

Alaska Myrtle Warbler, *Dendroica coronata hooveri*, in Ohio.—While examining a number of Myrtle Warblers in the University of Cincinnati collection the writers tentatively identified one as *hooveri*. This bird was collected October 9, 1948, by G. Ronald Austing in North College Hill, Hamilton Co., Ohio, about 10 miles north of Cincinnati. The sex, unfortunately, was not determinable, but it probably is a male. The specimen was sent to Dr. George M. Sutton who confirmed our identification.

The specimen was also sent to Dr. Alexander Wetmore who wrote as follows: "The Myrtle Warbler is a well marked example of the western form. This is characterized mainly by the distinctly grayish more bright brownish wash of the upper surface. This is one of the principal differences marking the subspecies." Oberholser (Bird Life Louisiana, 1938: 537) noted that "The Hoover Warbler is a winter resident in south-eastern Louisiana from Nov. 26 to April 17, apparently uncommon, but as it is not distinguishable except by specimens in the hand it may be more numerous than our present records indicate."

It seems probable that this race occurs at least casually far east of its normal range. Possibly an examination of other collections will reveal other eastern specimens.

We wish to express our appreciation to Dr. Sutton and to Dr. Wetmore for their examination of the specimen and to Dr. H. Friedmann for reading the manuscript.—EMERSON KEMSIES AND G. RONALD AUSTING, *Department of Zoology, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio*.

Northern Redstart, *Setophaga ruticilla tricolora*, in Ohio.—In the Supplement to the A. O. U. Check-list (Auk, 66: 284, 1949) the Redstart is divided into two races, the Northern form taking the name *tricolora*, breeding northward from Central Ontario and in migration ranging to northern South America. This range seemed to indicate that this form should occur in migration in Ohio. The writers therefore attempted to secure a number of Redstarts during the fall migration of 1949. Six females were taken at North College Hill, Hamilton Co., Ohio, Aug. 31, 1948, and Sept. 12 and 13, 1949. Three of these, together with one collected the previous fall, were identified as *tricolora* and later confirmed by Dr. Wetmore. The other three were *ruticilla*. An examination of other collections will no doubt disclose other fall and probably spring specimens from Ohio. Migration data for this form in comparison with *Setophaga r. ruticilla* need to be determined.—EMERSON KEMSIES AND G. RONALD AUSTING, *Department of Zoology, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio*.

English Sparrow, *Passer domesticus*, Parasitized by Cowbird, *Molothrus ater*.—In Baltimore, on May 4, 1950, I found an active nest of the English Sparrow containing three eggs of that bird and one of the Cowbird. The nest was built between the lintel of a porch and a bamboo awning rolled up against it; the entrance was at the top. All of the eggs had been incubated a few days. Those of the Sparrow were so heavily streaked with olive brown that they looked almost solidly that color; the Cowbird egg was heavily blotched with brown, but much of the white ground color showed. One sparrow egg was broken in being blown; the others have been given to the United States National Museum. Friedmann ('The Cowbirds,' 1929: 216) records only three parasitized nests of the English Sparrow.—HERVEY BRACKBILL, 4608 Springdale Avenue, Baltimore 7, Maryland.

Summer Tanager, *Piranga rubra rubra*, in Winter in Florida.—On February 8, 1950, the writers had a good view of a Summer Tanager at Clewiston, Florida. We were first attracted to the bird by its continuous calling from a dense laurel oak.

There is one previous United States winter record—February 14, 1943, at Coral Gables, Florida (Fla. Nat., 16 (3): 41, 1943).—J. J. MURRAY, *Lexington, Virginia*, and ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *Charleston, S. C.*

A Neglected Description.—In 1866, Enrico Benvenuti published a paper in the 'Annali del R. Museo di Fisica e Storia Naturale di Firenze per il 1865,' (n. ser., 1: 197–209) in which he described four supposedly new hummingbirds from New Granada and "*Dendroica Picciolii*" (p. 207) from Brazil. It appears probable that there was an earlier separate account of these birds published in Florence in 1863 (which I have not seen); at any rate, the same birds were described in the 'Revue et Magazin de Zoologie' (15: 206–208, 1863) under a slightly different title from that of 1866, with more abbreviated descriptions, and with the supposed warbler named "*Sylvia Picciolii*" (p. 207). Coues noted the papers and the new names in his bibliography under the Mniotiltidae and Trochilidae, and in the section containing the titles relating to ornithology of "the rest of America," other than North America (Bull. U. S. Geol. Geog. Surv. Terr., 5 [2]: 284, 1879; 5 [4]: 550, 681, 682, 1880).

The four hummingbirds were described against the advice of Count Salvadori, and all were properly relegated to synonymy by Elliot (Ibis, (3) 6: 10, 1876). "*Dendroica Picciolii*" has otherwise escaped attention as far as I can discover, although "*Sylvia Picciolii*" was queried by Hartlaub (Arch. Naturg., 30 (2): 20, 1864) as possibly belonging to *Hylophilus* or *Nemosia*. The suggestion was excellent.

Since the paper in the "Annali" is more complete than that in the "Revue et Magazin," it furnishes the better clue to the identity of the supposed warbler. There is a short diagnosis in Latin, followed by a longer description in Italian. The two versions agree in most details and indicate a bird from Brazil about the size of *Sylvia atricapilla*; with the top and sides of the head ochraceous brown; throat yellow; back grayish olive; middle of the belly white; bill and feet plumbeous. The Italian text says that the under parts otherwise are whitish, weakly tending toward vinaceous, much duller on the sides of the breast and tending toward olive gray on the flanks; the Latin account calls the sides of the belly "pallide-violaceis"! The short diagnosis in the "Revue et Magazin" omits any description of this region of the body.

Granted that the Italian description is the most accurate, the only bird from Brazil or elsewhere in America to which it can apply is *Thlypopsis sordida*, one of the tanagers (placed occasionally in *Nemosia*). Even there the reputed vinaceous tinge is a little fanciful but not wholly misleading, and in other particulars the description is quite recognizable. Since no exact locality was given other than Brazil, it is probable that Benvenuti had a trade-skin, probably a "Rio-skin" or a "Bahia-skin"; both kinds are known of this species. In order to dispose of the name, therefore, I propose Rio de Janeiro as type locality for Benvenuti's bird (both from the 1863 and 1866 references) and indicate its position in the synonymy of *Thlypopsis sordida sordida* (D'Orbigny and Lafresnaye).—JOHN T. ZIMMER, *American Museum of Natural History, New York, N. Y.*

Florida Cardinal, *Richmondena cardinalis floridanus*, as Honey-Gatherer.—Evidently the Florida Cardinal is a honey-lover, although I have seen them sip it from but one kind of flower. At St. Petersburg, Florida, in a hedge of what is commonly called "turk's cap" or "sleepy hibiscus," *Malvaviscus arboreus* var. *penduliflorus*, I noted considerable commotion caused by two or three Cardinals. The birds were hopping from one branch to another in a most business-like manner, nipping off the red blossoms with which the ground below was lavishly strewn.