

## HARPACTES ERYTHROCEPHALUS.

### Red-headed Trogon.

#### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

*Harp. capite guttureque sordidè sanguineis, torque gutturali angusto albo; corpore reliquo subtilius coccineo; tergo arenaceo-castaneo; tectricibus alarum superioribus nigro alboque fimbriatis; remigibus nigris, extis albo limbatis; rectricibus duabus mediis castaneis nigro apicatis, duabus proximis utrinque nigris, reliquis nigris, albo latè terminatis.*

*Fœm. Capite guttureque arenaceo-brunneo; torque pectorali magis distincto; tectricibus alarum brunneo nigroque fasciatis.*

*Rostrum brunneum; mandibularum basis et regio parotica nudæ coccineæ.*

*Male.*—The head, throat, and chest dull red, with a narrow band of white separating the chest from the breast; the rest of the under surface bright scarlet; back and upper tail-coverts sandy-brown; the wing-coverts finely lined with black and white; primaries black, externally margined with white; two middle tail-feathers chestnut-brown tipped with black, the next two on each side wholly black, the rest black only at their base, with the remaining portion white; naked space round the eyes red; bill black.

*Female.*—Similarly clothed to the male, except that the whole head and chest are sandy brown, and the linear markings on the wing are brown on a black ground instead of white, which is characteristic of the male only.

Total length from 12 to 13 inches; wing 5; tail  $6\frac{1}{2}$  to 7.

*Trogon erythrocephalus.* Gould, P. Z. S. 1834, p. 25.—Id. Monogr. Trogon. pl. 33.

——— *flagrans.* Müll. Tijdschr. N. G. 1835, p. 336, pl. 8. fig. 2.

*Harpactes erythrocephalus.* Sw. Classif. B. ii. p. 337.—Gray, Gen. B. i. p. 71.—Id. Hand-l. B. i. p. 84.

——— *flagrans.* Gray, Gen. B. iii. App. p. 4.—Bp. Consp. i. p. 151.

*Pyrotrogon flagrans.* Bp. Consp. Voluer. Zyg. p. 14.—Cab. & Heine, Mus. Hein. Th. iv. p. 160, note.

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MESSRS. Cabanis and Heine, in their excellent account of the Trogonidæ in the 'Museum Heineanum,' separate *Pyrotrogon hodgsoni* and *P. erythrocephalus* as two distinct species, keeping the latter title for the Sumatran bird. They state that the latter is very like *P. hodgsoni*, but is smaller in every way, with a shorter wing and tail, the bill being a trifle shorter and stouter and brighter-coloured. As will be seen by a reference to the first edition of this 'Monograph,' the above remarks are very similar to those made by myself respecting these two species; but I have not been able since the publication of that opinion, to add to it either one way or the other; for, beyond the specimens submitted to me by Mr. Temminck, I have seen no more Sumatran examples. While admitting the smaller size and probable distinctness of the island form, I must remind ornithologists that it will probably have to bear the title of *H. flagrans* (Müll.), as my *H. erythrocephalus* came from Burmah, and the probability is that the Burmese and Nepalese Red-headed Trogons are not distinct from each other. The following are the comparative measurements of *H. hodgsoni* and Sumatran *H. erythrocephalus* :—

*H. hodgsoni.* Total length  $13\frac{1}{2}$  inches; wing  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ; tail 8; tarsus  $\frac{3}{4}$ .

*H. erythrocephalus.* Total length  $11\frac{1}{2}$  inches; wing 5; tail  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ; tarsus  $\frac{3}{4}$ .

The figures in the Plate are, as nearly as possible, of the natural size.