

on three years of occupation. However, after several months of searching, Burman friends did manage to secure one copy for me.

In India I advertised in newspapers, but was never able to secure a copy. I had thought that I might be able to get in touch with one of the refugees from Burma who might have brought out a copy. There is one copy in the Library of the Bombay Society of Natural History. I was told that there was a copy in Delhi although Mr. Guy Wint of the Information Office failed to produce it, Mr. Smith, one of the Editors of the volume, is said not to possess a copy.

In the United States, I believe that there are at present four copies, including mine. One of the four is the Library of Congress copy and the other two are in private hands. It would be interesting to know whether there are any copies in other libraries or in collections on the West Coast.

I have no information on the number of copies in England but it cannot be large. I understand from Mr. Prater of the Bombay Society that the plates were evacuated to India, and that it is intended by the Society to put out a revised second edition.

It would seem from the above that 'Birds of Burma' bids fair to be one of the really rare bird books of the century.

POSTSCRIPT: A recent letter from A. M. Hughes, illustrator of 'Birds of Burma,' from Rangoon, relates that a number of copies were apparently shipped to the Imperial Museum in Tokyo and there destroyed by a fire started in an air raid. Commander Hughes states that he has been able to get two copies for friends at a very high price (approximately \$65.00) and that he doubts if there are more than four or five copies left in Burma.—S. DILLON RIPLEY.

'TWO BIRDS NEW TO ALABAMA'—ERRATUM

THE EDITOR OF THE AUK:—Under the title of "Two Birds New to Alabama" (The Auk, 52: 99, 1935), the writer described a sight record for Baird's Sandpiper. In view of the lack of specimens or other sight records, and of my unfamiliarity with the Pectoral and White-rumped Sandpipers at the time of this observation, it seems best that the record be withdrawn.

The first record of the Sycamore Warbler in Alabama, appearing in the same article, has been further substantiated by my own sight records and those of other observers.—HENRY STEVENSON, *Department of Biology, Emory and Henry College, Emory, Virginia.*

'ADRENAL AND THYROID WEIGHTS IN BIRDS'—CORRIGENDA

THE EDITOR OF THE AUK:—I regret to say that I have found a mistake in the substitution in the formula for determining significance, in my paper on "Adrenal and thyroid weights in birds," which was recently published in The Auk (63: 42-64, 1946). In order to correct this, the enclosed Errata should be published.

Page 45, par. 5, lines 12 and 13 should read:

'and female Red-wing was significant since $t = 4.4$, which is significant for the number of variates involved.¹ Therefore, a sepa-'

Page 48, par. 1, lines 3 to 11, inclusive, should read:

'of t (Snedecor) for the pelican and goose is 12.4 and of the pelican and wren is 7. Therefore, the difference is certainly significant. The difference between the adrenals in the Marsh Wren and the Carolina Chickadee is significant, since $t = 4$. The difference between the adrenals in the Downy Woodpecker and Phoebe is significant,