

HAPALODERMA NARINA.

Narina Trogon.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Trog. splendenti-viridis, ventre sanguineo; alis brunneis, secundariis et tectricibus alarum majoribus cinereo-albido pulverulentis, harum pogoniis externis metallicè viridi tinctis; rectricibus duabus intermediis saturatè purpurascenti-viridibus, duabus proximis utrinque olivascenti-viridibus, reliquis saturatè viridibus ad apices latè albis.

Rostrum flavum cæruleo tinctum; pedes pallidè brunnescenti-flavi.

Fœm. Mari similis, sed orbitis, gutture pectoreque rufo-brunneis, hóc dilutiore roseoque parùm tincto, ventre et subcaudalibus saturatè roseis distinguenda.

Male.—Bill yellow, with a tinge of blue; whole of the head, throat, chest, shoulders, back, and upper tail-coverts resplendent green; breast and under surface bright blood-red; the wings brown, the greater coverts and secondaries powdered with greyish white, the outer edge of each feather having a tinge of metallic green; two centre feathers of the tail dark purplish green, the two next on each side olive-green, the three outer on each side dark green at their base, largely tipped with white; feet light brownish yellow.

Female.—The upper surface and tail closely resemble those of the male; round the eye and throat rufous brown, becoming paler on the chest, which is slightly tinted with rosy pink; lower part of the abdomen and under tail-coverts deep rose-red.

Total length $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches; bill $1\frac{1}{8}$; wing $5\frac{1}{4}$; tail $6\frac{1}{2}$; tarsi $\frac{3}{4}$.

Le Couroucou narina. Levaill. Ois. d'Afr. v. p. 73, pls. 228, 229.

Trogon narina. Vieill. N. Diet. d'Hist. Nat. viii. p. 318.—Gould, Monogr. Trogon. 1st ed. pl. 26.—Finsch & Hartl. Vög. Ost-Afr. p. 155.—Finsch, Tr. Z. S. vii. p. 219.

Apaloderma narina. Swains. Classif. B. ii. p. 337.—Bp. Consp. i. p. 150.—Layard, B. S. Afr. p. 61.

Hapaloderma narina. Cab. & Heine, Mus. Hein. Th. iv. p. 165.—Heugl. Orn. N.O.-Afr. p. 176.

It is a remarkable fact that while the Neotropical and Indian regions abound with species of Trogons, Africa shows but one well-marked type; for although the two species inhabiting the latter continent are easily distinguishable the one from the other, they both belong to one form, which has been considered to belong to a distinct genus, *Hapaloderma* of Swainson. The Narina Trogon is found in Southern and North-eastern Africa, having been discovered in the former part of the continent by the well-known traveller Levaillant. Mr. Layard gives the following account of it:—"It is found throughout forests and wooded kloofs in all the eastern portions of the colony. About the Knysna it is scarce, but, wherever found, exhibits the same shy creeping habits. When apprehensive of discovery, it sits motionless on its branch until alarmed at some act of the fowler, when it precipitates itself headlong into the bush, and is instantly lost to view. It feeds on fruit and insects, and utters a loud moaning note or, perhaps, more correctly speaking, a hoot. Levaillant states that they nest in holes of trees, and lay four, nearly round, white eggs; but this requires confirmation. I have never met with any one who had seen their nests, though I made particular inquiries about them at the Knysna."

It is found in Natal, and is also met with in the Zambesi district, though here, says Dr. Kirk, "It is a decidedly scarce bird. I know of only four specimens having been seen—one in the Zambesi delta, the others at Chibisa, on the Shiré. It seems to frequent trees." Bianconi has recorded it from Southern