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that expectation. When compared with the smears made over a 10-year period from birds caught in the United States for banding purposes (Huff, 1939, J. Amer. Vet. Med. Assoc. 94: 615-620), the percentage of birds with blood infections is 15.2 for the smears from the birds of Panama, whereas it was 44.4 for the birds in the United States. It must, however, be noted that there are major differences between the two studies. First, collections were confined to the late winter and summer months in the Panamanian group while those in the United States were taken over a larger portion of the year. Second, the distributions among taxonomic groups were very different in the two studies. Although there were nearly seven times as many smears in the group from the birds in the United States as in those from Panama, the latter were taken from about four times as many species as the former. Likewise, in the higher taxonomic groups, there were 31 families and 13 orders of birds represented in the group from Panama as compared with 13 families and 6 orders represented in those from the United States.

Among the birds which were infected the percentages in the different genera of parasites were as follows:

	Panama birds	U.S. birds
<i>Haemoproteus</i>	39	80
<i>Plasmodium</i>	17	15
<i>Leucocytozoon</i>	3.5	2.7
<i>Trypanosoma</i>	10.7	2.7
<i>Microfilaria</i>	28.5	(not recorded)

In the present report all birds with infections of *Plasmodium* and microfilaria belonged to the order Passeriformes; the only *Leucocytozoon* was found in the order Trogoniformes; those with *Haemoproteus* were distributed in the orders Passeriformes (7 families), and Piciformes (1 family); and *Trypanosoma* were found in two families of the order Passeriformes and one family in the order Piciformes.

SUMMARY

During February and March of 1952, 1954, and 1955 and May and June, 1953, a total of 183 blood smears were made from birds collected for the Smithsonian Institution. Blood parasites were found in 28 of these; *Plasmodium* (5), *Haemoproteus* (11), *Leucocytozoon* (1), *Trypanosoma* (4), and microfilaria (11). The frequency for all blood parasites was 15.2 per cent as contrasted with 44.4 per cent in a previous survey of birds collected in the United States. *Haemoproteus* was less frequent and *Trypanosoma* more frequent in the birds from Panama than those in an earlier study from the United States.

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7 July, 1967

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Dr. Gordon M. Clark died June 20, 1967 from electrocution. He was working alone late at night in his new laboratory which was nearing completion. He was a research entomologist at the Rocky Mountain Laboratory of the U.S. Public Health Service in Hamilton, Montana.

Dr. Clark was a member of the Wildlife Disease Association since receiving his Ph.D. from the University of Maryland in 1956. Following graduation he was a member of the staff of the disease section of the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center until 1962 when he transferred to Montana. His main research interest was on arthropod vectors of disease and, at the untimely catastrophe of his death when only 37 years old, was a recognized authority on nasal mites of birds.

The Wildlife Disease Association mourns his loss and extends sympathies to his wife and son.