

out of sight below the feathers. Long beaks (godwit, curlew, avocet, etc.), which have a tendency to remain open along the terminal half, can be cemented together with adhesive and temporarily tied shut at two or three points until the substance hardens; as the surplus is removed, the cement does not show and makes a firm, neat job.

By the above procedure (following relaxation) a couple of dozen small birds can be completely restored in the course of three or four odd hours over a week end; winter is naturally the best time for such renovations. The work is pleasant with little fuss and specimens can be remade much more rapidly than when originally preserved. In most cases specimens so treated come out clean, strong and beautifully symmetrical and scarcely to be distinguished from the finest, comparable material in the collection. In the nature of things, not every specimen can be made perfect; however, if care is used, it is impossible to restore a poor skin without at least achieving radical corrections. Thus, in nine cases out of ten, old, disreputable skins can be improved beyond recognition and thus become not only a pleasure to possess and handle, but also of increased value for comparative purposes.—J. DEWEY SOPER, *Winnipeg, Manitoba*.

**A correction.**—In an article entitled "Food of Some Uncommon Birds" by Clarence Cottam and Phoebe Knappen [Auk, 56 (2): 138–169, April, 1939], reference is made on page 147 to a specimen of European Widgeon collected at Monroe, Michigan, by 'W. B. Tyrell' on April 3, 1927.

Mr. W. B. Tyrrell informs us that this is an error, that the bird was not a European but an American Widgeon. The error was made by a member of the Biological Survey staff in accessioning the stomach. Because of the relatively few published records of the European Widgeon, it has seemed advisable to publish this correction.—CLARENCE COTTAM, *Fish and Wildlife Service, Chicago, Illinois*.