

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.

NOTES ON THE "OSTEOLOGY OF BIRDS:"—Under the title of *Osteology of Birds* the New York State Museum published for the writer a volume, with many Plates and Figures, in which the *Accipitres*, the *Gallinæ*, the *Anseres*, and certain *Coccyges* were very fully treated. It appeared last spring, and has been very favorably received by ornithologists, especially in Europe, where a greater attention is paid to such subjects than in this country. In this work, up to date, my attention has been called but to two points demanding correction or comment from me. Professor E. Regalia, of Genoa, Italy, has shown that an error has evidently been made in the length given for the *tibio-tarsus* in *Branta canadensis*, which is stated to be in my book 7.3 centimetres, or the same that is given for the *femur* in the same specimen. He has a skeleton of that goose in his own collection, wherein he states the *tibio-tarsus* has a length of 164 millimeters, and doubtless this is correct, the latter bone being more than double the length of the *femur* (p. 328). This error probably occurred by my quoting the same measurement I had made for the thigh-bone for the bone of the leg, and evidently overlooking the correct measurement made of the latter, both being before me at the same time. Professor Regalia is entitled to my thanks for having pointed out this slip.

The distinguished Italian ornithologist Count Tommaso Salvadori of the Royal Museum of Zoölogy of Turin, Italy, writes me under date of June 26, 1909, as follows: "As regards the classification of the *Anseres* you have not mentioned the one I proposed in Vol. xxvii of the Catalogue of Birds. I have there introduced a new subfamily, the *Chenonettinæ* (page viii, 128) the members of which have the external appearance of Geese, but the males have a larynx furnished with a *bulla ossea* as in *Anatinæ*. My scheme may be endorsed from what you say about the skull of *Chloëphaga poliocéphala* which, according to you, differs considerably from the skull of *Bernicla* or *Branta* and rather seems to slightly approach the skull of some of the Ducks in certain characters. The subject appears worthy of being considered."

Count Salvadori is undoubtedly correct in this matter, and if the present writer ever publishes another classification of Birds his subfamily *Chenonettinae* will most assuredly be recognized. The opportunity has never been mine to examine more than the skull in *Chloëphaga*, and had the fact been known to me that the males in that species possessed a bony labyrinth at the pulmonic extremity of the trachea, a subfamily would surely have been created to include them. It is evidently a clear case of *lapsus memoriae* on my part that this had already been done in the *Catalogue of Birds* by Count Salvadori in his scheme of classification of Birds.

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