

Thousands of acres of the old St. John's marsh, which remained under water practically all the year around, are now partially or completely dry, forming excellent feeding grounds for the Stilts, and it is my prediction that this species will most certainly congregate on this newly formed land, which was caused by the drainage of this locality.

The only place where to my knowledge Stilts are to be found nesting in any numbers is on the south end of Lake Harney. There are about 100 pairs.—DONALD J. NICHOLSON, *Orlando, Fla.*

Additions to the List of Birds of the Douglas Lake Region.—The University of Michigan Biological Station is situated on Douglas Lake in Cheboygan County, about midway between Lake Huron and Lake Michigan and about seventeen miles south of the Straits of Mackinac. Two other extended lists of the birds of this region have been published.¹ Hence, in the present report it is our intention to add only birds recorded since the publication of the list by Messrs. Wood, Smith and Gates. Some of the birds in the present list were seen only at Burt Lake, a much larger body of water due south of Douglas Lake; but since more or less field work is constantly being done on Burt Lake by members of the Biological Station and since the two lakes are so near each other, it seems advisable to add these birds to this list. We have also added certain species observed by Dr. R. M. Strong in 1916 and certain other species observed by Dr. Dayton Stoner in 1919 and 1920, so that the present list, together with the list by Messrs. Wood, Smith and Gates, will give a complete record of the species for the region. Messrs. Wood, Smith and Gates recorded 128 species. To this list we add 18, making a total of 146 for the region.

Horned Grebe (*Colymbus auritus*). One seen on Burt Lake, August 9, 1921.

Black Tern (*Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis*). One seen on Burt Lake, August 8, 1921.

Golden-eye (*Clangula clangula americana*). One found dead on the beach, August 15, 1919, by Dr. Stoner.

Least Bittern (*Ixobrychus exilis*). Solitary individuals were seen on several occasions on Douglas Lake. One on Burt Lake, August 9, 1921.

Sora (*Porzana carolina*). One seen near the mouth of Maple River, Burt Lake, August 9, 1921. We were able to approach to within about four or five feet with a boat.

Florida Gallinule (*Gallinula galeata galeata*). Apparently common in the marshes at the mouth of Maple River, Burt Lake, August 9, 1921.

Least Sandpiper (*Pisobia minutilla*). One seen with the Semipalmated Plovers on Fairy Island, August 13, 1921.

Semipalmated Sandpiper (*Ereunetes pusillus*). Douglas Lake, August 22, 1921.

Semipalmated Plover (*Aegialitis semipalmata*). Three seen on Fairy Island, August 13, 1921.

Pigeon Hawk (*Falco columbarius columbarius*). One taken Douglas Lake, August 24, 1920, and another August 21, 1921.

¹The Birds of the Douglas Lake Region. By J. S. Compton. WILSON BULLETIN, XXVI, pp. 173-180 (1914). The Summer Birds of the Douglas Lake Region, Cheboygan County, Michigan. By Norman A. Wood, Frank Smith, and Frank C. Gates. *Occasional Papers of the Museum of Zoology*, University of Michigan, XXVII, pp. 1-21 (1916).

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 (*Compothlypis 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 successful 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."