

The fourth and fifth specimens were collected by the late W. E. Saunders at Point Pelee, Ontario, on May 5, 1913, and April 29, 1916. Both birds were males and are noted as having been taken while in song. The present whereabouts of the skins is not known to me and there is no indication as to their disposal in Saunders's original notes. These notes, from which the above information has been taken, are now in the possession of the Royal Ontario Museum.*

The most recent specimen was taken at Ashbridges Bay, Toronto, Ontario. The bird was first observed on April 27, 1938, by J. M. and D. H. Speirs and H. Barnett. Subsequently it was seen by Dr. R. M. Saunders and J. L. Baillie, Jr., as well as by many others. I found the bird, unable to fly, on April 29, and captured it. The specimen, a female, is now in the National Museum collection at Ottawa.—FARLEY MOWAT, *Richmond Hill, Ontario*.

Botteri's Sparrow in Arizona.—The Botteri's Sparrow (*Aimophila botterii botterii*) was found in summer in southeastern Arizona by such early ornithologists as Henshaw, Stephens, and Rhoads, in territory from Oracle and the Altar Valley in Pima County on the north and west, to the Sulphur Springs Valley in Cochise County on the north and east, and south to the Mexican boundary. The latest Nineteenth Century report from the state was by Rhoads (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.: 121, 1892). Two specimens were taken by Breninger, July 17, 1903, at Fairbank, Cochise County (specimens in Chicago Museum of Natural History). After 1903 the bird apparently disappeared from the state; it was not found in Arizona between 1903 and 1932, despite the occasional presence in its former range of a number of ornithologists. The bird's Arizona range was reported in the Fourth Edition of the A. O. U. Check-List (1931) as "Southern Arizona (formerly only?)" and by R. T. Peterson in "A Field Guide to Western Birds" (1941) as "formerly se. Ariz."

The first recent evidence that Botteri's Sparrow can again be considered an Arizona bird is found in a report by Cottam and Knappen (Auk, 56: 166, 1939), who give stomach contents of two specimens taken "five miles southeast of Fort Huachuca" in Cochise County, June 20 and July 13, 1932, respectively, by Alexander Walker. They did not report the current location of the specimens.

The writer, then, has considered it unusually good fortune to rediscover at least a part of the bird's Arizona range during 1939 and 1940. It was first met with June 29, 1939, along the Babocomari River a few miles east of Elgin in Santa Cruz County, when a singing male was collected. A few days later, July 9, four males were seen singing, one of which was collected, in the southern end of the Sulphur Springs Valley, a few miles east of Lowell; the birds were still singing here August 6, 1939, but were not seen on later dates.

During 1940, the first bird was detected (and taken) May 23, along the Babocomari River east of Elgin; it was a male with testes greatly enlarged. On June 5, a singing male was seen a few miles east of Lowell. On June 19, one was seen about seven miles northwest of Fort Huachuca, and a singing male was taken about five miles northwest of Fort Huachuca. This bird's testes were greatly enlarged. On July 26, a singing male with enlarged testes was taken on the Page Ranch about eight miles west of Oracle.

On August 7, 1940, the latest date I have observed the species in the state, I found a number of Botteri's Sparrows in the Fort-Huachuca-Elgin area. A male and female were observed about seven miles northwest of Fort Huachuca; the female "chipped" and flitted about nervously as though a nest were in the vicinity. She was collected and proved to have a large brood patch and an enlarged oviduct and ovary, the largest egg in the ovary measuring 1.5 mm. The male appeared comparatively unperturbed

by my presence, and his only singing was in half-hearted attempts. Later in the day, a mile or so farther northwest, I saw another such couple plus two singing males. One of the males was taken, the testes of which were greatly enlarged. Still later, I saw two additional individuals in an alfalfa-Johnson grass field at the Brophy Ranch headquarters along the Babocomari River east of Elgin.

There is at present no positive evidence that Botteri's Sparrow nests in Arizona. The bulk of Arizona records fall during the months of June, July, and August (extremes, May 17 and October 7), which argues that the bird does breed in Arizona. There is a set of eggs taken May 24, 1891, in the "San Rafael Valley" (probably San Rafael Valley in Santa Cruz County) by A. H. Marshall, "♀ shot" (American Museum of Natural History, New York City), in grass in juniper association. This seems too early for five eggs, and is probably a misidentification, as all available data indicate the species is a very late migrant. On the other hand, the supposed Cassin's Sparrow (*Aimophila cassinii*) eggs found by O. W. Howard (Swarth, Pacific Coast Avifauna No. 4: 43, 1904) in the San Pedro Valley may well have been *botterii*, since Phillips (Auk, 61: 409-412, 1944) has introduced strong evidence to show that Cassin's Sparrow is a post-breeding visitor to Arizona. It is hoped that some ornithologist will soon have the opportunity to establish Botteri's Sparrow conclusively as a breeding bird of the state.

Nearly all Botteri's Sparrows noted were inhabiting stands of sacaton (*Sporobolus wrightii*), a tall grass which occurs along the Babocomari River and in parts of the southern end of the Sulphur Springs Valley. Singing perches used most frequently were mesquite (*Prosopis juliflora*), catclaw (*Acacia Greggii*), and whitethorn (*Acacia constricta*), which shrubs occur with the sacaton stands or on their borders. In some instances, the birds were occupying swales of sand dropseed (*Sporobolus cryp-tandrus*), intermingled with mesquite and catclaw.

My thanks are due to Allan R. Phillips of the Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff, for contributing data otherwise unavailable to me, and for offering valuable comments during preparation of this paper.—GALE MONSON, P. O. Box 1717, Parker, Arizona.

The White-faced Petrel again off Massachusetts.—On the afternoon of May 3, 1946, when returning from Europe on the steamer 'Wooster Victory' I noticed two petrels skimming low over the water that were white beneath, the white being conspicuous as they banked and turned. The locality was on lat. 42° N.; at noon the steamer was 515 miles from New York, but by the time I saw the birds we had probably covered about one hundred miles. As the White-faced Petrel (*Pelagodroma marina*) is the only species with the entire under parts white there can be little doubt that this was the species observed.—CARROLL E. WOOD, JR., 434 High Street, Salem, Virginia.

Red-bellied snake in Ruffed Grouse crop.—While doing analysis work recently as food habits research biologist with the Wisconsin Conservation Department, Harry Anderson found a small specimen of the red-bellied snake (*Storeria occipitomaculata*) in the crop of a Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus umbellus*). The grouse had been collected in Taylor County, Wisconsin, in October, 1942. This unusual record was of double interest when no specimen record of this snake could be found for this Wisconsin county.—WALTER E. SCOTT, Wisconsin Conservation Department, Madison, Wisconsin.

Early fall migration of the Purple Martin.—A rather distinct lack of specific dates for the first departure of the Purple Martin (*Progne subis subis*) from its summer