

INTRODUCTION.

Genus EUPHERUSA, Gould.

(Εὖ, benè, feliciter; et φέρουσα, gestans.)

Male.—Bill nearly straight and longer than the head; wings rather long; tail rounded; tarsi clothed; feet small; hind toe rather shorter than the middle toe.

Female.—Unadorned.

361. EUPHERUSA EXIMIA

Vol. V. Pl. 324.

Amazilia eximia, Reichenb. Troch. Enum. p. 8, pl. 776. fig. 4802.

Habitat. Guatemala and Honduras?

Mr. Salvin states that "This is one of the commonest Humming-Birds of Coban, being found everywhere near the city. The ratio of the males to the females is as ten to four."—*Ibis*, vol. ii. p. 271.

The following is a correct description of the female of this species:—

Throat and all the under surface grey; sides of the neck and upper surface green; primaries purplish brown; secondaries deep buff, forming epaulets as in the male, but of less size.

The

Genus CHRYSURONIA, Bonap.,

is composed of six species, with pretty, golden tails. The females of most of them are strikingly different; for, although they all have the tail similarly coloured, they are destitute of brilliancy on any part of the body. All are inhabitants of the Andes in New Granada, Ecuador, and Peru, with the exception of the *C. Eliciae*, which inhabits countries to the northward of Panama.

362. CHRYSURONIA ŒNONE

Vol. V. Pl. 325.

Cyananthus Œnone, Jard. Nat. Lib. Humming-Birds, vol. ii. p. 149.

Chrysurisca Œnone, Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 42.

Habitat. Venezuela and New Granada.

I find no difference between the birds from Venezuela and those from the neighbourhood of Bogota, except that the latter have rather longer bills, and the tail-feathers lighter and inclined to green.

363. CHRYSURONIA JOSEPHINÆ

Vol. V. Pl. 326.

Chrysurisca Josephinæ, Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 42, note.

Habitat. The upper parts of the River Amazon, where specimens were procured by Mr. Bates.

I have two specimens of a bird of this form in my collection, one of which, procured in Paris, is labelled "*O. neera*, Less.;" they differ from every other species I possess. They are much larger than *C. Josephinæ*, and their tails are rich fiery bronze; their crowns greenish blue; all the under surface golden green; the under tail-coverts fiery bronze like the tail; and the blue of the crown extends further down the neck. I therefore retain the name of *neera* for this bird. I have still another bird allied to *Josephinæ*, with a longer wing, a shorter tail, and a somewhat shorter bill; the colour of the crown is violet or purplish-blue instead of greenish-blue, and the tail, instead of being rich fiery bronze, is light greenish-bronze. I cannot do otherwise than provisionally name this bird, and I therefore propose to call it *C. cæruleicapilla*.

364. CHRYSURONIA NEERA.

Ornismya neera, Less., Delatt. et Less. Rev. Zool. 1839, p. 18.

Habitat. Unknown.

365. CHRYSURONIA CÆRULEICAPILLA, Gould.

Habitat. Unknown.

366. CHRYSURONIA HUMBOLDTI

Vol. V. Pl. 327.

Chrysurisca Humboldti, Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 42, note.

Habitat. The banks of the river Miva in the province of Esmeraldas in Ecuador.

367. CHRYSURONIA ELICLÆ

Vol. V. Pl. 328.

Chrysurisca Eliciae, Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 42.

Habitat. Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Veragua.