

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.