

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 "pyramidig" as the name of the local form, added, *C. popetue* "is the large night or mosquito hawk." "Pyramidig" 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:

English	French	Spanish
chitty-chitt	pain voie	berequetec
diggery-dick	peut-on-voir	caracatey*
gie-me-a-bit		cericaday*
killy kadick		querebebé
piramidig		querequequé
pira-mi-dink		querequeté
		querequetec

Thus there is wide recognition that the call note of the small Antillean nighthawks is a four-syllabled (rarely three-syllabled) sound. That of the common mainland species usually is rendered as one-syllabled, viz.: beedz, beerb, peeck, peent, or pisk. A few ears hear it as of two syllables. This difference in notes is a striking biological distinction. Biological species are regularly recognized in some groups of organisms such as the bacteria and rusts, and the advisability of accepting them has been proposed for other phyla. Perhaps the time has come to lean more in that direction in the classification of birds. The evidence in the present instance seems relatively as weighty as that in the *Sturnella magna*-*S. neglecta* case, in which difference in song is the most obvious distinguishing character.—W. L. McATEE, *Chicago, Illinois*.

Wryneck from Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska.—Another Old-World species (*Jynx torquilla*) was added to our North American list when Dwight Tevuk secured a male (C. M. N. H. no. 24570) at Wales, Alaska, on September 8, 1945—a remarkably late date for a small bird from near the Arctic Circle. *J. t. chinensis* is the subspecies found on the Siberian mainland and the form most likely to occur accidentally in Alaska, but Dr. Herbert Friedmann, to whom I submitted this specimen, thinks it is best referable to *J. t. harterti* of central Asia, which Hartert did not recognize as distinct from the nominate *torquilla*. In any case, whatever the subspecific identity of this bird may be, the species is new to North America. I am indebted to Dr. Friedmann for the identification.—ALFRED M. BAILEY, *The Colorado Museum of Natural History, Denver, Colorado*.

***Sublegatus arenarum*—a correction.**—Mr. Eugene Eisenmann of New York City has called my attention to an unfortunate error in my account of the species of *Sublegatus* in my 'Studies of Peruvian Birds,' No. 37 (*Amer. Mus. Novitates*, No. 1109: 1-7, 1941). In that paper I recognized a "glaber" group as specifically distinct from the *modestus* group, but in so doing overlooked the fact that *glaber* was not the oldest available specific name, being antedated some five years by *arenarum*, belonging to the Costa Rican form. Consequently, my "glaber" group should properly bear the specific name *arenarum*, applicable to the subspecies *peruvianus*, *sordidus*, *obscurior*, *orinocensis*, *glaber*, *atrirrostris*, *pallens*, and *arenarum*, and the more recently described *tortugensis*.—J. T. ZIMMER, *American Museum of Natural History, New York, N. Y.*

Hippoboscid parasite from Screech Owl.—On October 4, 1946, an adult female Eastern Screech Owl of the red color phase was taken in a basement room at Fernald Hall, Amherst, Massachusetts. It had apparently gained entrance through the flue of a ventilating funnel. The bird was chloroformed in preparation for making a study-skin. In the chloroform jar a parasite was seen to drop from its feathers. On examination this proved to be an adult winged female specimen of *Ornithoica*.

* These two probably are English versions of some of the terms beginning with "q."