

TROGON MEXICANUS, Swains.

Mexican Trogon.

(Young male, and female.)

In Mare Juniore *rectrices nigro alboque fasciatæ, præsertim ad pogonia externa; alarum maculæ subbrunnescentes; remiges externè albo fimbriatæ.*

Fœm. *Vertice, dorso, gutture, pectoreque brunneis in olivaceum supernè in rufum infernè vergentibus; torque pectorali obsoletâ, cinereâ; ventris parte anticâ brunnescenti-cinereâ, posticâ crissoque coccineis; alis nigris brunneo parcè maculatis; remigibus externè albo fimbriatis; rectricibus duabus intermediis castaneis nigro apiculatis, duabus proximis utrinque nigris, reliquis albo nigroque fasciatis.*

Rostrum in fœminâ flavum brunneo nebulosum.

In the *Male*, the middle age may be distinguished from the adult by the grey freckles on the wings being rather stronger and more inclined to brown on the secondaries; by the extreme outer edge of the primaries being white; and by the tail being regularly barred with black and white, which character is most conspicuous on the outer edges.

Female. The top of the head, throat, chest, and back dark brown, inclining to olive on the upper surface and to rufous on the chest; across the chest an obscure band of light grey; the upper part of the belly brownish grey, the lower part and vent scarlet; wings black, slightly freckled with brown on the outer edges of the secondaries and shoulders; the outer edges of the primaries fringed with white; two middle tail-feathers chestnut brown tipped with black, the two next on each side wholly black; the remainder strongly barred with black and white for nearly their whole length; bill yellow clouded with brown.

Trogon Mexicanus. Swains., Phil. Mag. June 1827, and Zool. Ill., 2nd Ser., pl. 82. young male, pl. 107. female.

IN the description which accompanies the preceding Plate I have stated my reasons for considering that and the present bird as constituting one and the same species. In the Plate accompanying this description I have given in illustration of this opinion a figure of a male bird killed in a youthful state; when, as may be readily perceived, it had nearly accomplished the change in the plumage of the body, while one single feather alone has appeared in the tail: this new feather possesses all the marks of maturity, and may be easily distinguished from the rest by its being entirely free from the bars of black and white. The specimen from which this drawing has been taken is in the possession of John Taylor, Esq., who received it with several others from Mexico.

The *Trogon Mexicanus* was, I believe, first described by Mr. Swainson in the Philosophical Transactions for June 1827; since that period he has figured the young male and the female in the Second Series of his Zoological Illustrations (pls. 82 and 107). While travelling on the Continent I collected several specimens of this bird, and ascertained, by means of the labels attached, that it is identical with the *Trogon glaucitans* of Professor Lichtenstein. I believe that the name of *Mexicanus* claims priority; and if so, *glaucitans* must of course give place to it: but on this point I cannot speak with certainty.