# A
# MONOGRAPH
## of the
# Trogonidæ,
OR
# Family of Trogons.
by

## J. GOULD,
*F. L. S.*


Part 3

Price £2 18 0


London.

*Published by the Author, 20, Broad Street, Golden Square.*

1838.

*Printed by C. Hullmandel.*

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PRINTED BY RICHARD AND JOHN E. TAYLOR, RED LION COURT, FLEET STREET.

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TO

# THE REVEREND JOSEPH GOODALL, D.D.,

F.A.S., F.L.S., F.H.S., F.Z.S.

*PROVOST OF ETON COLLEGE,*

THIS

# MONOGRAPH OF THE TROGONIDÆ

IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED.

*Reverend Sir,*

*IN dedicating to you this Monograph of one of the most beautiful and interesting tribes of birds, I wish to testify my feelings of respect and esteem for one, who, endowed with profound literary and scientific attainments, has long filled with so much ability the highest station in the most celebrated of our public Colleges, that College being the pride and ornament of a Town in which I resided for many years: and I am the more anxious to pay you this just tribute, as you have not only noticed and encouraged my own humble efforts to advance the study of that branch of natural history to which I have attached myself, but have ever most liberally contributed towards the promotion of science in general: permit me then to offer you this public testimonial of my respect and gratitude, and to remain,*

*Reverend Sir,*

*Your most obedient Servant,*

***JOHN GOULD.***

# PREFACE.

HAVING brought this my second Monograph to a close, I am led to hope that my labours in the elucidation of a tribe of birds hitherto involved in much confusion, will not be destitute of some degree of value, more especially in the eyes of ornithologists, introducing to their notice as it does many new species, and clearing up the difficulties with which many of those even common in our cabinets have been previously surrounded,—difficulties arising from several causes, among which may be enumerated the differences in plumage, which obtain so often between the males and females, as well as between the young males and the adults of the same sex, in some of the minor groups; to which may be added the circumstance of the subject not having been attempted by naturalists possessing command of those ample resources necessary for extricating the subject from the labyrinth of confusion in which it has long been involved.

It would be presumptuous in me to say that this monograph is fully completed, or that I have figured every existing species; on the contrary, I have reason to believe that many will yet be discovered, both in the Old and New World, particularly in those remote regions which civilized man has seldom, if ever, visited: but in order to render the work complete up to the present time, I have not only done my utmost to add every species to my own collection, but have visited all the principal Museums of Europe, both public and private, and, as in previous instances, have experienced the greatest kindness and cooperation from the various eminent naturalists, private individuals, and the officers of the natural history department of every public institution.

Indeed without the liberality I have experienced it would be impossible that a work of this nature could have been successfully completed; and I am proud to bear my testimony to the liberal spirit which has been manifested towards me by the scientific world in general. Among those to whom I am especially indebted I may mention the Earl of Derby, Prince Massena of Paris, M. Temminck, M. John Natterer of Vienna, Dr. Lichtenstein of Berlin, W. Swainson, Esq., Sir William Jardine, Bart., and T. C. Eyton, Esq. My thanks are also due to my friend Mr. Martin, of the Zoological Society of London, for the kind manner in which he has at all times rendered me his assistance in this and my other publications.

With two exceptions my drawings have been taken from actual specimens; my reasons for these exceptions are given in the letter-press accompanying the respective Plates.

# INTRODUCTION.

IN selecting the Family of Trogons as the subject of my second Monograph, I was influenced by the full conviction, not only that it was one fraught with interest, but that much was left buried in obscurity, which when brought to light would materially tend to the advancement of Ornithology.

The Trogons, as their general structure and their habits sufficiently indicate, belong to the fissirostral tribe of the Insessores. Greatly insectivorous, they seize the flitting insect on the wing, which their wide gape enables them to do with facility; while their feeble tarsi and feet are such as to qualify them merely for resting on the branches, as a post of observation, whence to mark their prey as it passes, and to which, having given chase, to return. As in all other groups, however, we shall find modifications of the type, constituting the ground of generic or sub-generic divisions, to which we shall advert more fully when we come to speak of them in detail.

If not strictly elegant in form, the Trogons in the brilliancy of their plumage are surpassed only by the *Trochilidæ*: their splendour amply compensates for every other defect. Denizens of the intertropical regions of the Old and New World, they shroud their glories in the deep and gloomy recesses of the forest, avoiding the light of day and the observation of man; dazzled by the brightness of the meridional sun, morning and evening twilight is the season of their activity. We can add, however, but little to the elegant description of their habits given in Mr. Griffith's edition of Cuvier's Animal Kingdom; I venture therefore to quote his words.

"The Trogons may dispute the palm of beauty with the humming-birds. Their plumage in certain parts shines with metallic brilliancy, and exhibits all the colours of the rainbow. On other parts, the tints, though opake, are not less rich and splendid; but a very short neck, feet disproportioned to their figure and bulk, and a long and broad tail, injure the harmony of their form, and give them a heavy port and aspect. Their long attenuated feathers, with barbs disarranged and luxuriant, make them appear more bulky than they really are. These too are so feebly implanted, that they fall at the slightest agitation. Their skin is so delicate that it will tear at the slightest tension.

"These birds are solitary and extremely jealous of their freedom. They never frequent inhabited or open tracts. They delight in the silence of deserts, where they even fly the society of their consimilars. The interior of the thickest forests is their chosen abode for the entire year. They are sometimes seen on the summit of trees; but in general they prefer the centre, where they remain a portion of the day without descending to the ground, or even to the lower branches. Here they lie in ambush for the insects which pass within their reach, and seize them with address and dexterity. Their flight is lively, short, vertical and undulating. Though they thus conceal themselves in the thick foliage, it is not through distrust; for when they are in an open space, they may be approached so nearly as to be struck with a stick. They are rarely heard to utter any cries, except during the season of reproduction, and then their voice is strong, sonorous, monotonous, and melancholy. They have many cries, from the sound of one of which their name is derived.

"All those whose habits are known nestle in the holes of worm-eaten trees, which they enlarge with their bills, so as to form a comfortable and roomy residence. The number of eggs is from two to four, and the young are born totally naked; but their feathers begin to start two or three days after their birth.

"The occupation of the male during incubation consists in watching for the safety of his companion, bringing her food, and amusing her with a song, which, though we should call it insipid, is to her, without doubt, the expression of sensibility. Some of

the Couroucous express the syllable *pio*, repeated many times in succession with a powerful, yet plaintive tone. Their accent almost reminds one of the wailings of a child who has lost its way, and it is thus that they cry to each other amidst the silence of the forests. As soon as the young are able to provide for themselves, they separate from their parents to enjoy that solitude and isolation which appear to constitute the supreme happiness of the species. Their aliments are composed of larvæ, small worms, caterpillars, coleoptera, and berries, which they swallow entire.

