none of this; but the feathers of the rump are rounded, and proceed in regular gradation down the back, and form an abrupt distinct line just above the upper tail-coverts, leaving them entirely exposed. Here our new bird resembles the members of the genus Euplocamus, and also, to a certain extent, the subgeneric forms Graphophasianus, Syrmaticus, and Catreus. Another point of divergence is the colouring of the wing, which in its white scapulars and distinct bar comes nearer the style othe members of the genus Euplocamus than that of any other kind of Pheasant at present known. Its lengthened spur, sharp at the point, also brings it near the species of the genus just mentioned, and is unlike any species of Phasianus, all of which have short blunt spurs, in most instances but little more than knobs. But the female exhibits, even to a greater degree than the male, characters not found in any species of Pheasant belonging to existing recognized genera, and, in her relationship to him, differs in a more marked manner than is to be witnessed among the females of any species of the genus Phasianus. One of these characters (and one which would be apt to first attract the eye of the observer) is a large bare place of scarlet skin upon the face, which is apparently clearly visible all the year; for the specimen was shot in December, at which time it is most likely that any bare skin or wattle would be shrunk to its smallest dimensions. This is not found upon the female of any species of the genus Phasianus, although the hen of the subgeneric form Catreus exhibits it. In the general colour of the body the female of this new form resembles very much a Grouse; the tail is shorter than are those in the same sex of other Pheasants; while the under coverts are very like those of a Pucras, and the tarsi have a well-marked indication of a spur."

I do not add a detailed description of this Pheasant, as the annexed Plate exhibits its characteristics to the fullest extent. But I must here thank Mr. Elliot for his liberality in lending me his specimens of this and other rare Pheasants to figure in the present work.

The birds are drawn in the Plate about four fifths the natural size.