

lower abdomen and flanks. It is larger than *Scops enano* [*i. e., maccalli*], and differs from that bird also in not having a rufous phase; the cross-barring of the under surface in the latter is of the same character in *S. enano* as in *S. asio*; that is to say, the bars are often double, whereas in *S. trichopsis* they are single and very distinct."

The specimens in the British Museum, two in number, are both from Western Mexico; and it would seem that the species is mainly confined to the Pacific slope of that country, though ranging sparingly into the Southwestern United States, where, however, true *S. asio* is much more common.

7. SCOPS COOPERI.

Scops cooperi, RIDGWAY, MS.

Habitat.—Costa Rica.

SP. CH.—Very similar to the grayish style of *S. brasiliensis*, but with the toes very distinctly bristled.

♀ *ad.* (No. 74,207, Santa Ana, Costa Rica, Sept. 4, 1875, José U. Zeldon):—Above grayish umber-brown, very finely vermiculated with dusky, the feathers of the pileum and back having mesial, chain-like streaks of blackish; outer webs of exterior scapulars somewhat varied with white spotting; outer webs of primaries marked with quadrate spots of pale fulvous, bordered with blackish, there being about ten of these spots on the longest quill (the fifth); tail crossed with narrow bands of the same color, likewise bordered with a narrower dusky bar, these light bands about 10–12 in number. Face brownish-white, finely but distinctly barred with dusky brown; superciliary region lighter and more coarsely mottled; face bordered laterally or posteriorly by a distinct narrow band of dusky spots. Lower parts white, densely marked with blackish and umber-brown zigzags, imparting a light brownish appearance to the whole surface; feathers of the tibiae and tarsi light rusty-umber, thickly barred with deeper brown. "Iris lemon-yellow; cere, bill and feet, yellowish green." Wing, 7.00; tail, 3.75; culmen, .62; tarsus, 1.25; middle toe, 1.00.

♀ *juv.* (No. 74,552, San José, Costa Rica, May 10, 1866; José U. Zeldon):—Toes distinctly bristled, excepting on the two or three terminal scutellæ. General color above light grayish-brown, relieved by very minute and rather indistinct, transverse vermiculations of dusky, and larger, but still inconspicuous, transverse marks of white, these larger and more obvious on the lower webs of the middle wing-coverts. Remiges and rectrices pale grayish-brown, minutely vermiculated with dusky, and distinctly banded with pale reddish-fulvous (color of sulphate of manganese). Lower parts dirty-whitish, crossed *everywhere* with transverse vermiculations, or ragged, narrow lines of dusky, strongly suffused with brownish across the jugulum, where the vermiculations are minute and confused; flanks and crissum with the bars broad and distinct, the interspaces nearly pure white, and wider than the mottled-brownish bars. Bill pale horn-color, yellowish at the end; "iris yellow"; claws very

pale horn-color, darker terminally. Culmen, .60; tarsus, 1.30; middle toe, .88*

REMARKS.—It is very difficult to express, by a mere description, the points of difference in coloration between this new species and the grayish phase of *Scops brasilianus*. Specimens of the latter, collected in Costa Rica, by Mr. Zeledon, are hardly appreciably different at a casual glance. Upon close comparison, however, it may readily be seen that the lower parts of *S. cooperi* are much more densely vermiculated,† the legs much more rufescent and more distinctly barred, the white variegation of the outer scapulars far less conspicuous, and the light bars on the remiges and rectrices narrower and more numerous. Compared with one of these specimens of *S. brasilianus*, having the wing the same length (7.00 inches), it is found that the tail of *S. cooperi* is much shorter, its length being only 3.75 instead of 4.25; this shortness of the tail in the present species causes the legs to appear proportionately longer, the claws reaching considerably beyond the end of the tail, while in *S. brasilianus* they do not reach to within half an inch of the tip. This greater elongation of the legs is not merely apparent, however, the tarsi being absolutely longer and the toes both longer and stouter; the claws in particular are decidedly stronger than in *S. brasilianus*.

It is not necessary, however, to make a minute comparison of markings and proportions in order to distinguish between these two species, the single character of the toes, being strongly bristled in *S. cooperi* and absolutely naked in *S. brasilianus*, being sufficient for the purpose. *S. cooperi* is, moreover, the only bristly-toed member of this genus found south of Guatemala, so there is no need of confounding it with any other species of the same group.

I have named this species, at the request of Mr. Zeledon, the collector of the type-specimens, after Mr. Juan Cooper, of Cartago, Costa Rica, a particular friend of his, to whom he is much indebted for many interesting contributions to his collections.

* Being a very young bird, and the remiges and rectrices but partly developed, measurements of the wing and tail would of course be of no value.

† Not more so, however, than in some specimens typical of the var. *guatemalae*, Sharpe.