

freshly moulted adult males have their four central tail-feathers tipped with bronzy green; but this colour appears to fade upon exposure to light, leaving the tail nearly black. I believe this bird is also found at Panama.

Genus CHLOROSTILBON, *Gould*.

(Χλωρός, viridis, et στίλβω, corusco.)

Under this generic appellation, for a form of which I always intended the *C. prasinus* to be the type, I have figured the whole of the little green Humming-Birds; but I now see the necessity of subdividing them; I shall therefore restrict the term to the following species—*angustipennis*, *Haeberlini*, *Phaëthon*, *aureiventris*, *prasinus*, *Atala*, *brevicaudatus*, *Napensis*, *Peruanus*, *Daphne*, and *chrysogaster*, and adopt Dr. Cabanis's genus *Panychlora* for *Alicia*, *euchloris*, *Poortmanni*, and *stenura*.

397. CHLOROSTILBON ANGUSTIPENNIS Vol. V. Pl. 353.
Habitat. Panama and New Granada.

398. CHLOROSTILBON HAEBERLINI.
Chlorolampis chrysogaster, Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 47.
Trochilus Haeberlinii, Licht. in Mus. of Berlin.
Chlorestes Haeberlinii, Reichenb. Aufz. der Col. p. 7; Id. Troch. Enum. p. 4, pl. 703. figs. 4578–80.
Chlorolampis Haeberlini, Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 48, note.
Habitat. Carthage.

I have had the original of *C. Haeberlini* sent to me from Berlin, and I find it to be a very elegantly formed bird, nearly allied to, but quite distinct from, *C. angustipennis*. It differs in having the glittering green of the under surface washed with blue, a shorter wing, and a still more deeply forked tail, the feathers of which are steely-green, and not so dark as in that species. It is said to be from Carthage.

399. CHLOROSTILBON PHAËTHON Vol. V. Pl. 354.
Habitat. Bolivia, Southern Brazil, and La Plata.

Since writing my account of this species, in which I expressed my belief that the *Ornismyia aureiventris* of D'Orbigny and Lafresnaye was identical with it, I have carefully re-examined my specimens from the above-named countries, together with an example collected by Mr. Bridges, and I am now inclined to believe the *O. aureiventris* to be distinct; but as it merely differs in being of smaller size in all its admeasurements, it will not be necessary for me to figure it.

400. CHLOROSTILBON AUREIVENTRIS.
Ornismyia aureiventris, D'Orb. et Lafresn.
Hylocharis aureiventris, Bonap. Rev. et Mag. de Zool. 1854, p. 255.
Habitat. Bolivia and Peru.

401. CHLOROSTILBON PRASINUS Vol. V. Pl. 355.
Trochilus Pucherani, Bourc. et Muls. Rev. Zool. 1848, tom. ii. p. 271.
Hylocharis pucherani, Bonap. Rev. et Mag. de Zool. 1854, p. 255.
Chlorestes Pucherani, Reichenb. Aufz. der Col. p. 7; Id. Troch. Enum. p. 4, pl. 755. fig. 4736.
Trochilus nitidissimus, Licht. in Mus. of Berlin.
Hylocharis prasina, Burm. Th. Bras. tom. ii. p. 350.
Chlorestes nitidissimus, Reichenb. Aufz. der Col. p. 7; Id. Troch. Enum. p. 4, pl. 693. figs. 4538–39.
Trochilus lamprus, "Nat." in Mus. of Munich.
Chlorostilbon nitidissimus, Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 47.
Ornismyia Galathea, Bourc. et Muls. in Mus. of Paris.
Trochilus viridissimus, Linn. in Mus. of Berlin (young).

In my account of this species I stated that, owing to its being impossible to determine to what bird Lesson had given the name of *prasinus*, I should apply it to the one generally known by that term among collectors—the bird so common in the neighbourhood of Rio de Janeiro, Minas Geraes, &c. From Dr. Cabanis we learn that it has been named *Trochilus nitidissimus* by Lichtenstein in the Museum of Berlin, and *Trochilus lamprus*, Natt. in the Museum of Munich; but had either of these names been published to the world before Dr. Cabanis included it in his 'Museum Heineanum' under the name of *Chlorostilbon nitidissimus*? If not, and *prasinus* be rejected, that term must certainly give place to M. Bourcier's previously published one of *Pucherani*, which I find, from the type