

Back sepia-brown; head darker, with an obscure white nuchal spot, and superciliary line. Wings sepia-brown, banded with umber; shafts brown; beneath yellowish-white with conspicuous brown bands; tail lighter than the wings, and having four conspicuous brown bands, the two outer feathers with double the number (whence our name); shafts between the bars white; throat and breast white, the feathers having a brown line along the centre of each; belly, flanks, and thighs white, banded with brown, and tinged with ferruginous; under tail coverts white; bill and claws dark brown; cere and legs dusky yellow.

Total length, $12\frac{7}{10}$ inches; wings, from the carpal joint, $7\frac{7}{10}$ inches; tail, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tarsi, $1\frac{8}{10}$ inches; middle toe, including the nail, $1\frac{6}{10}$ inches; nail, $\frac{4}{10}$ inch; hind toe, including the nail, $1\frac{1}{20}$ inches; nail, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

The species inhabit the Peninsula of Malacca; our specimens were obtained at Singapore.

HALIÆTUS LEUCOCEPHALUS.—(L.)

Bald Eagle. *Falco leucocephalus*. Wilson, Am. Orn., vol. iv. p. 89.
 White-headed, or Bald Eagle. *Haliaetus leucocephalus*. Audubon, Birds of America, vol. i. p. 57.
Aquila (Haliaetus) leucocephalus. Richardson, Fauna Bor. Am., vol. ii. p. 15.

Collection Exp. Exp.

Eagles are numerous on the Northwest Coast of America; they are particularly so along the banks of the Columbia River, where fish, their favourite food, is plentiful at all seasons. The young birds vary so much in both size and colour, that many persons are led to believe there are several different species inhabiting that country; but after examining numerous specimens from Oregon and other parts of our western coast, we have not been able to find characters to prove the existence there of more than two species: the War-eagle of the Indian traders (*Aquila chrysaëtus?*), and the subject of the above notice, which we have seen to inhabit most parts of our continent where fish are abundant.