

Sparrow (*Ammodramus s. brunnescens*) which he had collected during a visit to the Valley of Mexico in the winter of 1879-80. This name is now regarded as a synonym of the Western Savannah Sparrow (*Passerculus s. alaudinus*). In 1896 and 1897 he was Ornithologist of the Department of Geology and Resources of Indiana. He was a founder of the Indiana Academy of Sciences, serving as secretary for several years and later as vice-president and president; a founder of the Indiana Audubon Society and of the American Society of Mammalogists. He was the leading authority on the distribution of Indiana birds and the results of his work are embodied in his 'Birds of Indiana,' 1891, and in a revised and greatly enlarged edition published in 1898.

At various times Butler was lecturer on economics at Purdue University, lecturer in the Chicago School of Philanthropy and lecturer on public charities in the University of Indiana. His publications on charities and related subjects were numerous and in 1906 he was elected President of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections and in 1910 Chairman of the American Committee on International Prison Congress. For a quarter of a century from 1897 to 1923, he was Secretary of the Indiana Board of State Charities and was as widely known as an authority on certain phases of sociology as he was on the fauna of his native State.—T. S. P.

#### CORRECTIONS

**Correction concerning Zenaida Dove record from Florida.**—On page 400 of 'The Auk,' vol. 36, 1919, in a paper on the birds of Pinellas County, Florida, I recorded two Zenaida Doves as seen at Pass-à-Grille Key, February 11, 1918. At the time that I prepared this paper I had no reference books available, due to being at an army post. I did see a pair of strange doves which, from the meager description as examined at the time, I thought were of this species. I am still at a loss as to what these doves could have been, but in view of the facts about the Zenaida Dove it seems unlikely that they could have been that species. Hence, even at this late date, I should like to withdraw the record.—CLIFFORD H. PANGBURN, *Chappaqua, N. Y.*

In 'The Auk,' vol. 53, p. 245, April, 1936, in the notice of the article on "The Stilt Sandpiper on its nesting grounds," the reference "would indicate that these nesting grounds were at Camrose, Alberta, whereas . . . Churchill, Manitoba, was the place of nesting."—FRANK L. FARLEY, *Camrose, Alberta.*

In 'The Auk,' vol. 54, p. 98, January, 1937, the note on "A colony of Western Grebes" should pertain instead to the Eared Grebe (*Colymbus nigricollis californicus*); while the Strawberry Reservoir mentioned is in Wasatch County, 75 miles southeast of Salt Lake City, and not at Logan, Utah.—LYNN GRINER, *State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah.*

In the account of the hybrid between the Black and the Turkey Vulture, in 'The Auk,' vol. 54, p. 384, July, 1937, lines 15 and 16 from the bottom, in place of the words "as were also rear part of the head and neck, and all of the body plumage," read: The rear part of the head and neck were Black Vulture. All of the body plumage was Black Vulture.—E. A. MCLHENNY, *Avery Island, Louisiana.*