

buzzing note when in combat. Several times the males dashed headlong from the top branches of a tree toward the ground, only to swoop up again when within six feet of it. When the female stopped and perched in a tree, usually high up, the two males perched close by and took turns singing, flying at each other and diving toward the ground while the female watched them.

On March 15, 1941, a male Cardinal chased another male and drove him away; then he returned to his high perch and sang lustily for several minutes. On March 29, 1941, a male Cardinal perched one foot from a female, fluttered his wings rapidly, and moved toward her. At the same time a male from near by flew in and fluttered his wings within a few feet of the same female. The first male chased the intruder away. This appeared to be territorial behavior.

DOWNY WOODPECKER, *Dryobates pubescens*.—My few observations of courtship behavior in the Downy Woodpecker were made during the last two weeks of February and the first two weeks of March in 1941. On February 22 and 23, a male and female were observed feeding together each day. On March 2, a female drummed for half a minute, and males and females were commonly near each other. On March 8, two pairs of Downies were observed behaving in an unusual manner. The male and female of each pair took turns chasing each other, dashing in and out between trees and in circles, swooping crazily, and all the time giving a loud, rattling call. They would stop high in a tree, sit quietly near each other for half a minute, then off they would go again. Once when they landed between flights, they moved jerkily up and down the tree, the male on one side of the trunk, the female on the other, always on opposite sides. On March 9, a male and female were feeding together on the river bluff when another Downy flew in. The intruder was promptly chased by the male, which then returned to its original perch and the two birds continued feeding.—VERNA R. JOHNSTON, *Thornton Township High School, Harvey, Illinois*.

Corrections to the ornithological writings of W. L. McAtee.—The undersigned has accomplished his three-score years and, as he may not add the ten, it seems desirable to confess and correct errors (minor typographical slips excepted) in his published works. Certainly he has no desire to be grouped with those who ignore such slips or brazen them out to the bitter end—futile actions both.

1904. An interesting variation in *Seiurus*. Auk, 21: 489.

The writer desires to repudiate absolutely the childish faith in natural selection expressed in the penultimate paragraph.

1904. Warblers and grapes. Auk, 21: 489–491.

“Northward” (p. 489, line 13) should read “southward.” *Notoxus* (p. 490, 11th line from bottom) is referred to as a weevil. This is an exhibition of ignorance that could have been avoided by reference to a manual which, apparently, the writer was too confident to seek. “Hymenapteron” (3 lines below) should be “hymenopteron,” and the term “another weevil,” dependent upon the preceding erroneous language, should read “a weevil.” Following both this article and the preceding, the middle initial of the author is given as F; it is L.

1911. Economic ornithology in recent entomological publications. Auk, 28: 141.

“*Carolinensis*,” next to the bottom line, obviously should be *vociferus*.

1911. Woodpeckers in relation to trees and wood products. U. S. Biol. Survey Bull. 39: 21.

The acknowledgment to Dr. A. D. Hopkins of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology,

while warm, is insufficient. Dr. Hopkins suggested the work and turned over an extensive collection of wood samples showing sapsucker work, as well as field notes, photographs, and literature relating to the subject. At the time we were in the throes of reducing acknowledgments and since what I was permitted to include seemed inadequate, I had a slip printed on which more generous thanks were expressed, of which I supplied a copy with each of my personal quota (100) of the publication. This pendulum, like others, oscillates and again acknowledgments have become fuller, and, perhaps occasionally, fulsome.

1912. The experimental method of testing the efficiency of warning and cryptic coloration in protecting animals from their enemies. *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia*: 332.

The following reference should have appeared under Judd, Sylvester D.: "Methods in economic ornithology, with special reference to the Catbird," *Amer. Naturalist*, 31, 1897, pp. 392-397.

1913. Two ornithological fables from Louisiana. *Auk*, 30: 282.

The second tale was not recognized and labelled for what it is—a rehash from Aesop.

1913. Relation of birds to grain aphides. *U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Yearbook for 1912*: 397.

The words "an outbreak of," after "to" in my original title were deleted by an editor, but supplied by me on all possible copies of the reprint. Their omission made the scope of the paper appear general, whereas in fact it was very specific, relating to only a single outbreak on one North Carolina farm.

