

Indian archipelago, that gentleman, writing from Singapore, says, "You will think I have forgotten to write to you about the Trogons; but I have not neglected the subject. I remained two months on this island, where the jungle is now only to be found in small patches, but did not meet with any, and I doubt if there be a Trogon in the island. At Malacca, however, whence I have just returned, I met with them. I think there are four species; but as I only obtained males of three, I cannot be certain. Two are of an ordinary size, and two are smaller. One of the larger I take to be *Harpactes Kasumba*: I send you a coloured sketch of the soft parts that you may make a correct drawing for your work. The habits and economy of the Indian Trogons assimilate closely to those of the American."

As nothing can exceed the beauty of this noble bird, the appearance the males must present in their native forests cannot fail to be attractive in the extreme, especially when the rich scarlet colouring of their breasts is contrasted with the equally brilliant green of the luxuriant vegetation of Malacca.

The sexes present a marked difference in the colouring of their plumage, as will be seen on reference to the opposite Plate, where they are accurately depicted, of the size of life.

In Mr. Sclater's notes to the "Observations on the Birds of South-eastern Borneo, by the late James Mottley, Esq.," published in the volume of the Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London for 1863, it is mentioned that specimens were obtained at Bangkank, on the Riam Kiwa, and that the species is one of the principal birds of omen of the Dyaks.