

was of the latter kind; while on Mount Holyoke the eggs were laid on the bare earth.

"Audubon thus describes the nest and eggs of the Duck Hawk, as observed by him at Labrador:—

"I have nowhere seen it so abundant as along the high, rocky shores of Labrador and Newfoundland, where I procured several adult individuals of both sexes, as well as some eggs and young. The nests were placed on the shelves of rocks, a few feet from the top, and were flat, and rudely constructed of sticks and moss. In some were found four eggs, in others only two, and in one five. In one nest only a single young bird was found. The eggs vary considerably in color and size, which, I think, is owing to a difference of age in the females; the eggs of young birds being smaller. The average length of four was two inches, their breadth one and five-eighths. They are somewhat rounded, though larger at one end than the other; their general and most common color is a reddish or rusty yellowish-brown, spotted and confusedly marked with darker tints of the same, here and there intermixed with lighter. The young are at first thickly covered with soft white down. . . . In several instances, we found these falcons breeding on the same ledge with cormorants, *Phalacrocorax carbo*,"¹

"Audubon adds that he is perfectly convinced that the Great-footed Falcon, or Duck Hawk of the later ornithologists, is not different from the Peregrine Falcon of Europe. 'Since my first acquaintance with this species,' he says, 'I have observed nothing in its habits, form, or marking on one continent that is different from what is found on the other.' Since the difference in breeding habits supposed to exist when Bonaparte separated them in 1838, and which influenced his judgment in the matter, has been found to be not real, there seems to be nothing whatever in the breeding habits or in the appearance of the eggs to indicate specific difference between the American and European birds."

HYPOTRIORCHIS COLUMBARIUS. — Gray.

The Pigeon Hawk.

Falco columbarius, Linnæus. Syst. Nat., I. 128 (1766).

Falco intermixtus, Daudin. Traité d'Orn., II. 141 (1800).

Falco temerarius, Audubon. Orn. Biog., I. 381 (1831).

Falco Auduboni. Blackwall, Researches, Zool., 1834.

DESCRIPTION.

Adult Male.—Entire upper parts bluish-slate color, every feather with a black longitudinal line; forehead and throat white; other under parts pale yellowish or

¹ Orn. Biog., vol. V. p. 366.

reddish white, ferruginous, ashy, tipped with several other colors and legs yellow.

Younger.— and with a tinged, and on the other with longitudinal circular spots with about six.

Young.— more deeply sides and flanks spotted with yellow with about four.

Total length five to five and a half to six.

This species all the North in the southern specimens mild seasons our rapacious birds, spend wild pigeons overtake rapidity of pounce at the bird in light, he taken flight considerable have great the velocity.

The flight wings, with the wild pigeons are nearly