

from the defective drawing. Not wishing to increase the specific names of the family, I have figured in the following Plate a species which I believe to be distinct from the bird under consideration; and as it has a uniformly coloured back, and more nearly approaches to LeVaillant's figure, I have retained the name of *rutilus* for it, trusting that ornithologists will in future adopt this view of the subject. Had I given a new name, I might have been excused, and even commended for so doing.

For brilliancy of colouring nothing can surpass the tints that adorn the plumage of this little Trogon, which, unlike every other species of the family that has come under my notice, has the rump and lower portion of the back of a scarlet colour, vying in every respect with the rich and fiery hue of the breast. The admiration with which these birds must be viewed even when seen in preserved collections will enable us to form some idea of their still greater beauty in a state of nature, when darting meteor-like through the dark recesses of the dense and gloomy parts of the forests; when so seen they cannot fail to call forth the admiration and increase the enthusiasm of the naturalist who has ventured to seek their haunts in those primitive districts.

I believe the true habitat of the present species, which is perhaps the most highly and beautifully coloured member of the group of birds to which it belongs, is Sumatra and Borneo, while the other (*rutilus*) is from Malasia.

The sexes of the *T. Duvauceli* present the usual difference in the less brilliant colouring of the female, as may be clearly perceived by consulting the above description, or more readily by glancing at the accompanying Plate, where both are figured of the natural size.