

cauda grisea vix fulvo tineta, et fusco irregulariter variegata, fascia subterminali nigra. Long. tota circa 20.0, alæ 15.0, caudæ 8.7, tarsi 3.5. (Descr. exempl. typ. ex Louisiana. Mus. Brit.)

*Juv.* Fuliginoso-niger, maculis longitudinalibus ovatis albidis vel fulvescentibus in pogonio utroque variegatus; remigibus brunneis, nigricanti-brunneo regulariter transfasciatis et terminatis; cauda griseo-brunnea, albido terminata, tectricibus nigro 10-fasciatis; loris conspicue albis; facie laterali fere concolore, saturate brunnea; corpore subtus nigricanti-brunneo, plumis basin versus albis aut albo transfasciatis; tibiis albo maculatim fasciatis; subcaudalibus albis, late brunneo transfasciatis. (Exempl. ♂ juv. ex Dakota septentrionali. Mus. Brit.)

*Hab.* NORTH AMERICA, Gulf States and Mississippi Valley<sup>11</sup>, Texas<sup>5</sup>.—MEXICO, Vera Cruz (*Sallé*<sup>9</sup>), Orizaba (*Botteri*<sup>3</sup>), Oaxaca (*Boucard*<sup>4</sup>).

From the scanty material at our disposal, we are unable to say much respecting the various plumages through which this Buzzard passes; but, from an examination of the specimens before us, we are induced to consider it a very well-marked species. The black plumage and curiously mottled tail of the adult have no parallel in *B. borealis* and the allied forms.

This species appears to be resident in the Gulf States of North America, as far east as Georgia and Florida and the lower Mississippi Valley, and casual specimens have been found in Iowa, Kansas, Illinois, and Pennsylvania; there is an immature example of it from North Dakota in the British Museum. With regard to its distribution in Central America, we are of opinion that the majority of specimens referred to *B. harlani* have been wrongly identified, and this has proved to be the case in all those which have come under our notice. Gurney<sup>9</sup> has described a Buzzard from Vera Cruz, in the Norwich Museum, which must certainly be an immature example of *B. harlani*; but it is probable that the bird obtained by Botteri at Orizaba<sup>3</sup> was really *B. calurus*, to which we think all our Guatemalan specimens should be referred.

In habits *B. harlani* much resembles the Red-tailed Buzzards, but is described as being very shy and wary, and its call-note is rather more drawn out. It affects the wild and unfrequented districts of Florida, where Dr. W. L. Ralph says that it breeds, but at present the nest and eggs have not been identified.

## 8. *Buteo lineatus*.

*Barred-breasted Buzzard*, Lath. Gen. Syn. i. p. 56<sup>1</sup>.

*Falco lineatus*, Gm. Syst. Nat. i. p. 268<sup>2</sup>.

*Buteo lineatus*, Scl. P. Z. S. 1857, p. 211<sup>3</sup>; Sharpe, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. i. p. 191<sup>4</sup>; Bendire, Life Hist. N. Amer. Birds, i. p. 219, t. 7. ff. 1–5<sup>5</sup>; Fisher, Bull. U. S. Dep. Agr. no. 3, p. 62, t. 8<sup>6</sup>; A. O. U. Check-l. N. Amer. Birds, p. 131<sup>7</sup>.

*Buteo elegans*, Cassin, Pr. Ac. Phil. 1855, p. 281<sup>8</sup>; Scl. & Salv. P. Z. S. 1869, p. 364<sup>9</sup>.

♀. Supra brunneus, rufo tinctus, pileo pallidiore brunneo rufo, plumis striolatim rufo marginatis; scapularibus alisque, dorso imo, uropygio et supracaudalibus magis cinerascanti-brunneis, albo fasciatim notatis vel apicatis; tectricibus alarum minimis ferrugineis, plagam magnam exhibentibus; remigibus extus conspicue albo fasciatis; rectricibus nigricantibus, albo terminatis et præterea fasciis quinque albis transnotatis; loris albicantibus; facie laterali albida, rufo lavata et anguste brunneo lineata, genis fuscioribus, fasciam mystacalem formantibus; gutture albido, rhachidibus plumarum fuscis; gastræo