

septimâ inter se fere cœqualibus; *cauda*, paululum brevis, et minus gradata quam in genere *Pterogloss*o nominato.

Bill comparatively short, broad and flattened on the culmen; furrowed on the sides, and with the base of the under mandible extending obliquely beyond the line of the eye; *wings* short and round, the fourth quill the longest, the fifth, sixth and seventh being nearly of equal length; *tail* comparatively short, and not so decidedly graduated as in the true *Pteroglossi*.

This may be considered an Andean group, for it is among those lofty mountain ranges that nearly all the species are found. They are dispersed over all parts of the temperate regions, from Bolivia on the south to Mexico on the north. They possess characters common to each other; their plumage is nearly of a uniform green, and the sexes are precisely alike in colour.

The species are—

42.	<i>Aulacorampus</i>	<i>sulcatus</i>	.	.	.	.	.	Pl. XLII.
43.	—————	<i>Derbianus</i>	.	.	.	.	.	Pl. XLIII.
44.	—————	<i>castaneorhynchus</i>	.	.	.	.	.	Pl. XLIV.
45.	—————	<i>hæmatopygius</i>	.	.	.	.	.	Pl. XLV.
46.	—————	<i>cæruleocinctus</i>	.	.	.	.	.	Pl. XLVI.
47.	—————	<i>prasinus</i>	.	.	.	.	.	Pl. XLVII.
48.	—————	<i>Wagleri</i>	.	.	.	.	.	Pl. XLVIII.
49.	—————	<i>albivitta</i>	.	.	.	.	.	Pl. XLIX.
50.	—————	<i>atrogularis</i>	.	.	.	.	.	Pl. L.
51.	—————	<i>cæruleogularis</i>	.	.	.	.	.	Pl. LI.

Since the above was in type, Prince Charles Lucien Bonaparte has sent me a portion of his remarks on the Birds brought by the late M. De Lattre from Nicaragua, in which I find in a note at page 84 he proposes a still further division of this family: first, *RAMPHOMELUS* for the *Andigena nigristrois*; next, *RAMPHOXANTHUS* for the *Aulacorampus prasinus*, *A. albivitta*, &c.; and *PIPERIVORUS* for *Selenidera piperivora*, *Pteroglossus viridis*, *Andigena Bailloni*, *Pteroglossus inscriptus*, &c.

As regards *RAMPHOMELUS*, I think any further subdivision of the Hill Toucans inadmissible: the bird upon which the Prince proposes to establish the genus has all the characters common to the other members of the section, with the exception of the black colouring of the beak, which surely must be regarded rather as a specific than as a generic distinction.