

## T. MASSENA.

Costa-Rica specimens of this species are said by Messrs. Cabanis and Heine to be smaller than Mexican ones, and to show signs of a white breast-band. These authors suggest that, should these differences prove to be constant, the Costa-Rican bird be called *T. hoffmanni*. I have examined a large series from all parts of Central America, and fail to find any justification for separating the southern bird.

During the progress of the present work, additional information has been published on the two following species, which I now add:—

## TROGON PUELLA.

The range of this species is now known to be much more extensive than formerly supposed. Its occurrence in Mexico is assured by the receipt of specimens from Señor De Oca, from the neighbourhood of Jalapa. In Guatemala *T. puella* is found both in Vera Paz and in the forests of the great volcanoes of Agua and Fuego, as well as those of the low-lying lands bordering the Pacific. From Costa Rica many specimens have been sent, collected chiefly in the forests stretching towards the Atlantic Ocean. Lastly the most southern point whence I have seen specimens is the volcano of Chiriqui.

## TROGON MELANOCEPHALUS.

Mr. Salvin writes to me, "Of this species the following localities have to be recorded in addition to those mentioned in your book:—Merida in Yucatan, where Dr. A. Schott obtained specimens, one of which we possess through the kindness of the Smithsonian Institution; in Guatemala it is a scarce bird, and we have but one specimen, obtained at Choctum in the lowlands of Vera Paz; in Honduras *T. melanocephalus* would appear to be commoner, as the late Mr. G. M. Whitely obtained many examples of it near Medina on the Atlantic side; on the Pacific side of the same country I once met with several birds near La Union in the Bay of Fonseca; Mr. Belt met with it at Chontales; and I have seen several examples from Costa Rica, which appears to be the southern limit of its range."

In general terms, the Trogonidæ may be said to be distributed at the present day throughout the forest-countries of the Indo-Malayan Region, Equatorial and South Africa, and