"The male, at various ages, the female, and the young, differ in their plumage, which has given rise to the institution of more species than are really in existence."

This account of their habits I am not only in a great measure enabled to confirm from the information I have obtained respecting them while engaged upon the present Monograph, but also to add a few facts, which although trifling, and in some degree contradictory to the preceding account, will not be uninteresting. My friend Mr. John Natterer, who has had many opportunities of observing these birds in a state of nature, informs me that he has seen them, though very rarely, congregating together, and more than one species in company; a circumstance which he considers may be accounted for on the principle that instinct leads them by some migratory movement to abandon one district at a certain season of the year in search of another, where food is more abundant. These migrations, however, cannot be extensive, inasmuch as their wings are not adapted for a lengthened flight; besides which, every new district of any great extent presents us with its peculiar species; for example, none of the species inhabiting Mexico have been found in the Brazils, and *vice versâ*.

The members of this family appear on general survey to be divided between America, including its islands, and the islands of the Indian Archipelago; two or three species only having yet been discovered on the continent of India, and those principally inhabiting the countries bordering the Indian Seas. The great nurseries for these birds in the Old World are the islands of Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, &c., while over the whole continent of Africa

only a single species has yet been discovered. It is in South America, however, that we find the greatest number of species, and those of the most exquisite plumage: nor is this all; for it will be further observed that, in accordance with the great geographical distribution thus pointed out, there exist certain characters common to the species inhabiting each region, which, although not very apparent to the unpractised eye, constitute the basis of generic subdivisions, and doubtless have an influence upon their habits and manners. Between the American species, and those inhabiting India and Africa, we not only find this broad line of distinction, but discover moreover that the birds of each country are themselves naturally resolvable into certain minor groups, each possessing its peculiar characters, and each as different in habits as in form.

The beautiful species of the group to which the sub-generic title of *Calurus* has been applied, distinguished by a redundancy of flowing plumage, are not, as may be expected, so well fitted for flight, or for taking their prey on the wing, as are the more closely-plumed species to which the generic name of *Trogon* is now restricted; accordingly Mr. Natterer informs me that the gorgeous birds of the former group tenant the topmost branches of the loftiest forest trees, clinging beneath them like Parrots, and feeding more exclusively on fruits and berries; while on the other hand, Mr. W. S. Mac Leay states that the singular Trogon inhabiting Cuba, (the only example of the sub-genus *Temnurus*) which approximates to the Woodpeckers in the more lengthened form of the bill, in the rigid character of the outer tail-feathers, and in the spotting of the wings, approaches these birds also in its habits, giving a preference to the holes of trees rather than to the branches, from the bark of which it procures the larvæ and various insects which constitute its food.

The habits of the Old World species are unfortunately much less known than those of their American relatives. From the more robust form of their bill and their wide gape, I am inclined to suspect that they feed even still more exclusively on insects than on fruits; independently, however, of the greater strength of the bill, the non-serration of the edges of the mandibles, and the half-denuded face, they may at all times be distinguished by the rich brown colouring of the backs of the males, and by the entire absence of bars across the outer tail-

feathers. With respect to the brown colouring of the plumage, there are, it is true, one or two exceptions to the rule, but none to the absence of the barring of the tail-feathers, when accompanied by the former character.

In conclusion, I may observe, that the sub-genera into which the Trogons are now subdivided, are, as it appears to me, perfectly natural; and I consequently subjoin a synoptical table, with the species arranged under the sub-genera which have been proposed by Mr. Swainson, while at the same time in the body of my work I retain the generic name of *Trogon*, universally applied to the whole family.

Previous to the commencement of this Monograph, the number of described species amounted only to *twenty-two*; to these I have added and characterised *twelve* others new to science; among which are three additional species of the sub-genus *Calurus*, of which only two were previously known, and those confounded under one name. The total number, therefore, of species now known is *thirty-four*, *twenty-three* of which are inhabitants of America and its islands, *ten* of the Indian Islands and India, and *one* of Africa.

# SYNOPSIS SPECIERUM.

Fam. TROGONIDÆ.—Genus TROGON. *Mœhring et Linné.*

CHAR.: *Rostrum* triangulare, validum, tomiis mandibulæ utriusque serratis. *Nares* setis tectæ. *Alæ* perbreves. *Tarsi* plumosi. *Digiti* antici duo usque ad articulum primum connexi; digiti externi brevissimi.

Caudâ nigrâ, ad apicem albâ, apice quadrato . . . . 1. *Mexicanus.*
Facie, capite anticè, auribus, guttureque nigris . . . . 2. *elegans.*
Caudæ rectricibus tribus externis ad basin nigris, ad apicem albis, in medio albis maculis parvis numerosis sparsis nigris . . . 3. *ambiguus.*
Rectricibus caudæ tribus externis nigro distinctè fasciatis . . 4. *collaris.*
Capite suprà pectoreque purpureis; corpore subtùs saturatè coccineo 5. *variegatus.*
Capite, collo, pectoreque intensè violaceis; abdomine medio crissoque aurantiacis; rectricibus caudæ tribus externis nigro fasciatis . 6. *caligatus.*
Primariis ad basin albis . . . . . 7. *atricollis.*
Hæc species genere minima rectricibus caudæ externis nigro latè fasciatis . . . . . 8. *meridionalis.*
Capite suprà guttureque violaceo-purpureis; abdomine aurantiaco; rectricibus caudæ externis haud fasciatis . . . . 9. *melanopterus.*
Capite, gutture, pectoreque nigris, rectricibus caudæ tribus externis notâ quadratâ albâ ad apicem ornatis . . . . . 10. *melanocephala.*
Abdomine citrino . . . . . 11. *citreolus.*
Abdomine aurantiaco; rectricibus caudæ tribus externis albis haud fasciatis . . . . . 12. *aurantius.*
Abdomine coccineo; rectricibus caudæ tribus externis albis haud fasciatis . . . . . 13. *Surucura.*
Rectricibus caudæ tribus externis nigris, pectore fasciâ albâ carente 14. *Massena.*
Caudâ permagnâ, rectricibus tribus externis nigris . . . 15. *macroura.*
Caudâ mediocri, rectricibus tribus externis nigris . . . 16. *melanura.*

## HARPACTES, *Swainson.*

CHAR.: *Rostrum* fortius quam in genere *Trogon* dicto; mandibulis utrisque ad apicem profundè indentatis; tomiis lævibus. *Nares* ex parte denudatæ. *Tarsi* semi-plumosi. *Digiti* antici minùs connexi.

