TROGON PAVONINUS, *Spix.*

Pavonine Trogon

Specific Character.

Mas. *Trog. corpore suprà, capite, gutture, pectore, scapularibusque splendenti-viridibus; alis caudâque nigris; caudæ tectricum superiorum intermediis duabus caudam longitudine subæquantibus; ventre tectricibusque caudæ inferioribus coccineis; femoribus tarsisque nigris viridi-splendentibus.*

Irides miniaceæ; *rostrum* ad basin miniaceum ad apicem flavum; *pedes* ochracei.

Fœm. *Capite, gutture, pectoreque saturatè cinereo-brunneis viridi tinctis; ventre tectricibusque caudæ inferioribus coccineis; scapularibus dorsoque viridibus; alis caudâque brunnescenti-nigris, remigum pogoniis externis flavescentibus, rectricibus duabus extimis cinereo-albido obscurè fasciatis.*

Irides brunnescenti-miniaceæ; *rostri* mandibula superior saturatè brunnea, inferior ad basin sordidè miniacea apicem versus in brunneum transiens.

Male. Head, throat, chest, shoulder of the wing and whole of the upper surface rich glossy green; upper tail-coverts green, the two centre feathers reaching the end of the tail but rarely exceeding it; wings and tail black; breast and under tail-coverts rich scarlet; feathers of the thighs and tarsi black with green reflections; irides dark carmine; feet ochre yellow; bill carmine at the base and yellow at the tip.

Female. Head, throat, and chest dark greyish brown tinged with green; upper part of the abdomen dark greyish brown, the lower part and the under tail-coverts deep scarlet; feathers of the thighs and tarsi black with green reflections; shoulders and whole of the upper surface including the upper tail-coverts, which nearly reach to the end of the tail, rich green; wings brownish black with the outer edges of the feathers buff; tail-feathers black, the two outer on each side obscurely rayed with greyish white; upper mandible dark brown, under mandible dusky carmine becoming brown at the point; irides brownish carmine.

Total length, 13½ inches; *bill*, 1¼; *wing*, 7½; *tail*, 7; *tarsi*, ¾.

Trogon pavoninus. Spix, Av. Sp. Nov. vol. 1. pl. xxxv. p. 47.

The *Trogon pavoninus* was first described by Dr. Spix in his work on the birds of Brazil. His account of it, however, is so meagre as to afford us but little insight into its history; and twelve years have now elapsed since the publication of his work without any additional information having been made known. Through the kindness of M. Jean Natterer of Vienna, I am enabled to illustrate both sexes of this species, from very fine specimens which he has confided to my care for that purpose. During his sixteen years' sojourn in the Brazils, M. Natterer had frequent opportunities of observing this bird in a state of nature; and he informs me that it inhabits the high woods bordering the upper parts of the river Amazon and the Rio Negro, where it is only seen among the highest branches of the trees.

Upon examining the contents of the stomach M. Natterer has almost invariably found it to consist of the fruit of a certain species of palm; he therefore concludes that this, together with various berries and stoned fruits, forms its subsistence. It arrives in the localities above mentioned when its favourite fruit is ripe; and when the trees no longer yield an adequate supply it retires again to other districts. In the nature of its food this bird differs from most of the other species, which are well known to subsist principally on insects; and its difference in this respect is accompanied by an equal diversity of form, the wings being more lengthy, the tail less abruptly truncated, the bill destitute of serratures, and the claws strong, curved, and admirably adapted for clinging.

In my description of the magnificent species from Guatimala which I have designated *resplendens*, I have pointed out the characters by which that bird may at all times be distinguished from the one now represented; it will therefore be unnecessary to repeat them here.

Although the females of this bird and of *Trogon resplendens* offer a considerable difference in their plumage from each other, yet they assimilate more nearly than do the females of most other species; for they both possess the rich glossy green plumage, and the upper tail-coverts are alike, but in the present bird they are not so elongated as in *Trog. resplendens.* The young males during the first year resemble the female.