

Cherrie, Auk, 1890, p. 333⁷; 1892, p. 328⁸; Richmond, Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. xvi. p. 522⁹; Bendire, Life Hist. N. Amer. Birds, p. 24, t. 7. ff. 10-13¹⁰; Fisher, Bull. U. S. Dep. Agr. no. 3, p. 79, t. 10¹¹; A. O. U. Check-list N. Amer. Birds, p. 133¹².

Falco pennsylvanicus, Wils. Am. Orn. vi. p. 92, t. 54. f. 1 (nec vi. t. 46. f. 1 = *Accipiter velox*)¹³.

Buteo pennsylvanicus, Scl. P. Z. S. 1857, p. 211¹⁴; Scl. & Salv. Ibis, 1859, p. 217¹⁵; P. Z. S. 1864, p. 369¹⁶; Lawr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. vii. p. 288¹⁷; ix. p. 133¹⁸; Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. no. 4, p. 41¹⁹; v. Frantz. J. f. Orn. 1869, p. 368²⁰; Salv. P. Z. S. 1870, p. 215²¹; Ferrari-Perez, Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. ix. p. 167²².

♂. Supra brunneus, griseo adumbratus; tectricibus alarum minimis et medianis dorso concoloribus, majoribus autem remigibusque grisescenti-brunneis, apicem versus saturate brunneis, et fasciis saturate brunneis paucis notatis; supracaudalibus, præcipue his lateralibus, late albo maculatis vel fasciatis; cauda saturate brunnea, brunneo subterminaliter ante marginem apicalem terminata, et fasciis albidis 3-notata, fascia brunnea mediana et subterminali latissimis; gutture albedo, anguste brunneo striolato; fascia mystacali saturate brunnea: corpore reliquo subtus maculis rufis et albis fasciatim variegato, hypochondriis tibiisque rufo magis distincte fasciatis; subcaudalibus albis; subalaribus albis, maculis sagittiformibus parvulis notatis; axillaribus albis, rufo fasciatis; remigibus intus albis. Long. tota 14.5, alæ 10.6, caudæ 6.0, culm. 1.1, tarsi 2.6. (Descr. maris ex Boquete de Chitra. Mus. nostr.)

♀. Mari similis, sed paullo saturatior et subtus brunneo magis marmoratus. Long. tota circa 17.0, alæ 10.9. (Descr. fem. ex Dueñas. Mus. nostr.)

Juv. Brunneus, rufo variegatus; pileo et interscapulio albedo striolatis; supracaudalibus lateralibus conspicue albo fasciatis; cauda brunnea, fasciis 8 saturatioribus, fascia subterminali latiore ante apicem pallidam: subtus albus, maculis longitudinalibus et cordatis; tibiis magis distincte brunneo fasciatis. (Descr. exempl. juv. ex Dueñas. Mus. nostr.)

Hab. EASTERN NORTH AMERICA, from New Brunswick and the Saskatchewan Region to Texas.—MEXICO, Presidio de Mazatlan (*Forrer*), Volcan de Colima (*W. B. Richardson*), Orizaba (*Botteri*^{5 14}), Coatepec (*M. Trujillo*), Jalapa (*Ferrari-Perez*²²), Santa Efigenia (*F. Sumichrast*^{5 19}); GUATEMALA (*Skinner*¹⁵), Santa Rosa above Salamá (*O. S.*), Dueñas, San Gerónimo (*O. S. & F. D. G.*); NICARAGUA, La Libertad and Santo Domingo, Chontales, Leon (*W. B. Richardson*), Rio Escondido (*C. W. Richmond*⁹); COSTA RICA⁷, San José (*v. Frantzius*, *C. F. Underwood*, *G. K. Cherrie*⁸, *J. Carmiol*¹⁸, *A. Boucard*⁴), Jiménez (*J. Zeledon*⁶), Angostura (*J. Carmiol*¹⁸), Carillo, Barba (*C. F. Underwood*), San Lucas, Talamanca (*Mus. Nac. Costa Rica*); PANAMA (*J. McLeannan*^{16 17}), Boquete de Chitra, Calovevora, Calobre, Volcan de Chiriqui (*E. Arcé*²¹), Paraiso Station (*Hughes*).—COLOMBIA³; ECUADOR; VENEZUELA: UPPER AMAZONS³; GREATER AND LESSER ANTILLES.

The small size of *B. latissimus* is perhaps the chief characteristic by which it can be distinguished, but it may also be recognized by the excisions on the inner web of the primaries, only three of which exhibit this peculiarity. The species is, on this account, nearly allied to *B. swainsoni* and *B. albifrons*. The marking of the tail in *B. latissimus* is peculiar, the adult having three dark and two light bars, while the young birds have five dark bars, of which the subterminal one is much the broadest.

It breeds throughout the greater part of North America¹², as far north as New Brunswick, Southern Canada, and the Saskatchewan region, becoming gradually scarcer