

subtus fuscis, griseo-albo fasciatis; subalaribus rufis, albo fasciatis; cauda schistacea, nigricanti-quadri-fasciata, apice alba: rostro nigricante, cera et pedibus flavis. Long. tota circa 16·0, alæ 9·0, caudæ 8·7, tarsi 2·3. (Descr. maris ex San Miguel Molino, Puebla, Mexico. Mus. nostr.)

♀ mari similis, sed major et paulo obscurior.

♂ juv. Supra fuscus, plumis omnibus plus minusve rufo marginatis, scapularibus et tectricibus caudæ superioribus maculis celatis albis notatis: subtus albus, cervino tinctus, plumis omnibus in pectore stria rhachidali fusca latiore.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, temperate regions¹⁵.—MEXICO, Hermosillo in Sonora (*Ferrari-Perez*), Mazatlan (*Grayson*⁵), Cañada in Chihuahua (*W. Lloyd*), Guanajuato, Guadalajara (*Dugès*⁷), Sierra de Valparaiso, Sierra de Nayarit (*W. B. Richardson*), Hacienda de San Marcos near Zapotlan (*W. Lloyd*), San Miguel Molino (*Ferrari-Perez*), Omilteme (*Mrs. H. H. Smith*), Orizaba (*Sumichrast*¹⁰), Oaxaca (*Fenochio*), Totontepec (*Boucard*²), Tonalá¹⁰, Santa Efigenia^{6 10} (*Sumichrast*), Chimalapa (*W. B. Richardson*); GUATEMALA (*Constancia*¹¹), Coban³, Dueñas (*O. S. & F. D. G.*); COSTA RICA (*v. Frantzius*⁸, *Carmioli*), El Mojon (*Cooper*⁴).

Cooper's Hawk is a well-known bird in North America as far north as the southern portions of Canada. As its food consists almost exclusively of wild birds and poultry, its depredations are dreaded by the owners of the latter, its boldness being notorious. In Mexico and Central America *Accipiter cooperi* would appear to be less common, though widely distributed in the former country. In Guatemala we only met with birds in immature plumage, and those but rarely. In Costa Rica it appears to be also scarce, and from the intervening country we have no tidings of it.

The Mexican bird was separated by Swainson under the name of *A. mexicanus*, and for some time it was considered to be distinguishable from *A. cooperi*. Latterly this view has been relinquished, and all southern birds now pass under the last-mentioned name.

The only other species of *Accipiter* found in our country at all comparable with *A. cooperi* in size is *A. bicolor*; but the two are readily distinguishable, the former being white beneath with frequent transverse rufous bars, the latter nearly uniform slate-colour. The young of *A. cooperi* is covered on the under surface with dark tear-shaped spots, whilst that of *A. bicolor* is uniform creamy white.

The habits of *A. cooperi* are well described by Capt. Bendire¹² and Dr. Fisher¹³.

— 2. *Accipiter bicolor*.

Sparvius bicolor, Vieill. N. Diet. d'Hist. N. x. p. 325¹.

Accipiter bicolor, Sel. & Salv. Ex. Orn. pp. 137, 170, t. 69²; P. Z. S. 1870, p. 838³; Salv. Ibis, 1869, p. 317⁴; P. Z. S. 1870, p. 215⁵; Sharpe, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. i. p. 154⁶; Sumichrast, La Nat. v. p. 236⁷; Boucard, P. Z. S. 1883, p. 457⁸; Zeledon, An. Mus. Nac. Costa Rica, 1887, p. 126⁹; Cherrie, Auk, 1892, p. 328¹⁰.

Accipiter sexfasciatus, Swains. An. in Menag. p. 282¹¹; Cab. J. f. Orn. 1869, p. 308¹².

Accipiter pileatus, Sel. P. Z. S. 1859, p. 389 (nec Temm.)¹³; Salv. Ibis, 1861, p. 355¹⁴; Lawr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. vii. p. 289¹⁵; ix. p. 134¹⁶; v. Frantz. J. f. Orn. 1869, p. 369¹⁷.

Supra saturate schistaceus, capite summo nigricante, nuchæ plumis ad basin albis: subtus schistaceus,