

however, it is not uncommon on both sides of the mountain-chain, and is also found as high as 8000 feet on the Volcan de Fuego. Mr. Townsend met with it at Trujillo near the coast of Honduras; and Mr. Richardson has sent us a good series of examples from Matagalpa and its neighbourhood. These latter include adult specimens of both sexes, showing that in this state the upper plumage is dark slate-colour, and not dark brown as in the bird figured in 'Exotic Ornithology.'

— 5. *Accipiter tinus*.

Falco tinus, Lath. Ind. Orn. p. 50¹.

Accipiter tinus, Gray, Gen. Birds, i. p. 29, t. 10²; Salv. P. Z. S. 1867, p. 158³; Sharpe, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. i. p. 139⁴; Cherrie, Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. xiv. p. 537⁵.

Accipiter collaris (nec Kaup), Lawr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. vii. p. 462⁶.

Supra griseo-fuscus, capite summo obscuriore; alis nigricantibus, fusco indistincte fasciatis: subtus gula alba, pectore, abdomine toto et tectricibus subcaudalibus albis, schistaceo frequenter transfasciatis; subalaribus albis, nigricante maculatis; remigibus subtus fuscis, albo transfasciatis; cauda schistacea, nigro quadri-fasciata, rectricibus externis in pogonio externo albo maculatis: rostro nigro, cera et pedibus flavis. (Descr. maris ex Remedios, Colombia. Mus. nostr.)

♀ mari similis, sed major.

Juv. Supra cinnamomeo-rufus, capite summo nigricante: subtus albus, rufo transfasciatus; cauda rufa, fasciis sex nigricantibus notata.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Greytown (*Alfaro*⁵); PANAMA, Santiago de Veraguas (*Arcé*³), Line of Railway (*M^cLeannan*⁶).—SOUTH AMERICA generally, to Guiana and Brazil⁴.

This, the smallest of South-American Sparrow-Hawks, is widely spread over the southern continent, occurring in Colombia and thence eastwards to Guiana and southwards to Eastern Brazil. In Central America it is apparently much more rare, and it has, so far as we know, only been met with three times, twice in the State of Panama and once in Nicaragua. The only specimen received by us came from Santiago de Veraguas, and is a young bird in its rufous plumage, which it was changing for the ash-colour of the adult when shot. The specimen secured by Don A. Alfaro at Greytown, in Nicaragua, was an adult male⁵.

This Hawk is well figured in Gray's 'Genera of Birds,' but hardly anything has been recorded of its habits.

It is an isolated species, so far as its American congeners are concerned, but it has a strong general resemblance in its style of coloration to the African *A. minullus*.

GERANOSPIZIAS.

Ischnosceles, Strickland (nec Burmeister), Ann. & Mag. N. H. 1844, xiii. p. 400.

Geranospiza, Kaup, Isis, 1847, p. 183; Ridgw. Pr. Bost. Soc. N. H. xiv. p. 276.

Geranospizias (nom. emend.), Sundevall, Av. Tent. p. 107; Sharpe, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. i. p. 80.

A peculiar genus of uncertain affinities, but restricted to the Neotropical region, the