Vertice, gutture, pectoreque nigris; nuchâ coccineâ . . . 1. *Temminckii.*
Rectricibus caudæ tribus externis ad basin nigris, apicem versus nigris albisque marmoratis . . . . . 2. *Diardii.*
Capite, nuchâ, gutture pectoreque fuliginoso-nigris . . . 3. *Malabaricus.*
Uropygio, caudæque tectricibus superioribus coccineis . . . 4. *Duvaucelii.*
Capite guttureque sordidè sanguineis . . . . . 5. *erythrocephalus.*
Speciei *Erythrocephalus* dictæ assimilis; differt autem staturâ majore caudâque longiore . . . . . 6. *Hodgsonii.*
Pectore rosaceo . . . . . 7. *ardens.*
Capite, gutture, pectoreque lutescentibus . . . . . 8. *Oreskios.*

## APALODERMA, *Swainson.*

CHAR.: *Rostrum* ut in genere *Trogon* dicto; denticulis ferè obsoletis. *Pedes* fortiores; digitis usque ad basin fissis.

Gutture pectoreque viridibus; abdomine coccineo . . . 1. *Narina.*
Gutture flavo . . . . . 2. *Reinwardtii.*
Pectore, corpore subtùs albo . . . . . 3. *Gigas?*

## TEMNURUS, *Swainson.*

CHAR.: *Rostrum* ut in genere *Trogon* dicto. *Caudæ rectrices* ad apicem furcatæ, apicibus divergentibus.

Gutture pectoreque cineraceo-albis . . . . . 1. *albicollis.*
Primariis albo fasciatis; ventre rosaceo . . . . . 2. *roseigaster?*

## CALURUS, *Swainson.*

CHAR.: *Rostrum* haud serratum. *Caput* cristâ compressâ ornatâ. *Caudæ tectrices* elongatæ caudamque celantes.

Cristatus; tectricibus superioribus perlongis . . . . 1. *resplendens.*
Cristatus; cristâ frontali nares tegente . . . . . 2. *pulchellus.*
Haud cristatus; caudâ totâ nigrâ; rostro ad basin rubro . . 3. *Pavoninus.*
Rectricibus caudæ tribus externis albo terminatis; rostro olivaceo-corneo 4. *fulgidus.*
Caudâ metallicè cœruleâ; rectricibus utrsique tribus externis ad apicem largè albis . . . . . 5. *neoxenus.*

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16. Trogon Massena, *Gould.*
17. Trogon macroura, *Gould.*
18. Trogon melanura, *Swains*.*
19. Trogon (Temnurus) albicollis.
20. Trogon (Temnurus?) roseigaster, *Vieill.*
21. Trogon (Calurus) resplendens, *Gould.*
22. Trogon (Calurus) pulchellus, *Gould.*
23. Trogon (Calurus) Pavoninus.
24. Trogon (Calurus) fulgidus, *Gould.*
25. Trogon (Calurus) neoxenus, *Gould.*
26. Trogon (Apaloderma) Narina.
27. Trogon (Apaloderma) Reinwardtii.
28. Trogon (Apaloderma) Gigas.
29. Trogon (Harpactes) Temminckii, *Gould.*
30. Trogon (Harpactes) Diardii.
31. Trogon (Harpactes) Malabaricus, *Gould.*
32. Trogon (Harpactes) Duvaucelii.
33. Trogon (Harpactes) erythrocephalus, *Gould.*
34. Trogon (Harpactes) Hodgsonii, *Gould.*
35. Trogon (Harpactes) ardens.
36. Trogon (Harpactes) Oreskios.

* Named on the Plate by mistake Trogon nigricaudata, *Swains.*

TROGON CALIGATUS, *(Gould).*

Booted Trogon.

*Drawn from Nature & on Stone by J. & E. Gould*

*Printed by C. Hullmandel.*

## TROGON CALIGATUS, *Gould.*

### Booted Trogon.

*Trog. Capite, collo, pectoreque intensè violaceis; dorso, uropygio tectricibusque caudæ intensè et metallicè viridibus; alâ nigrâ, in medio cinereâ, lineisque delicatis nigris undatìm notatâ; primariis extùs albo marginatis; rectricibus caudæ duabus intermediis, nec non proximis duabus ad barbam externam, intensè et metallicè viridibus, his ad barbam internam et ad apicem, illarumque apicibus nigris; ad has utrinquè proximâ nigrâ extùs albo notatâ; reliquis alternatìm albo nigroque fasciatis, ad apicem largè albis; lateribus cinereis; abdomine medio, crissoque aurantiacis; plumis femorum tarsorumque nigris, fimbriâ albâ anticè ad basin digitorum; rostro cærulescenti-corneo; pedibus olivaceis.*

Head, neck, and chest deep violet; back, rump, and upper tail-coverts deep metallic green; centre of the wing grey, marked transversely with very minute, irregular, and wavy lines of black; remainder of the wing black, with the primaries edged externally with white; two centre tail-feathers and the outer web of the next on each side deep glossy green, the inner webs of the two latter, and the tips of all six black; the next on each side black, with a row of white spots on the outer margin; the three lateral feathers on each side alternately barred with black and white, and largely tipped with white; flanks grey; centre of the abdomen and under tail-coverts orange yellow; feathers of the thighs and tarsi black terminating in a fringe of white immediately above the toes; bill bluish horn colour; feet olive.

Total length, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; *bill*, 1; *wing*, $4\frac{1}{2}$; *tail*, 5; *tarsi*, $\frac{1}{2}$.

*Trogon caligatus*, Gould in Proc. of Zool. Soc. Part VI. 1838.

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I REGRET exceedingly that it is not in my power to lay before my readers any account relative to the history of the elegant little Trogon figured in the accompanying Plate. My own specimen, which is a male, is the only one I have seen; I procured it during a recent visit to Paris, from a collection of South American birds: I was unable to obtain any information respecting its true habitat; but that portion of South America which extends from the Spanish Main to the River Amazon will in all probability ultimately prove to be its native locality.

It is one of the least of the genus, and is rendered remarkable by the circumstance of the tarsi being thickly clothed down to the toes; the black bars on the outer tail-feathers are also broad, and well-defined; and, contrary to what obtains in every other species, these bars are not confined to the three lateral feathers, but the outer web of the fourth partakes of the same character, although to a less extent.

