

Supplementary Table 1. Summary of histologic findings from 81 free-roaming feral chickens on St. Kitts, West Indies.

Organ	Chickens with changes (no./total; %)	Lesion type and number of chickens affected
Liver	70/81; 86%	Nodular lymphoplasmacytic and histiocytic infiltration ($n = 60$) Lymphoid leukosis ($n = 6$)* Necrotizing hepatitis ($n = 5$) Granulomas ($n = 5$) Eosinophilic and lymphoplasmacytic hepatitis ($n = 3$) Nodular accumulations of hemosiderin laden macrophages (Perl Prussian blue positive) ($n = 2$)†
Kidney	32/81; 40%	Interstitial nephritis lymphoplasmacytic and histiocytic ($n = 29$) with tubular degeneration ($n = 5$ of 29) <i>Paratanaisia bragai</i> ($n = 3$) Cortical tubular degeneration and regeneration ($n = 1$) Lymphoid leukosis ($n = 2$)* Metaplasia of renal tubular epithelium to ciliated ($n = 1$)
Lung	61/81; 75%	Pulmonary silicate aggregates ($n = 61$) Granulomas with no organism visibly associated on H&E, modified Ziehl–Neelsen, or Gram stain ($n = 2$) Lymphoid leukosis ($n = 3$)* Nodules of hemosiderin-laden macrophages (Perl Prussian blue positive; $n = 2$)†
Proventriculus	12/81; 15%	Lymphoid hyperplasia ($n = 8$) Proventricular glands luminal ectasia with necrosis, desquamated epithelium, GALT hyperplasia and lymphoid aggregate formation ($n = 2$) Submucosal granuloma ($n = 1$) <i>Tetrameres</i> spp. ($n = 1$)
Small intestine (duodenum and jejunum)	45/81; 56%	Luminal helminths ($n = 33$) Serosal silicate nodules ($n = 10$)

Large intestine (ceca)	16/81; 20%	Lymphoid leukosis ($n = 8$)* Increased cellularity (mainly lymphocytes) in lamina propria with crypt hyperplasia $\pm$ crypt abscesses ($n = 7$) GALT hyperplasia ($n = 6$) Lamina muscularis granulomas with no identified etiology using PAS, Gram (Brown & Brenn and Brown–Hopps) and acid fast stain (modified Ziehl–Neelsen; $n = 2$); parasitic tracts with sparganum (plerocercoid; $n = 2$); coccidiosis ($n = 1$) Luminal helminths ($n = 4$) Increased cellularity (mainly lymphocytes) in lamina propria ($n = 6$) GALT hyperplasia ($n = 2$) Lamina muscularis granulomas with no identified etiology ($n = 1$)
Spleen	49/81; 60%	Lymphoid hyperplasia ($n = 35$) Lymphoid leukosis ($n = 13$) * Nodules of hemosiderin-laden macrophages (Perl Prussian blue positive; $n = 2$)† Perisplenitis heterophilic and histiocytic ($n = 1$) Nodular accumulations of hemosiderin laden macrophages (Perl Prussian blue positive; $n = 2$)†
Gonads	7/81; 9%	Ovarian medulla lymphoplasmacytic and histiocytic infiltration ($n = 2$) Epididymis interstitial lymphoplasmacytic and histiocytic infiltration ($n = 2$) Testicular interstitial lymphoplasmacytic and histiocytic infiltration ($n = 1$) Seminiferous tubules within the tunica albuginea ($n = 2$)
Skin	34/81; 42%	Perivascular or interstitial inflammation, lymphocytes, plasma cells and some macrophages in most cases $\pm$ eosinophils Chronic ($n = 27$) Acute ($n = 7$)
Heart	24/81; 30%	Multifocal lymphoplasmacytic and histiocytic infiltration ($n = 16$) and eosinophils ($n = 2$) Focal lymphoplasmacytic and histiocytic infiltration ($n = 5$) Degeneration and loss of cardiomyocytes ($n = 5$)‡ Lymphoid leukosis ($n = 3$)*
Pancreas	10/81; 12%	Multifocal lymphoplasmacytic and histiocytic infiltration ($n = 6$) Lymphoid leukosis ($n = 4$)*
Brain	1/81; 1%	Accumulation in the Virchow–Robin space of round cells, compatible with lymphoid leukosis ($n = 1$)*
Bursa of Fabricius	14/81; 17%	Bursal involution ($n = 12$) Lymphoid leukosis ($n = 3$)* Edema and hemorrhages on the surface mucosa ($n = 1$)§

Adrenal gland	1/81; 1%	Focal lymphoplasmacytic infiltration ($n = 1$)
Thymus	1/81; 1%	Lymphoid leukosis: cortex and medulla ($n = 1$)*
Trachea	1/81; 1%	Lymphoid leukosis: lamina propria and submucosa ($n = 1$)*
Skeletal muscle	1/81; 1%	Pectoral muscle degeneration and necrosis, polyphasic ($n = 1$)

No changes were seen in the esophagi of the chickens in our study.

* The morphology of the cells was uniform, consisting of large round cells (lymphoblastic), with mild anisocytosis and anisokaryosis suggestive of a lymphoid neoplasm. Mitotic figures were low, up to 1 mitosis per HPF. Sometimes, nodular proliferations in different organs were surrounded by a band of fibroblast-like cells.

