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Instances of Disease and Abnormalities in American Kestrels.—

During the winter 1975-76 we trapped American Kestrels (*Falco sparverius*) for banding and weighing. During this study we noted some birds that had handicaps caused by disease, injury, or possibly genetic abnormalities. These individuals were as follows:

1. Male with all toes missing on the right foot, and the front middle toe missing on the left foot. This bird appeared healthy although its weight of 97 g was smaller than most other kestrels that we caught. This small bird was caught in southern Alabama and may belong to the subspecies *F. s. paulus* which would explain its small size.
2. Female with right rear talon missing. This bird appeared healthy and weighed 141 g.
3. Female with right rear talon very short and straight. This bird appeared healthy and weighed 125 g.
4. Male with infected foot (bumble foot). The bird was unusually small for a northern Alabama kestrel with a weight of 97 g.

The total number of birds handled was 57. Thus, diseases or abnormalities were noted on about 7% of the kestrels.—DAVID T. ROGERS, JR. AND MARK DAUBER, *Department of Biology, The University of Alabama, University, Alabama 35486.* Received 7 September 1976, accepted 18 October 1976.

Synopsis of the 1976 Season for Chimney Swifts at Kent State University.—Following is a brief résumé of banding activities and observations of Chimney Swifts (*Chaetura pelagica*) on the campus of Kent State University, Kent, Ohio for the 33rd consecutive year of operation. Chimney Swifts returned to our campus 16 April 1976, one day earlier than the previous first date (the median date is 21 April). By the end of the season, 51 returns were captured which came from the following banding-year classes: 1966 (2), 1968 (1), 1969 (2), 1970 (5), 1971 (7), 1972 (4), 1973 (4), 1974 (9), 1975 (17).

Eventually, 14 pairs, one 3-some and one 4-some, nested in 16 of the air shafts in two adjacent buildings (Kent Hall and the Administration Building). Six pairs were mated the same and nested in the same shaft (A1, D1, M1, M7, N9, Q2) as in the previous year. Another pair remained mated as they were for the previous three years in the same airshaft (J1), but in 1976 they had an all-season visitor with them forming a 3-some. (For location of shafts see Dexter, *Ohio J. Sci.*, **69**, 194, 1969.) Another pair remained the same as in the previous two years, but acquired two seasonal visitors comprising a 4-some in shaft C3 (for study of helpers at the nest, see Dexter, *Wilson Bull.*, **64**, 133-139, 1952.) Only one nesting swift changed its nesting location from the previous year. A bird that nested in shaft A5 during 1972-1975 returned to its former nesting site on 13 May, but soon moved into shaft E1, where it had been a temporary visitor in 1975, and obtained a new mate for that season after its former mate failed to return. Its new mate had nested there during 1971-75, but its mate also failed