

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.

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## 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

or other of Rhode Island bird students; we went to that shore retreat with enthusiasm, always sure of a cheery welcome, a walk on the salt marsh with the mentor, and a good chat about contemporary field problems. Those visits to his hospitable hearth, whether at Quonochontaug or at his winter home in South Auburn near Providence, are treasured recollections to those of us who enjoyed them. "Six foot one, sixty-five years old, and thin as he is tall" was the way he characterized himself by letter the first time we were to meet; but I cannot picture for you his generous interest, his patience in sharing his long experience and deep knowledge of Rhode Island conditions, and his ready wit. He carried on an extensive correspondence, not only with those interested in Rhode Island birds, but with ornithologists throughout the country.

Hathaway's contributions to Rhode Island ornithology were various and extensive. His assiduous collecting and field study added several birds to the State list, including Atlantic Murre, Rough-winged Swallow, Acadian Chickadee, Bicknell's Thrush, Greater Redpoll, Newfoundland Red Crossbill, Labrador Savannah Sparrow, and Hudson's Bay Sharp-tailed Sparrow. He had a very special interest in the status of breeding birds and his first records of nesting included the Rough-winged Swallow, Black-throated Blue Warbler, Northern Water-thrush, Hooded Warbler, Canada Warbler, and Henslow's Sparrow. His publications include, in addition to miscellaneous local notes, an article on 'The American Osprey' in the Roger Williams Park Museum Bulletin for 1905, and 'Notes on the Occurrence and Nesting of Certain Birds in Rhode Island' in *The Auk* for 1913. This last paper is the only summary of ornithological progress in Rhode Island since the publication of 'The Birds of Rhode Island' by Howe and Sturtevant in 1899. From 1913 to 1945 he kept a card catalog of all Rhode Island bird records that came to his attention, and this important nucleus for a future State list was copied into a 225-page typewritten manuscript by Harold N. Gibbs in 1942. His collections of eggs, nests, and skins, and his library of New England ornithology of nearly five hundred titles, were bought by the Audubon Society of Rhode Island in 1943 and are now on deposit at Brown University.—  
ROLAND C. CLEMENT.