

on three years of occupation. However, after several months of searching, Burman friends did manage to secure one copy for me.

In India I advertised in newspapers, but was never able to secure a copy. I had thought that I might be able to get in touch with one of the refugees from Burma who might have brought out a copy. There is one copy in the Library of the Bombay Society of Natural History. I was told that there was a copy in Delhi although Mr. Guy Wint of the Information Office failed to produce it, Mr. Smith, one of the Editors of the volume, is said not to possess a copy.

In the United States, I believe that there are at present four copies, including mine. One of the four is the Library of Congress copy and the other two are in private hands. It would be interesting to know whether there are any copies in other libraries or in collections on the West Coast.

I have no information on the number of copies in England but it cannot be large. I understand from Mr. Prater of the Bombay Society that the plates were evacuated to India, and that it is intended by the Society to put out a revised second edition.

It would seem from the above that 'Birds of Burma' bids fair to be one of the really rare bird books of the century.

POSTSCRIPT: A recent letter from A. M. Hughes, illustrator of 'Birds of Burma,' from Rangoon, relates that a number of copies were apparently shipped to the Imperial Museum in Tokyo and there destroyed by a fire started in an air raid. Commander Hughes states that he has been able to get two copies for friends at a very high price (approximately \$65.00) and that he doubts if there are more than four or five copies left in Burma.—S. DILLON RIPLEY.

'TWO BIRDS NEW TO ALABAMA'—ERRATUM

THE EDITOR OF THE AUK:—Under the title of "Two Birds New to Alabama" (The Auk, 52: 99, 1935), the writer described a sight record for Baird's Sandpiper. In view of the lack of specimens or other sight records, and of my unfamiliarity with the Pectoral and White-rumped Sandpipers at the time of this observation, it seems best that the record be withdrawn.

The first record of the Sycamore Warbler in Alabama, appearing in the same article, has been further substantiated by my own sight records and those of other observers.—HENRY STEVENSON, *Department of Biology, Emory and Henry College, Emory, Virginia.*

'ADRENAL AND THYROID WEIGHTS IN BIRDS'—CORRIGENDA

THE EDITOR OF THE AUK:—I regret to say that I have found a mistake in the substitution in the formula for determining significance, in my paper on "Adrenal and thyroid weights in birds," which was recently published in The Auk (63: 42-64, 1946). In order to correct this, the enclosed Errata should be published.

Page 45, par. 5, lines 12 and 13 should read:

'and female Red-wing was significant since $t = 4.4$, which is significant for the number of variates involved.¹ Therefore, a sepa-'

Page 48, par. 1, lines 3 to 11, inclusive, should read:

'of t (Snedecor) for the pelican and goose is 12.4 and of the pelican and wren is 7. Therefore, the difference is certainly significant. The difference between the adrenals in the Marsh Wren and the Carolina Chickadee is significant, since $t = 4$. The difference between the adrenals in the Downy Woodpecker and Phoebe is significant,

since $t = 4.4$. The differences between the adrenals of the Mockingbird and Catbird and between the English Sparrow and Magnolia Warbler appear to be significant but the first is not, while the second is, since $t = 1.7$ and 4.98 respectively, in each comparison.'

Page 48, par. 3, lines 2 to 6, inclusive, should read:

'certain species which appear to be different, and prove to be significant statistically: Flicker with Phoebe, $t = 3.8$

White-breasted Nuthatch with Red-breasted Nuthatch, $t = 3.7$

Golden-crowned Kinglet with Red-eyed Vireo, $t = 2.86$.'

Line 7 and 8 should be omitted.

Page 62, par. 4, line 3 should read:

'ence in the adrenals and only the Red-winged Blackbird in thyroids between sexes.'

Page 62, par. 10, lines 6 and 7 should read:

'Sparrow, and Red-wing. The adrenals of the Marsh Wren are significantly larger than those of the Carolina Chickadee.'

Page 63, par. 1, lines 1 and 2 should read:

'There was a significant difference between thyroids in few species.'—FRANK A. HARTMAN.

OBITUARY

HARRY SEDGWICK HATHAWAY, an Associate of the A. O. U. since 1897 (and an Honorary Life Associate since 1938), died at the home of his son in San Antonio, Texas, on March 20, 1946, after a short illness; and was buried in Providence, R. I. He was Rhode Island's veteran field ornithologist.

He was born May 22, 1869, in Providence, R. I., the first of three children born to James Burrill Hathaway and Mary Eliza (Aldrich). His father was Superintendent of Public Parks in the city of Providence for several years. He attended Brown University from 1887 to 1889, but left college to accept a position with the Merchant's National Bank of Providence in 1889, retiring as assistant cashier in 1924. From 1900 to 1942 he was a trustee of the C. H. Smith Estate in Providence. In 1894 he married Annie Frances Potter. Three children were born to them, two of whom, Madeline Potter Hobbs, and C. H. Smith Hathaway, survive them.

Hathaway's interest in birds epitomized the development of the field ornithology of the last half-century. He began by collecting eggs when he was thirteen, bought his first shotgun at nineteen, shot shore birds on the Washington County flats as a young man, and for over sixty years studied Rhode Island birds avocationally, going afoot, by bicycle, motorcycle, and finally by automobile (1911 onward). He spent June of 1908 exploring the Saskatchewan prairie and the slope of the Rockies in Alberta. During the summers of 1924 and 1925 he was naturalist at the newly acquired W. H. Kimball Sanctuary of the Audubon Society of Rhode Island and planned and laid out much of the trail system that exists there today, together with many plantings.

His special interest in shore birds, and the delights of gunning on the marsh, led him to spend vacations at Quonnochoctaug on the Rhode Island south shore from 1895 onward. In 1910 he bought a house on the beach and occupied it increasingly as the years passed. For over thirty years "Quonny" was Mecca to one generation