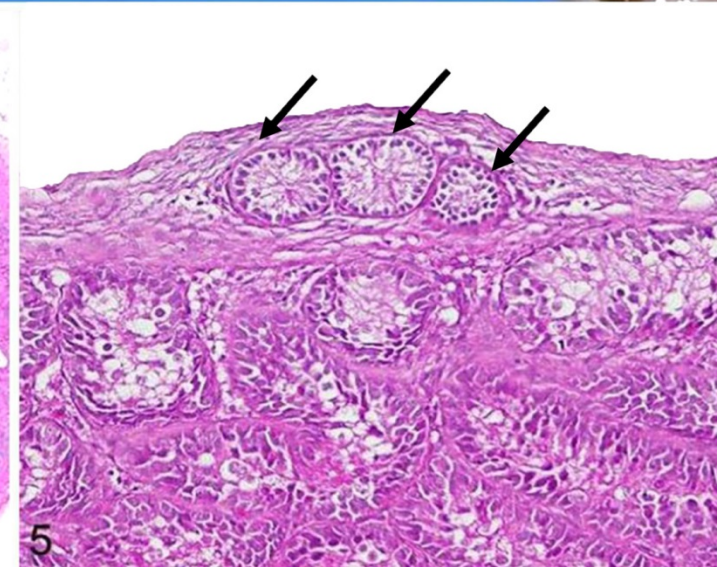
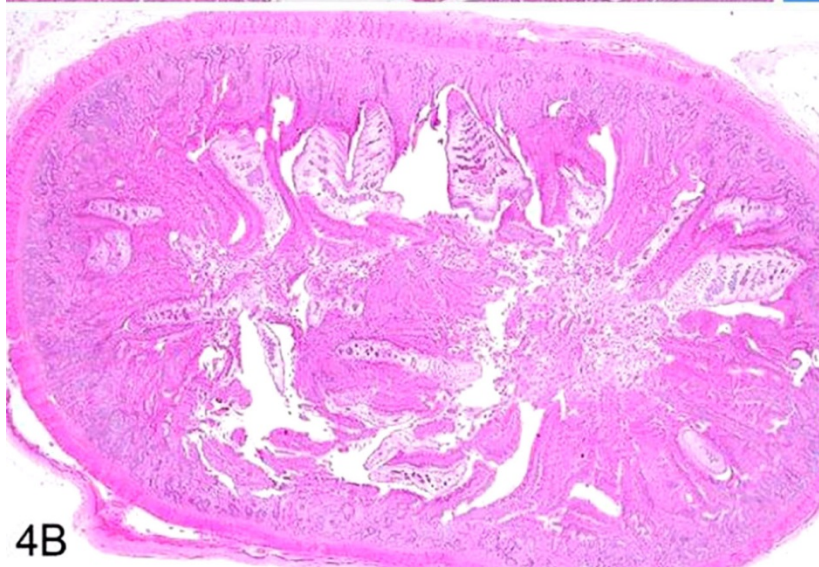
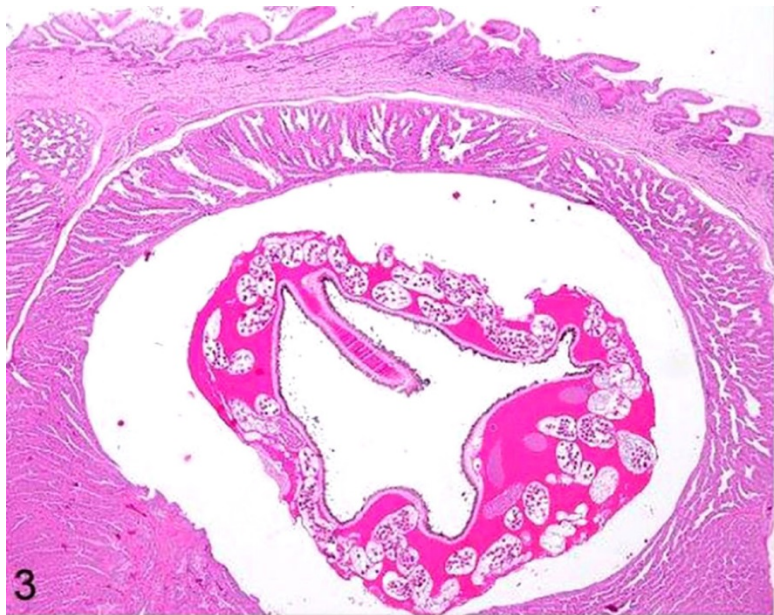
† This change was seen in the same 2 chickens in these 3 organs.

‡ This change was seen in association with inflammatory cell infiltration.

§ Positive on serology for infectious bursal disease virus.



Supplementary Figure 1. External parasites. **A.** A body louse, presumed *Menacanthus* spp., on the feathered skin of a chicken. **B.** A shaft louse, presumed *Menopon* spp., on the feathered skin of the wing of a chicken. **Supplementary Figure 2.** In a chicken kidney, there is cortical tubular ectasia, with intratubular cellular debris and focal lymphocytic interstitial nephritis (arrow). H&E. Inset: ciliated cuboidal epithelial cells lines cystic tubules. H&E.



Supplementary Figure 3. Tubular duct in the proventriculus of a chicken, distended by an adult nematode, ~1.5 mm diameter, with a cuticle, a pseudocoelom containing eosinophilic fluid, polymyarian–coelomyarian musculature, a digestive tract lined by uninucleate cuboidal cells with abundant brown-black pigment, and eosinophilic eggs; presumably *Tetrameres* spp. H&E. **Supplementary Figure 4.** Intestinal cestodes from chickens. **A.** Multiple cestodes (*Raillietina* spp.) in the lumen of the small intestine. The scolex of an adult is seen (arrow) as well as the strobila of others. **B.** Multiple cestodes are free in the duodenal lumen or embedded in the mucosa. H&E. **Supplementary Figure 5.** In the testis of a chicken, seminiferous tubules within the tunica albuginea (arrows) are inactive, as opposed to the rest of the tubules in which spermatogenesis is active. H&E.