junco (55).

The writer is aware that the limited number of birds taken by him is inadequate to permit any definite deductions. This note is submitted to point out that insofar as the writer's limited experiences extends, the results of his observations approximately parallel the important findings obtained by Mr. Musselman, and to suggest the probable existence of a more extensive distribution of the disease under consideration.—PAUL A. STEWART, *Leetonia, Ohio.*

New Cliff Swallow Colonies in South Dakota.—In the numbers of the WILSON BULLETIN for March and September, 1928, Dr. F. L. R. and Mary Roberts, Alfred M. Bailey and T. C. Stephens (in Editor's note), gave some information in regard to the nesting of Cliff Swallows (*Petrochelidon lunifrons lunifrons*) along the "Dells," and about one mile south of Dell Rapids, South Dakota.

Dells Creek leaves the Big Sioux River within the city limits of Dell Rapids and again joins it some three and one-half miles down stream. The colony along the gorge of Dells Creek is an old one, and while no accurate data have been kept, it has seemed to the writer that the colony has been on the decrease during the past few years. The English Sparrows have harrassed this colony for years, and any decrease in numbers can probably be mainly attributed to them.

This summer (1929) it was evident that the colony was much smaller, and on July 13 an attempt was made to count occupied nests. Glasses were used in making observations from the opposite bank and the count showed there were about sixty occupied nests. The English Sparrows were much in evidence and had appropriated nests here and there throughout the colony. The colony had moved a few rods south this year.

Some time previous to making this count I had noted Cliff Swallows gathering mud at three points far removed from the old colony, and this led me to believe that there were other colonies being started in the vicinity. During the period from July 13 to 20 I found three other colonies within one and one-half miles of the old colony, and this probably explains why the original colony was much reduced in numbers this year. One of the new colonies was located along the gorge of the Big Sioux River, near the western city limits, and contained about twenty occupied nests. This is about three-fourths of a mile, in a bee line, from the old colony.