

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

TYPE: No. 196164 AMNH, ♂ adult, Deception Island, South Shetlands, March 2, 1922, A. G. Bennett.

RANGE: The South Shetland Islands and the West Antarctic Archipelago, southward at least to Petermann Island and probably to the vicinity of the Antarctic Circle.



TEXT-FIGURE 1.—(Left) *Pygoscelis papua papua* ♂ 445211, topotype; (Right) *Pygoscelis papua ellsworthi* ♂ 196164, type. (Drawn by Alexander Seidel)

The tail measurements are unsatisfactory for comparison because of the season and the stages of molt and growth. It is worth noting that Gain, of the Second French Antarctic Expedition 1908–1910, found that Gentoo Penguins from West Antarctica had extraordinarily long tail quills, measuring up to 200 mm. Bennett's label records the total length in the flesh of one Deception Island male as 865 mm.—ROBERT CUSHMAN MURPHY, *American Museum of Natural History, New York*.

Cuban Nighthawk a species, rather than a race, additional to the Check-List.—In editing the manuscript of Earle R. Greene's 'Birds of the Lower Florida Keys' (Florida Audubon Soc. Special Bull., 1946), my attention was attracted by what he wrote about the voice of the Cuban Nighthawk as brought to his notice in 1941 by Roger T. Peterson (Auk, 60: 105, 1943). "The call notes of this Cuban race," writes Greene, "are different from those of the Eastern and Florida Nighthawks, consisting of three or four notes expressed as 'killy kadick' by Cubans living along the keys . . ." Upon my suggesting to Alexander Wetmore that this difference might well indicate that the Cuban bird is a distinct species, he referred me to his statement of that view in 'The Birds of Haiti and the Dominican Republic' (Wetmore and Swales, U. S. Nat. Mus., Bull. 155: 256–257, 1931). There he contrasts the sounds made by the Cuban *gundlachi* and the Bahaman *vicinus* with those of the North American *minor* and, while noting the lack of trenchant differences in the skins, states that he is convinced the West Indian forms are specifically distinct.

From a collection of vernacular names of the birds, other items of historical and biological value may be gleaned. For one thing, the very syllables quoted by Greene from Cubans on the Florida Keys were recorded in 1905 by Glover M. Allen (Auk, 22: 126) as the name, "killy-ka-dick," of *vicinus* in the Bahamas. As early as 1863, March in 'Notes on the Birds of Jamaica' (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 15: 285, 286), recording "piramidig" as the name of the local form, added, *C. popetue* "is the large night or mosquito hawk." "Piramidig" has been recorded as a name of the North American bird, but in error; it traces back to Gosse's 'Birds of Jamaica' (p. 33, 1847), has been recorded in identical form by Northrop for Andros Island (Auk, 8: 72, 1891), and in the recognizably similar term "pira-mi-dink" by Cory for the Bahamas (Birds of the Bahama Islands: 106, 1890). Attempts to syllabify the call of these small nighthawks of the West Indies have resulted in such terms as the following in three languages: