

are all very pretty, if not showy, species; and one of them is among the oldest-known members of the entire family, as will be seen on reference to the synonyms; brilliant blue is the prevailing colour of the males, while the opposite sex is but plainly attired.

385. *HYLOCHARIS SAPPHIRINA* Vol. V. Pl. 342.
Trochilus sapphirinus Vieill. Ency. Méth. Orn. part ii. p. 570; Licht. Dubl. p. 14.
 ——— *latirostris*, Wied, Beitr. iv. p. 64.
Cynanthus sapphirinus, Jard. Nat. Lib. Humming-Birds, vol. ii. p. 147.
Hylocharis latirostris, Reichenb. Aufz. der Col. p. 19.
Sapphironia sapphirina, Bonap. Rev. et Mag. de Zool. 1854, p. 256.
Hylocharis sapphirina, Reichenb. Troch. Enum. p. 7, pl. 769. figs. 4780-82; Burm. Th. Bras. tom. ii. p. 346; Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 43.
Habitat. Brazil.

This species arrives in the neighbourhood of Rio de Janeiro in July, and departs again in November. I have also seen specimens from Bahia, Para, and other parts on the Lower Amazon.

386. *HYLOCHARIS LACTEA* Vol. V. Pl. 343.
Trochilus sapphirinus, Wied, Beitr. iv. p. 61.
 ——— *lazulinus*, Licht. in Mus. of Berlin.
Hylocharis lactea, Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 43, note; Reich. Troch. Enum. p. 8, pl. 773, figs. 4788-91.
Habitat. Eastern and Northern Brazil.

387. *HYLOCHARIS CYANEA* Vol. V. Pl. 344.
Trochilus azureus, Licht. Dubl. p. 14.
Hylocharis cyanea, Reichenb. Aufz. der Col. p. 10; Id. Troch. Enum. p. 7, pl. 768. figs. 4777-79; Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 44.
Ornismya bicolor, Less. Hist. Nat. des. Ois.-mou. p. 161, pl. 49, 50?? Id. Traité d'Orn. p. 280?? Id. Les Troch. p. 58, pl. 16??
Habitat. Eastern Brazil from Rio de Janeiro to Bahia, where it is stationary.

Next to *Hylocharis* I place the two species of the

Genus SAPPHIRONIA, Bonap.;

for although one of them has a glittering green breast, I consider it to be more nearly allied to that form than to the *Chlorostilboides* and their allies. They are very elegant in form; and I believe that the females of both species differ very considerably from the males. I consider this genus to be a very natural one; yet, strange to say, one of the species (*S. caeruleigularis*) has a blue breast, while the other is wholly green.

Both are natives of the Andes—one in Central America, the other in New Granada.

388. *SAPPHIRONIA GOUDOTI* Vol. V. Pl. 345.
Agyrtria Goudoti, Reichenb. Troch. Enum. p. 7, pl. 763. figs. 4765-66.
Lepidopyga Goudoti, Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 40, note.
Habitat. New Granada.
389. *SAPPHIRONIA CÆRULEIGULARIS*, Gould Vol. V. Pl. 346.
Agyrtria caeruleigularis, Reichenb. Troch. Enum. p. 7, pl. 764. figs. 4768-69.
Trochilus cyanomelas, Licht. in Mus. of Berlin.
Cyanophaia caerulescens, "Lodd.," Reichenb. in Mus. Heinean.
Hylocharis caerulescens, Reichenb. Troch. Enum. p. 8, pl. 770. fig. 4785.
Lepidopyga caeruleigularis, Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 40.
Habitat. Costa Rica and Panama.

I now proceed to the genus

SPORADINUS, Bonap.,

the members of which are confined to the West India Islands. They are very elegant in form, and are of somewhat large size, when compared with those which precede and follow them. They have deeply-forked tails, and the under surfaces of the males are brilliantly coloured; the females, on the other hand, are very sombrely attired.