

and used as an article of food; how few, however, of the collections of Europe possess examples, and how rarely is it seen among the skins of birds which are tardily sent from its native country!

In the first edition of this Monograph I observed, "Upon looking at the markings of the wing, we cannot fail to be struck with their resemblance to those on the same part of several of the Woodpeckers; the peculiar termination of the tail also, together with its more attenuated bill, are features equally conspicuous, yet these must be considered as relations of analogy and not of affinity." Still, if my memory serves me correctly, I have been informed that the bird sometimes clings to the boles of trees in the manner represented by one of the reduced figures in the accompanying Plate; as, however, I cannot give my authority for this remark, it must be received with a degree of doubt; at the same time the structure of its tail-feathers would almost induce the belief that it, at least occasionally, indulges in such a habit. I give below all the information that has been published respecting this species, and only regret that neither Duke Paul Wilhelm von Württemberg, nor Señor Ramon de la Sagra states if there be or be not any difference in the colouring of the sexes, a point I have not been able to determine from the examination of specimens; neither do they give any information respecting the nidification &c.

In the zweiten Bandes zweites Heft of the 'Naumannia' for 1852, p. 51, Dr. G. Hartlaub says, "In the year 1824, the Duke Paul Wilhelm von Württemberg brought the first specimen of *Trogon temnurus* of Temminck to Europe. The Duke says, 'I then proposed for it the name of *Temnurus silens*, but was dissuaded from splitting the genus *Trogon*. It is a stupid bird, is called *Serpentaro* by the Creoles, allows people to get nearer to it than the *Arriero* (*Saurothera Merlini*), sits for days lazily on the branches of low trees, and utters a melancholy sound.'"

M. Ramon de la Sagra, in his 'Histoire Physique, Politique et Naturelle de l'île de Cuba,' informs us that "this Trogon, one of the most brilliant members of its family, has only yet been met with in the island of Cuba, of which it is not the least beautiful ornament. It is very common in the woods, its favourite place of abode; and there in the evening, but especially in the morning, its plaintive song may be heard repeated at lengthened intervals. The first portion of the note is higher and louder than the remainder, and is most readily imitated with a horn. It is this habit of uttering its song at the commencement and the close of day that has induced the Guaranis of Paraguay to say, in reference to another species, that it cries in the morning for the sun to rise, and in the evening because it is setting. Dwelling solitarily in the large woods, it perches principally on the lower branches of the trees, and there remains immovable for hours together, apparently asleep, or at least indifferent to what is going on around it; it is therefore easily shot, and many are killed for the table, its flesh being well flavoured. It lives solely on small seeds, a kind of food apparently incompatible with the form of the bill, which would seem to be better adapted for an insectivorous than a granivorous diet. Its native name, in Cuba, is *Tocororo*."

The front figure represents the bird of the size of life; the fine palm to the fruit of which it is clinging is the *Astrocaryum rostratum*.