

## URUBITINGA.

*Urubitinga*, Lesson, Rev. Zool. 1839, p. 132; Sharpe, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. i. p. 212; Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geogr. Surv. ii. p. 167.

This genus is peculiar to the New World, and all its known species occur within our limits. It differs from *Buteo* and *Asturina* in habit and in plumage, the latter undergoing various phases in both the adult and young birds. The wings are remarkably rounded, and the primaries are scarcely longer than the secondaries. Prof. Ridgway regards *Urubitinga* as intermediate between the true Buzzards (*Buteo*) and the Harpies (*Thrasaetus* and *Morphnus*); in our opinion, however, the genus must be considered Buteonine in its affinities, though separable owing to its shorter wings and the unmistakable character of its plumage.

1. *Urubitinga zonura*.

*Falco urubitinga*, Gm. Syst. Nat. i. p. 265<sup>1</sup>.

*Urubitinga urubitinga*, Sharpe, Hand-l. Birds, i. p. 258<sup>2</sup>.

*Falco zonurus*, Shaw, Gen. Zool. vii. p. 62<sup>3</sup>.

*Urubitinga zonura*, Lawr. Ann. Lyc. N. York, vii. p. 316<sup>4</sup>; Sharpe, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. i. p. 213<sup>5</sup>; Ridgw. Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geogr. Surv. ii. p. 168<sup>6</sup>; Gurney, List Diurn. Birds Prey, pp. 77, 148<sup>7</sup>.

Nigra, pilei postici et nuchæ plumis ad basin albis; tectricibus caudæ superioribus externis albis: subtus nigra, tibiis albo maculatis; alis subtus nigris, fasciis indistinctis fuscis; subalaribus ad marginem alarum quoque albo maculatis; cauda nigra, albo terminata, fascia plus quam bitriente basali lata alba, ad basin nigro interrupta; rostro nigro; cera et pedibus flavis. Long. tota circa 24·0, alæ 16·0, caudæ 10·0, tarsi 4·7. (Descr. exempl. ex Nicoya, Costa Rica. Mus. nostr.)

Hab. COSTA RICA, Bebedero (*E. Arcé*), Nicoya (*Mus. Norv.*<sup>8</sup>); PANAMA (*M<sup>c</sup>Leannan*<sup>4</sup>). — COLOMBIA<sup>7</sup>; ECUADOR<sup>7</sup>; GUIANA<sup>5</sup>; AMAZONS<sup>5</sup>; BRAZIL<sup>6</sup>; ARGENTINA<sup>6</sup>; CHILE<sup>7</sup>.

This species is widely distributed over South America, and only extends northwards as far as Costa Rica, whence we have examples as recorded above. In the latter country both *U. zonura* and *U. ridgwayi* are found. In Nicaragua *U. ridgwayi* apparently alone occurs, and Professor Ridgway, after a careful examination of all the specimens in the U. S. National Museum from that country, tells us he is of the same opinion.

*U. zonura* is distinguished by its white upper tail-coverts, and by the large expanse of white on the tail-feathers, this extending to the base, where it is slightly mottled with black; no second white bar is found in *U. ridgwayi*.

2. *Urubitinga ridgwayi*.

*Morphnus urubitinga*, Scl. P. Z. S. 1857, p. 227<sup>1</sup>.

*Urubitinga zonura* (nec Shaw), Scl. & Salvin, Ibis, 1859, p. 215<sup>2</sup>; P. Z. S. 1867, p. 280<sup>3</sup>; Lawr. Ann. Lyc. N. York, ix. pp. 133<sup>4</sup>, 207<sup>5</sup>; von Frantzius, J. f. Orn. 1869, p. 368<sup>6</sup>; Sharpe, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. i. p. 213 (part.)<sup>7</sup>; Lawr. Mem. Bost. Soc. N. H. ii. p. 302<sup>8</sup>; Bull. U. S.