

Nat. Mus. no. 4, p. 42⁹; Ridgw. Bull. U.S. Geol. & Geogr. Surv. ii. p. 168 (part.)¹⁰; Sumichr.

La Nat. v. p. 236¹¹; Nutting, Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. v. p. 404¹²; vi. p. 388¹³.

Urubitinga ridgwayi, Gurney, List Diurn. Birds Prey, pp. 77, 148¹⁴; Ridgw. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. x. p. 592¹⁵; Sharpe, Hand-l. Birds, i. p. 258 (1899)¹⁶.

Urubitinga urubitinga ridgwayi, Zeled. An. Mus. Nac. Costa Rica, 1887, p. 126¹⁷; Cherrie, Auk, 1892, p. 328¹⁸; Richm. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. xvi. p. 521¹⁹.

U. zonura similis, sed caudæ dimidio basali nigro, fascia angusta alba divisa; cera lorisque viridescenti-flavis; pedibus flavis; iride brunnea. Long. tota circa 24.0, alæ 16.2, caudæ 10.6, tarsi 5.0. (Descr. ad. ex Coban, Vera Paz. Mus. nostr.)

Juv. Fusca, dorso et alis nigricante fasciatis; capite, cervice et corpore subtus cervinis, nigro striatis; tibiis albis nigro fasciatis; cauda cervino-albida, fasciis irregularibus angustis fusco crebre transfasciata. (Descr. juv. ex Momotombo, Nicaragua. Mus. nostr.)

Hab. MEXICO, Presidio de Mazatlan (*Forrer*), Mazatlan (*Grayson*^{8 10}), Colima (*Xantus*¹⁰), Mirador (*Sartorius*¹⁰), Orizaba¹¹, Cordova¹¹, Santa Efigenia, Barrio, Tehuantepec^{9 10}, Gineta Mountains⁹, Tonala in Chiapas *¹⁴ (*Sumichrast*), San Andres, Vera Cruz (*Boucard*¹, *Richardson*), Chablé, Buctzotz, N. Yucatan (*Gaumer*), Merida (*Schott*^{8 10}); BRITISH HONDURAS, Cayo (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA (*Skinner*²), Coban, San Gerónimo (O. S.), Savana Grande (O. S. & F. D. G.); HONDURAS, Segovia River (*Townsend*¹⁵); NICARAGUA, Realejo (*J. M. Dow*¹⁰), San Emilio, Lake of Nicaragua, Momotombo (*Richardson*), Sucuyá (*Nutting*¹³), San Carlos, Rio Escondido (*Wickham*³, *Richmond*¹⁹); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*⁷), San José (*Carmirol*^{5 10}, *Cherrie*¹⁸, *Zeledon*¹⁷), Aguacate (v. *Frantzius*⁶), San Mateo (*Zeledon*¹⁷), Pozo Azul, Miravalles (*Underwood*), Gulf of Nicoya (*Nutting*¹²).

In *U. ridgwayi* the upper tail-coverts are white, as in *U. zonura*, but the marking on the tail is different. The white band across the centre of the latter is not so broad, and the base is black, crossed by a second narrow white bar. Young birds of the two species are scarcely distinguishable; the mesial marking on the feathers of the under surface are, however, somewhat larger in *U. ridgwayi*.

In Costa Rica the ranges of *U. zonura* and *U. ridgwayi* appear to coalesce.

Sumichrast¹¹ says that *U. ridgwayi* and *U. anthracina* have similar habits, both frequenting the borders of rivers and streams. In Mexico the latter inhabits the warm regions, but becomes rare in the more temperate country.

They sometimes ascend to a great height when on the wing, describing large circles and uttering a sharp cry, but on the ground they are easily approached.

The food consists of small quadrupeds, young birds, reptiles, fish, crustacea, and insects.

The nest is formed of small sticks, and is placed in the forks of the highest trees; one found by Sumichrast about April 15th contained young birds covered with white down.

* This must be, we think, the locality called "Sonata" by Gurney¹⁴.