TROGON CITREOLUS, *(Gould).*

Lemon breasted Trogon.

*Drawn from Nature & on Stone by J & E. Gould.*

*Printed by C. Hullmandel.*

# TROGON CITREOLUS, *Gould.*

Mas. *Trog. vertice, collo, dorso, guttureque cœrulescenti-viridibus; rectricibus duabus intermediis ad apicem, proximarum duarum utrinque pogoniis internis, reliquisque ad basin nigris, his apicem versus albis; ventre citrino in aurantiacum vergente; alis brunnescenti-nigris, rectricum pogoniis externis albo fimbriatis; rostro cœrulescenti-corneo; pedibus brunneis.*

Fœm. *Capite, gutture, dorsoque saturatè cinereis; rectricibus sex intermediis brunnescenti-nigris; in cæteris mari simillima.*

*Male.* Crown of the head, neck, back and throat bluish green; tips of the two middle tail-feathers, the internal web of the two next on each side, and the base of the remainder black, the rest of each feather white; abdomen lemon-yellow passing into orange; wings brownish black, the outer webs of the primaries fringed with white; bill bluish horn colour; feet brown.

*Female.* Head, throat and back dark grey; six middle tail-feathers brownish; in other respects the same as in the male.

Total length, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches; *bill*, 1; *wing*, $5\frac{1}{4}$; *tail*, 6; *tarsi*, $\frac{5}{8}$.

*Trogon citreolus*, Gould in Proc. of Zool. Soc. Part III. 1835, p. 30.

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This interesting and very rare Trogon is a native of Mexico, and may be distinguished from all other known species by the delicate lemon-yellow of the under surface, by the greater extent of the white on the lateral tail-feathers, and by the uniform colouring of the central portion of the wing.

The birds figured in the accompanying Plate are an immature male, and an adult female. When more fully adult, the male has the whole of the head, neck, chest, and upper surface of an uniform rich green. The specimens from which the above description and the figures are taken form a part of the collection of the Zoological Society, in which are also contained nearly all the species represented in the present Monograph.

TROGON AURANTIUS, (*Spix.*)
Orange-breasted Trogon.

*Drawn from Nature & on Stone by J. & E. Gould.*

*Printed by C. Hullmandel.*

# TROGON AURANTIUS, *Spix.*

## Orange-breasted Trogon.

Mas. *Trog. vertice, pectoreque violaceo-cæruleis nitore viridi, gutture nigrescenti; dorso et uropygio intensè viridibus, hôc cærulescenti; alis nigris, in medio lineis delicatis cinereis undatìm striatis; primariis albo extùs marginatis lateribus cinereis; abdomine medio crissoque splendidè aurantiacis; rectricibus caudæ duabus intermediis intensè viridibus; utrisque duabus proximis nigrescenti-fuscis extùs viridi lavatis, his atque illis ad apicem albis; rectricibus tribus externis nigrescenti-fuscis per dimidium basale, dimidio apicali albo; rostro lividè corneo; pedibus plumbeis.*

Fœm. *Capite, corpore suprà, gutture, pectore, lateribusque nigrescenti-cinereis; caudâ nigrescenti-cinereâ, rectricibus intermediis ad apicem nigerrimis, tribus externis albo extùs marginatis, apicibusque albis; alâ mediâ albo striatâ; abdomine medio, crissoque aurantiacis; rostro obscurè corneo, ad apicem pallidiore; pedibus plumbeis.*

*Male.* Crown of the head and chest violet blue, with green reflections, passing into brownish black on the throat; back and rump rich dark green inclining to blue on the latter; wings black, with the centre very finely striated with greyish white, and the primaries margined on the outer edges with white; flanks grey; centre of the abdomen and under tail-coverts rich orange yellow; two centre tail-feathers rich green; the two next on each side blackish brown, tinged with green on their outer webs, and all six tipped with black; the three lateral feathers on each side blackish brown at the base, and pure white for the remainder of their length; bill blueish horn-colour; feet lead colour.

*Female.* Head, all the upper surface, throat, chest, flanks and tail dark blackish grey, the middle feathers of the latter tipped with jet black, and the three lateral ones on each side margined on their external webs, and tipped with white; centre of the wing striated with white; centre of the abdomen and under tail-coverts orange yellow; bill dark horn colour, becoming lighter at the point; feet lead colour.

Total length, 10½ inches; *bill*, 1; *wing*, 5; *tail*, 6; *tarsi*, ½.

*Trogon aurantius*, Spix, Av. Sp. Nov., tom. i. p. 47. tab. xxxvi.

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I HAVE but little hesitation in referring the present beautiful species to the *Trogon aurantius* of Spix, and this opinion coincides with that of my friend Mr. John Natterer, who when in London examined my specimens, and informed me that it was not uncommon in the woods near Rio de Janeiro: I have myself received it from various parts of the Brazils, which country would appear to constitute its natural habitat. Much difference exists in the colour of the upper surface of different specimens, particularly in the head and throat; some having those parts of a rich violet purple, while others have the same parts of a rich metallic green; but as I find no difference in their relative admeasurements, I am led to regard them as merely varieties of the same species. The plumage of the young male resembles that of the female, but the central tail-feathers are at all times glossed with green on the upper surface: they are however apt to puzzle the ornithologist unless he has made himself acquainted with the peculiar changes of the tribe, from the circumstance of the feathers of the body frequently undergoing a change before those of the wings and tail. I have a specimen in my collection, in which an almost perfect change has taken place in the plumage of the body, its tint being nearly as rich as that of the adult: this specimen is also rendered more remarkable by the centre of the wing having assumed the fine and minute markings of maturity, while the tail resembles that of the female, in which the white only occupies the outer webs and extreme tips of three lateral feathers.

Habitat. Brazils.

The Plate represents a male and female of the natural size.

TROGON MASSENA; *(Gould).*

Prince Mafsena's Trogon.

