

*rosalba*” referred to. It is quite possible that the *Couroucoui* of Marcgrave, as well as the *Trogon brasiliensis viridis* of Brisson, also refer to the same species; but of this there appears to be less certainty. *Trogon collaris* has a very extensive range in South America. Levaillant’s “*Couroucou rosalba*” is said to have come from Cayenne; and in the adjoining country of Venezuela it is also found, as well as in the island of Trinidad, where Léotaud and also Mr. E. C. Taylor met with it. The Venezuela bird has been separated under the name *Trogon exoptatus* by Messrs. Cabanis and Heine; but, judging from a skin obtained by M. Goering at Caripé, I more than doubt the validity of this supposed species.

Mr. Salvin’s notes on the species are as follows:—“From the States of Columbia skins of *Trogon collaris* are not unfrequently sent in the collections made in the vicinity of Bogotá; and quite recently Mr. T. K. Salmon, who is now engaged in exploring the districts in the neighbourhood of Medellín, has sent a number of specimens. These differ to a slight extent from normal *T. collaris* chiefly in having the terminal white portion of the tail-feathers narrower. In this respect they stand in an intermediate position between *T. collaris* and the Central-American *T. puella*, in which the terminal white tail-band is almost of the same width as the rest of the bars of the tail. This bird has also received a name from Messrs. Cabanis and Heine, who call it *T. virginialis*, their description being based upon specimens obtained by Fraser at Pallatanga, in Ecuador. The difference, so far as I can see, is very slight, and traced from a very variable character in this group of the Trogonidæ. Passing on to Peru, Mons. Constantine Jelski met with *T. collaris* during his expedition to the district of Junin. The places where he collected specimens are recorded by Dr. Taczanowski as Monterico, Soriano, and Amable-Maria. Turning eastwards from this point into the valley of the Amazons we find that Mr. Bartlett met with it both on the Upper and Lower Ucayali and also at Chamicuros. Spix also obtained it at Tabatinga, and Natterer at Barra do Rio Negro. The latter traveller also sent specimens from the ‘Engenho do Capt. Gama’ and Villa Maria, in Mato Grosso. Lastly, in Eastern Brazil Prince Maximilian found it at Rio de San Mato, near Bahia; and under the name of *Trogon eytoni* it has been recorded by Fraser from Rio de Janeiro.

“Little has been noticed of the habits of *T. collaris*. Spix speaks of its food consisting of fruit and insects; and Léotaud gives the following note of its habits as observed by him in the island of Trinidad:—‘Ce joli *Couroucou* est sédentaire ici. Ses mouvements sont lents et rarement répétés; il semble ainsi ne renoncer qu’à regret à un repos que troubleraient déjà trop souvent les besoins de l’existence. Son cri est rond, mais peu sonore; il a cependant un timbre qui attire l’attention; on croit y découvrir une certaine crainte de rompre le silence si solennel de nos forêts; c’est le cri de certains oiseaux de proie nocturnes qui trouble à peine le calme de la nuit. Sa parure si brillante ne redouterait point le vif éclat de la lumière, et pourtant l’oiseau ne quitte jamais les endroits couverts et surtout éloignés et élevés. Sa nourriture consiste principalement en baies et en insectes.’”

The figures in the Plate are life-size.