

pect foliage most of the time, but occasionally he could be seen plucking the flowers or with a white flower in his bill. He was soon joined by a female who flew to the same spot on the ground where the male had been earlier. She also appeared to be eating fallen blossoms. Presently she joined the male up in the foliage. As we watched the motions of the birds in the plants we could see flowers falling to the ground. After feeding for about half an hour the birds flew off, frightened by a passing car. I then examined the dropped blossoms and compared them with flowers still on the plant. The unpicked flowers had a small greenish-white capsule at the base of the calyx, which was missing from the blossoms the birds had dropped. The capsule felt sticky to the touch and was sweet to the taste. Shrimp plant flowers have considerable quantities of nectar, and this particular clump is often visited by Ruby-throated Hummingbirds (*Archilochus colubris*). Apparently the Cardinals were eating the nectar-filled capsule, nipping it off and discarding the rest of the flower. The Cardinals visited the shrimp plant about once a day and always tested the fallen blossoms on the ground before flying up into the foliage.

So far as I have been able to determine only the Florida subspecies of the Cardinal has been reported to feed on nectar, and then only from the flowers of the Turk's cap hibiscus (*Malva viscus drummondii*) (Russell 1951, Auk 68: 514). The reported technique with the hibiscus flowers differed, involving a slashing of the calyx. The Cardinals we watched never visited the several clumps of Turk's cap growing near the shrimp plants, and none of the Turk's cap blossoms were slashed.

My thanks to Mary H. Clench for her comments and suggestions.—MARY W. WIBLE, 517 Northeast 9th Street, Ocala, Florida 32670. Accepted 25 May 73.

The correct gender of *Daption* Stephens 1826.—Stephens (1826) proposed the anagram *Daption*, based on the Spanish vernacular Pintado ("painted"), as the generic name for the hodgepodge of southern hemisphere petrels "described by Latham" (1781). He explicitly designated *Procellaria capensis* Linnaeus as the type species. Use of *Daption* now is restricted to the Cape Pigeon (or Cape Petrel of the A.O.U. Check-list 1957). Although Stephens used obvious neuter forms for each of the other specific epithets that he associated with *Daption* (*antarcticum* = *Thalassoica antarctica* (Gmelin), *niveum* = *Pagodroma nivea* (Forster), *desolatum* = *Pachytila desolata* (Gmelin), *gelidum* = *Procellaria cinerea* Gmelin?, *griseum* = *Puffinus griseus* (Gmelin), *album* = *Pterodroma alba* (Gmelin), and *fuliginosum* = *Oceanodroma* sp. or *Nesofregatta albigularis* (Finsch), see Bourne 1957), he formally recorded the type species as *Daption capenses* on page 241. This was a patent *lapsus calami* or printer's error. Although the name appears as *Daption capensis* on page 240 referring to its "slight notice" in the Règne Animal (Curvier 1817, where it is actually listed as *Procellaria capensis*), it appears with a neuter adjective as *Daption capense* in the index on page 267. Apparently Stephens adopted neuter gender by analogy with the Greek diminutive ending *-ιον* (transcribed *-ion*).

Stephens' original spelling has been emended to agree with Linnaeus' feminine *Procellaria capensis* or has been mistranscribed as *Daption capensis* by many authors of checklists and handbooks (see Table 1 for important examples). Their works have been used for reference by later workers, most of whom have used *Daption capensis*. A number of standard references (see Table 1) do use the neuter form. The fourth edition of the A.O.U. Check-list (1931) used *capense*, but through oversight this was changed to *capensis* in the first printing of the fifth edition

