

Hylocharis cyanogenys, Gray, Gen. of Birds, vol. i. p. 115, *Hylocharis*, sp. 40.
Saucerottia cyanogenys, Bonap. Gen. Av. tom. i. p. 77, *Saucerottia*, sp. 3.
Hylocharis wiedi, Bonap. Rev. et Mag. de Zool. 1854, p. 255.
Chlorestes cyanogenys, Reichenb. Aufz. der Col. p. 7; Id. Troch. Enum. p. 4, pl. 692. figs. 4536-37; Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 46.

Habitat. Brazil.

At present the single example of this bird procured by Prince Maximilian of Wied is the only one that has been seen. This type specimen is now before me, and I cannot do otherwise than regard it as a distinct species. It is very closely allied to, but a smaller bird than, *E. cærulea*.

Genus *PANTERPE*, *Cab.*

This generic name has been proposed by M. Cabanis for the beautiful new bird discovered by Dr. Hoffmann in Costa Rica, of which I believe only a single example was obtained. Nothing is known with regard to the colouring of the sexes.

377. *PANTERPE INSIGNIS*, *Cab.* Vol. V. Pl. 336.
Habitat. Costa Rica.

The member or members, as the case may be, of the

Genus *JULIAMYIA*, *Bonap.*,

stand quite alone and apart from all the other small Humming-Birds, and bear the same relationship to the *Eucephalæ* that the *Sphenoproctus Pampa* does to the *Campylopteri*. Some of the specimens of this form have brilliantly glittering crowns; in others this part of the head is dull-coloured; while the plumage of the body is alike in all.

These differences have sadly perplexed me for many years; but, after a very careful and minute examination of a great number of examples from various localities, I believe I shall be right in regarding the brilliantly coronetted bird as distinct from its dull-crowned ally, and in adopting Lesson's name of *Felicianæ*, believing that his description of the bird he has so called has reference to it.

378. *JULIAMYIA TYPICA* Vol. V. Pl. 337.
Coeligena Juliae, Reichenb. Troch. Enum. p. 3, pl. 681. figs. 4494-95, and pl. 763. fig. 4767.
Damophila Juliae, Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 40.
Habitat. New Granada.

379. *JULIAMYIA FELICIANA*.
Ornismya Felicianæ, Less. Rev. Zool. 1844, p. 433.
Hylocharis Felicianæ, Gray & Mitch. Gen. of Birds, vol. i. p. 114, *Hylocharis*, sp. 27.
Habitat. Ecuador.

Mr. Fraser states that at Babahoyo this species is "not very common, and only found in the deep bush, where it feeds on the tops of good-sized trees," and that in Esmeraldas it was "taken catching flies among the Cacao plantations. In October common everywhere; in December rare." "Irides hazel; upper mandible black; lower red, with black tip."—*Proc. of Zool. Soc.* 1860, pp. 283, 296.

The Mexican genus *Circe* comprehends, as far as our present knowledge extends, only two species. Although their tails are somewhat short, they are composed of broad and ample feathers, all of which are tipped with grey: in this respect they remind us of the *Chlorolampis Caniveti* and its allies.

Genus *CIRCE*, *Gould.*

(Κίρκη, *Circe*.)

Generic characters.

Male.—Bill rather longer than the head, slightly curved and tapering towards the tip; wings rather long; primaries rigid; tail rather short and slightly forked, the feathers broad; tarsi clothed; feet small; hind toe short; throat slightly luminous.

Female.—Very dull in colour.

The six middle tail-feathers of both species are edged with brown, as in *Caniveti*.