

♂ feminæ similis, sed minor. Long. tot. circa 19.0, alæ 13.5, caudæ 9.0, tarsi 3.5. (Descr. ex spec. ex Zacatecas. Mus. nostr.)

Juv. Brunneus, ochraceo lavatus; supracaudalibus albis; cauda brunnea, anguste albo terminata, et fasciis fere viginti nigricantibus: subtus ochraceus, maculis magnis saturate brunneis ornatis; tibiis fulvis, rufo tinctis, et anguste nigro transfasciatis. (Descr. fem. juv. ex Tambo Valley, S. Peru. Mus. nostr.)

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Louisiana, Texas, Southern New Mexico, Southern Arizona, Lower California ²⁵.—MEXICO, Rio Salado, Nuevo Leon (*F. B. Armstrong*), Guaymas, Sonora (*L. Belding* ¹⁹), Choix, Sinaloa (*W. Lloyd*), Mazatlan (*Grayson* ¹⁶, *Kegel* ¹¹), Presidio de Mazatlan (*A. Forrer*), Zacatecas (*W. B. Richardson*), Santana near Guadalajara (*W. Lloyd*), Tepic, Jalisco (*Grayson* ¹⁶), Colima (*Xantus* ¹⁶), Guanajuato (*Dugès* ⁸), Tehuantepec (*Sumichrast* ¹³, *W. B. Richardson*), Tapanatepec (*Sumichrast* ¹³), Oaxaca (*Sumichrast* ¹³); GUATEMALA (*G. U. Skinner* ⁷); NICARAGUA, San Rafael del Norte (*W. B. Richardson*); COSTA RICA, La Palma, Gulf of Nicoya (*C. C. Nutting* ¹⁹), San José (*Zeledon* ²¹, *Cherrie* ²³); PANAMA ²⁵, Santa Fé de Veraguas (*E. Arcé* ¹⁰).—VENEZUELA ¹⁴; ECUADOR ⁹; PERU ⁵; CHILE ¹².

This species is very common and breeds abundantly in some of the Southern United States, especially in Texas, and in Lower California. It probably breeds in Mexico also; but of this we have no confirmation, as nearly all our specimens have been procured in spring or autumn. We have examined immature birds from Ecuador, Venezuela, Peru, and Chile, but have no direct evidence of their breeding in these countries.

Possibly *B. harrisi* is only a partial migrant to South America, and this would account for its apparent rarity in many parts of Central America. We did not meet with it in Guatemala, though Skinner obtained a specimen in that country. Only a few examples have been procured in Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama, and those we received from Mr. Richardson and others from Mexico were all obtained between August and March. In South America, from Eastern Brazil to Argentina, and as far inland as Salta, its typical ally (*B. unicinctus*) differs but little; it is somewhat blacker and never entirely loses the mottled appearance of the under surface, while the rufous thighs of the southern bird are always cross-barred. In *B. harrisi* the plumage is perfectly uniform in colour both above and below, and the thighs are chestnut without any blackish cross-bars.

In habits the species is frequently described as sluggish. According to Mr. Sennett its food consists of mice, lizards, birds, &c.¹⁸

In Costa Rica Mr. Nutting ¹⁹ says that it is an inveterate poultry thief, associating with the Turkey-Vultures and eating offal.

The nest is either placed in low bushes or in trees at a height of forty or fifty feet from the ground.

The eggs are two or three in number, white or sparsely marked with rufous.