TABLE 1
 AUTHORITIES WHO CITE *DAPTION CAPENSIS* OR *CAPENSE*

<i>capensis</i>	<i>capense</i>
Alexander 1963, Birds of the ocean, rev. ed: 43	Alexander 1928, Birds of the ocean: 64
Annotated checklist of the birds of New Zealand 1970: 21	Mathews 1912, The birds of Australia, vol. 2: 191 (but by error <i>capensis</i> on plate 90).
Catalogue of birds in the collection of the British Museum 1896: vol. 25: 428	Meyer de Schauensee 1970, A guide to the birds of South America: 14
Falla, Sibson, and Turbott 1966, A field guide to the birds of New Zealand: 36	Official checklist of the birds of Australia 1926: 14
Godman 1909, A monograph of the petrels (order Tubinares): 276	Palmer 1962, Handbook of North American birds: 137
Hellmayr and Conover 1948, Catalogue of birds of the Americas, part 1, No. 2: 52	Sclater 1970, A field guide to Australian birds: 152
Mackworth-Præd and Grant 1962, Birds of the southern third of Africa: 21	Watson 1966, Seabirds of the tropical Atlantic Ocean: 9
Meyer de Schauensee 1966, The species of birds of South America and their distribution: 14	Witherby, Jourdain, Ticehurst, and Tucker 1940, The handbook of British birds, vol. 4: 80
Murphy 1936, Oceanic birds of South America: 601	
Murphy 1972, Wilson Bull. 84: 505	
Peters 1931, Check-list of birds of the world, vol. 1: 47	
Serventy, Serventy, and Warham 1971, The handbook of Australian sea-birds: 89	
Vaurie 1965, The birds of the palearctic fauna—non-passeriformes: 37	
Vincent 1952, A checklist of the birds of South Africa: 3	

(1957), then changed back to *capense* in the second printing (see Wetmore et al. 1944: 442 and Eisenmann et al. 1973: 412).

The International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (1961, Art. 30 (b) (ii)) states that the gender of an anagram is that "expressly attributed to it by its author, or implied by an originally associated species group name." *Daption* is cited in the code as an example of a neuter anagram (Art. 30(a) (ii)). The Cape Pigeon should therefore be called *Daption capense* as in the fourth edition and second printing of the fifth edition of the A.O.U. Check-list.

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Molt sequence of captive Ruffed Grouse.—Wenstrom et al. (1972, *Auk* 89: 671) used the presence of dropped primary feathers at drumming logs to indicate the normal molt period of wild Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*). Studies of molt in captive Ruffed Grouse at the University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, substantiate these findings and give accurate dates for molt in some primaries, secondaries, rectrices, and body tracts.

During the summer of 1972 we watched the molt sequence of six captive male Ruffed Grouse. These birds, hatched in 1971, were raised and maintained at the University of Guelph. Each bird was housed outdoors in a 1.8 m × 3.0 m × 1.1 m pen for several months before the onset of the molt. The birds were fed a diet consisting of three measures each of wheat, shelled corn, and turkey developer pellets with 18% protein, and one measure of wild bird seed mixture. Small supplements of Vitamins A and D, and grit were added to the feed. All birds were exposed to normal weather conditions.

From 20 June to 19 September 1972 each bird was examined at weekly intervals, and detailed notes were made on the progress of the molt in the remiges, rectrices, and other feather tracts of the body. Before 20 June only casual examinations were made.

Ecdysis of the primaries progressed in an orderly fashion from P1 distally to P10. Primary molt had not started in late May. On 12 June P3 had been lost recently while P1 and P2 had been dropped earlier. All birds had lost P1 through P5 before 20 June, and two birds had already dropped P6. The timing and sequence of ecdysis of the remaining primaries is shown in Figure 1.

Endysis followed a similar sequence to ecdysis. No primaries had been completely regrown by 12 June, though P1 was nearly complete in most birds. The first three primaries were completely regrown by 20 June. The growth period for the remaining primaries is shown in Figure 1. Unfortunately, accurate completion dates for the growth of P9 could be ascertained for only four birds, and for none in P10 because of abrasion of the growing feathers.

Molt of the secondaries followed no regular, orderly sequence. Ecdysis usually