

There is a specimen in the Berlin Museum with a broken bill. In size it is rather larger than *Alicia*, the tail is more forked, and the two outer feathers more pointed; all the feathers have a purplish hue, as seen in *Poortmanni*, and the glittering feathers of the body are of a dull golden purplish green, as in that species.

413. PANYCHLORA STENURA, Cab.

Panychlora stenura, Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 56, note.

Chlorostilbon acuticaudus, Gould in Proc. Zool. Soc. part xxviii. p. 308.

Habitat. Merida in New Granada.

This species is fully equal in size to the last, has a more lengthened bill, and the outer tail-feathers are much more pointed.

414. PANYCHLORA POORTMANNI.

Chlorostilbon Poortmanni Vol. V. Pl. 358.

Ornismya Esmeralda, Less. in Mus. Heinean.

Smaragdites Esmeralda, Reich. Aufz. der Col. p. 7.

Chlorostilbon Esmeralda, Reichenb. Troch. Enum. p. 4, pl. 694. figs. 4542-43.

Panychlora Poortmanni, Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 50.

Habitat. New Granada.

I shall close this account of the little green Humming-Birds with a description of the extraordinary species sent to me by Mr. Reeves of Rio de Janeiro, and which I have described, in the 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society,' as *Calliphlox? iridescens*. Its iridescent green colouring would indicate that it belongs to this section; while its comparatively small wings and short tail ally it to *Calliphlox*; but as it is not strictly referable to either genus, I propose for it a separate distinctive appellation, and provisionally place here the

Genus SMARAGDOCHRYSIS, Gould.

(Σμάραγδος, smaragdus, et χρῦσος, aurum.)

Generic characters.

Male.—Bill longer than the head, straight and slender; wings small, primaries narrow and rigid; tail of moderate size and deeply forked; tarsi clothed; feet small; hind toe and nail nearly as long as the middle toe and nail.

415. SMARAGDOCHRYSIS IRIDESCENS, Gould Vol. V. Pl. 359.

Habitat. The virgin forests of the interior of Brazil.

Genus PHLOGOPHILUS, Gould.

(Φλόξ [φλογός], nomen flora, et φίλος, amicus.)

Generic characters.

Male.—Bill straight; wings ample and rather rounded; tarsi long for a Humming-Bird, and bare; tail rather large and rounded; hind toe and nail shorter than the middle toe and nail.

The specimen from which the above characters were taken differs from every other known Humming-Bird in its more lengthened tarsi, and in the colouring of its rounded tail. The bird, which is immature, was received from the borders of the River Napo.

416. PHLOGOPHILUS HEMILEUCURUS, Gould Vol. V. Pl. 360.

Habitat. The banks of the River Napo?

In placing this bird at the end of my Monograph of the Trochilidæ, I do not wish it to be understood that this is its proper situation. I cannot imagine what the adult will be like, and consequently cannot tell to which genus of the family it is allied; but I believe, to *Adelomyia*.

Note.—In the body of the work, Columbia has been given as the habitat of many of the species; but in this Introduction, Venezuela, New Granada, and Ecuador have been substituted, as the case required, for that more general term. A difference of opinion exists as to the correct spelling of New Granada,—some considering that it should be Grenada, and others Granada; the latter has been adopted in this Introduction, while in the body of the work it is usually, if not always, spelt Grenada.