

opinion I cannot assent, as no material difference occurs in the colouring of the birds of this genus; the females, however, are a trifle smaller in size. It is true that in some individuals a more pointed form of tail-feather is observable, and that these pointed feathers are generally most strongly tipped with white; but this difference I consider to be solely attributable to age, as the younger the bird the greater the extent of the white on the tips of the tail, and although this character is never wholly wanting, in some instances it is quite obscure. I trust it will be understood that the above remarks have no reference whatever to the *Glaucis Dohrni*, which is a very distinct species. Mr. Reeves of Rio de Janeiro informs me that the *Glaucis hirsutus* is common both in Rio de Janeiro and Bahia.

M. Bourcier states, that the *G. hirsutus* inhabits Brazil as far south as St. Catharine; that it is different from the *G. Mazeppa*, which is a native of Cayenne; and that both these birds live in gloomy and humid woods, and obtain their food from the flowers of orchidaceous plants.

All the upper surface, sides of the neck, wing- and upper tail-coverts green, suffused with brown on the head; tail-coverts fringed with grey; wings purplish brown; two central tail-feathers green, merging into blackish brown near the extremity, and tipped with white; lateral tail-feathers dark chestnut-red, margined on their apical half with brown, and with a crescentic mark of the same colour at the extremity; those nearest the middle feathers are also slightly tipped with white; throat, all the under surface, and the under tail-coverts dark chestnut-red; upper mandible and point of the under mandible black, basal three-fourths of the under mandible yellow; feet yellowish.

The Plate represents a male of the natural size. The plant is the *Bifrenaria Hadwenii*.