

especially on the nape of neck. A white spot tinged with yellow on the outer vanes of the scapulars and wing coverts; 3 or 4 white spots on the outer vanes of the primaries, which are rudimentary on the 1st, and form bars on the inner vanes; tail with two white bands, tipped with white; the bars made up like those on the wings.

Ventral aspect. Breast and throat liver brown, distinctly defined; lower part of the breast and belly, reddish brown; tail and wing coverts whitish; quills of both slate coloured, barred with white; femorals and tarsals yellowish white, short, and continued almost like hair along the toes, as far as the talons.

Toes long and slender; middle toe, with the claw, 8 lines long; claws long, slender, very slightly grooved, except on middle toe, which has a salient sharp inner edge. Inferior surface of the talons compressed; wings much rounded when extended; 3rd and 4th primaries equal; 2nd and 5th equal; 1st and 8th equal; tail square. Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; alar expanse 16 inches. (Probably a female.)

S. Dalhousii. Dalhousie's owl.

v.s.p. The whole appearance very much resembling the former species.

Dorsal aspect. Facial disk dirty white round the orbit, except anteriorly, where it is blackish; extremities of the facial disk brown; auricular ring like that of the former; crown and nape of neck liver brown, streaked with white, the white streak being along the centre of each feather; scapulars, wing coverts, wings and tail, like the *S. Acadica*; the spots on the inner vanes of the primaries, however differing from those on the *S. Acadica*, in being oval, and scarcely presenting the appearance of bars.

Ventral aspect. Breast and belly streaked with reddish brown and white, instead of being wholly brown as in the former.

3rd primary longest; 2nd and 4th equal; 1st and 8th equal; resembles the former in all its other characters.

S. Kirtlandii. Kirtland's Owl.

Nyctale Kirtlandica. Hog! Cassin!

This rare, beautiful, and diminutive of the owl tribe was caught alive in a grain store in this city a few years ago by Mr. Hunter, Taxidermist to the Natural History Society. It was identified through the instrumentality of Prof. Cassin's work on "The birds of California, Texas, Oregon, and British and Russian America." It is there mentioned as an inhabitant of the State of Wisconsin, by Dr. Hog, who first described it, having obtained his specimens