

368. CHRYSURONIA CHRYSURA Vol. V. Pl. 329.
Phaethornis? chrysurus, Jard. Nat. Lib. Humming-Birds, vol. ii. p. 152.
Chrysurisca chrysurus, Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 42, note.
Habitat. Peru.

Rich and conspicuous blue is the prevailing tint in the genera *Eucephala* and *Hylocharis*, which may be considered as truly Brazilian, since most of the species are natives of that country, almost the only exception being the *E. Grayi*, which is found in the Andes. There is scarcely any section of the Trochilidæ less understood or more difficult to discriminate than the next six or eight species.

Genus EUCEPHALA, *Reichenb.*

369. EUCEPHALA GRAYI Vol. V. Pl. 330.
Eucephala Grayi, Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 43.
Habitat. Said to be Popayan in New Granada.
 This is the largest species of the genus, and a very rare bird.
370. EUCEPHALA SMARAGDO-CÆRULEA, *Gould* Vol. V. Pl. 331.
Habitat. Brazil, from Rio de Janeiro towards the interior.
371. EUCEPHALA CHLOROCEPHALA Vol. V. Pl. 332.
Habitat. The environs of Guaranda in Ecuador, according to M. Bourcier.
372. EUCEPHALA CÆRULEO-LAVATA, *Gould* Vol. V. Pl. 333.
Habitat. South-eastern Brazil.
373. EUCEPHALA SCAPULATA, *Gould*.
Habitat. Supposed to be Cayenne.

Crown of the head, back of the neck, and lower part of the back very deep dull green; throat and chest glittering greenish blue, imperceptibly passing into the dull brownish black of the abdomen; under tail-coverts brown, with a wash of dull blue in the centre of each feather; a mark of blue on each side at the insertion of the wing, forming an indistinct band across the back; upper tail-coverts bronzy green; tail steely black, rather short for the size of the bird, and slightly forked; wings deep purplish brown; tarsi clothed with intermingled greyish-white and brown feathers; upper mandible black; basal half of the under mandible fleshy, the apical half black.

Total length $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, bill $\frac{1}{8}$, wing, $2\frac{1}{8}$, tail $1\frac{3}{8}$.

In the size of its body, it nearly equals the *Eucephala cæruleo-lavata*, but it differs from that and every other known species of this family of birds.

I have only seen a single example of this species.

374. EUCEPHALA HYPOCYANEA, *Gould* Vol. V. Pl. 334.
Habitat. Unknown; probably Brazil.

375. EUCEPHALA CÆRULEA Vol. V. Pl. 335.
Chlorestes cæruleus, Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 46, note.
Trochilus Audeberti, Wied, Beitr. iv. p. 67.
Cyananthus? cæruleus, Jard. Nat. Lib. Humming-Birds, vol. ii. p. 147.
Hylocharis Audeberti, Burm. Th. Bras. tom. ii. p. 349.

Habitat. Eastern and Northern Brazil (Chamicuros, *Hauwvell*), the Guianas, Venezuela, Trinidad, and Tobago. Specimens from all these localities are so much alike that it is impossible to consider them otherwise than as one and the same species; but I may remark that those from Venezuela have the blue mark on the chin much less apparent than those from Cayenne, Trinidad, and Eastern Brazil. My Chamicuros specimen also has this colour but faintly indicated, and the tail somewhat larger.

376. EUCEPHALA CYANOGENYS.
Trochilus cyanogenys, Wied, Beitr. iv. p. 10; Jard. Nat. Lib. Humming-Birds, vol. ii. p. 89; Burm. Th. Bras. tom. ii. p. 350.
Ornismya Wiedii, Less. Supp. Hist. Nat. des Ois.-mou. p. 150, pl. 26.
Cyananthus cyanogenys, Jard. Nat. Lib. Humming-Birds, vol. ii. p. 148.