

therefore of opinion that the true *B. borealis* does not winter in any part of Central America, but possibly journeys to South America by way of the West Indian Islands. A single specimen was obtained at Santa Cruz in Patagonia by Darwin, and further investigations may show that *B. borealis* migrates with *B. swainsoni* into the southern portion of the South American continent. On this point, however, we are without exact information, and its winter home has yet to be correctly ascertained.

In Western North America there is a large form which has been variously called by writers *B. montanus* and *B. calurus*. This bird has not apparently received a specific designation and we propose calling it *Buteo rufescentior*. It is slightly larger than the true *B. borealis*, with much more rufous thighs, but has the blackish throat of that species, differing from it in having a reddish patch across the lower breast and abdomen, on which the black spots are conspicuous. This form extends from Sitka and British Columbia to California, and in the Henshaw Collection there are examples from Utah, Colorado, and New Mexico. Our collection also contains specimens from Zacatecas, San Luis Potosi, Colima, Jalisco, Sonora, the Valley of Mexico, Vera Cruz, Guatemala, and Nicaragua.

*Buteo krideri* is a pale form from the Middle States of America, having the upper plumage mottled with white, instead of rufous, especially on the scapulars and inner secondaries; the under surface is almost white, with a few longitudinal streaks on the abdomen; the thighs are even paler than in typical *B. borealis*. The tail is of a much lighter rufous colour than in the latter species, being of a light cinnamon; the black subterminal bar is either narrow or broken up, or entirely absent. A similar variation in this respect is often observed in true *B. borealis*, and a specimen from Illinois in the Henshaw Collection, at first sight referable to *B. krideri*, appears to us to be an unbarred example of *B. borealis*, having the dark chestnut tail of the latter. We can trace this light-coloured race to Zacatecas, and we have a specimen from Ciudad in Durango, while another from the Southern Pine Ridge in British Honduras may perhaps be referred to *B. krideri*.

The true *B. calurus* of Cassin is very large and dark in colour. The throat and abdomen are smoky brown and the chest-patch rufous, while the rufous thighs and under tail-coverts are also conspicuous features. The young bird has a remarkable appearance, being very dusky underneath and having broad bands across the thighs. In this immature stage the species has often been mistaken for *B. harlani*, and we refer the so-called *B. harlani* from Guatemala to *B. calurus*. The British Museum contains specimens of the last-named form from California and Mexico, and we possess examples from Zacatecas, the Sierra Madre de Nayarit, Orizaba, and Jalapa.

*Buteo lucasanus* from Cape San Lucas we have not seen. It is described as a dark form of *B. borealis*, with no subterminal black band on the tail. Mr. Brewster, writing to the late Capt. Bendire (Life Hist. N. Amer. Birds, p. 216), emphatically refuses to believe in the distinctness of the Cape San Lucas bird, having compared