

6. *Buteo fumosus*.

Buteo borealis, var. *montanus* (nec Nutt.), Grayson, Proc. Bost. Soc. N. H. xiv. p. 268¹.

Buteo borealis, var. *costaricensis* (part., nec Ridgw.), Ridgw. in Baird, Brewer, & Ridgw. N. Amer. Birds, iii. p. 285².

Buteo borealis, var. *calurus*, part., Lawr. Mem. Bost. Soc. N. H. ii. p. 301 (1874)³.

Buteo borealis fumosus, Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. xii. p. 7⁴; N. Amer. Fauna, no. 14, p. 37⁵.

Buteo fumosus, Sharpe, Hand-l. Birds, i. p. 256 (1899)⁶.

Supra brunneo-fuscus: subtus albus, undique griseo-fusco et ferrugineo variegatus; tibiis albis, distincte et regulariter griseo-fusco transfasciatis, rhachidibus fuscis; cauda fusca, pallide fusco frequenter transfasciata. Long. tota circa 19.0, alæ 14.2, caudæ 8.5. (Descr. maris vix ad. ex Tres Marias Is., W. Mexico. Mus. nostr.)

Hab. MEXICO, Tres Marias Is. (*Grayson*^{1 2 3}, *Forrer*, *Nelson*, & *Goldman*⁴).

This seems to be a distinct species, to judge from the single immature bird before us. No specimens of any of the continental forms are so strongly marked beneath, and the pattern of the thigh-feathers is very pronounced and peculiar. Mr. Nelson⁴ describes the adult as follows:—

“Entire head and neck nearly uniform smoky brown, with scarcely a trace of lighter markings on throat or chin. Back and wings blackish brown; breast and remainder of lower surface, except neck, heavily marked with dull rusty, smoky brown, and dull whitish or buffy; no sign of lighter area on breast; the markings on ventral surface are in the form of indistinct barrings, which are most clearly defined on the tibia. Dimensions of type: wing 375 millim.; tail 206; culmen 26; tarsus 81.

“The Tres Marias form is darker and more uniformly marked below, and lacks the lighter area on the throat and breast that are found in *B. borealis socorroensis*; on the dorsal surface *B. fumosus* is readily distinguishable from *B. socorroensis* by the uniformly smoky brown head and neck, the rusty edgings to the neck and wing-feathers being entirely absent.”

Mr. Nelson states that this Buzzard is very sparsely distributed. Two or three were seen on Maria Magdalena and none on Maria Cleofa⁵.

Grayson¹ states that the species subsists almost entirely on the Iguana lizard and rabbits, which are very numerous.

7. *Buteo harlani*.

Falco harlani, Audub. Orn. Biogr. i. p. 441, t. 86¹.

Buteo harlani, Bp. Comp. List Birds Eur. & N. Amer. p. 3²; Sci. P. Z. S. 1857, p. 211³; 1859, p. 389⁴; Dresser, Ibis, 1865, p. 324⁵; Coues, Birds N.-West, p. 352⁶; Ridgw. in Baird, Brewer, & Ridgw. N. Amer. Birds, iii. p. 292⁷; Sharpe, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. i. p. 191 (pt.)⁸; Gurney, Ibis, 1876, p. 240⁹.

Buteo borealis harlani, Bendire, Life Hist. N. Amer. Birds, i. p. 217¹⁰; Fisher, Bull. U. S. Dept. Agric. no. 3, p. 52¹¹; A. O. U. Check-l. N. Am. Birds, 2nd ed. p. 131¹².

Fuliginoso-niger, capitis et cervicis plumis ad basin albis: subtus albo indistincte variegatus, tibiis vix fasciatis;

BIOL. CENTR.-AMER., Aves, Vol. III., November 1900.