*Drawn from Nature & on Stone by J. & E. Gould.*

*Printed by C. Hullmandel.*

# TROGON MASSENA, *Gould.*

## Prince Massena's Trogon.

Mas. *Trog. vertice, corpore suprà, pectoreque nitidè viridibus; loro, plumis auricularibus, et gutture nigris; alâ mediâ cinereâ nigro delicatè striatâ, primariis extùs albo marginatis; rectricibus caudæ duabus intermediis purpureo-viridibus, ad apicem nigris; reliquis nigris; pectore, corporeque subtùs coccineis; rostro flavo; pedibus cinereo-olivaceis.*

Fœm. *Vertice, corpore suprà, gutture, pectore, abdomineque superiore intensè cæruleo-cinereis; abdomine imo, lateribus, crissoque coccineis, alis caudâque nigris; secondariis, tectricibusque alæ minoribus guttulis cinereis adspersis; mandibulâ superiore nigrâ, inferiore flavâ; pedibus fuscis.*

*Male.* Crown of the head, all the upper surface and chest fine green; lores, ear-coverts and throat black, gradually passing into the green; centre of the wing finely pencilled with black on a grey ground; primaries black, margined on their external webs with white; two centre tail-feathers purplish green, tipped with black, the remainder wholly black; breast and under surface rich scarlet; bill yellow; feet greyish olive.

*Female.* Crown of the head, the upper surface, throat, chest and upper half of the belly dark bluish grey; lower part of the belly, flanks and under tail coverts scarlet; wings and tail black, the secondaries and lesser wing-coverts powdered with extremely fine spots of grey; upper mandible black; lower mandible yellow; feet dark brown.

Total length, 14 inches; *bill*, $1\frac{1}{4}$; *wing*, $7\frac{1}{4}$; *tail*, 7; *tarsi*, $\frac{3}{4}$.

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I BELIEVE I may safely assert that no example of this fine Trogon exists in any of the public or private collections of England. On the continent, however, I have had opportunities of examining specimens in the Museums at Vienna and Leyden, and in the fine collection of the "Jardin de Plantes," at Paris: Prince Massena also possesses several examples; among which there is a series consisting of the old and young male, and the female; and it is from these that my figures are taken.

In dedicating this species to Prince Massena, I am desirous of paying a just compliment to a nobleman ardently attached to the science of Zoology, and to acknowledge his many acts of kindness towards myself.

Habitat. Mexico.

TROGON MACROURA, *(Gould).*

Large-tailed Trogon

*Drawn from Nature & on Stone by J. & E. Gould.* *Printed by C. Hullmandel.*

# TROGON MACROURA, *Gould.*

## Large-tailed Trogon.

*Trog. capite, corpore suprà pectoreque splendidè aureo-viridibus, uropygio cærulescenti; loro, plumis auricularibus et gutture nigris; alis nigris, in medio lineis delicatis cinereis undatìm striatis; primariis extùs albo marginatis; pectore albo fasciato; corpore subtùs intensè coccineo; caudâ nigrâ, rectricibus duabus intermediis viridescenti-purpureo splendentibus, nec non utrisque proximis duabus ad marginem externum; reliquis guttulis cinereis adspersis; rostro flavo; pedibus plumbeis.*

Head, all the upper surface and chest rich golden green, tinged with blue on the rump; lores, ear-coverts and throat black, gradually passing into the golden green; wings black, with the centre finely striated with irregular wavy lines of greyish white; and the primaries margined externally with white; across the breast a band of white, beyond which all the under surface is of a rich fiery scarlet; tail black, the two centre feathers, and the external webs of the two next on each side glossed with greenish purple, the remainder powdered with very fine specks of greyish white; bill yellow; feet lead colour.

Total length, 13 inches; *bill*, $1\frac{1}{4}$; *wing*, $6\frac{5}{8}$; *tail*, 8; *tarsi*, $\frac{3}{4}$.

*Trogon macroura*, Gould in Proc. of Zool. Soc., Part VI. 1838.

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The specimen from which the accompanying drawing is taken was procured in Paris; it had a label attached, on which was the word "*Mexique*," and this was all the information I could obtain respecting it. I have since seen other examples in a collection sent from Carthagena, whence I am led to infer that the Caraccas, the Spanish Main, and the southern portions of Mexico are its true habitat.

In its colour it is so closely allied to the *Trogon melanurus*, that it might readily be mistaken for that species; but it is so much larger in all its measurements, that I feel confident it is specifically distinct, and have named it accordingly.

TROGON NIGRICAUDATA, (Swains:)
Black-tailed Trogon.

Drawn from Nature & on stone by J. & E. Gould.

Printed by C. Hullmandel.

# TROGON MELANURUS, *Swains.*

## Black-tailed Trogon.

Mas. *Trog. vertice, pectore summo corporeque suprà, intensè aureo-viridibus ; loro, plumis auricularibus, gulâque nigris, hôc colore in aureo viridi transeunte ; pectore albo transversìm fasciato ; corpore subtùs pulcherrimè coccineo ; alis nigris, in medio lineis delicatis albis striatis, primariisque extùs albo marginatis ; caudâ nigrâ, rectricibus sex intermediis, purpureo et viridi tinctis ; duabus externis extùs lineis obscuris albis striatis ; rostro flavo ; pedibus stramineis.*

Fœm. *Capite, corpore suprà, gutture pectoreque intensè cinereis ; alis nigris obscurè in medio striis albis notatis ; caudâ nigrâ, rectricibus duabus externis extùs, crissoque coccineis.*

*Male.* Crown of the head, chest and all the upper surface dark golden green ; space between the bill and the eye, ear-coverts and throat black gradually passing into the golden green ; breast crossed by a band of white, beyond which all the under surface is rich fiery scarlet ; wing black, the centre striated with fine wavy lines of white, and the primaries margined externally with the same colour ; tail black, the six centre feathers tinged with purple and green, and the outer web of the lateral feather on each side faintly striated with white, as in the centre of the wing ; bill yellow ; feet straw yellow.

*Female.* Head, all the upper surface, throat and breast dark grey ; wings and tail black, with a faint indication of the white striæ on the centre of the wing and the outer webs of the lateral tail-feathers ; vent and under tail-coverts scarlet.

Total length, 12 inches ; *bill*, $1\frac{1}{8}$ ; *wing*, $6\frac{1}{4}$ ; *tail*, $6\frac{1}{4}$ ; *tarsi*, $\frac{1}{2}$.

*Le Couroucou d'Amerique mâle à ventre rose*, Le Vaill. Hist. des Couroucous, Pl. 1.
———— *à ventre rose dans son premier âge*, Hist. des Couroucous, Pl. 2.
*Couroucou à ventre rouge de Cayenne*, Buff. Pl. Enl. 452. male, 737. female.
*Trogon Curucui*, Griff. An. Kingd. vol. vii. p. 474.
——— *melanurus*, Swains.

