fresh, waves the lofty branches of the colossal Thengan on the giddy height far above, here scarce circulates. A stony stillness, an oppressive weight, broods over the deep abyss; and perpetual shade engenders a chilling deadly damp, in which broods the most fatal miasma. However, such are the spots where the Polyplectron, the Kallij, the Fireback, and other species of hill-Pheasants dwell in the heat of the day, or seek refuge when disturbed from above.

"I have kept these Peacock Pheasants in captivity, which they appear to bear tolerably well, but never become thoroughly tame. They were incessantly uttering a soft low cluck, but emitted at times a cry or crow being the same clucks loudly and rapidly repeated. It devours grain of all kinds and insects with equal eagerness."

Dr. Jerdon informs Mr. Elliot that a living specimen, presented to him and now in the Zoological Gardens, "is a timid bird, and does not care for leaves, but is very fond of insects, and will eat greedily of small fish, frogs, lizards, and raw meat. It has a peculiarly fine rich whistling call, which it utters daily about sunrise and occasionally at other times."

In Mr. Sclater's "List of the Species of Phasianidæ, with remarks on their Geographical Distribution," published in the 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London' for 1863, he says:—"We received two males of this species in 1857, presented to us by the Babu Rajendra Mullick, which are still living in good health in the Gardens. The same gentleman has again sent us a pair this year; but the female unfortunately died before reaching England. There is, however, no doubt that this fine bird would do well in captivity."

Subsequently (in July 1864), the Babu sent another female, which has several times bred in the Society's Gardens, and by this means we have become acquainted with several particulars in the bird's economy, which are doubtless equally characteristic of those of the other species of the genus: thus we now know that two or three broods in a year are frequently produced by the same pair, that the young follow closely behind the female and are often covered by her tail, that the normal number of the eggs is two, and that they are peculiarly delicate in form and colour, assimilate very closely to those of the Golden Pheasant (*Thaumalea picta*), and are of a cream- or buffy white, nearly two inches in length by one inch and seven sixteenths in breadth.

Mr. Elliot, states, in his 'Monograph of the Phasianidæ,' that the Superintendent of the Zoological Society's Gardens, Mr. A. D. Bartlett, informed him "that, the first time the young of this species were hatched in their gardens, a Bantam hen was employed for a foster-mother, and that the chicks would follow close behind her, never coming in front to take food, so that in scratching the ground she frequently struck them with her feet. The reason for the young keeping in her rear was not understood until, on a subsequent occasion, two chicks were reared by a hen *P. chinquis*, when it was observed that they always kept in the same manner close behind the mother, who held her tail widely spread, thus completely covering them; and there they continually remained out of sight, only running forward when called by the hen to pick up some food she had found, and then immediately retreating to their shelter. It was thus rendered evident that the young in following the Bantam hen were simply obeying the instincts of their nature, although the upright tail of their foster-mother failed to afford them the protection which they would have found had they been reared by a female of their own species."

The accurate representation of these fine birds, taken from the living examples in the Gardens of the Zoological Society, renders any verbal description quite unnecessary, except to remark that the spots on the back are of a rich metallic purple in all lights, while those on the tail are green.

The figures represent the two sexes, about nine-tenths the size of life.