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A NEW BOOBY AND A NEW IBIS FROM SOUTH AMERICA

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During the course of a study of the Gannets and Ibises in the collection of the Carnegie Museum, recently completed, there was discovered in each group one form which appeared to be sufficiently distinct to warrant recognition as a subspecies, and for which no name is yet available. The Booby I propose to call

Sula nebouxii excisa, subsp. nov.

Type.—No. 123,700, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Seymour Island, Galapagos Islands, off Ecuador, April 6, 1939; Arthur C. Twomey.

Subspecific characters.—Similar to *Sula nebouxii nebouxii* Milne-Edwards of the Pacific coast of South and Middle America, but larger, and general coloration lighter.

Range.—Galapagos Islands.

Measurements.—

No.	Sex	Locality	Wing	Tail	Culmen
123699 ¹	♂	Seymour I. _____	427	216	114
123700 ¹	♂	Seymour I. _____	428	245	107
115966 ²	---	Chatham I. _____	445	256	116
189065 ²	♀	Daphne [Major] I. _____	438	230	112
189066 ²	♀	Daphne [Major] I. _____	450	225	114
316904 ²	♂	Indefatigable I. _____	414	222	100
Average of males, <i>fide</i> R. C. Murphy _____			422	204.7	105.2

¹Collection Carnegie Museum.

²Collection U. S. National Museum.

Remarks.—Not only are Galapagos Islands birds larger, sex for sex, than those from Lobos de Tierra, but their coloration is much lighter, especially around the head and neck. These distinctive features were noted by Dr. Robert Cushman Murphy some years ago (*Oceanic Birds of South America*, vol. 2, 1936, p. 830), but he very properly forebore to name the island form until a larger series should be available. Since the examination of these additional specimens appears to validate his conclusions, there can remain no good reason for refusing to recognize the form by name.

The new Ibis will stand as

Theristicus caudatus hyperorius, subsp. nov.

Type.—No. 120,047, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Buena Vista, Bolivia, August 10, 1928; José Steinbach.

Subspecific characters.—Similar in size and proportions to *Theristicus caudatus caudatus* (Boddaert) of northern South America, but general coloration paler; the ground color of the back lighter gray (between hathi gray and storm gray of Ridgway), with the feather-edgings lighter and hence more conspicuous; underparts also lighter in color (more brownish, less blackish); and tail tending to steel green (rather than to steel blue).

Range.—Eastern Bolivia and the Paraguayan Chaco, to Brazil and northern Argentina.

Remarks.—Salvadori, in his review of this genus (*Ibis*, 1900, 501-517), records specimens from Cayenne, Colombia, Venezuela, Bolivia (one), Brazil, and Argentina. He refers to the lighter, more grayish coloration of the Bolivian and Brazilian specimens. I have examined five skins from Bolivia (Buena Vista, Rio Azero (5,000 ft.), and Chatarona); they are definitely different, in the respects above pointed out, from Colombian and Venezuelan specimens, here referred, on geographical grounds, to typical *caudatus*, described from Cayenne. Paraguayan specimens in the U. S. National Museum are if anything paler and grayer than those from Bolivia. Taken as a whole the series stands out sufficiently well from the northern bird to be worthy of a name.

For the loan of pertinent additional material for study in this connection I am indebted to the authorities of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia and of the United States National Museum.



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