

Ciudad Victoria, Xicotencal, Tampico (*W. B. Richardson*), Jalapa (*Sallé*<sup>28</sup>, *de Oca*<sup>30</sup>, *Ferrari-Perez*<sup>20</sup>), Laguna Verde (*M. Trujillo*), Santana, Hacienda Tortugas, Plan del Rio<sup>20</sup>, Chietla (*Ferrari-Perez*), Santecomapam<sup>29 37</sup>, Talea<sup>31</sup>, Playa Vicente<sup>31</sup> (*Boucard*), Valley of Mexico (*Herrera*<sup>22</sup>), city of Mexico (*White*<sup>32</sup>), Sonora (*W. Lloyd*), Fronteras, Oputo (*Robinette*<sup>24</sup>), Presidio de Mazatlan (*A. Forrer*), Mazatlan (*Grayson*<sup>12</sup>, *Bischoff*<sup>11</sup>, *Forrer*), Santiago, Territorio de Tepic, Huayimic, Sierra Madre de Jalisco, Plains of Colima, Volcan de Colima, San Benito, Huehuetan and Tuxtla, Chiapas, Salina Cruz, Oaxaca (*W. B. Richardson*), Manzanillo Bay (*Xantus*), Santana near Guadalajara (*W. Lloyd*), Tehuantepec, Chihuitan, Sta. Efigenia, Tonalá (*F. Sumichrast*<sup>13</sup>), Tizimin, Peto, Yok-satz (*G. F. Gaumer*<sup>19</sup>), Tunkas (*Stone & Baker*<sup>23</sup>); GUATEMALA<sup>33</sup> (*Constancia*<sup>10</sup>, *Skinner*<sup>38</sup>), Chimalapa (*O. S.*), San Gerónimo (*O. S.*, *R. Owen*<sup>34</sup>), Escuintla (*O. S.*), Savana Grande (*O. S. & F. D. G.*), Retalhuleu (*W. B. Richardson*); SALVADOR, Acajutla (*Zeledon*<sup>21</sup>), La Libertad (*W. B. Richardson*); HONDURAS, Ruatan I. (*G. F. Gaumer*<sup>8 9</sup>), San Pedro (*G. M. Whitely*<sup>4</sup>); NICARAGUA, Chinandega (*W. B. Richardson*), San Juan del Sur<sup>17</sup>, Sucuyá<sup>18</sup> (*Nutting*); COSTA RICA (*v. Frantzius*<sup>36</sup>, *Ellendorf*<sup>39</sup>), La Barranca (*Arcé*), La Palma (*Nutting*<sup>16</sup>), San Mateo (*Zeledon*<sup>21</sup>).

The Grey Buzzard-Hawk of Central America is easily distinguished from its southern relative, *A. nitida*, by its more uniformly grey coloration, and by the absence of the light bars which are visible in the last-named species.

As will be seen by the list of localities given above, *A. plagiata* is very generally distributed throughout the countries of Central America as far south as Costa Rica. In Mexico Sumichrast says that it is one of the most abundant of the Birds of Prey in the south, east, and west of the country<sup>14</sup>. Herrera<sup>22</sup> speaks of it as being very plentiful in the more southern parts of the Valley of Mexico, especially in summer and autumn.

In Guatemala it is abundant in the low country bordering both coasts, occurring more sparingly inland.

Robert Owen found it breeding at San Gerónimo. He states<sup>34</sup> that the nest is usually placed in high trees which are scattered over the plain, not unfrequently within a few yards of the Indian ranchos. Two pure white eggs are the usual complement; the inner coating of the shell is sea-green, a character which suggests the relationship of *Asturina* with *Astur*.

*A. plagiata* has been known to nest in the province of Tamaulipas, but it doubtless breeds throughout the greater part of Mexico; in Costa Rica it is apparently rare, and may be only a winter migrant<sup>16</sup>. In the south of Arizona and New Mexico it is a summer visitor, arriving early in March or April. Bendire thinks that it may perhaps nest along the Lower Rio Grande Valley in Texas as well. In Arizona the nest is