

health and while secretive was fairly tame and up to the present writing (February 28) he has remained within a hundred yards of the place where I first found him. A pair of Thrashers nested here last summer and, I suppose, it is more than likely this bird was one of the pair. There has been cracked corn scattered near the thicket in which he makes his home and there is a large chunk of suet in a tree near by, but I have not seen him touch either, and have watched him scratching among the dry leaves and feeding on the ground. Several friends have seen and watched the Thrasher with me. The following are the dates on which I have seen him.: January 3, 14, 17, 24, 31, February 7, 12, 21, 28.—CHARLES B. FLOYD, *Brookline, Mass.*

**Birds Observed in Trinity Churchyard, New York City.**—While in New York on October 15, 1914, I attended the noon day peace services at old Trinity Church, after which I took a stroll about the churchyard, and noted the following birds contentedly feeding undisturbed by the noise and bustle of lower Broadway:—

Junco.—Two Juncos feeding in company of a small flock of English Sparrows feeding on the lawn.

White-throated Sparrow.—One seen scratching among the dead leaves, under some shrubbery.

Song Sparrow.—One observed feeding on the ground, under the shrubbery.

Hermit Thrush.—Three seen running about on the ground or perched on top of a tombstone.

Brown Creeper.—One observed diligently scrambling up an old scarred and weather-beaten tombstone, peering into every crack and crevice for some tender morsel.

Overshadowed by "sky-scrapers" and flanked by surface and elevated street cars, Trinity Churchyard is about the last place one would expect to find any birds other than English Sparrows.—JOS. E. GOULD, *Norfolk, Va.*

**Type Locality of Lewis's Woodpecker and Clarke's Nutcracker.**—In looking through the 'Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition' edited by Dr. R. G. Thwaites (1905), I find several mentions of Lewis's Woodpecker and Clark's Crow on the journey out to the Pacific. Then on the return trip under date of May 27, 1806, when encamped on the northeast side of the Kooskooske River west of the Bitter Root Mts. in Idaho, Lewis writes as follows: "The Black Woodpecker which I have frequently mentioned and which is found in most parts of the Rocky Mountains as well as the Western and S. W. mountains, I had never an opportunity of examining until a few days since when we killed and preserved several of them." An excellent description follows.

In the entry of the following day at the same place he writes "Since my arrival here I have killed several birds of the *corvus* genus of a kind

found only in the rocky mountains and their neighborhood. I first met with this bird above the three forks of the Missouri and saw them on the heights of the Rocky Mountains but never before had an opportunity of examining them closely, the small *corvus* described at Fort Clatsop is a different species, [= *Perisoreus*] though until now I had taken it to be the same, this is much larger and has a loud squawling note something like the mewling of a cat." A good description follows.

As Alexander Wilson described these birds from specimens brought home by the expedition it follows that the locality where the specimens were shot becomes the type locality not that at which the species were first seen, as given in the A. O. U. Check-List.—WITMER STONE, *Acad. Nat. Sciences, Philadelphia*.

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### RECENT LITERATURE.

**Levick's 'Antarctic Penguins.'**<sup>1</sup>—Since the return of the various Antarctic expeditions of the last few years the general public, through lectures, motion pictures and publications, has come to have a better knowledge of the life history of Penguins, than most of the best informed ornithologists possessed a decade ago. The life history of these curious birds is well worthy of the attention it has received and cannot help but fascinate all who are interested in the study of wild life. Dr. G. Murray Levick who accompanied Capt. Scott on his ill-fated expedition has presented the story of the Penguins in a most attractive way in the little volume before us, based on his experiences with the Adelie Penguins (*Pygoscelis adeliae*) at Cape Adare. The book is well written, well printed and illustrated by 74 admirable half-tones from photographs.

What corresponds to the 'spring' migration of the Penguins began on October 13 when the first arrival from the north reached the breeding ground, and in the course of a week thousands upon thousands of the curious birds had landed and waddled across the ice and snow to the rookery many of them ascending a thousand feet to the highest part of Cape Adare.

The Adelie Penguin builds a nest of pebbles upon which the two eggs are laid and incubated alternately by the parent birds. Until this time neither males or females leave the rookery and consequently get no food though the males eat snow from adjacent drifts. The fasting period lasts 27 days or more, and afterwards there is a continuous stream of dirty incubating

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<sup>1</sup> Antarctic Penguins. A Study of their Social Habits. By Dr. G. Murray Levick, R. N., Zoologist to the British Antarctic Expedition (1910-1913). New York: McBride, Nast & Company, 1914. Svo, pp. 1-140, figs. 1-74. \$1.50 net.