

In Guatemala it is equally common, and we found it as high as 5000 feet at Dueñas, and at 4300 feet at Coban, as well as in many intermediate localities to the sea-level. In Costa Rica it would appear to be less abundant, but its name is included in Zeledon's lists; and Mr. Cherrie states<sup>6</sup> that there is a specimen in the museum at San José. Arcé sent us specimens from Chiriqui, and there is an example in the British Museum obtained through Boucard from Panama. This is the most southern locality recorded for this Sparrow-Hawk, for in South America it has not yet been detected.

The name by which this species used to be known is *Accipiter fuscus*, the *Falco fuscus* of Gmelin, a title of very doubtful application, and now discarded by American writers in favour of *Accipiter velox* of Wilson, concerning which there can be no uncertainty.

The habits of this bird are fully described by Capt. Bendire<sup>8</sup> and Dr. Fisher<sup>9</sup>, the latter author giving a tabular statement of the food of 159 individuals, showing it to consist, to a very large extent, of small birds of nearly fifty ascertained kinds, ranging in size from Warblers to Pigeons and Quails. Mice also are very occasionally consumed.

#### — 4. *Accipiter chionogaster*.

*Nisus chionogaster*, Kaup, P. Z. S. 1851, p. 41<sup>1</sup>.

*Accipiter chionogaster*, Scl. & Salv. Ex. Orn. p. 27, t. 14<sup>2</sup>; Sharpe, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. i. p. 148<sup>3</sup>; Ridgw. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. x. p. 583<sup>4</sup>.

*Accipiter erythrocnemis* (nec Gray), Scl. & Salv. Ibis, 1859, p. 218<sup>5</sup>; Salv. Ibis, 1861, p. 140<sup>6</sup>.

*Accipiter salvini* (Ridgway), Salv. & Godm. Ibis, 1892, p. 328<sup>7</sup>.

Supra saturate schistaceus, capite summo, cervice postica et dorso antico nigricantibus; scapularibus et tectricibus caudæ superioribus maculis celatis albis notatis: subtus albus, gutturis plumis striis angustis rhachidalibus nigris; tibiis cervino tinctis; subalaribus albis, remigibus nigricantibus griseo-albo transfasciatis; cauda nigricante, griseo trifasciata et albo stricte terminata: rostro nigricante, cera et pedibus flavis. Long. tota circa 11·3, alæ 7·0, caudæ 5·2, tarsi 2·0. (Descr. maris ex San Rafael del Norte, Nicaragua. Mus. nostr.)

♀ mari similis, sed major. Long. tota circa 13·5, alæ 8·0, caudæ 6·4, tarsi 2·2.

Juv. Supra fuscus, plumis stricte fulvo limbatis: subtus hypochondriis medialiter fulvo striatis, tibiis pallide rufescentibus.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA (*Skinner*<sup>5</sup>), Coban (*Delattre*<sup>1</sup>), Choctum, Lanquin<sup>6</sup>, San Gerónimo, Volcan de Fuego (8000 feet), Medio Monte, Savana Grande (*O. S. & F. D. G.*), Sierra de las Minas (*W. B. Richardson*); HONDURAS, Trujillo (*Townsend*<sup>4</sup>); NICARAGUA (*Sallé*, in *Mus. Brit.*), Matagalpa, San Rafael del Norte, Santa Cruz, Rio Coco (*W. B. Richardson*<sup>7</sup>).

*Accipiter chionogaster* is a northern representative of the South-American *A. erythrocnemis*, with which it was at one time confused. The latter bird has the feathers of the tibiæ deep rufous and the under surface more or less barred; whereas in the former the tibiæ are pale rusty-red, and the under surface at most, shows narrow dark shaft-stripes, and no trace of cross-bars.

The northern range of this species does not extend beyond Guatemala, where,