

On this subject Mr. Salvin has been good enough to send me the following note :—

“ This Trogon is sent in some numbers from the United States of Columbia in the collections made in the vicinity of Bogotá, and is thus, so far as the Trogons from this country are concerned, one of the best known of the whole group. Passing southwards it would appear to be almost equally common in the adjoining country of Ecuador, where, however, the distinct title of *T. propinquus* has recently been bestowed upon it by Messrs. Cabanis and Heine. As their characters were drawn from a single immature male specimen, they are not entitled to much consideration, especially as birds from Ecuador do not seem to be really distinguishable by any characters worthy of the name from Bogotá examples. That Tschudi's *Trogon heliothrix* also belongs to the same species I have no doubt; for, on a further examination of specimens sent from Peru by Mr. Whitely and called by us *T. heliothrix* (P. Z. S. 1869, p. 598), I am unable to detect any real difference between them and typical Bogotá birds.

“ The most northern points in the range of this Trogon are Merida, where specimens were obtained by M. Anton Goering, and the mountain-ranges which lie to the eastward of the valley of the Magdalena, where Mr. Claude Wyatt met with it in his journey through that country. The latter traveller gives (Ibis, 1871, p. 375) the following interesting account of this species. He says :—‘ After leaving Canuto our road lay over a mountain where these birds must be tolerably common. We saw three that day in the oak-forest near the highest point of our road, at an elevation of about 8500 feet, and one in the denser forest lower down. We afterwards met with them occasionally in other parts of the forest until near Cachiri. The skin of these birds is exceedingly delicate; and the feathers come out in handfuls when they are shot, should they fall even a short distance before reaching the ground. . . . They are very tame, and generally sit motionless up in the trees (where the cock bird, should his back be turned to you, is very difficult to see), and allow one to ride by within a few yards. I have, however, seen them hawking for insects, and returning to the same perch, like a Flycatcher. From the gullet of one of those we shot we took a lizard. Their range seems to extend from an elevation of about 7000 to 8500 feet. Iris dark brown.’

“ In Ecuador Fraser obtained *Trogon personatus* at several places. On specimens shot at Matos he says (P. Z. S. 1858, p. 555) :—‘ *Pilco* ’ (native name). ‘ Irides dark hazel; rim round the eyes red or very deep orange; bill, feet, and legs yellow. High up in the mountain, on the tops of the trees. Stomachs contained fruit, vegetable matter, and insects.’ He found it also at Pallatanga and above Puellaró. Tschudi found it in Peru, where Mr. Whitely obtained specimens in the valley of the Cosnipata.

“ It will thus be seen that this species is strictly confined in its range to the slopes of the Andes, and probably is seldom found in forests having a lower elevation than 6000 feet.”

The Plate represents two males and a female, of the size of life.