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The present bird is one of the oldest known and commonest species of the genus, but so much confusion has existed respecting the South American members of the group that I have been induced to adopt the specific title of *melanurus* given to this species by Mr. Swainson. Both sexes are figured by Le Vaillant in his "Histoire des Couroucous et des Barbus," Pls. 1 and 2, and he states it to be a native of Cayenne. I have myself frequently observed it in collections from Demerara, and if I mistake not from Trinidad. Mr. Natterer also informs me that he once, and only once, observed it on the banks of the River Paraguay ; I am therefore led to consider that the interior of Demerara will constitute its natural habitat.

By mistake the name of *nigricaudata* has been inserted on the Plate instead of *melanurus*.

TROGON ROSEIGASTER; *(Vieill.)*
St Domingo Trogon.

## TROGON ROSEIGASTER, *Vieill.*

### Rosy-vented Trogon.

" *T. supra viridi-aureus ; gulâ, jugulo, pectoreque griseo-viridibus ; corpore subtùs rosaceo ; rectricibus intermediis cæruleis ; lateribus extùs et apice albis ; rostro pedibusque flavis.*"

" Crown of the head, neck, cheeks, mantle and upper tail-coverts brilliant aqua-marine green ; throat, forepart of the neck and chest pearly grey, changing into aqua-marine green ; under surface rosy red ; middle tail-feathers changeable bluish green ; lateral feathers white on their exterior webs and tips ; wing-coverts finely rayed with greenish black and white ; quills alternately barred with black and white ; bill and feet yellow."

" *Couroucou à ventre rouge de Saint Dominique,* Buff., Hist. Nat. des Ois.
" *Le Couroucou à caleçon rouge, ou Le Couroucou Damoiseau,* Le Vaill., Hist. Nat. des Couroucous, pl. 13."
*Le Couroucou Damoiseau, T. roseigaster,* Vieill., Tab. Ency. et Méth., troisième partie, p. 1359.

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This species is so extremely rare that I have never been able to see a specimen in any collection, nor to learn anything respecting it ; but as I am perfectly satisfied of its being a good species, rather than omit it I have copied the figure published by Le Vaillant in his Hist. Nat. des Couroucous ; and also the short account he has there given of it.

" This species comes from St. Domingo, and is alluded to by Buffon, who seems to have considered it a mere local variety of the *Couroucou à ventre rouge de la Guyane.* But I think that a comparison of our figure of this species with those of the species alluded to in its adult, as well as its young state, will convince any one of Buffon's mistake in this respect.

" I am not aware whether the individual which forms part of my collection be male or female ; I know, however, for certain that it is an adult. It is surprising that M. le Chevalier Lefebvre Deshayes, who has given so long an account of this species, should have said nothing upon the differences of the sexes,—a kind of information in my opinion which would have been more instructive than what he tells us, when he says, that this bird with its beak reduces to powder sound wood when it cannot find worm-eaten wood to deposit its eggs in, which certainly seems like an impossibility. This species is very rare in collections, for I have only seen, in addition to the specimen in my own collection, two others in the collections of the late Abbé Aubry and Dr. Mauduit. It has never been in the collection of the Paris Museum, although Buffon is quite correct in saying that he received a figure and description of it."

In the " Tableau Encyclopédique," above-quoted, M. Vieillot states that it is found in Mexico, but from my own knowledge of the group I am of opinion that he is mistaken on this point, and that he has confounded it with a species inhabiting that country. In its affinities it is most nearly allied to the *Trog. temnurus* ; the marking of the wing and other particulars being very similar in both species.

At Saint Domingo several names are applied to it ; in some of the provinces it is called *Caleçon rouge*, in others *Dame*, or *Demoiselle Anglaise* ; and also *Pie de Montagnes*, from its continually residing among the mountains.

TROGON PULCHELUS, *(Gould)*
Peruvian Trogon.

*Drawn from Nature & on Stone by J.E.E. Gould.*

*Printed by C. Hullmandel.*

# TROGON PULCHELLUS, *Gould.*

## Beautiful Trogon.

*Trog. capite, gulâ, corpore suprà humeris, tectricibus alæ, caudâque splendide aureo-viridibus; primariis rectricibusque caudæ sex intermediis nigris; rectricibus tribus externis albis et ad basin nigris; abdomine, lateribus, crissoque coccineis; rostro flavo; pedibus plumbeis.*

Head, throat, all the upper surface, shoulders, wing-coverts, and upper tail-coverts rich golden green; primaries and six middle tail-feathers jet black; the three lateral tail-feathers black at the base, and pure white for the remainder of their length; abdomen, flanks, and under tail-coverts rich carmine red; bill yellow; feet lead colour.

Total length, 14 inches; *bill*, $1\frac{1}{4}$; *wing*, $7\frac{1}{2}$; *tail*, 7; *tarsi*, $\frac{3}{4}$.

*Trogon (Calurus) pulchellus*, Gould in Proc. of Zool. Soc., Part VI. 1838.

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For the discovery of this beautiful species science is indebted to M. D'Orbigny of Paris, who obtained it, together with many other rarities, during his travels in Peru. When recently at Paris, I was permitted by the Officers of the Zoological Department of the "Jardin de Plantes" to take a sketch and description of the specimen in the national collection, from which the accompanying drawing was executed.

No species of this group exceeds the present bird either in the richness of its colouring or in the elegance of its form. It differs from the Resplendent Trogon in being rather less in size; in having an elevated tuft of feathers springing from the forehead and covering the nostrils and the greater part of the bill, instead of a rounded and compressed crest covering the whole of the head as in that species; in the greater extent of the white on the three lateral tail-feathers, and in the prolonged upper tail-coverts exceeding the tail by about two inches only.

At the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Liverpool in September 1837, I proposed the name of *Peruvianus* for this species; but as their Report is not yet published, and Mr. Swainson has since characterized another species under that name, I have found it necessary to alter my specific appellation to *pulchellus* in order to prevent confusion.

TROGON FULGIDUS; *(Gould)*

Shining Trogon.

*Drawn from Nature & on Stone by J. & E. Gould.*

*Printed by C. Hullmandel.*

# TROGON FULGIDUS, *Gould.*

Mas. *Trog. capite, gulâ, pectore, tectricibus alarum, dorso, tectricibusque caudæ intensè aureo-viridibus; harum duabus caudam ipsam quoad longitudinem excellentibus; alis nigris, primariis extùs fusco marginatis; rectricibus caudæ sex intermediis omninò nigris, reliquis albis, et ad basin nigris; abdomine, lateribus, crissoque intensè sanguineis; rostro corneo, ad basin pallidiore; pedibus fuscis.*

Fœm. *Capite, collo, pectoreque viridescenti-olivaceis; corpore suprà intensè viridi; alis nigris, rectricibus caudæ sex intermediis nigris; reliquis cineraceis fasciis tribus vel quatuor fuscis ornatis, et ad basin fuscescenti-nigris.*

*Male.* Head, throat, chest, wing-coverts, back, and upper tail-coverts deep golden green; the two longest of the upper tail-coverts rather longer than the tail; wings black, the primaries margined externally with brown; six centre tail-feathers wholly black; the three lateral feathers on each side black at the base, and pure white for the remainder of their length; abdomen, flanks, and under tail-coverts deep carmine red; bill horn colour, becoming lighter at the base; feet dark brown.

