body) revealed a seroprevalence of 10 to 20% (i.e., 10 to 20% of chicks had high titers of antibody) for *S. gallinarum* at the beginning of the 20th century [see references in (*1*)]. The finding that oral immunization of chickens with a *S. gallinarum* vaccine results in 60% protection but only 10% of birds react positive in the tube agglutination test can be used to calculate the fraction of immune animals from seroprevalence data (*8*). With this approach, it can be estimated that, at the beginning of the 20th century, 90% of birds survived an encounter with *S. gallinarum* and 60% of the surviving population had immunity (thus, an estimated 64% were removed from the susceptible population). Importantly, birds with immunity to *S. gallinarum* have been shown to be equally protected against colonization with *S. enteritidis* because both serotypes share the immunodominant O9 antigen (*9*). By using the above value of 0.64 for y to calculate R_0, it can be estimated that, given a basic case reproductive number for *S. enteritidis* of less than 2.8, population immunity to the O9 antigen elicited by *S. gallinarum* was sufficient to exclude *S. enteritidis* from circulation in poultry. It is likely that R_0 for *S. enteritidis* is considerably below 2.8, because even at the peak of the epidemic in 1993, this pathogen was isolated from only 7.6% of laying hens at slaughter (*10*). These theoretical considerations do not prove that eradication of *S. gallinarum* triggered the invasion of *S. enteritidis* into poultry flocks. However, our analysis suggests that *S. gallinarum* was able to competitively exclude *S. enteritidis* from circulation in poultry flocks at the beginning of the 20th century.

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CORRECTIONS AND CLARIFICATIONS

News of the Week: "Start-up claims piece of Iceland's gene pie" (11 Feb., p. 951). Snorri Thorgeirsson's association with the company UVS is in a personal capacity. It should have been stated that his views expressed in the article do not necessarily represent the views of the National Cancer Institute.

Report: "Honeybee navigation: Nature and calibration of the 'odometer'" (4 Feb., p. 851). Mandyam B. Srinivasan's first name was misspelled.

Review: "Emerging infectious diseases of wildlife—Threats to biodiversity and human health" by P. Daszak *et al.* (*Science*'s Compass, 21 Jan., p. 443). The definition of BSE should have read "bovine spongiform encephalopathy," not "bovine spongiform encephalitis."