

The only reference that I have found concerning the degreasing of made-up skins without relaxing them is one sentence by R. M. Anderson (Bul. 69, Biological Series No. 18, p. 105, National Museum of Canada) who makes the statement that "Small bird skins may also be cleaned in this manner." Anderson recommends the use of turpentine in the gasoline (Spirits of turpentine, 4 ounces; alcohol, 1 pint; gasoline, 2 gallons). It is my experience that this is entirely too much turpentine and that instead of restoring the natural gloss to the feathers it may give them an unnatural one. It is recommended that turpentine be used in much smaller proportions if at all.

It cannot be over-emphasized that degreasing skins in gasoline is not a substitute for carefully scraping the fat from the inside of the skin before the bird is stuffed. However, it is impossible to remove all the fat by scraping alone, hence the need of a treatment involving the use of a fat solvent such as gasoline.

Mounted birds can also be successfully degreased by the method outlined here for study skins.

I have used various methods of degreasing skins but the present one differs from the others in that it is preëminently satisfactory.

It should perhaps be pointed out that large quantities of gasoline should be used only with proper precautions against fire hazard. Such degreasing operations are best carried out in a small building at a safe distance from dwellings or other structures. Vats containing gasoline should, of course, be kept covered.

It is gratifying indeed to one who has suffered much with fat bird skins to note the brownish discoloration taken on by a vat of gasoline in which a number of fat skins have soaked for several days, and the progressively fainter yellowing of subsequent changes of the solvent.—GEORGE E. HUDSON, *Dept. of Zoology and Anatomy, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.*

Notes on Audubon's Ornithological Biography.—The "delineation" entitled "Eggers of Labrador" in volume III of Audubon's 'Ornithological Biography' breaks off abruptly in the middle of a sentence. The final sentence in the manuscript abounds in corrections, and the printer could not or did not trouble to decipher them. Reference to this manuscript, in the writer's library, shows that apparently Audubon had difficulty in expressing his thoughts. The sentence should read (the italicized portion being unpublished):

"Had not the British Government long since passed strict laws of intervention against these marauders, and laid heavy penalties on all those caught in the act of landing their cargoes at New Foundland and Nova Scotia; which I have been informed is still inforced, I might *perhaps have been induced to have ere this humbly have prayed in behalf of the feathered tribe before the proper authorities in England for the extinction of the wasteful if not criminal barbarity of the Eggers of Labrador.*"

The first two volumes of 'Ornithological Biography' were reprinted in America. For these American reprints the type was entirely reset. At least two editions of Volume I appeared in Philadelphia, one in 1831 with the imprint, "Judah Dobson, Agent, 108 Chestnut Street; and H. H. Porter, Literary Rooms, 121 Chestnut Street. MDCCCXXXI." The second American edition was published the following year, the imprint reading: "Philadelphia: E. L. Carey and A. Hart—Chestnut Street. MDCCCXXXII." Professor Herrick records the latter imprint, but gives the date as 1835. Volume II was reprinted in Boston in 1835 and is correctly cited by Herrick.

Volume III was prepared for the American trade by pasting a printed slip on the half-title. This slip, which does not seem to be recorded, reads, "Entered according

to the Act of Congress, in the year 1836, by John James Audubon, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Southern District of New-York, and copyright secured."

The last two volumes seem to occur only in the original Edinburgh edition. It might be pointed out that Volume V is dated MDCCCXXXIX (1849). It should, of course, be 1839.—ALBERT E. LOWNES, *Providence, Rhode Island*.

Correction.—In a general note on bird mortality on the highways (Auk, October, 1934), I stated (p. 538) that a Sennett's Thrasher was picked up in Arizona. Due to the fact that this record is apparently the first for that state and since the specimen on which it was based was very imperfect I wish to cancel the record.—FREDERICK M. BAUMGARTNER, *Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.*