*Female.* Head, neck, and chest greenish olive brown; all the upper surface deep green; wings black; six middle tail-feathers black; the three lateral feathers brownish black at the base, and greyish white for the remainder of their length, the latter portion crossed by three or four irregular arrow-shaped markings of blackish brown; bill and feet as in the male.

Total length, 13 inches; *bill*, 1¼; *wing*, 7; *tail*, 6; *tarsi*, ¾.

*Trogon fulgidus*, Gould in Proc. of Zool. Soc. Part VI. 1838.

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Two examples of this rare species, (an adult male and female,) are in the possession of Madame Goubie at Paris, to whose collection I was introduced through the kindness of Monsieur Florent Prevost. I am also indebted to Mr. John Leadbeater for an opportunity of comparing my drawing of the species with a bird in his collection which is the identical specimen referred to by M. Temminck in the letter-press of the bird he has called *Pavoninus*, and which he observes had not the lengthened plumes. Although Mr. Leadbeater's bird has lost the outer tail-feather on each side, has a more golden tint pervading the whole of the green, and a lighter-coloured bill, I am inclined to consider it identical with the bird here represented.

No doubt exists in my mind as to the specific value of the *Trogon fulgidus*, differing as it does from all the other members of the group; it may be distinguished from the *Trogon Pavoninus* of Spix by its rather larger size, by the male having the outer tail-feathers largely tipped with white, instead of being wholly black, and by the outer tail-feathers of the female being greyish white, crossed with dark brown on both webs instead of being spotted with white on the outer web and tip only.

I am unable to state the precise locality inhabited by this species; but judging from the circumstance of its being contained in a collection which I believe had been received from Guiana, we may reasonably conclude that that country is its native habitat.

TROGON NEOXENUS, (*Gould*).
Welcome Trogon.

*Drawn from Nature & on Stone by J. & E. Gould.* *Printed & Coloured by C. H. Evans & Co.*

# TROGON NEOXENUS, *Gould.*

## Welcome Trogon.

(Young Male.)

Mas. jun. *Trog. capite, collo, pectore femoribusque cineraceo-fuscis; plumis dorsi, uropygiique, tectricibus alæ, superioribusque caudæ, ad basin fuscis, ad apicem metallicè viridibus; alis fuscis, primariis ad basin extùs albo marginatis; caudâ metallicè cæruleâ, rectricibus utrinque tribus externis ad apicem largè albis; abdomine crissoque splendidè coccineis; rostro plumbeo; pedibus fuscis.*

Head, neck, breast and thighs greyish brown; all the feathers of the back, rump, upper tail- and wing-coverts brown at the base, and deep shining metallic green at the extremity; wings brown, the primaries margined on the base of the exterior web with greyish white; tail deep metallic blue, the three lateral feathers on each side largely tipped with white; abdomen and under tail-coverts rich scarlet; bill lead colour; feet brown.

Total length, 13½ inches; *bill*, 1; *wing*, 7⅝; *tail*, 8; *tarsi*, ¾.

*Trogon neoxenus*, Gould in Proc. of Zool. Soc. Part VI., 1838.

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I HAVE seldom been more gratified by the sight of any species of this beautiful family than I was on the receipt of the bird figured in the accompanying Plate, which exhibits characters of the highest interest, although the specimen (the only one I have seen) is evidently in a state of immaturity. Judging from analogy, I should conceive that it is the young male of an aberrant species of that splendid minor group, to which the sub-generic name of *Calurus* has been applied; and that the adult, which is at present unknown, will, whenever it is discovered, prove to be a bird of very great beauty. The individual represented was received from Mexico by John Taylor, Esq., by whom it was presented to the Zoological Society of London.

The difficulty of assigning a specific name to any species of which the young only has been seen, has induced me to propose that of *neoxenus* (welcome stranger) for the present bird, adult examples of which will be sought for with the highest interest by every ornithologist.

TROGON GIGAS; *(Vieill.)*
Giant Trogon.

# TROGON GIGAS, *Vieill.*

## Giant Trogon.

" *T. Suprà flavescente-viridis, nitens; pectore, corpore subtùs albis; rostro flavo; pedibus fuscis.*"

" Head, throat, neck, upper surface, scapularies, rump and upper tail-coverts shining golden green; chest and under surface white; tail golden green above, whitish grey beneath; centre of the wing finely rayed across with blackish green and white, the remainder of the wing brownish black; bill yellow; feet brown."

" *Le Grand Couroucou à ventre blanc de Java, ou le Couroucou géant,* Le Vaill. Hist. Nat. des Couroucous, Pl. 12."

" *Le Couroucou géant, T. Gigas,* Vieill. 2nd Edit. du Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. tom. 8. p. 315." Vieill. Tab. Ency. et Méth. troisième partie, p. 1359.

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This species, like the *T. roseigaster*, is so extremely rare that I have never seen an example in any of the numerous collections I have examined. M. Temminck informs me that he has a specimen as stated by Le Vaillant, but owing to the Leyden collection being at present inaccessible, he could not favour me with the loan of it; I have therefore thought it best to copy Le Vaillant's figure, with a slight alteration as to position, and subjoin below all that he has said respecting it.

" This handsome Indian species is not only new, but the largest of its genus. It is 18 inches long from the top of the head to the extremity of the tail. Its body is twice the size of the largest American species.

" I have only seen three specimens of this fine species; one in the collection of M. Carbintus at the Hague, a second at Rotterdam in the possession of M. Gevers, and another in the large and splendid collection of my friend M. Temminck at Amsterdam. This individual, from which our figure was taken, was sent along with many other birds from Java. I have seen a fourth specimen in the Paris Museum; but as it was in an imperfect state, it has not as yet been placed in the gallery."

TROGON HODGSONII, (Gould).

Hodgson's Trogon.

Drawn from Nature & on Stone by J. & E. Gould.

Printed by C. Hullmandel.

