used to remove them from the trap, but the door of the small cage was left open so that they could readily move from the small cage into the larger one. Food and water were available in the large cage.

When I arrived at the scene the following morning, only one of the Tufted Titmice was to be found flying about. Careful search revealed the fact that a Norway Rat or a weasel had gained entrance into the cage during the night and had killed one of the birds. The body of the dead bird was dragged into a small hole at the corner of the cage where the mammal predator had entered. The bird's brain and abdominal viscera had been removed by the mammal. After examining the bird, I threw it on the ground and proceeded to repair the cage to prevent further damage by the mammal predator.

As soon as I had stepped out of the cage and closed the door, the remaining Tufted Titmouse flew to the ground and proceeded to peck at the flesh of the dead bird through the opening in the body cavity which the mammal had made. This behavior continued for some ten minutes while I stood about twelve feet away and watched. I then closely reëxamined the dead bird and found that the live titmouse had eaten considerable flesh from the wall of the body cavity and had removed most of the muscles from one femur.

While the appearance of this dead bird was somewhat different from what it had been in life, most of the feathers of the body were still intact. The opening which the mammal predator had made into the body cavity of the dead titmouse lay exposed when the second titmouse commenced to eat the flesh of the first.—PAUL A. STEWART, *Department of Zoology and Entomology, Ohio State University, Columbus 10, Ohio.*

Bronzed Grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula versicolor*) nesting on Beaver Lodge.—Grackles of the genus *Quiscalus* are well known for versatility in their choice of nesting sites. Further evidence of this adaptability was revealed by the discovery of a grackle nest among the sticks of an occupied beaver lodge in Algonquin Provincial Park, Ontario. On June 6, 1951, this nest contained young about six days old. Its rim was about twenty inches above the water and slightly below the top of the more steeply-sloping part of the side of the dome-shaped lodge. It was on the south side and was visible from the highway along the shore about sixty feet away.

As many as three beavers were seen at one time swimming within a few yards of the grackle on her nest. Beavers and grackles seemed to ignore each other. There appeared to be little chance of the beavers disturbing the nest: only one stick looked fresh enough to have been added to the exterior of the lodge within recent weeks, and this was on the opposite side from the nest.

This same beaver pond, a flooded black spruce-leatherleaf bog, supported several other pairs of grackles whose nests were within a few inches of the water. Some were in dead vegetation, some in living. What one might have judged to be more typical sites several feet above the water were neglected in favor of those so low that in at least one instance the exterior bottom of a nest containing young was in water. In one case, however, a nest was seven feet up in a hollow stub standing in the water.

Observations with a 37-power telescope showed that the young in all nests on June 6 were being fed largely on dragon fly nymphs.—HAROLD H. AXTELL, *Buffalo Museum of Science, Buffalo, New York.*

The Prothonotary Warbler in Surinam.—According to Hellmayr (Cat. Birds Americas, pt. 8: 334, 1935), the winter range of the Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*) lies in Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, northern Colombia,

western Ecuador, Venezuela, and Trinidad. A search in the Zoological Record revealed no records south or east of this area.

On January 22, 1954, I collected a Prothonotary Warbler of undeterminable sex in the mangroves bordering the mouth of the Corentyne River, Nickerie District, Surinam. The specimen, bearing my field number 1600, is now in the American Museum of Natural History, New York. This record extends the known winter range of this species considerably to the east.—F. HAVERSCHMIDT, P. *O. Box 644, Paramaribo, Surinam.*

Ruptured Heart in the Cardinal (*Richmondena cardinalis*).—On May 26, 1953, Dr. Arthur A. Allen brought an adult male Cardinal to me for preparation. Its death was attended by rather interesting circumstances. Another male had contested its territory and intermittent fighting had taken place for about a day when the presumed resident male was discovered under some brush. The bird was apparently exhausted and was taken into the house where it soon recovered and seemed quite normal. Upon its release the intruder again appeared and fighting was resumed. Later the resident bird was again found under some brush and in its former condition, but this time it did not recover and soon died.

An examination of the skinned body disclosed no apparent external injuries. The skull and brain were undamaged and no body bruises were found. The abdominal viscera appeared quite normal and the testes, as was expected, were enlarged. The chest cavity, however, contained a large mass of clotted blood. Careful examination revealed that the ventricular area of the heart was ruptured with a transverse wound about seven millimeters in length. The lips of the wound were projected outward indicating that the force responsible for the injury came from the inside. Walkinshaw (Auk, 62: 141, 1945) mentions the death of a Field Sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*) caused by a ruptured aorta. Presumably the aorta was inherently weak and finally burst due to high blood pressure initiated by severe fright. A similar condition seems to have been responsible for the Cardinal's death.—WILLIAM C. DILGER, *Department of Conservation, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.*

The Generic Name of the Spectacled Eider.—The Spectacled Eider was first made known to science by Brandt in 1847 (*Fuligulam Fischeri Novam Avium Speciem*, p. 18, pl. 1) under the name *Fuligula (Lampronetta) Fischeri.* The name *Lampronetta*, although introduced by Brandt in a subgeneric sense, is thus the earliest generic name for this duck.

G. R. Gray (*Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 23: 212, "1855" = 1856) published the first description of the female Spectacled Eider. At the end of his paper appears the following sentence: "As M. Brandt's subgeneric name of *Lampronetta* is so near *Lampronessa* of Wagler, it may be thought advisable to change it to *Arctonetta*." In this manner was introduced the generic name now universally used for the Spectacled Eider. Wagler's name *Lampronessa*, to which Gray referred, appeared in 1832 (*Isis*, col. 282, 1832) and is a pure synonym of *Aix* Boie, 1828. Although Brandt's name *Lampronetta* may be "near" the earlier *Lampronessa*, the two names must be considered distinct from the viewpoint of zoological nomenclature. According to our modern rules, Gray's action in substituting his *Arctonetta* for *Lampronetta* was unnecessary.

It would thus appear that we are faced with the regrettable fact that an unfamiliar name must be reinstated to take the place of one we have been using, although wrongly so, for nearly a century. There is an alternative, and, I believe, a better solution. The segregation of the Spectacled Eider as a monotypic genus seems to