

390. SPORADINUS ELEGANS . . . . . Vol. V. Pl. 347.

*Trochilus Swainsoni*, Jard. Nat. Lib. Humm. Birds, vol. ii. p. 88.

*Chlorestes elegans*, Reichenb. Troch. Enum. p. 4, pl. 704. f. 4587.

*Sporadinus elegans*, Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 25.

*Habitat*. The Island of St. Domingo.

391. SPORADINUS RICORDI . . . . . Vol. V. Pl. 348.

*Chlorestes Raimondii*, Reichenb. Troch. Enum. p. 4, pl. 704. figs. 4584-86.

*Sporadinus Ricordi*, Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 25, note.

*Habitat*. The Island of Cuba.

392. SPORADINUS? MAUGÆI . . . . . Vol. V. Pl. 349.

*Habitat*. Porto Rico.

This bird differs somewhat in form from the two preceding species, and it may be found necessary to institute a separate genus for its reception. It is a very rare bird, and the two specimens, male and female, in the collection at the Jardin des Plantes at Paris are the only ones I have ever seen.

The little glittering-green Humming-Birds forming the genera *Chlorolampis*, *Chloristilbon* and *Panychlora*, are very widely spread over the temperate and warmer parts of the South American continent, being found along the whole course of the great Andean range, from Mexico on the north to Bolivia on the south; they also inhabit Brazil, Cayenne, the Guianas, Trinidad, and Venezuela. The sexes differ very considerably in colour in nearly every species,—the males being clothed in a metallic covering, while that of the females is soft in texture and sombre in hue.

The members of the

#### Genus CHLOROLAMPIS, Cab.,

as restricted by me, are distinguished for their deeply forked tails, most of the feathers of which are singularly tipped with dull grey. They range over a great part of Mexico, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Veragua, and Panama, where they apparently terminate, as I have never received examples from any part southward of the isthmus. The finest species of the genus is the *C. auriceps*, a bird of very elegant form, and having a deeply forked tail; most nearly allied to this is the *C. Caniveti*: both these birds are from Mexico. Following these is the little bird I have named *C. Osberti*, after Mr. Osbert Salvin; a fourth, from Costa Rica, has been described by Dr. Cabanis as *C. Salvini*, after the same gentleman. Very considerable difference occurs in the sexes, but more in colour than in form; for the females have the tail forked like that of the males, but to a much less extent.

393. CHLOROLAMPIS AURICEPS.

*Chlorostilbon auriceps*, Gould . . . . .

Vol. V. Pl. 350.

*Sporadinus auriceps*, Bonap, Rev. et Mag. de Zool. 1854, p. 255.

*Trochilus modestus*, Licht. in Mus. of Berlin?

*Chlorolampis auriceps*, Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 48, note.

*Habitat*. Mexico: locality unknown.

394. CHLOROLAMPIS CANIVETI.

*Chlorostilbon Caniveti* . . . . .

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*Chlorestes Caniveti*, Reichenb. Troch. Enum. p. 4, pl. 703. figs. 4581-83.

*Chlorolampis Caniveti*, Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 47, note.

*Habitat*. Southern Mexico and Guatemala?

395. CHLOROLAMPIS OSBERTI, Gould.

*Chlorostilbon Osberti*, Gould . . . . .

Vol. V. Pl. 352.

*Habitat*. The neighbourhood of Dueñas in Guatemala.

396. CHLOROLAMPIS SALVINI, Cab.

*Chlorolampis Salvini*, Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 48.

*Habitat*. Costa Rica, according to Dr. Cabanis.

The *C. Salvini* is nearly allied to *C. Osberti* and to *C. Caniveti*, but I believe it to be distinct from both. The