

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."