

HARPACTES MACKLOTI.

Macklot's Trogon.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Mas. *Similis* HARPACTI REINWARDTI, *sed valde minor*.

Male.—Head, neck, and a broad band across the chest olive-green; back metallic or shining green; middle and greater wing-coverts, tertiaries, and outer margins of the secondaries crossed with fine lines of golden yellow; tail dark green, tinged with blue; the three outer feathers on each side tipped and externally margined with white; irides blackish brown; naked orbits blue; space posterior to the gape light green; on the lower eyelids a spot of yellowish white.

Total length $10\frac{1}{12}$ inches, *bill* $9\frac{1}{2}$ lines, *wing* 5 inches, *tail*, $6\frac{1}{2}$.

Female.—Similar in colour, but with the transverse stripes on the wings smaller and paler.

Trogon Mackloti, Müll. Tijdschr. Nat. Gesch., 1835, p. 336, tab. 8. fig. 1.

Harpactes Mackloti, Gray and Mitch. Gen. of Birds, vol. iii. App. p. 4.—Bonap. Consp. Gen.

Av., tom. i. p. 151, *Harpactes*, sp. 10.—Gould, Birds of Asia, part xvii. pl. 5.

Apalharpactes Mackloti, Bonap. Consp. Vol. Zygod., p. 17. gen. 5 e. 44.

Hapalarpactes Mackloti, Cab. et Heine, Mus. Hein., Theil iv. p. 163.

THE *H. Mackloti* is much inferior in size to the *H. Reinwardti*. By some ornithologists they might be considered races of the same species; but I have never seen races differing in size to such an extent. That they represent each other in the respective islands they inhabit is certain, and that we are right in considering them distinct there can be no doubt.

"I have named this species," says Dr. Müller, "in memory of my unfortunate friend and companion for many years, Macklot. It is smaller than the *Trogon Reinwardti* of Temminck, but very much resembles it. The chin, the throat, the whole of the belly, and the under tail-coverts are yellow, on a white ground; the remainder of the head and neck, and a broad band across the chest, olive-green; the back has a beautiful metallic lustre of bottle-green, with a large rust-coloured spot on the uropygium. The middle and larger upper wing-coverts, the tertiaries, and the outer margins of the secondaries are adorned with fine transverse golden-yellow stripes; tail dark green, with a steel-blue tint; the six middle feathers equal in length, and one-coloured; the three outer on each side have white terminal points, and each has a white margin along the outer edge; toes and nails red; eyes blackish brown; naked orbits beautiful blue; space immediately behind the angle of the mouth light green; lower eyelids with a yellowish-white spot.

"Total length $10\frac{1}{12}$ in., French measure; tail $5\frac{11}{12}$; the coral-red bill, from the angle of the mouth to the point, $9\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, 7 lines broad at the base; expanse of the wings 1 foot 2 inches and 9 lines.

"The female is much the same as to colour, but has not the rusty-brown spot on the uropygium, and the yellow stripes on her wings are smaller and fainter.

"The bird was found in the woods on the southern side of the mountains of Singallang in Sumatra."

Thus much only has been written respecting this bird by Dr. Müller, in whose opinion that it is distinct from *H. Reinwardti* I fully concur; as yet, however, I have never met with an example bearing the rusty-brown spot on the uropygium described by him. Can this be a mark of immaturity, and Dr. Müller unconsciously have taken his description from a specimen which had not yet completed its second moult?

The figures are of the size of life. The plant is the *Plectocomia Assamica*.