

*Falco carolinensis*, Gm. Syst. Nat. i. p. 263<sup>5</sup>.

*Pandion carolinensis*, Aud. Birds Am. t. 81<sup>6</sup>; Orn. Biogr. i. p. 413<sup>7</sup>; Sci. & Salv. Ibis, 1859, p. 215<sup>8</sup>; Lawr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. viii. p. 2<sup>9</sup>; Salv. Ibis, 1864, pp. 378<sup>10</sup>, 385<sup>11</sup>; 1865, p. 193<sup>12</sup>; Grayson, Pr. Bost. Soc. N. H. xiv. p. 268<sup>13</sup>; Gundl. Orn. Cub. p. 39<sup>14</sup>.

*Pandion haliaetus*, var. *carolinensis*, Ridgw. in Baird, Brew., & Ridgw. N. Am. Birds, iii. p. 184<sup>15</sup>; Lawr. Mem. Bost. Soc. N. H. ii. p. 303<sup>16</sup>; Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. no. 4, p. 38<sup>17</sup>; Sumichrast, Nat. v. p. 237<sup>18</sup>.

*Pandion haliaetus carolinensis*, Belding, Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. vi. p. 344<sup>19</sup>; Nutting, Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. vi. p. 377<sup>20</sup>; Herrera, La Nat. ser. 2, i. p. 320<sup>21</sup>; Richmond, Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. xvi. p. 520<sup>22</sup>; Bendire, Life Hist. N. Am. Birds, ii. p. 320<sup>23</sup>; Fisher, Bull. U. S. Dep. Agr. no. 3, p. 130, t. 18<sup>24</sup>.

Supra fuscus, dorsi plumis stricte albido marginatis, capite toto et cervice flavido-albis, pileo medio, plaga cervicali, loris et stria lata postoculari fuscis: subtus albus, pectoris plumis plus minusve fusco maculatis interdum pure albis; alis fuscis, subtus introrsum albo et fusco transfasciatis, margine externo fusco, plumis omnibus albo limbatis, axillaribus albis; cauda indistincte fasciata: rostro et pedibus plumbeis. Long. tota circa 21.0, alæ 19.0, caudæ 8.5, tarsi 2.2. (Descr. exempl. ex Acapam, Guatemala. Mus. nostr.)

*Hab.* NORTH AMERICA, generally distributed as far north as Hudson's Bay and Alaska<sup>23</sup>.—MEXICO, both Atlantic and Pacific coasts (*Sumichrast*), Guaymas (*Belding*<sup>19</sup>), Tres Marias Islands (*Grayson*<sup>13</sup>, *Forrer*), Mazatlan (*Grayson*<sup>16</sup>), Colima (*Xantus*<sup>16</sup>), Tamaulipas (*W. B. Richardson*), Coyutla, Rio Rancho Nuevo, Santa Ana, Alvarado (*Ferrari-Perez*), Chalco, Xochimilco (*Herrera*), Ventosa Bay, Chihuitan (*Sumichrast*<sup>17</sup>), Holbox and Cozumel Island (*G. F. Gaumer*<sup>4</sup>); BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize (*O. S.*<sup>8</sup>), Half Moon Cay, Saddle Cay<sup>10</sup>, Tobacco Cay<sup>11</sup>, &c. (*O. S.*); GUATEMALA, both Atlantic and Pacific coasts (*O. S.*<sup>8</sup> & *F. D. G.*), Acapam (*O. S.*<sup>12</sup>); HONDURAS (*Dyson*, in *Mus. Brit.*<sup>3</sup>), Ruatan I. (*G. F. Gaumer*<sup>4</sup>), Amapala (*O. S.*); NICARAGUA, east coast (*Richmond*<sup>22</sup>), San Juan del Sur (*O. S.*, *Nutting*<sup>20</sup>); PANAMA (*M'Leannan*<sup>2</sup>).—SOUTH AMERICA, northern parts; OLD WORLD, northern hemisphere generally.

The Osprey is a common bird on the coasts of Mexico and Central America, frequenting both the coral-lined shore of the Atlantic and the lagoons and estuaries which abound on that of the Pacific. Though a migrant in the north it is never absent from its haunts in the south, and in the winter season the numbers in southern districts are no doubt largely augmented by arrivals from colder climates.

Gundlach says<sup>14</sup> that birds arrive in Cuba from Florida about the beginning of September, but that there was evidence that others bred in the island.

Grayson, during his visits to the Tres Marias Islands<sup>13</sup>, discovered two nests in the northernmost island, one of which was on a rock adjacent to the shore and had young in it; the other was on the top of the large thorny limbs of a giant cactus. On the mainland near Mazatlan, he says, the Osprey was quite common. Mr. Forrer procured a nestling on the Tres Marias Islands.