

In many parts of Canada and the United States the Red-shouldered Buzzard is common, and its habits are similar to those of the Red-tailed Buzzard (*B. borealis*). Like the last-named species, it seldom attacks poultry, but feeds largely on mice and other small mammals, reptiles, frogs, and insects. The nest is smaller than that of *B. borealis*, and consists of twigs with a lining of leaves. The eggs are usually three in number, but four, five, and six are occasionally found⁵.

It breeds on the coast of Oregon southward to Lower California.

Section D. *Minores.* *Alæ remigibus externis tribus in pogonio interno excisis.*

9. *Buteo swainsoni*.

Falco buteo, Aud. Birds N. Am. t. 372 (nec Linn.)¹.

Buteo swainsoni, Bp. Comp. List, p. 3²; Cassin, in Baird's Birds N. Am. p. 19, t. 13³; Dugès, La Nat. i. p. 138⁴; Salvin, Ibis, 1875, pp. 372, 377⁵; Herrera, La Nat. (2) i. pp. 176, 320⁶; Bendire, Life Hist. N. Amer. Birds, p. 236, t. 8. ff. 1-6⁷; Cherrie, Auk, 1892, p. 328⁸; Fisher, Bull. U. S. Dep. Agr. no. 3, p. 72, t. 9⁹; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. v. p. 34¹⁰; A. O. U. Check-l. N. Amer. Birds, 2nd ed. p. 132¹¹.

Buteo insignatus, Cassin, Birds Cal. & Texas, p. 102, t. 31¹²; Scl. P. Z. S. 1856, p. 285¹³; Scl. & Salv. Ibis, 1859, p. 216¹⁴.

Buteo obsoletus, Sharpe, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. i. p. 184 (nec Gm.)¹⁵.

Buteo albonotatus, Lawr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. ix. p. 133 (nec Gray)¹⁶.

Saturate brunneus, tectricibus alarum dorso concoloribus; remigibus nigris, intus cinerascentibus, fasciis nigris indistincte indicatis; supracaudalibus lateralibus albo nigroque fasciatis, et rufo tinctis; rectricibus cinerascenti-brunneis, anguste albo terminatis, et fasciis 10-11 nigricantibus notatis, fascia obscura subterminali latiore; loris albicantibus; facie laterali nigricanti-brunnea; genis nigris; gula pure alba, anguste nigro striata; gutture imo, præpectore et pectore summo cinerascenti-brunneis, rufo adumbratis; pectore imo et gastræo reliquo albicantibus, fasciis aut maculis sagittiformibus brunneis vel cinnamomeis notatis; subcaudalibus fere immaculatis; rostro nigricanti-plumbeo, mandibula flavicante; cera et pedibus flavis, unguibus nigris; iride brunnea. Long. tota circa 17.5, alæ 14.6, caudæ 6.8, tarsi 2.5. (Descr. feminae ex Dueñas, Guatemala. Mus. nostr.)

♂. Feminae similis, sed plaga præpectoralis cinnamomea nec brunnescente; gula omnino alba. Long. tota circa 18.0, alæ 15.2. (Descr. maris ex Long Coteau River, Dakota. Mus. nostr.)

♂ *juv.* Brunneus; loris, fronte basali et superciliis albis; capite et cervice fere albis, brunneo longitudinaliter striatis: subtus albus, præpectoris lateribus brunneo maculatis, pectore ipso anguste brunneo striolato; hypochondriis brunneo fasciatim notatis. Ala 14.9. (Descr. maris ex Baltazar, Puebla. Mus. nostr.)

Hab. WESTERN N. AMERICA, from Wisconsin, Illinois, Arkansas, and Texas to the Pacific coast, north to the Arctic regions¹¹. — MEXICO (*Sallé*¹³), Fronteras (*F. Robinette*¹⁰), Guanajuato, Guadalajara (*Dugès*⁴), Valley of Mexico (*Herrera*⁶), San Baltazar in Puebla (*Ferrari-Perez*); GUATEMALA, Dueñas (*O. S.*¹⁴); COSTA RICA, San José (*Carmirol*¹⁶, *Cherrie*⁸), Tucurriqui (*Arcé*). — SOUTH AMERICA generally, from Colombia to Patagonia¹⁵, Masafuera I.⁵.

The variations in plumage undergone by this species are remarkable. The adult males may be distinguished by their cinnamon-coloured chest, as figured by Dr. A. K. Fisher⁹. The females are rather larger, and have a darker under surface than the