# TROGON HODGSONII, *Gould.*

## Hodgson's Trogon.

Mas. *Trog. capite, collo, pectore, corporeque subtùs intensè sanguineis; dorso, tectricibusque caudæ superioribus, flavescenti-fuscis; alis in medio lineis delicatis albis et nigris striatis; primariis nigris, extùs albo marginatis; rectricibus caudæ duabus intermediis castaneis, ad apicem nigris; utrisque proximis nigris; extùs per tres partes basin versus, castaneis; intùs lineâ castaneâ prope calamum excurrente ornatis; ad has proximis nigris, extùs ad basin per dimidiam partem castaneis; rectricibus reliquis nigris, ad apicem largè albo notatis; rostro nigro; pedibus olivaceis.*

Fœm. *Quoad colorem a fœminâ speciei* Tr. Erythrocephalus *dictæ haud distingui potest.*

Head, neck, breast and all the under surface deep blood red; back and upper tail-coverts sandy brown; centre of the wing striated with fine wavy lines of black and white; primaries black, margined on their outer webs with white; two centre tail-feathers rich chestnut brown, tipped with black; the next on each side black, with two-thirds from the base of the outer web, and a fine line down the side of the shaft on the inner web rich chestnut brown; the next on each side black with the basal half of the outer web rich chestnut brown; the three lateral feathers on each side black largely tipped with white, which extends for some length down the outer web; bill black; feet olive.

Total length, 13½ inches; *wing*, 5½; *tail*, 8; *tarsi*, ¾.

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In the letter-press accompanying the preceding species (*Trog. erythrocephalus*) I have stated the range of that bird to extend from Rangoon to the rich valley of Nepaul, believing as I then did that the bird here figured was identical with that species. At the time that account was published I had only seen a single specimen of the bird inhabiting the latter country: the lapse of two years has afforded me opportunities of inspecting other specimens from this highly interesting and little explored region, an examination of which has convinced me that the Nepaulese bird is specifically distinct. I have also gained some further information respecting the range of *T. erythrocephalus*, which I can now positively state to extend to the Islands of the Indian Ocean as well as Rangoon, specimens having been forwarded to me by M. Temminck, who received them direct from Sumatra.

In naming the present species after Mr. Hodgson of Nepaul, I am desirous of paying a slight compliment to a gentleman, who, besides diligently fulfilling his high official duties, is labouring with assiduity in the field of science, and that too, in a country, the interesting nature of whose productions will crown his labours with success; and whose forthcoming work, on the Zoology of those regions, cannot fail to be of the highest interest.

The *T. Hodgsonii* differs from *T. erythrocephalus* in being considerably larger in all its proportions, particularly in the size and length of the tail, while at the same time it possesses a smaller and more compressed bill; the colouring also in all the specimens I have seen is less vivid, particularly in the blood red, which is much duller on the head and chest; in several specimens the scarlet had entirely given way to a dull grey colouring, which would appear to have been the consequence of the bird having just performed the task of incubation.

I subjoin the measurements of the two species in order that their differences may be more clearly perceptible.

*Trogon Hodgsonii.* . . Total length 13½ inches; wing, 5½; tail, 8 ; tarsi, ¾.

*Trogon erythrocephalus.* Total length 11½ inches; wing, 5 ; tail, 6½; tarsi, ¾.

The female so closely resembles the female of *T. erythrocephalus*, that a description is unnecessary.

Habitat. Nepaul.

TROGON ARDENS, *(Temm.)*
Rosy-breasted Trogon.

*Drawn from Nature & on Stone by J. & E. Gould.*

*Printed by C. Hullmandel.*

# TROGON ARDENS, *Temm.*

## Rosy-breasted Trogon.

Mas. *Trog. vertice, nuchâ, plumisque auricularibus intensè sanguineo-rubris; dorso, tectricibusque caudæ superioribus rufo-castaneis; alâ in medio nigrâ lineis delicatis albis, transversìm ornatâ; primariis nigris, extùs albo marginatis; rectricibus caudæ duabus intermediis rufo-castaneis, ad apicem nigris; utrinque proximis duabus omninò nigris; reliquis, ad apicem largè albis, ad basin nigrescenti-fuscis; pectore rosaceo; abdomine coccineo; rostro aurantiaco, ad basin cæruleo; pedibus flavescenti-fuscis.*

Fœm. *Vertice, genisque intensè fuscis; gulâ nigrescenti-fuscâ; dorso tectricibusque caudæ superioribus obscurè rubricatis; pectore et abdomine pallidè ochraceo-fuscis, crisso potiùs flavescente; alâ in medio nigrescenti-fuscâ, lineis ochraceo-fuscis, transversìm notatis; caudâ sicùt in mare.*

*Male.* Crown of the head, back of the neck and ear-coverts dark blood red; throat black; back and upper tail-coverts reddish chestnut; centre of the wing black crossed with fine lines of white; primaries black, externally margined with white; two centre tail-feathers reddish chestnut tipped with black; the two next on each side wholly black; the three outer on each side largely tipped with white, which gradually passes into blackish brown at the base; chest delicate rosy red; the remainder of the under surface scarlet; bill orange yellow, passing into blue at the base; feet yellowish brown.

*Female.* Crown of the head and cheeks dark brown; throat blackish brown; back and upper tail-coverts dull reddish; breast and all the under surface light sandy brown, becoming more yellow on the under tail-coverts; centre of the wing blackish brown, crossed with lines of sandy brown; tail as in the male.

Total length, 12 inches; *bill*, $1\frac{1}{4}$; *wing*, $5\frac{5}{8}$; *tail*, 8; *tarsi*, $\frac{3}{4}$.

*Trogon ardens*, Temm., Pl. Col. 404.

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This fine bird received the specific appellation of *ardens* from M. Temminck, whose description and figure, published in the "Planches Coloriées," was taken from a specimen of the female in the possession of M. Le Baron Laugier de Chartreuse, at Paris. His specimen was at that time unique, and was received from Mindanao. When the Baron's fine collection was sold this bird, together with many others, was purchased by the British Museum, of whose splendid collection it now forms a part.

It is to the unremitting and spirited researches of Mr. Hugh Cuming that I am indebted for the knowledge of the male of this fine species, of which an example accompanied by a female has been recently transmitted to the Museum of the Zoological Society, together with many other rarities, which were collected at in the Manillas.

In point of affinity it is closely related to the other red-headed species, such as *Trog. erythrocephalus*, *T. Hodgsonii*, *T. Diardii*, &c.; but may be distinguished from all others by the beautiful band of delicate rose-colour which crosses the breast.

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Dec 15, 1961