

Scales much higher than long, very closely imbricated, becoming very small on nape; about 30 scales before dorsal; lateral line much decurved anteriorly.

Peritoneum bright silvery.

Head 4 in length; depth $2\frac{2}{3}$. D. 8, A. II, 10 or 11; Lat. 1. 40.

Color olivaceous, everywhere thickly dusted with fine black specks, lighter on belly and below; no dark stripe on back; snout and upper anterior profile dusky; traces of orange red along scales of belly. Fins all jet black, most intense on anterior rays of vertical fins, and on outer rays of paired fins. Caudal paler. Some of the scales along sides still showing fine tubercles, which in life doubtless covered sides of body and top of head.

The specimen serving as type of this description is an adult male, 3 inches long, from Shunganunga Creek. A smaller female specimen is also in the collection from the same locality. This latter is filled with ripe spawn, the depth being $3\frac{1}{2}$ in length. The profile rises in an almost straight line from snout to base of dorsal, and the fins are uniformly pale, with the exception of a dark spot at base of anterior dorsal rays. No trace of this dusky blotch is visible in the male.

Type specimen numbered 36613 on the catalogue of the U. S. National Museum.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY, *September 26, 1884.*

**DESCRIPTION OF A NEW RACE OF THE RED-SHOULDERED HAWK
FROM FLORIDA.**

By ROBERT RIDGWAY.

Buteo lineatus alleni, subsp. nov.

SUBSP. CHAR.—Smaller than *B. lineatus*, the adult much paler in color, with no rufous on upper parts, except on lesser wing-coverts; the young decidedly darker than in true *lineatus*.

Adult male (type, No. 99538, Tampa, Fla., May 20, 1878): Head and neck above brownish ash-gray, the feathers with very distinct blackish shaft-streaks; all the feathers white at the base, this showing, in places, on the occiput, where the feathers are decidedly darker than on the crown; some of the feathers slightly tinged with ochraceous. Back and scapulars ash-gray, each feather with a large terminal spot (occupying most of the exposed portion) of dusky brown; the longer scapulars barred, chiefly on the concealed portion, with white and light grayish. Lesser wing-coverts bright rufous, varied with dusky shaft-streaks; middle and greater wing-coverts brownish gray, transversely spotted and barred with white; secondaries similar, but darker terminally, broadly tipped with white, and crossed by three bands of the same; primaries dusky, the outer webs distinctly spotted with white. Tail brownish black, narrowly tipped with white, and crossed by two narrow

bands of the same, with a third, but much narrower, band hidden by the upper coverts. Sides of head, with chin and throat, dull white, narrowly streaked with gray and fine shaft-lines of black. Lower parts in general barred with white and pale ochrey rufous, in nearly equal proportion, except on the crissum, where the dark bars (dull grayish brown instead of rufous) are sparse, and on the tibiæ, where the rufous bars are much narrower and brighter in color. All the feathers of the fore-neck, breast, sides, flanks, and abdomen marked with distinct narrow shaft-lines of dusky. Wing 12.50, tail 7.80, culmen .80, tarsus 3.20, middle toe 1.35.

Young (type, No. 78395, Clear Water, Florida, October 1879; S. T. Walker): Above dusky brown, the feathers with more or less white toward bases, showing as streaks on head and neck, and as occasional irregular spotting on other portions; lesser wing-coverts edged and tipped with dull light ferruginous; anterior scapulars and interscapulars marked, chiefly on concealed portion, with large irregular spots of pale dull ochraceous; wing-coverts much spotted, chiefly beneath the surface, with white; five outer primaries with that portion of the outer web anterior to the emargination dull white, washed with ochraceous, and with a few dusky bars; inner primaries with outer webs spotted with ochraceous. Tail dusky, narrowly tipped with white and crossed by five narrow bands of brownish gray, besides several narrower bands concealed by the upper coverts; these bands narrower toward the base of the tail and also more rufous, especially on lateral feathers. Lower parts buffy white, broadly striped with dusky on throat and foreneck, and marked with irregular, but mostly broadly sagittate or hastate, spots of the same on breast, abdomen, and sides; tibiæ marked with small transverse spots and bars of brown; crissum almost immaculate. Wing 12.75, tail 8.50, culmen .90, tarsus 3.20, middle toe 1.48.

Three adults from the Everglades present the characters of the race or subspecies even more strongly than the type described above. Unfortunately, however, the sex is not indicated. The very decided ashy coloration of the upper parts, relieved only by fine shaft-lines of black on the head and neck, dusky clouding on the back, and white streaking on the occiput, combined with the pale coloration of the lower parts, serves readily to distinguish this race from the true *B. lineatus*.

In "History of North American Birds," vol. iii, p. 277, attention is called to the smaller size of Florida birds of this species, and the darker plumage of the young, as shown by a series of twelve specimens in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Cambridge, Mass. It is unfortunately stated, however, that the plumage of the adults "does not differ appreciably" from that of northern birds—a statement which, as shown by the material now before me, is certainly erroneous.

In naming this very strongly characterized form I take pleasure in dedicating it to Mr. J. A. Allen, of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, as a slight token of esteem.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, October 13, 1884.



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