

pallidior, indistincte albo fasciatus; tectricibus subcaudalibus albis; tibiis saturate rufis; tectricibus subalaribus albis, remigibus fuscis albo punctatis; cauda nigricante, griseo trifasciata: rostro nigricante, cera et pedibus flavis. Long. tota circa 15·5, alæ 8·3, caudæ 6·7, tarsi 2·5. (Descr. maris ex Savana Grande, Guatemala. Mus. nostr.)

♀ mari similis, sed major.

♂ juv. Supra fuscus, plumis omnibus rufo marginatis, capite summo nigro, torque cervicali et corpore toto subtus isabellinis; superciliis albis, nigro striatis; auricularibus fuscis, nigro striatis; tibiis pallide rufis; cauda nigricante, albido trifasciata et albo terminata. (Descr. maris juv. ex Choctum, Guatemala. Mus. nostr.)

*Hab.* MEXICO, Vera Cruz (*fide Cabanis*<sup>12</sup>), Potrero (*Sumichrast*<sup>7</sup>), Jalapa (*de Oca*), Playa Vicente (*Boucard*<sup>13</sup>), Tehuantepec (*Sumichrast*<sup>7</sup>), Merida in Yucatan, Tizimin Yok-Satz<sup>8</sup>, Peto (*G. F. Gaumer*); GUATEMALA, Savana Grande, Dueñas, Vera Paz<sup>14</sup>, Cubilguitz (*O. S. & F. D. G.*); HONDURAS, Tegucigalpa (*W. B. Richardson*), San Pedro (*G. M. Whitely*<sup>3</sup>); NICARAGUA, San Emilio, Rio Coco, Ojoche, Matagalpa (*W. B. Richardson*); COSTA RICA (*Hoffmann*<sup>12</sup>, v. *Frantzius*<sup>17</sup>), Miravalles (*Underwood*), Turrialba (*Arcé, Cooper*<sup>16</sup>), San José (*Carmirol*<sup>16</sup>, *Zeledon*<sup>9</sup>, *Cherrie*<sup>10</sup>), Dota (*Carmirol*<sup>16</sup>); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui, Chitra, Boquete de Chitra, Calovevora (*Arcé*<sup>5</sup>), Line of Railway (*M. Leannan*<sup>15</sup>).—SOUTH AMERICA, northern portion from Colombia to Guiana<sup>2 6</sup>.

*Accipiter bicolor* is a northern form of the Brazilian *A. pileatus*, from which the adult bird differs in having the under wing-coverts white instead of chestnut, while the immature differs in the under surface being plain instead of freely marked with conspicuous spots. From other allied forms, such as *A. chilensis* and *A. guttatus*, the adult can be recognized by its nearly uniform slate-coloured under surface. All these forms, except *A. pileatus*, are figured in 'Exotic Ornithology,' and their distinctive characters shown.

From the northern *A. cooperi*, a bird equalling *A. bicolor* in size, the differences are more pronounced. Rufous enters largely into the colour of the under surface of the adult of the former bird, and the young is freely marked beneath with tear-shaped spots.

*Accipiter bicolor* is found over a large area in Mexico and Central America, extending from the middle of the State of Vera Cruz over the rest of the tropical and hotter parts of South-eastern Mexico, but, as yet, we have no record of its occurrence in the west. It is found in Yucatan and throughout Eastern Guatemala, and also on the Pacific slope of the mountains up to an elevation of 5000 feet. It passes thence southwards to the Isthmus of Panama, and to the northern parts of South America, being found in Colombia, where Salmon met with it, and Guiana, whence Vieillot's types came and where Whitely secured several specimens.

### — 3. *Accipiter velox*.

*Falco velox*, Wils. Am. Orn. v. p. 116, t. 45. f. 1<sup>1</sup>; Licht. Preis. Verz. Mex. Vög. p. 3 (*cf.* J. f. Orn. 1863, p. 58)<sup>2</sup>.

*Accipiter velox*, Vigors, Check-list N. Am. Birds, ed. 2, p. 128<sup>3</sup>; Ferrari-Perez, Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. ix. p. 168<sup>4</sup>; Herrera, La Nat. (2) i. pp. 176, 320<sup>5</sup>; Cherrie, Auk, 1892, p. 328<sup>6</sup>;