

the Neotropical or South-American Region. The range of the family in past periods of the earth's history appears to have been much more extensive, as M. Alphonse Milne-Edwards has identified two humeri as belonging to a species of Trogon, which were found in the Miocene formations of the Allier, in France. These he described in his work 'Oiseaux Fossiles de la France,' ii. p. 395, as belonging to a species which he proposed to call *Trogon gallicus*.

In America the Trogonidæ are strictly confined to the warmer parts of the southern continent, and some of the West-India Islands; the most northern part where they are found in Mexico appears to be Mazatlan on the Pacific, and the valley of the Rio Grande on the Atlantic side. Thence they spread southwards over the whole intertropical portion of South America, and as far south as the extension of the wood-region of the southern provinces of Brazil. Trogons are absent from the more southern portion of the continent, as well as from the western coasts of Chili and Peru. In the West Indies the two largest islands, Cuba and San Domingo, have each a peculiar species; but none have yet been noticed in any of the other islands, not even in Jamaica or Port Rico, both of which possess forests suitable for their sustenance. From the Antilles proper I exclude the island of Trinidad and Tobago, which belong zoologically to South America. In Trinidad two species identical with continental ones occur.