

and Bahia, and the neighbourhood of Rio de Janeiro. John Natterer found it, among other places, at Mato Grosso in October, on the river Xié in June, on the Rio Negro in July, and the Rio Salimoes in December.

It is now very generally admitted by ornithologists that Linnæus's specific name of *viridis* must be hereafter retained for this bird. Swainson's term *melanopterus* would have been a more appropriate appellation; but this term, as well as that of *violaceus* assigned to it by Spix, must give place to the prior designation, however inappropriate it may be. Much confusion has hitherto existed with regard to the synonymy of this species, a confusion mainly caused by the great difference in the colouring of the sexes, and the numerous changes which take place in the plumage of the young males during the first two years of their existence. At first the secondaries and wings are crossed with narrow lines of white, and the tails are barred with white on a black ground. When these tail-feathers are thrown off they are not all shed simultaneously; and thus it frequently happens that two of the outer feathers on one side resemble those borne by the older birds, and present a strong contrast to the unshed barred plumes of the opposite side. The upper surface, too, of the young males is frequently clothed with mingled green and grey feathers, giving them a totally different appearance from the adults of both sexes.

The following remarks on *Trogon viridis* were given in the first edition of this Monograph, and may be repeated here:—This species gives a preference to dense and impenetrable forests, and like the other members of its race is solitary and unsocial in its habits. The male may be distinguished from all others by its large size and by the rich violet colour of its head and chest. The female is more sombre in her colouring, those parts being of a dusky grey which in the male are resplendent green and violet. Burmeister states that this is the commonest species of Trogon inhabiting the Brazilian forests, where it is mostly seen sitting solitary on branches of a moderate height from the ground, and, not being shy, will admit of near approach. Its flight is soft and slow, and extends to but a short distance before it settles again. Like the Parrots it is considered good food by the Brazilians. In the stomachs of some specimens which M. Natterer examined were found the remains of fruit, and an insect nearly allied to *Mantis*.

"This beautiful Trogon" says Prince Maximilian of Wied, "is perhaps the commonest of all the birds inhabiting the parts of Brazil visited by me. It is to be found south in the Serra dos Orgãos near Rio, near Cabo Frio in the Serra de Inuá, where it is very numerous, and proceeds as far north as Guiana; but Azara did not notice it as occurring in Paraguay. It dwells in the lower as well as in the mountainous forests, but especially in those near the coast. Its cry, which may be heard everywhere, is a rather short, often-repeated monosyllabic whistle, gradually descending from a high to a lower tone, and appears to me among bird-voices to be most like the call of the female Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*). The bird is so little shy or so simple that, as Azara truthfully remarks, it may be killed with a stick. It is mostly seen sitting motionless on a naked moderately high branch, with its head drawn in between the shoulders, and its tail hanging straight down. On uttering its easily imitated cry it will come like our Cuckoo and alight on a branch near at hand; its flight is noiseless and owl-like. Everywhere abundant, it appears to be more numerous in the majestic forests near the coasts than in the Catinga or Carasco bushes of the hot and dry interior. In the Sertong or the inner parts of the province of Bahia it is called *Pompéo*, in Minas Geraes *Capitao do mato*; but in most of the other provinces all the Trogons are called *Curucua*: it is the *Nit-not-nop* of the Boto-cudos, and, according to Waterton, is termed *Bochlera* in Guiana. Should the traveller in those uncivilized countries be short of food, the flesh of this bird will prove not unacceptable."

The Plate represents an adult male and a female, of the natural size. The plant is the *Pandanus candelabrum*.