

(Buturlin, Auk, 45: 415, 1928), there is little doubt that this was the same bird as before. In detailed observation it tallied in every particular with the previous observation.

I believe that this is the first report of this species in Connecticut.—ARETAS A. SAUNDERS, 361 Crestwood Road, Fairfield, Connecticut.

Bobolink on the Gulf of Mexico.—On May 4, 1946, the writer and Aquatic Biologist, Joseph E. King of the New Orleans office of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, were on a shrimp trawler in the Gulf of Mexico. We were 30 miles from the nearest point of land and 20 miles west of Trinity Shoals when our attention was attracted by the strange behavior of several small song birds, particularly that of a Bobolink.

The Bobolink first appeared at the stern of the vessel, its wings beating rather feebly as it approached. It rested on the rigging of the ship for a moment but soon took off again to flutter weakly around the vessel. It suddenly landed in the water alongside and lay with wings outstretched for a moment. Then, much to my surprise, at least, it lifted itself from the water and flew another circle or two around the ship. Again it landed in the water and again it took off after a moment or two. This time, however, its flight was noticeably weaker and it soon dropped on the water. While we watched, it leaped clear of the waves a few more times, but soon reached the stage of exhaustion and wetness where it gave up and allowed itself to become thoroughly soaked. There was no question but that the bird eventually drowned.

Similar behavior was noted in several small warblers, a Redstart, and a Wood Thrush. Even though the weather was fair with only a mild breeze, the birds appeared to be confused and nearly exhausted. Several Barn Swallows that were seen appeared to be faring much better, and a large butterfly of the monarch type was still flying strongly when last seen.

The observation indicated that, even in good spring weather, the Gulf of Mexico claims many migratory song birds.—FRANK DUFRESNE, Chief, Division of Information, United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

Occurrence of the White-eyed Vireo in Canada.—In 1938 I took a White-eyed Vireo (*Vireo griseus*), at Toronto, Ontario, and resultant research into the occurrence of the species in Canada brought to light some interesting data, including two apparently unpublished records for Ontario. As far as I have been able to discover, there are only six Canadian records for this vireo and, since only three of these have previously been published, it seems worth while to recapitulate the Canadian occurrences.

The first Canadian specimen was taken in "mid October," 1890, by W. L. Kells, at Listowel, Ontario. This record was published in the 'Transactions of the Royal Canadian Institute' for 1891-1892. The sex of the specimen, its disposal and present whereabouts, are unknown to me.

The next record is of a bird of unreported sex which was collected by W. D. Hobson at Woodstock, Ontario, on April 25, 1902. This specimen is mentioned in the 'Vertebrates of Ontario' by C. W. Nash, published in 1908. The skin apparently is still in the Hobson collection at Woodstock.

The third specimen was taken by Howard Skales at Mount Forest, Ontario, on September 28, 1902. This skin is now in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology at Toronto. The data with the specimen are rather incomplete and the sex of the bird is, again, not given. A report on this record was made by A. B. Klugh in the 'Ontario Natural Science Bulletin' for 1905.

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