

GENERAL NOTES

A new Tyrant Flycatcher from Colombia.—Several years ago, Brother Nicéforo Maria of the Instituto de La Salle, Bogotá, Colombia, forwarded a collection of Colombian birds for identification, amongst which was a specimen of *Muscisaxicola maculirostris*, the first example of the species known from Colombia. Although the specimen showed a certain amount of difference from a good series of typical *maculirostris* from Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, and Perú, it seemed probable that the Colombian bird represented an individual variant of this form in winter quarters, aside from the fact that its migratory movement to Colombia was not previously suspected.

Subsequently, Brother Nicéforo published the record [Caldasia, 3 (14): 386–387, 1945] in connection with other Colombian specimens in his possession taken in October, 1922, 1923, and February, 1924. More recently, Dr. Alden H. Miller obtained a bird near Leiva, Dept. of Boyacá, which he has kindly submitted for study, and comparison of this specimen with the earlier Colombian example at hand shows the same differences from *m. maculirostris* that were noted in that individual. Added to this observable distinction is the fact that typical *maculirostris* is found in its southern breeding range throughout the year and probably does not move far, if at all, in the southern winter. Furthermore, its breeding range appears to stop in northern Perú, and the very different *M. m. rufescens* replaces it in Ecuadorian terrain, effectively interposed between *maculirostris* and the newly discovered Colombian population. Still more, the October records published by Brother Nicéforo place the species in Colombia in October which is, apparently, the breeding season of *maculirostris* in Chile and presumably other parts of its range.

With these various facts in hand, it is certain that the Colombian population represents a distinct subspecies and I propose its recognition as follows:

***Muscisaxicola maculirostris niceforoi*, new subspecies**

TYPE from the mountains of Bogotá, Colombia. No. 308684, American Museum of Natural History. Adult (sex undetermined) collected in February, 1922 [? by Nicéforo Maria].

DIAGNOSIS—Similar to *M. m. maculirostris* of Bolivia, Perú, Chile, and Argentina, but dorsal coloration darker and grayer, less brownish.

RANGE.—Temperate Zone of the Eastern Andes of Colombia.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE—General color of upper parts light Hair Brown, becoming blackish on longer upper tail-coverts; lores dusky, surmounted by a soiled whitish stripe from the base of the bill over and around the orbit; a postocular stripe and the posterior part of the auriculars like the dorsum; chin and throat whitish; breast slightly buffy, with obsolete darker stripes; sides darker, approaching the dorsal coloration; belly near Pale Pinkish Buff; flanks a little deeper, near Pinkish Buff; under tail-coverts somewhat whiter. Wings dark brown with narrow, pale outer margins and tips on the remiges and upper wing-coverts; under wing-coverts whitish, slightly buffy; inner margins of remiges toward the base Pinkish Buff. Tail blackish; outer web of outermost rectrices largely whitish but with the tip blackish and the base brownish narrowly margined with whitish. Bill (in dried skin) black except for pale yellowish white basal half of the mandible; feet black. Wing, 84.5 mm.; tail, 58; exposed culmen, 12; culmen from base, 16; tarsus, 25.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

M. m. maculirostris.—Argentina: 3 ♂, 6 ♀, 1 (?). Chile: 11 ♂, 9 ♀. Bolivia: 22 ♂, 7 ♀. Perú: 32 ♂, 16 ♀, 9 (?).

M. m. rufescens.—Ecuador: 10 ♂, 8 ♀, 3 (?).

M. m. niceforoi.—Colombia: mountains of Bogotá, 1 (?) (type); 5 kil. west of Leiva, Boyacá, 1 ♂ 1.

1. Specimen in Museum of Vertebrate Zoology.

I take pleasure in naming this new form for Brother Nicéforo Maria who has done so much to clear up our knowledge concerning the bird life of his country.—JOHN T. ZIMMER, *American Museum of Natural History, New York, N. Y.*

A new zonal race of the Gentoo Penguin.—*Pygoscelis papua* was described by Forster in 1781 from Falkland Island specimens. More recently subspecific names have been applied to representatives of the species from islands in the southern Indian Ocean and elsewhere. As reported in 'Oceanic Birds of South America' (1936), I have been unable to confirm the criteria of discrimination, but the report of R. A. Falla (B. A. N. Z. Antarct. Research Exp., 2: 54, 1937) indicates that important taxonomic analysis remains to be undertaken.

Commander Lincoln Ellsworth, following his Trans-Antarctic Flight of 1935, presented to the American Museum of Natural History five specimens of the Gentoo Penguin from Deception Island, South Shetlands. These birds differ markedly from our Falkland and South Georgia examples in the smallness and relative weakness of their bills, as well as in the lesser dimensions of wing and foot.

I have learned also from oral discussion that the distinctness of the Gentoo Penguin inhabiting the American Quadrant of Antarctica, from the subantarctic and "low antarctic" birds of the Falklands and South Georgia, respectively, has been recognized in the field by several experienced British naturalists, including Brian Roberts.

Unfortunately, the sex of Ellsworth's birds was not determined, for which reason I have selected as the type of the new form a male collected at Deception Island at an earlier date.

***Pygoscelis papua ellsworthi*, new subspecies**

CHARACTERS: Differs from *Pygoscelis papua papua*, of the Falkland Islands, in being smaller, and in having a shorter bill, more slender terminally and with a notably reduced culminicorn.

MEASUREMENTS IN MILLIMETERS

	Bill from gape	Culmen	Width of maxilla at nostril	Wing	Tail	Foot, with claw
<i>P. p. ellsworthi</i> ♂, Type (figured specimen).	73.2	45.4	12	193	(in molt)	117.7
AMNH 196165. ♂, Deception Island, Dec. 2, 1921, A. G. Bennett.	76.5	47.2	13	202	154.1	(bent)
AMNH 442412, 3, 4, 6, 8 (5 specimens), sex unde- termined, Deception Island, Jan., 1935, Lincoln Ells- worth.	63.4– 75.1	40.2– 51	11.3– 12.1	189– 198	108– 124	99– 109
<i>P. p. papua</i> AMNH 445221. ♂, Falkland Is- lands, Oct. 10, 1915, R. H. Beck (figured specimen).	85.6	60	14.1	227	151.5	142.3