

54.

The inner (axillary) tuft is velvety black in both species, but is very much larger in *E. speciosus*.

In *E. meyeri* the sickle-shaped plumes on the flanks are tipped with a bar of bronzy lilac, with a narrow subterminal bar of velvety black; whereas in *E. speciosus* the bands at the tip are much broader, metallic oily green with a subterminal bar of steel-blue.

In *E. meyeri* the tail is rather greener than in *E. speciosus*. The male measures:—Total length 40 inches, culmen 3·5, wing 7·5, tail 31, tarsus 2·2.

*Adult female.* Very similar to that of *E. speciosus*, but with much longer bill and with an olive-coloured tail, not reddish. The rufous colour of the head is lighter and more bay, not such a deep chestnut; the barring on the under surface is much more distinct and the throat only is dusky, the lower throat and fore neck blackish with bars like the breast, only narrower; the wings are chestnut-rufous externally in *E. speciosus*, and in *E. meyeri* the wings are externally olive like the back. It must be mentioned that Mr. Goodwin was by no means certain that the brown birds were adult females, and it may yet turn out that they are immature males, and that the plumage of the old hen bird remains to be described.

The figures in the Plate represent a pair of birds of a little less than the natural size, and are drawn from specimens procured in the Astrolabe Range by Mr. A. P. Goodwin, and presented to the British Museum by Mr. Henry Seebohm.