

by 1.89 cm. was the first and only egg found in a nest in Brentwood, Williamson County, Tennessee on April 29, 1957, 6 P. M., and was immediately put in the incubator. The egg was under artificial incubation at standard conditions during the entire incubation period (plus an undetermined post-mortem period). Other eggs (Mockingbird and others), concurrently incubated, hatched normally. It is suggested that synophthalmia is a lethal factor perhaps widespread in the Mockingbird population affecting hatchability and survival ratios.

The kindness of Dr. Walter Landauer of the Department of Animal Genetics, University of Connecticut, in checking my identifications of the anomalies is acknowledged.

It is perhaps appropriate to mention here that the anomalous condition of double yolk eggs in native birds, such as Berger (Condor, 55: 157-158, 1953) has found in the American Goldfinch (*Spinus tristis*) and in the Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*), has not yet occurred in my experience.—DAVID KENNETH WETHERBEE, *New Hampshire Fish and Game Department, Concord, New Hampshire.*

**First Record of the Five-striped Sparrow in the United States.**—On June 18, 1957, C. D. Fisher, R. P. Kirby, and I observed a Five-striped Sparrow (*Aimophila quinquestriata*) near the Proctor Ranch, at the mouth of Madera Canyon, Pima County, Arizona (about 40 miles south of Tucson). The bird was found on the steep north side of a wash located in arid, generally flat country at the northwestern foot of the Santa Rita Mountains. The elevation was about 4700 feet. The dominant vegetation was mesquite, with a few live oaks and large cacti. The rocky ground was sparsely covered by grasses and small cacti. Small pools of water stood in the wash.

The bird was first observed by Fisher about 10:30 a.m. as it crouched on the ground behind a small clump of grass. It remained there for several minutes and then, when approached, flew into the low branches of a large mesquite about ten feet from the observers. Here the bird remained on the same perch for five minutes and sang a faint whisper song with its bill closed. The song was a high, musical, varied series of short trills and phrases, accompanied by a slight twitching of the tail. Several times, the bird also gave a single, thin, high-pitched "tseep." The sparrow continually turned its head from side to side, as if keeping an alert eye on us. Finally, it hopped to the ground, remaining in plain view until I collected it.

The specimen proved to be an adult male with an ossified skull; the testes were white and measured three by five millimeters each. The stomach was full of fine gravel and small seeds. The iris was brown, the tarsi and feet were horn-colored, the maxilla was black, and the mandible was pale blue with a black tomium. The slight amount of fat was restricted to the feather tracts.

The specimen (U.M.M.Z. 152,400) has been identified by Dr. Herbert Friedmann as *A. q. septentrionalis*. This subspecies is native to eastern Sonora, Sinoloa, western Chihuahua, and western Durango. The northernmost Mexican record of which I am aware is represented by three specimens taken by Dr. Allen R. Phillips about 9 road miles northeast of Imuris, Sonora, on the Rio Babasac, about 60 air miles south of Madera Canyon, Arizona. The present specimen is the first taken north of the U. S.-Mexican border.—LAURENCE C. BINFORD, *University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Michigan.*