

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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