



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

against the dark earth that one grew curious as to the place chosen by them for spending the night. On one night this was found to be in the only running water the meadow offered, a shallow rivulet scarcely four feet wide. Standing in this water their color was completely obliterated in its light shining surface that reflected the sky.

NEW RECORDS FOR MIDDLE NORTHERN OHIO

LYNDS JONES.

BACHMAN'S SPARROW, *Peucaea aestivalis bachmanii*.—On May 14, 1909, on an all day trip to Cedar Point, a male in full song was found a quarter of a mile east of the Lake Laboratory. The bird was perched on a telephone wire near where the line enters the sand spit, singing lustily. It stopped only to fly to the ground to feed, then mounted to the wire again by way of bushes which were growing in the center of an old sand 'blow-out' which is now covered with grass. The bird permitted an approach within fifteen feet, showing no concern at the intrusion. Again on the 17th, the bird was found again at the same place, singing as lustily as before. If I mistake not this is the farthest north record for this species.

BEWICK'S WREN, *Thryomanes bewickii*.—On May 22, 1909, while on an all day bird tramp with Rev. W. L. Dawson, he called my attention to a singing bird of this species in the village of Berlin Heights. There was no mistaking the song. The presence of this wren has been suspected near Oberlin on three occasions, but in the absence of song and without specimens it has not been accredited to this region until now.

The presence of these two species tends to corroborate my statements that there is a decided northward movement of the bird fauna over Ohio.