

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