

Some Sight Records from Ohio.—On August 6, 1931, at Guilford State Park, eight miles south of Salem, Ohio, I saw a flock of nine white herons, which, because of the press of time, I approached only close enough to determine that they were not large enough to be American Egrets (*Casmerodius albus egretta*). I assumed at the time that they were Little Blue Herons (*Florida caerulea caerulea*) in the immature plumage, this species having been quite common in 1930. On the same day Grant M. Cook and Edward Minnich also saw the birds and went on the same assumption.

On August 14, however, when there were eight birds remaining, I discovered that none of the eight had any trace of bluish in the primaries. On August 16, when there were seven birds left, several other observers and I were able to approach closely enough to one bird to see the black legs, and I was satisfied that all were Snowy Egrets (*Egretta thula thula*). On August 19, there were four birds present, all of which had the black legs; on August 22 and 23, there were two birds present, and, intermittently to September 3, there was one bird present. On August 22, Mr. Cook and a party of observers again were present, and Mr. Cook was satisfied that at least one of the two was a Snowy Egret. During the period these birds were present, I was able to observe their feeding habits to a limited extent. At some times all were very active; at other, all were quiescent; while at still other times, some were very active and others inactive.

During the summer of 1931 there were no Little Blue Herons or American Egrets present at Guilford Lake, although I saw one bird of the latter species on August 25, at Pine Lake, twelve miles east of Salem. During the summer of 1932, at Guilford Lake, there were five American Egrets present from August 10 to September 5, and thereafter a single bird until September 20. During the same period I noted the birds of the same species at Pine Lake and a single individual at still another lake.

On March 27, 1932, in company with Edward Minnich, E. O. Mellinger, and Myron T. Sturgeon, at Beaver Lake, twelve miles east of Salem, I saw a single male European Widgeon (*Mareca penelope*) with a large number of Baldpates (*Mareca americana*). We studied it for some time at 100 yards with 45x telescopes. A few days later at Guilford State Park, eight miles south of Salem, I again saw a male of this species, also in company with Baldpates, which I observed at ninety feet with 8x binoculars.

On July 3, 1932, near East Liverpool, Ohio, Mr. E. O. Mellinger and I discovered two singing individuals of the Carolina Chickadee (*Penthestes carolinensis carolinensis*). I had long suspected the presence of this species in that region, which is unglaciated, and the flora of which is decidedly Carolinian, but it was not until May 15, 1932, that my suspicion was even tentatively confirmed. On that date, in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, a hundred yards from the Ohio border, I found a pair of chickadees, gathering food for young, which appeared to have no whitish whatever in the feathers of the wings or wing coverts. I did not discover the young of these birds in the half hour or more that I followed them, nor did I hear them sing; hence, I was not satisfied of their identity. On the later date, however, four miles west of the Pennsylvania border, and a mile from the Ohio River, Mr. Mellinger and I observed the second pair, which were

in the same plumage as the first, and which continually sang their four-syllabled song.

This record constitutes an extension northward of the accepted range of the species, but one which is perfectly logical, for, while the region is cartographically a part of northeastern Ohio, it is physiographically and faunally an integral part of southeastern Ohio.—WILLIAM C. BAKER, *Salem, Ohio.*

COMMUNICATIONS

BIOGRAPHICAL CORRECTIONS

The late Dr. Chas. W. Richmond, to whom I am indebted for much information of an interesting character as well as kindly comment and constructive criticism, in a letter dated less than a month previous to his demise, called my attention to two errors in my paper entitled "Charles W. and Titian R. Peale and the Ornithological Section of the Old Philadelphia Museum" (WILSON BULLETIN, XLIV, 1932, pp. 23-35). I have always endeavored to quote correctly and, as I had examined the titles in question, my inaccuracy seems inexcusable.

Inasmuch as the same unfortunate errors appeared in Dr. Stone's short biography of Titian R. Peale (*Cassinia*, XIX, 1915, pp. 1-13) it seems advisable to take up the necessary space for correction. The Cassin edition of "Mammalogy and Ornithology of the U. S. Exploring Expedition" was issued in 1858, not 1852, ten years later than the Peale edition; and Peale's middle name was Ramsay, not Ramsey.

Dr. Richmond informed me that there is a manuscript account by Peale of the history of the U. S. Exploring Expedition in the U. S. National Museum, that there are about four of Peale's journals of the Expedition in the Library of Congress, and there are supposed to be three others missing; also that the suppressed introduction to his work, in his own handwriting, is in the library of the American Museum of Natural History.

Peale wrote this introduction to his volume in which he explained that Lieut. Wilkes had ordered him to describe as new every bird and mammal undescribed at the time it was observed by the expedition, irrespective of whether it had been described in the interim. It was Wilkes' unreasonable interference that obliged him to redescribe the Dodo Pigeon, although it had already been fully described and advertised. Wilkes did not like this and suppressed the introduction, and in the absence of an explanation Peale had to take the blame for his commander's blunder.

I do not wonder that Dr. Richmond thought Peale a much maligned man, for never had a naturalist worked under greater handicap. Cassin, too, was unfriendly and preferred to express his indebtedness to Dr. Chas. Pickering (who was not a rival) as his source of information, rather than acknowledge Peale for his painstaking labor, and he tried in every way to suppress any information of the original edition of the "Mammalia and Ornithology". In a letter to Baird, Cassin warned him to watch Peale as he was trying to get a job at the Smithsonian Institution. These facts give an additional significance to the communications that passed between Ord and Peale, extracts of which have already been published by me.

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