

Regarding Dr. Sharpe's *G. cobanense*, which is no doubt a strongly hepatic form of some species of *Glaucidium*, we are of opinion that it is that phase of *G. gnoma*, the head being but slightly marked; it may be distinguished from the hepatic phase of *G. phalænoides* by the colour of the tail, which resembles that of the grey phase, and is not evenly and regularly banded as in the hepatic *G. phalænoides*.

Mexican birds of this species differ slightly from Guatemalan examples in having larger scapular and wing-spots, but the variation is slight and merely worthy of note.

3. *Glaucidium griseiceps*.

Glaucidium pumilum, Ridgw. Pr. Bost. Soc. N. H. xvi. p. 57 (partim, nec Temm.)¹.

Glaucidium griseiceps, Sharpe, Ibis, 1875, pp. 41, 259, t. 2. f. 2²; Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. ii. p. 196³.

G. gnomæ similis, sed cauda brevior, fasciis tantum quatuor aut quinque incompletis notata; striis abdominis plerumque rufescentioribus. Long. tota circa 6.0, alæ 3.4, caudæ 2.15. (Descr. exempl. ex Choctum, Guatemala. Mus. nostr.)

Hab. BRITISH HONDURAS, Southern Pine Ridge, western district (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA (*Bouvier*³), Chisec, Choctum (*O. S. & F. D. G.*); PANAMA, Veraguas (*Arcé*³).

This Owl was formerly considered to be identical with *G. pumilum* of South America, but Dr. Sharpe separated it on the ground of its greyer head². Its range does not extend much beyond the department of Vera Paz, though *Blancaneaux* obtained a specimen in Western British Honduras, faunistically an extension of Eastern Guatemala. Southwards we trace it to the State of Panama, though it has not yet been detected in Nicaragua or Costa Rica.

4. *Glaucidium jardinii*.

Phalænopsis jardinii, Bp. Compt. Rend. xli. p. 654¹.

Glaucidium jardinii, Cab. J. f. Orn. 1869, p. 208²; Ridgw. Pr. Bost. Soc. N. H. xvi. p. 59³; Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. vi. p. 415⁴; Sharpe, Ibis, 1875, pp. 43⁵, 259⁶; Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. ii. p. 207⁷; Zeledon, An. Mus. Nac. Costa Rica, 1887, p. 125⁸.

Supra murino-brunneum (capite dilutior), omnino pallide cervino maculatum; torque cervicali albida, fulvo marginata; alis extus cervino maculatis: subtus gula et pectore medio albis, facie, torque gulari, pectoris lateribus et hypochondriis fulvo et nigro variegatis; cauda nigricante, fasciis sex maculosis albis transfasciata. Long. tota circa 6.0, alæ 2.6, caudæ 2.15. (Descr. maris ex Rancho Redondo, Costa Rica. Mus. nostr.)

Hab. COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*⁴), Cartago (*Zeledon*⁸), Rancho Redondo, Irazu (*C. F. Underwood*).—COLOMBIA⁷; VENEZUELA; ECUADOR¹.

A very distinct species, easily recognized by its dark colour and mottled back from the other American members of the genus. Its range in South America extends from Ecuador northwards to Colombia and Venezuela, and thence passes into the Isthmus of Panama to the mountains of Costa Rica, where it appears to be not uncommon. It is probably everywhere a mountain species, in South America not leaving the slopes of the Northern Andes.