1917. Some local names of birds. *Wilson Bull.*, 29 (3): 74-95, June.

The numerous typographical errors in this paper were called to attention in a sheet of "Corrections" that was distributed as an extra page of the September, 1917, issue and so far as possible with the reprints. It should be consulted by anyone who desires to use the contribution with accuracy.

1917. Life and writings of Professor F. E. L. Beal. *Auk*, 34: 243-264.

The following paper should have been mentioned: *The American Thrushes, Valuable Bird Neighbors. The Robin, Bluebird, and other members of the thrush family entertain with their songs and help the farmer by eating many dangerous pests.* Prepared from data furnished by Prof. F. E. L. Beal, *Biological Survey, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Yearbook for 1913 (1914)*: 135-142, frontispiece and Pl. XV (col.).

Probably I was as influenced by indignation to omit reference to this writing as Professor Beal was to request that his name be dropped as author. The article was a casualty of the first wave of popularizing government publications. That impulse, which still rolls on, was due to criticism by a high official outside of the Department of Agriculture. Dire were the threats to scientists at that time; it was said that if they did not popularize, they ran the risk of being denied the privilege of publishing their findings; the writing would be done by others, presumably hack writers. Fortunately the full scope of this madness was never realized, though it was so deep-seated that repercussions from it have occurred up to fairly recent times.

1919. Destructive invasion by an Australian rail. *Auk*, 36: 418-419.

Intended as a review, this item was inadvertently placed among "General Notes."

1921. Ten spring bird lists made near Washington, D. C. *Wilson Bull.*, 33 (4): 184, Dec.

The word "typical" (8 lines from the bottom) should be "atypical."

1932. Effectiveness in nature of the so-called protective adaptations in the animal kingdom, chiefly as illustrated by the food habits of nearctic birds. Smithsonian Misc. Coll., 85 (7): 201 pp.

"Errata" were published, and it is hoped reached all recipients of the main report. They should certainly be referred to by all persons particularly interested in the table of identifications of Lepidoptera on page 56.

1936. What is vermin? *Outdoor Life*, 77 (6): 40-41, 52, June.

This article was accompanied by several illustrations not furnished by me, the legends of which were of a tenor conflicting with the text. The article was largely written by Arthur Grahame, a journalist, from publications and oral remarks by me.

1938. Drained areas and wildlife habitats. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Yearbook for 1939: 77-83.

Labelled as by F. R. Kenney and W. L. McAtee, this is an arbitrarily mixed, not a collaborated, article. I never saw Mr. Kenney nor his manuscript, either then or since. My contribution included all but the first and the last two paragraphs.

1939. Biologic balance on the farm. *Soil Conservation*, 5 (4): 97-99, October.

This paper was changed too much by the editor; my version was later published in the Smithsonian Report for 1939 (1941): 319-323.

1940. A venture in songbird management. *Auk*, 57: 333-348.

I am indebted to Dr. Harrison F. Lewis for the following corrections. The latter part of the sentence running over from page 342 to 343 should read: "for the calendar year 1930, precipitation was 29.58 inches, which is 21.51 inches below normal, or 58 per cent of normal." The figures in parentheses (middle paragraph, p. 344) are for nesting success, but from the preceding part of the sentence they would appear to be for losses. Nesting losses for the groups concerned would in each case be 100 per cent less than the figure given.

1941. Plants useful in upland wildlife management. U. S. Dept. Interior, Conservation Bull. 7.

A number of corrections will be made if and when there is another edition.

The correction of most importance, required by editorial change, is in the sub-heading on page 8, which should read: "Plants suitable for various regions."

1942. Bartram's painted vulture. *Auk*, 59: 104.

The last clause was changed from my form which was: "the authority for which should be Bartram, but under the rules will be the first strictly binomial author who gave the name currency." Thus, I wished to point out that neither Lesson nor Bartram was a strictly binomial author. Acceptance of their names seems to be by votes of committees.

1942. Sylvester Dwight Judd. *Auk*, 59: 466.

The following item should have appeared in the bibliography: 1899. Collecting a brown thrasher's song. *Bird-Lore*, 1 (1): 25, February. Describes recording the song on a graphophone cylinder from which it was reproduced at the meeting of the A.O.U. in 1898. This surely put Judd among the pioneers in mechanical reproduction of bird song.

The word "pest" in the first title in the bibliography should be "pes."—W. L. McAtee, *Wildlife Service, Chicago, Illinois*.